LOCALIZATION OF SDGS IN THE ARAB REGION

Challenges & Prospects for Action

UN-Habitat Regional Office for Arab States (ROAS)
What is the Localization of SDGs?

The Process of Adapting, Planning, Implementing, and Monitoring the SDGs at the Local Level
CITIES

- 54% of the World’s Population
- 70% of Global Waste
- 66% of the world’s population in 2050
- 80% of Economy (GDP)
- 1 in 8 people live in slums
- 60% of Energy Consumption
- 70% of greenhouse gas emissions
- 11% of renewable energy supply
ARAB CITIES

- 57% of the Arab Population
- 5.6% of the world’s GDP
- 66% of the world’s population in 2050
- 18% of world’s conflicts (1948-2014)
- 47% of IDPs
- 32% live in slums
- 58% of Refugees
65% of SDGs Have An Urban Component
All Global Agendas are LOCAL
How to Localize SDGs?

- Raising Awareness
- Policy Coherence
- Data
- Capacity Building

UN-Habitat
For a Better Urban Future
National Urban Policy

- Institutional collaboration and policy coherence
- Participatory and transparent policy-shaping process
- Development process of NUPs will capitate officials and the public with extensive urban knowledges
- Demography based urban growth management
- Turning urban challenges into opportunities
- Unleash the potentials of urbanization to have cities functioning as social-economic engines of countries
- Overall sustainable urbanization and prosperities in cities at the national scale

A NUP is a coherent set of decisions derived through a deliberate government-led process of coordinating and rallying various actors for a common vision and goal that will promote more transformative, productive, inclusive and resilient urban development for the long term.
City Prosperity Index: The Wheel of Prosperity

- Urban Governance
- Environmental Sustainability
- Equality and Social Inclusion
- Productivity
- Infrastructure Development
- Quality of Life
CPI & SDGs Linkages

GOAL 11 TARGETS

11.1 Adequate, safe and affordable housing
11.2 Accessible and sustainable transport systems for all
11.3 Inclusive and sustainable urbanization
11.4 Safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage
11.5 Reduce the number of people affected by disasters
11.6 Reduce the environmental impact of cities
11.7 Provide universal access to safe public spaces
11.8 Support links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas
11.9 Increase integrated policies and plans towards mitigation and adaptation to climate change
11.10 Building sustainable and resilient buildings utilising local materials

CPI SUB-DIMENSIONS

1. Economic Strength
2. Employment
3. Economic Agglomeration
4. Housing Infrastructure
5. ICT
6. Urban Mobility
7. Public Space
8. Safety and Security
9. Land Use
10. Economic Equity
11. Social Inclusion
12. Gender Inclusion
13. Air Quality
14. Waste Management
15. Energy
16. Institutional Capacity
17. Municipal Finance
18. Governance of Urbanization

CPI DIMENSIONS

PRODUCTIVITY

INFRASTRUCTURE

QUALITY OF LIFE

EQUITY AND SOCIAL INCLUSION

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

GOVERNANCE AND LEGISLATION

SDG WITH URBAN BASED TARGETS

8.1.1 City product per capita
8.2.1 Growth rate per employment
8.3.1 Informal employment
8.5.2 Unemployment rate
9.2.1 Manufacturing employment
3.6.1 Traffic fatalities
6.1.1 Access to improved water
6.2.1 Access to improved sanitation
7.1.1 Access to electricity
9.1.1 Mobile network coverage
17.8.1 Internet access
15.1.2 Forest (green areas) as a percentage of total land area
16.1.1 Homicide rate
16.1.3 Population subjected to violence
1.1.1 Poverty rate
5.5.1 Women in local government
8.5.1 Gender wage gap
8.6.1 Youth unemployment
10.1.1 Growth rate 40%
3.9.1 Population exposed to outdoor air pollution
6.3.1 Waste water treatment
7.2.1 Share of renewable energy
12.5.1 Solid waste recycling share
9.a.1 Investment capacity
16.6.1 Local expenditure efficiency
17.17.1 Public-private partnership
"Our Struggle for Sustainability Will Be Won or Lost in Cities".
Ban Ki-moon, Former Secretary-General of the United Nations