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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN SAUDI ARABIA

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ABSTRACT.

This paper presents a discussion on the sustainable development goals in Saudi Arabia objectives that will be executed by the year 2030 according to their vision 2030. There are 17 sustainable development goals set. These objectives will provide the citizen and the nation with the structure to be assigned to the activity and to make another general public appearing as a goal of development. This work has focus on the efforts being made by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia towards the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Goal #7 (Renewable Energy). This SGD is important as the old society move on to a new level of innovation and, at the same time, to develop SDGs that will help to have a workable effect that will motivate the shared activity of individuals, the planet and success. With the implementation of Goal 7 the renewable energy sector will enable the nation of Saudi Arabia to move towards sustainability and green energy consumption.

INTRODUCTION

People as a whole need health, safety, clean water, fresh air and food, and people need to bring the bacon home [1]. With the goals of sustainable development, everyone will benefit without going beyond the earth's conveying limit. On 23 September 2017, world leaders agreed to set targets to end all types of poverty, combat imbalances, secure the planet and ensure success for all as part of the 2031 Sustainable Development Agenda [2]. Management, organizations and common society, together with the United

Nations, have begun to prepare efforts to achieve a sustainable development agenda by 2030, and the program calls for action by all nations to enhance the lives of individuals around the world [3].

In view of the achievement of the UN Millennium Development Goals on 1 January 2017, the 18 Sustainable Development Goals, otherwise known as the 2030 Global Agenda for Sustainable Development, have formally come into force [4]. Thus, accordingly, Saudi Arabia has set its own Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in order to complement the global agenda. This study presents a brief discussion on the efforts being made by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia towards the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Goal #7 (Renewable Energy).

Overview of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

SDG is for the most part Heads of State and Government consented to set the world on a way towards maintainable improvement through the selection of the development known as the region of advancement. The objectives give a structure to shared activity and the formation of new society which will make the old society even proceed onward the new level of innovation and while making SDGs which will help in having the maintainable effect. The objectives will give a motivation to shared activity of individuals, planet and thriving to be acknowledged by every one of the nations and every one of the partners and acting in communitarian organization.

The SDGs are an all-inclusive arrangement for all nations to end destitution, secure the planet and guarantee success for all. They give a concentration to the global network's advancement endeavors until 2030 and are the measuring stick by which advancement will be estimated [6]. These 17 goals expand on the accomplishments of the millennium improvement objectives, while including new regions, for example, environmental change, financial disparity, development, maintainable utilization, peace and equity, among different needs. The objectives are interconnected and regularly the way to progress on one will include handling issues all the more normally connected with another.

They are intended to be combined as a gathering as opposed to separately. Economic advancement has been a bit by bit vital in the measurement in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia since the initiation of the nation's improvement will process, with the significant features of this measurement as of now found in Saudi Arabia's long-haul key bearings. They will give us a focal point of thought for

the universal society's advancements diligent work until 2030 and are the standard stonework by which advancement will be estimated [6,7].

The Sustainable Development Goals are the blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all. The New Agenda contains 17 goals as shown in Figure 1 [6]. These goals have specific targets to be achieved over the next 15 years.

Goal 1: No poverty	Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities
Goal 2: Zero hunger	Goal 12: Responsible consumption and production
Goal 3: Good health and well-being	Goal 13: Climate action
Goal 4: Quality education	Goal 14: Life below water
Goal 5: Gender equality	Goal 15: Life on land
Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation	Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions
Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy	Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals
Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth	
Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure	
Goal 10: Reduced inequalities	

Figure 1.17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Transformation towards Sustainable and Resilient Societies

Amid the United Nations Summit held in September 2016, Saudi Arabia exhibited its first willful national survey, as a first endeavor to lead a far-reaching audit of the present status of the Sustainable Development Goals and the moves made towards their achievements [6]. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has drawn a guide for comprehensive change through Saudi Vision 2030, supported three columns: a dynamic culture, a flourishing economy, and a goal-oriented country. Huge numbers of the Vision's drives are adapted towards endeavors to accomplish (SDGs) [6,7]. Vision 2030 was propelled and affirmed by the Council of Ministers in April 2016. The real objective of Vision 2030 is to address current territorial and global difficulties, keep up improvement gains, and broaden its economy far from its conventional salary sources like oil. The Ministry of Economy and Planning (MEP) assumes a supporting job to partners and government offices in key arranging and usage. What's more, MEP relegates errands to government offices to track and screen the objectives that fall inside their purviews. Figure 2 and Figure 3 shows the Sustainable Development Goals selected by Saudi Arabia for a more in-depth discussion in the United Nations High-Level Political Forum HLPF 2018.



Figure 2 Saudi Arabia 6 SDG

- Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.
- Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.
- Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.
- Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.
- Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.
- Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development.

Figure 3.Description of Saudi Arabia 6 SDG

Furthermore, based on Figure 4, Vision 2030 allocated in three pillars, namely a vibrant society, a thriving economy and an ambitious nation. Moreover, there are several key challenges faced. The first challenge is promoting the SDGs at the Sub-National Level [8]. This infers adjusting targets and pointers to nearby conditions and incorporating them into the arranging and usage of open strategy. The second challenge is coordination of multiple actors and sectors [9]. This includes clarifying economic improvement, overseeing execution, guaranteeing responsibility and covering progress [9]. The third challenge is data availability and statistical capacity [10]. This includes the need to put resources into reinforcing information accumulation frameworks and the limit of measurable bodies [10].

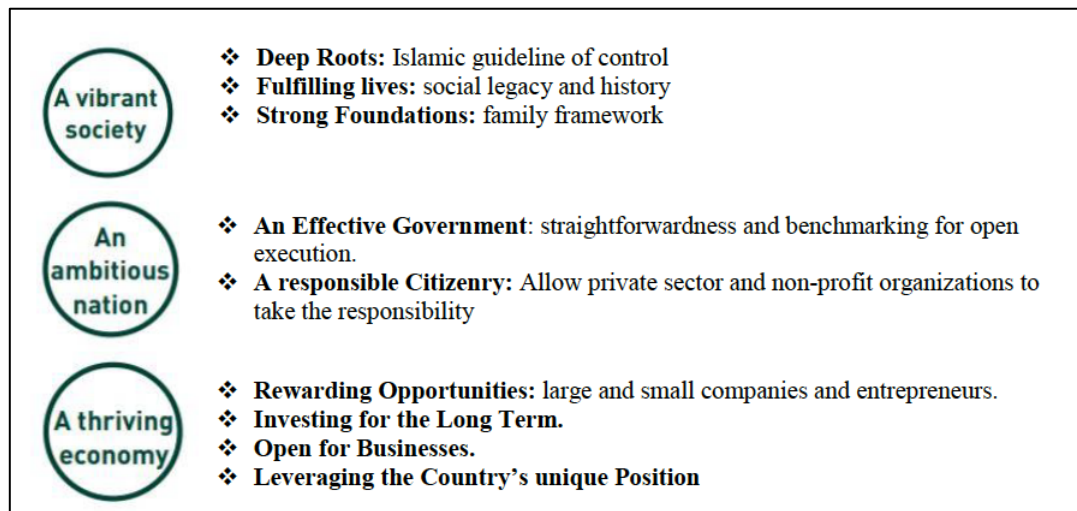


Figure 4 Three Pillars of Vision 2030

Progress Made Towards the Achievement of Sustainable Development Goal #7 in Saudi Arabia

Mainly among 1990 and also 2010, the quantity of individuals with access to power expanded by 1.7 billion. That is advancement to be glad for. But then as the total populace keeps on rising, still more individuals will require modest vitality to light their homes and avenues, utilize telephones and PCs, and do their ordinary business. The Ministry of command, Industry and Mineral Resources will spend over SR2.8 billion on new activities throughout the following five financial years, incorporating organizing with pertinent specialists to assemble generation places for assembling and light businesses [11].

The Kingdom has focused on the development of renewable energy, especially solar, wind and nuclear power programs and projects, such as [12]:

King Salman Renewable Energy Initiative

The Kingdom's accession to climate change conventions

National Renewable Energy Program

Saudi Energy Efficiency Center

Sakaka wind energy project

King Abdullah City for Atomic and Renewable Energy

National committee for clean energy development mechanism

Pilot forum on carbon capture and storage

Advanced cooling challenge campaign

Innovation initiative mission

Kingdom has set a target to produce 3.45 GW of renewable energy by 2020, thus raising its share to 4% of total energy produced. By 2030, 9.5 GW of renewable energy will be produced, and it is equivalent to 10% of the total energy produced in the Kingdom. All projects under the program enjoy 100% financial autonomy, under the framework of Payment agreements of 25 years for solar projects and 20 years for wind projects. Figure 5 shows the current renewable projects under SDG 7.

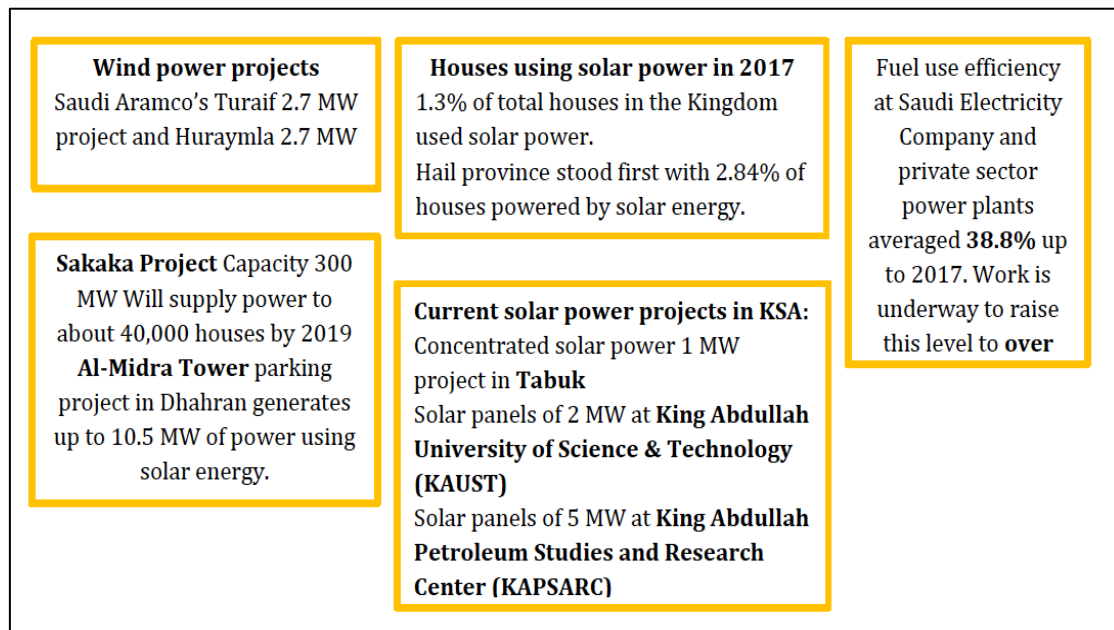


Figure 5 Current renewable projects under SDG 7

Saudi Arabia has set development goals for the three main sectors that together account for over 90% of local energy consumption. The sectors are industrial sector, transport sector, and building sector [13]. The following are the goals for the industrial sector:

Develop a thorough system for observing the execution of particulars and benchmarks of privately fabricated and imported hardware to guarantee consistence with vitality proficiency necessities

An activity to build the proficiency of vitality utilization in iron, concrete and petrochemical businesses, in both existing and new plants

Set target levels of vitality effectiveness for existing plants by 2019

Develop new Saudi vitality effectiveness guidelines

Encourage new plants to accomplish vitality effectiveness dependent on global principles

The following are the goals for the transport sector:

Initiative on building up necessities for offering new travellers autos in the neighbourhood advertise.

Initiative on building up standard details for vitality proficiency of tires

Apply the vitality economy card on light vehicles and affirm the mileage standard for light vehicles

The following are the goals for the building sector:

Saudi construction regulation (vitality effectiveness)

Modern structures

Proposed plot for vitality force accreditation of existing and new structures.

Initiative for the remodel of government structures and boosting the private segment to put resources into vitality productivity

Develop and refresh standard details for little and extensive limit forced air systems.

Initiative for profoundly effective forced air systems

Furthermore, under the building sector, structures utilize 29% of aggregate residential utilization of essential vitality and around 75% of aggregate power created. Cooling units represent around 65% of this utilization. As warm protection can help decrease vitality utilization of cooling units by as much as 30%, a high need has been given to enhancing the vitality proficiency of forced air systems and upholding warm protection of structures. Thus, overall, Saudi Arabia could have a target goal to enthusiast residential solar systems, focus in acknowledging people about photovoltaic systems and provide workshops, and finally enhance business sectors to have solar energy, since most of business are running during the daylight.

CONCLUSION

This work has looked into the efforts being made by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia towards the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Goal #7 (Renewable Energy). All SDGs are flawless in their own specific way, yet the land of government determination and advantage is affordable and clean energy, which is the primary focus. In addition, the government needs to make progress and for the developments that its citizens should have, and for the resources that require spotless vitality to see and idealize a green Saudi with clean energy.

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