

# LOCALIZATION OF SDGS IN THE ARAB REGION

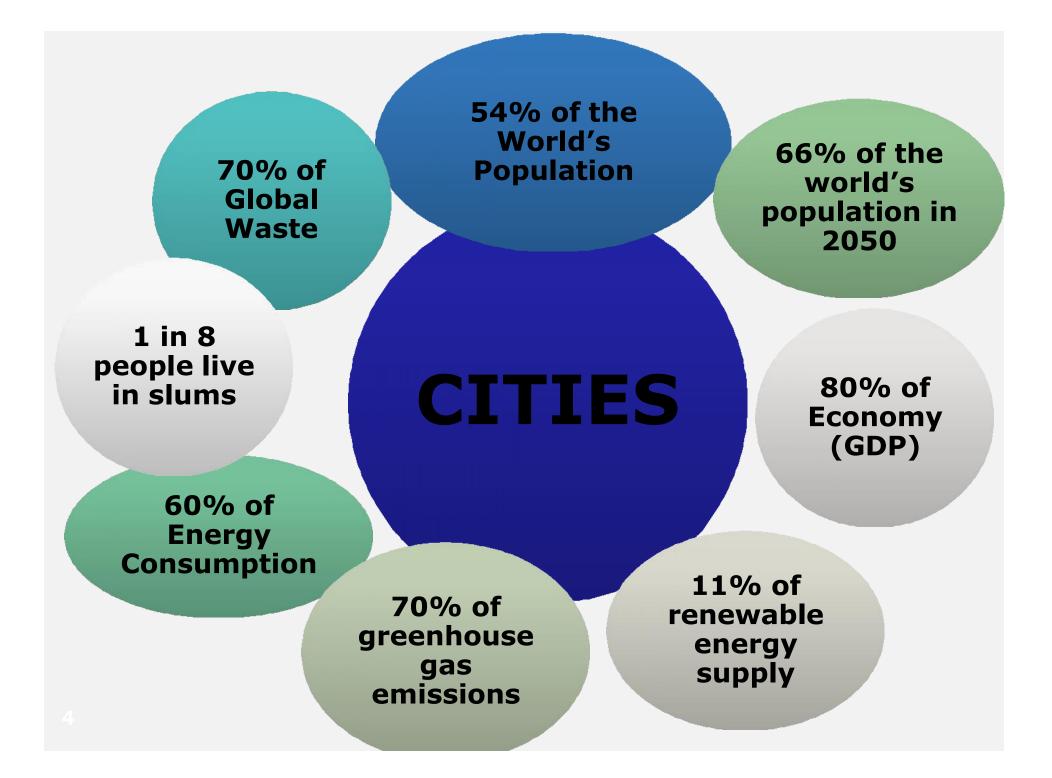
## **Challenges & Prospects for Action**

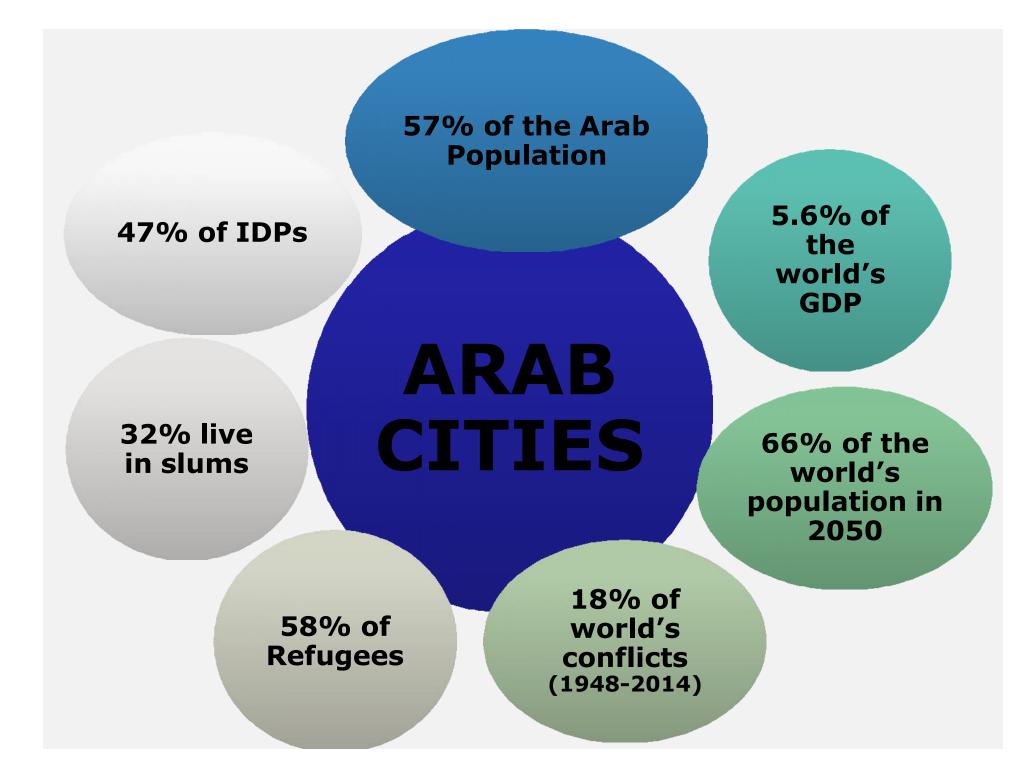
UN-Habitat Regional Office for Arab States (ROAS)



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



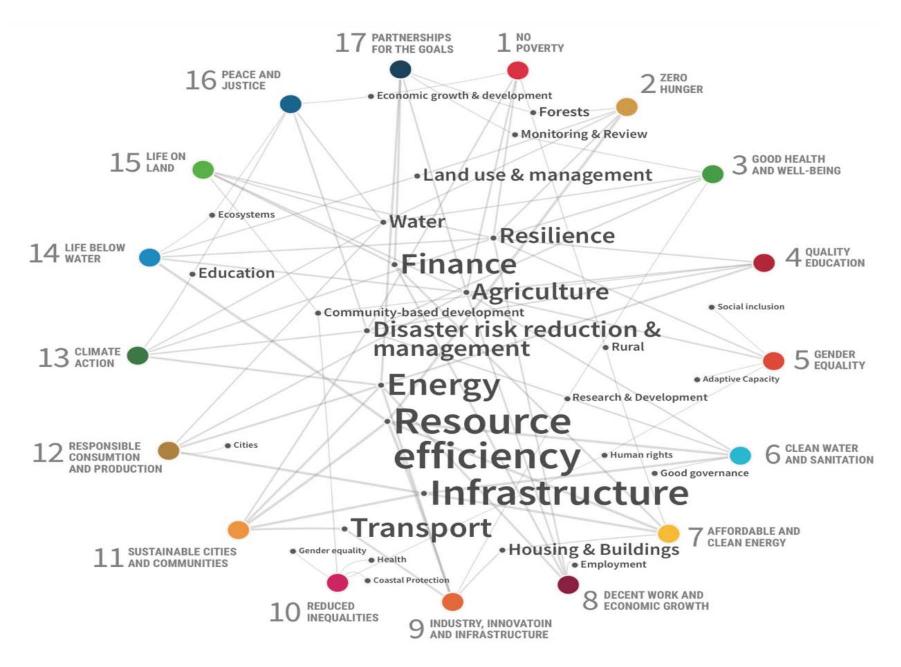








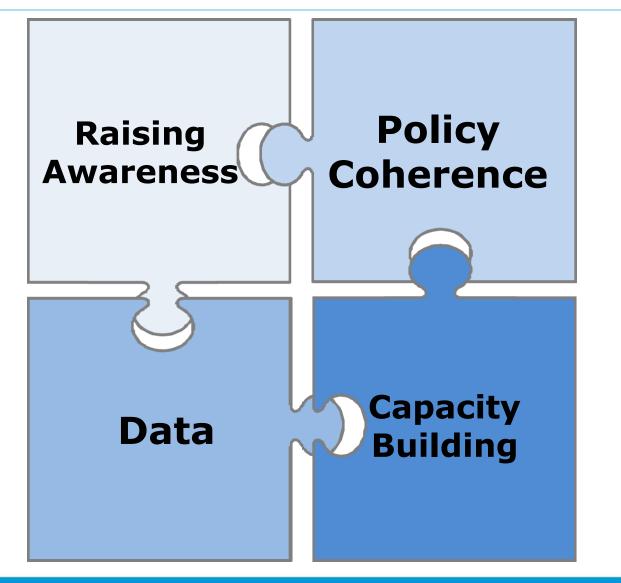
#### 65% of SDGs Have An Urban Component



#### **All Global Agendas are LOCAL**



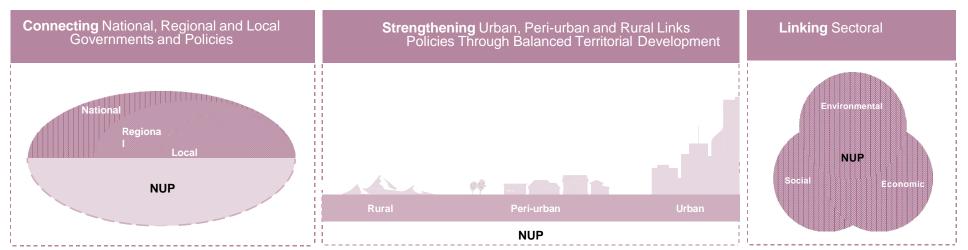
## **How to Localize SDGs?**





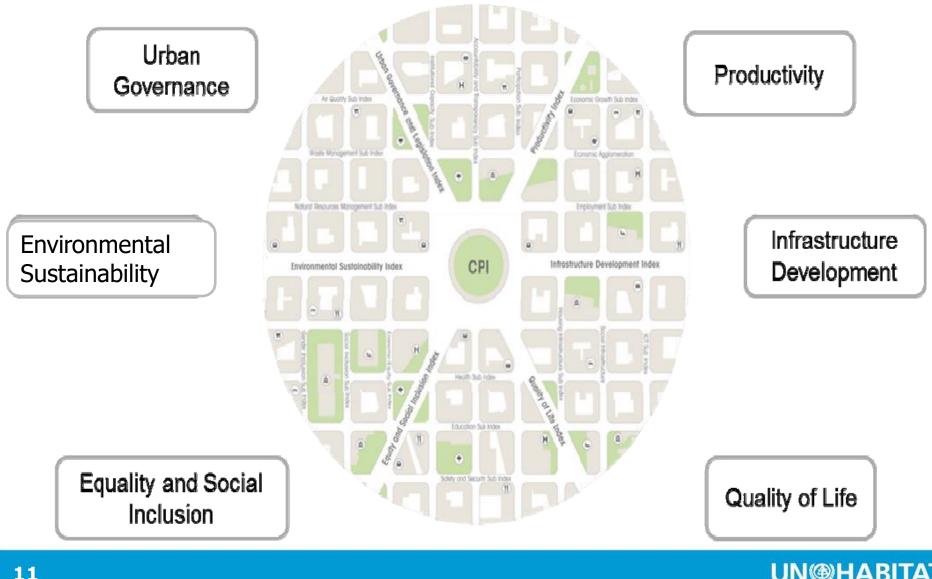
# **National Urban Policy**

- 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**

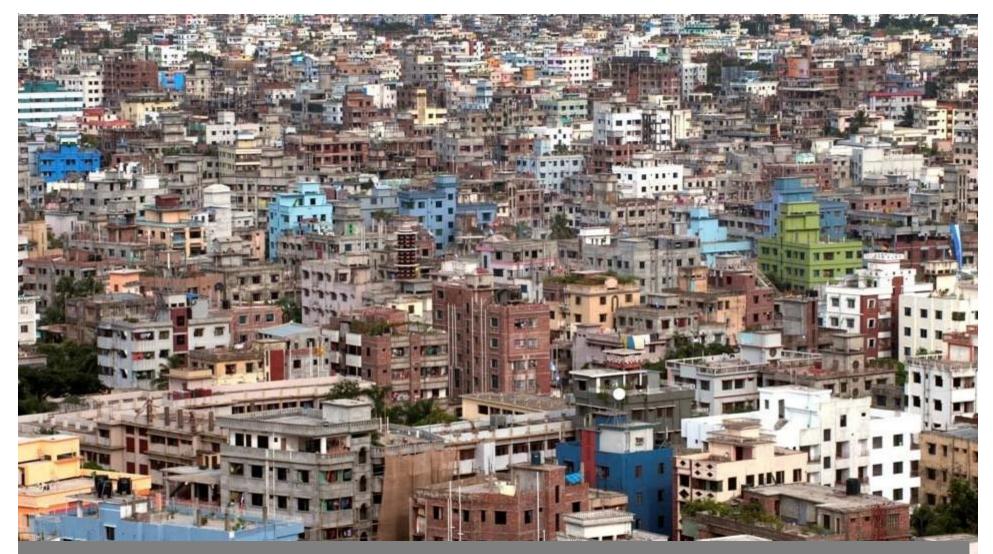




### **CPI & SDGs Linkages**

	GOAL 11 TARGETS	CPI SUB-DIMENSIONS		CPI DIMENSIONS	SDG WITH CREATS CONTRACTS
<ul> <li>11.1 Adequate, safe and affordable housing</li> <li>11.2 Accessible and sustainable transport systems for all</li> </ul>		1. Economic Strength 2. Employment 3. Economic Agglomeration		PRODUCTIVITY	<ul> <li>8.1.1 City product per capita</li> <li>8.2.1 Growth rate per employment</li> <li>8.3.1 Informal employment</li> <li>8.5.2 Unemployment rate</li> <li>9.2.1 Manifacturing employment</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>11.3 Inclusive and sustainable urbanization</li> <li>11.4 Safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage</li> </ul>		5. ICT		INFRASTRUCTURE	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.c.1 Mobile network coverage 17.8.1 Internet access
11.5 Reduce the number of people a	affected by disasters	7. Public Space 8. Safety and Security 9. Land Use	ch	QUALITY OF LIFE 15.1.2 Forest (green areas) as a percentage of total land a 16.1.1 Homicide rate 16.1.3 Population subjected to violence	
<ol> <li>1.6 Reduce the environmental impact of cities</li> <li>1.7 Provide universal access to safe public spaces</li> </ol>		10. Economic Equity 11. Social Inclusion 12. Gender Inclusion	15	EQUITY AND SOCIAL INCLUSION	<ul> <li>1.1.1 Poverty rate</li> <li>5.5.1 Women in local government</li> <li>8.5.1 Gender wage gap</li> <li>8.6.1 Youth unemployment</li> <li>10.1.1 Growth rate 40%</li> </ul>
11.a Support links between urban, p areas		13. Air Quality 14. Waste Management 15. Energy		ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY	<ul> <li>3.9.1 Population exposed to outdoor air pollution</li> <li>6.3.1 Waste water treatment</li> <li>7.2.1 Share of renewable energy</li> <li>12.5.1 Solid waste recycling share</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>11.b Increase integrated policies and plans towards mitigation and adaptation to climate change</li> <li>11.c Building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials</li> </ul>		16. Institutional Capacity     17. Municipal Finance     18. Governance of Urbanization		GOVERNANCE AND LEGISLATION	9.a.1 Investement capacity 16.6.1 Local expenditure efficiency 17.17.1 Public-private partenrship





"Our Struggle for Sustainability Will Be Won or Lost in Cities". Ban Ki-moon, Former Secretary-General of the United Nations