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| **3** Animated video on Future Saudi Cities Program | 5 Mins |
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Dr. Abdul Rahman Al AI-Sheikh - Deputy Minister For City Planning, MoMRA | 20 Mins |
| **5** Future Saudi Cities: Key Results (A)  
| a Introducing State of Saudi Cities report: Using City Prosperity Index  
Dr. Tarek El-Sheikh (Presenter)  
Eduardo Moreno (Reflection) | 45 Mins |
| b Reviewing Urban Planning Practice: Key highlights and recommendations  
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| **6** Discussion And Closing Remarks  
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Future of Saudi Cities Program (FSCP)

Dr. Abdulrahman Bin Hassan Al AlSheikh
Deputy Minister of Town planning
Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs “MOMRA”- KSA

HABITAT III Conference
Quito-Oct 2016
The Urban Challenges in the Kingdom

- Horizontal Expansion of the Cities.
- Increased cost of the Infrastructure.
- High pollution and energy consumption.
- High dependency on private means of transportation.
- Need for develop of cities centers.
- Current urban legislation doesn’t account for the urban changes in the cities.

92.8% Uses private transportation

3.4 Million inhabitants living in informal area
The new trend in sustainable urban planning

- Enhance population density and the “Mix Land Use”.
- Increase green areas and public spaces in cities.
- Promote the role of social inclusion in the planning process.
- Improve investment and economic resources.
- Reduce energy consumption and enhance public transportations.
- Utilize the “Smart City” management approach.
Reflecting on these issues..

The “Future of Saudi Cities Program” has been developed through the cooperation between UNHABITAT and the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs “MOMRA”, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
The FSCP goals

1. Provide sustainable urban environment
2. Control of the Urban Sprawl
3. Enhance the institutional capacities in municipal sectors
4. Building partnerships for better urban development
Study and analyze the current state in the Saudi cities to provide a sustainable urban environment

The FSCP Objectives

- Assess the urban legislation and institutional infrastructure in Saudi cities
- Prepare a detailed strategic plan for pilot projects to serve sustainable development
FSCP scope of work

17 Cities

70% Of the Total Population
Simplified FSCP logical framework

Shifting to a new and sustainable urban development model

National Urban Policy

- Increased monitoring and knowledge management frameworks on urban issues
  - Framework based on the CPI
  - The state of Saudi Cities report

- Improved tools and instruments on urban legislation, planning and municipal finance
  - Draft Urban Planning act
  - Planning guidelines and standards
  - Municipal finance strategy

- Enhanced Institutional and individual capacities on urban legislation, Planning, and municipal finance
  - Strengthened MOMRA
  - Strengthened cities/observatories
  - Strengthened universities

- Bolstered Collaborative and inclusive platforms for engagement and exchange on urban issues
  - The first Saudi National Urban Forum
  - Youth &Women Networks

3 Pilot Projects
Conceptual framework for an integrated FSCP approach
The FSCP Program Outputs

1. Revision of the urban planning practices in the Kingdom.
2. Institutional evaluation for the urban planning laws & regulations.
3. Conduct Institutional capacity development programs.
4. Conduct partnerships programs in urban development.
Revision of the urban planning practices in the Kingdom.

- Evaluation of urban planning process & urban policies
- Improve of national & local urban observatories to provide data at city level.
- Drafting and revised urban planning vision of the kingdom including different urban projects
Revision of the urban planning practices in the Kingdom.

- Evaluation of urban planning process & urban policies

A) National Level

Revision and evaluation of the National Spatial Strategy and compare it with international experiences:

Program Outputs

Morocco  Germany  Malaysia  S.Korea  China
1. Revision of the urban planning practices in the Kingdom.

- Evaluation of urban planning process & urban policies

B) Regional Level

Review of 5 regional planning in Saudi Arabia

Program Outputs

Riyadh  Qassim  Sharqiyah  Madinah  Makkah
Revision of local urban plans for the 17 cities:

- Control the urban sprawl in the cities
- Achieve inclusion and connectivity
- Improve the infrastructure
- Enhance the quality of life and investment opportunities.

C) City Level

Evaluation of urban planning process & urban policies
Revised of the urban planning practices in the Kingdom.

- **Evaluation of urban planning process & urban policies**

**Case studies for city planning & neighborhood planning**

**15 International case studies in urban planning**

**Categories**

- **New Cities**
  - Netherland - Flifuland - Almera
  - UAE - Masdar

- **Utilization of empty lands in city centers**
  - Muenchin - Germany
  - Honesuckle-Newcastle-Australia
  - Vauban Sustainable Avenue - Freiberg - Germany
  - Underground City - Montreal - Canada
  - Heritage area, Tortosta - Spain
  - Green spine project - Mexico

- **City level strategies**
  - Rahma City - Morocco
  - Chattooga - USA
  - Kualalambur 2020 - Malaysia

- **Planned city expansion**
  - Leidsche Rijn - Otracht - Netherland
  - Manhattan - USA
  - Budong - Shanghai - China
1. Revision of the urban planning practices in the Kingdom.

- Evaluation of urban planning process & urban policies

Initial Results

Program Outputs

Produce City plan review reports for Saudi Cities

- Dammam City Plan Review
- Riyadh City Plan Review
- Buraydah City Plan Review
Revision of the urban planning practices in the Kingdom.

- Evaluation of urban planning process & urban policies
- Improve of national & local urban observatories to provide Data at city level.
- Drafting and revised urban planning vision of the kingdom including different urban projects
The UN-Habitat have set the CPI indicators to evaluate the points of strength, weakness, opportunities, and threats in the cities (The SWOT Analysis).

- Improve of national & local urban observatories to provide Data at city level.

Program Outputs

- Urban Legislation
- Productivity
- Infrastructure Development
- Environmental Sustainability
- Equity & Social Inclusion
- Quality of Life

CPI Indicator

72
Number of produced CPI in the Saudi cities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Program Outputs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abha</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buraydah</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jeddah</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Makkah</td>
<td>57</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dammam</td>
<td>56</td>
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<tr>
<td>Najran</td>
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<td>Al-Hasa</td>
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<td>34</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Arar</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qatif</td>
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</tr>
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</table>
Produced the first draft of the CPI report for 9 Saudi Cities.

Revision of the urban planning practices in the Kingdom.

- Improve of national & local urban observatories to provide Data at city level.

Initial Results

Program Outputs

Jeddah CPI Report

Dammam CPI Report

Makkah CPI Report
The FSCP Program Outputs

1. Revision of the urban planning practices in the Kingdom.
2. Institutional evaluation for the urban planning laws & regulations.
3. Conduct Institutional capacity development programs.
4. Conduct partnerships programs in urban development.
Analyzing the institutional framework and regulations for urban development in the Kingdom

Collection and assessment for urban planning regulations & laws

Institutional evaluation for the urban planning laws & regulations.

Collection and assessment for urban planning regulations & laws
Institutional evaluation for the urban planning laws & regulations.

- Analyzing the institutional framework and regulations for urban development in the Kingdom.

Through discussing the follow issues:
- The urban Planning process in the Kingdom
- Institutional system assessment.
- The institutional role in the urban planning process.
- Opportunities and challenges.
Institutional evaluation for the urban planning laws & regulations.

- Analyzing the institutional framework and regulations for urban development in the Kingdom
- Collection and assessment for urban planning regulations & laws
Institutional evaluation for the urban planning laws & regulations.

- Collection and assessment for urban planning regulations & laws

509
Legislations

Urban legislations

Assessment

- Land Management
- Finance
- Public spaces
- Development rights
- Building codes
- Land sectors
The FSCP Program Outputs

1. Revision of the urban planning practices in the Kingdom.
2. Institutional evaluation for the urban planning laws & regulations.
3. Conduct Institutional capacity development programs.
4. Conduct partnerships programs in urban development.
- Trainings needs assessment.
- Conduct training programs in different urban issues.

Conduct Institutional capacity development programs.
3 Conduct Institutional capacity development programs.

- **Trainings needs assessment**
  - Set different meetings with Different stakeholders in the Kingdom.
  - Discussion panel with specialists.
  - Workshops in different cities.
  - Produce Trainings Needs Assessment Report.
Example from the Workshop's Questionnaire:

My first choice for enhancing my capacity is:

- New trends in Urban Planning: 20%
- Urban Design: 8%
- Urban Management: 4%
- Geographic Information System (GIS): 8%
- City Prosperity Indicators (CPI): 24%
- Urban Legislation: 12%
- Municipal Finance: 4%
- Women participation Programs: 4%
- Youth participation programs: 4%
- Land Policies: 12%
Conduct Institutional capacity development programs.

- Trainings needs assessment.
- Conduct training programs in different urban issues.
### Program Outputs

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<td>Lincoln Institute of Land Policy</td>
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<td>3. Social Inclusion</td>
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3. Conduct Institutional capacity development programs.

- Conduct training programs in different urban issues.

Each trainee will be able to train 150 Trainers.
The FSCP Program Outputs

1. Revision of the urban planning practices in the Kingdom.
2. Institutional evaluation for the urban planning laws & regulations.
3. Conduct Institutional capacity development programs.
4. Conduct partnerships programs in urban development.
• The Civil Society organizations
• Youth & Women Sectors
• Universities & Institutes
• Government Development Partners

Conduct partnerships programs in urban development
Conduct partnerships programs in urban development

- Enhance the Youth & Women inclusion in the planning process

Different fields related to Youth & Women

- Private sectors
- Volunteering organizations
- Researchers
- Media
- Activists

The Female percentage in the Kingdom

- 43%

Youth under 24 years

- 54.1%
According to the UN-HABITAT goals, The Campaign affords a discussing panel of urban development through different events:

- Competitions
- Organize events
- Workshops
- Raise awareness
- Sports events

Program Outputs

Conduct partnerships programs in urban development
The First Saudi National Urban Forum

- Conduct partnerships programs in urban development

**Program Outputs**

- First National urban forum in the Kingdom: 1
- Speakers: 54
- Sponsors: 18
- Participants: 2043
- Working Days: 3
- Working Hours: 33
- Sessions & Workshops: 13
- Partners: 25
Share your idea with us
The Future of Saudi Cities Program is considered as a qualitative leap in the urban planning process in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The program is expected to achieve a lot of positives for the cities of Saudi Arabia and set a road map towards more civilized and sustainable future for the Saudi cities with a developed economy, and better eco-system. This Program goes in line with the 11th goal of sustainable development goals “SDGs” which were adopted by the United Nations summit in New York (September 2015) to achieve cities and sustainable urban communities.

Conclusion:
**NETWORKING EVENT**

**Future Saudi Cities and the New Urban Agenda**

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Reviewing Urban Planning Practice: Key highlights and recommendations

Dr. Khaled El-Nefaie
Head of Studies and Research department - Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs

HABITAT III Conference
Quito-Oct 2016
Introduction to Planning Tools in Saudi Arabia

- **National Level**
- **Regional Level**
- **Sub Reg. Level**
- **Local Level**
- **Detailed Level**

**National Spatial Strategy**
Guide Spatial Development over the entire Kingdom

**Regional Development Plans**
Guide Spatial Development on the Regional Level (Provinces) and interlink the planning levels

**Structure Plans**
Setting the future proposal for strategic land uses, distribution of activities and major road network on the governorate level

**Local Plans**
Adding details to the Structure Plan on the city level, and setting zoning and building regulations for different land uses

**Action Area Plans**
- Historic Areas
- Residential Districts
- City Centers
# Key Highlights on National Spatial Strategy

## NSS Objectives

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<td>1</td>
<td>“Promoting a spatially balanced pattern of population distribution on national space”</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>“Minimizing the adverse consequences of the continuous increase in the population of large cities”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>“Ensuring the efficient utilization of infrastructure and public services already in place”</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>“Directing support to the overall growth of small and medium cities”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>“Diversifying the economic base of different regions as to fully utilize their existing resources”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>“Supporting selected settlements to act as growth centers capable of transmitting and coordinating development impulses toward surrounding areas”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>“Supporting new activities that contribute positively to the integration between rural and urban areas”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>“Improving the administrative structure of selected growth centers and defining accurately their service areas”</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>“Fostering development within border cities due to their importance for national security”</td>
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The NSS has adopted two main instruments to guide the spatial development across the regions: the development corridors and the growth centers.

**Development Corridors**
- are classified into 3 categories:
  - Primary
  - Medium term
  - Long term

**Growth Centers**
- are classified into 3 categories:
  - National (29)
  - Regional (38)
  - Local (108)
Review of National Spatial Strategy

Objectives

• As one of the main activities of the FSCP Programme, and in response to the initiatives of the National Transformation Programme, MoMRA has recently initiated a process to review and revise the NSS with the view to better capturing the current development priorities and future challenges of the Kingdom, to achieve more sustainable urbanization.

• The objective of this study is to undertake an evidence-based review of the NSS based on defined criteria and conclude with preliminary policy recommendations.
Methodology

1. Consultations with National and Local Stakeholders
   - The NSS review is based on analytical reviews, feedback received from national and local consultations.
   - Two tailored questionnaires were developed to guide the consultations at national and local levels.

2. Benchmark with international standards and practices
   - Building on the lessons learnt from the review of selected international experiences on national spatial frameworks.
   - Also referencing to the principles of the International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning.
Process

The review process of the National Spatial Strategy is structured on three main pillars:

1. **NSS EFFECTIVENESS**
   - The evaluation of the effectiveness focuses on the extent of how the NSS achieved its strategic objectives mainly on:
     1. Population distribution across regions
     2. Delivery of Healthcare and educational facilities across regions

2. **NSS APPROPRIATENESS**
   - To what extent the objectives of the strategy are still implementable?
   - **Shifting from "Balanced" to "Integrated" Development**

3. **NSS INTEGRATION**
   - The evaluation of the integration of the National Spatial Strategy is based on three key aspects:
     1. Consistency with the new strategy of the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs
     2. **Vertical Integration**: coordination with other levels of planning at the level of regions and cities
     3. **Horizontal Integration**: the participation and sense of ownership at the ministries and authorities
Key Highlights

- The review process analyzed the regional planning practice in Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in view of the following:
  - The governance structure responsible for preparation and implementation of regional plans
  - The coherence between regional plans and NSS in the classification of growth centers and development corridors
  - The mechanisms of implementation and monitoring of the delivery of regional plans proposals
  - The technical capacities of the regional authorities
  - The efficiency of information management on the regional level
Objectives

- How to achieve sustainable urban development through applying the three pronged approach model (urban planning - legislation - financing).
- Understanding the Cities’ future challenges; and identifying cities’ priorities.
- Identifying the position of local planning practices in Saudi cities in comparison to successful international benchmarks.
- Identifying possible areas for future planning interventions.
Pilot cities have been selected to review their local plans and test how well they achieve their objectives.
Benchmarking International best practices and lessons learnt

- Building on the lessons learnt from the review of selected international experiences in local planning

Consultations of local stakeholders

- Consultation and engagement of the counterparts (local stakeholders) throughout the review process

Applying principles of UN Habitat for sustainable urban development

- Taking into consideration the 5 main principles of the new strategy of sustainable neighborhood planning prepared by UN HABITAT:
  1. Mixed land-use
  2. Adequate space for streets and efficient road network
  3. Public Transportation
  4. Densification
  5. Social inclusiveness
The city plan review process is structured in 3 main parts:

1. **Document Comprehensiveness**
   - Clarity of the plan
   - Dependence of the plan on data
   - Plan coherence in higher planning hierarchy
   - Participation process

2. **Plan Sustainability**
   - Adequate Public space
   - Connectivity and public transportation
   - Emphasize mixed Land uses
   - Ensure Social Inclusiveness
   - Promote Densification
   - Protect the Environment

3. **Plan Implementation**
   - Alignment with current legal framework and regulations
   - Addressing institutional mechanisms and human capacities
   - Plan implementation (Phasing - Reviews - Financing - Action Plans)
   - Building Code

---

**Review of Local city plans**

**Process and Outcomes**
### National Level

- The revised NSS will include a streamlined **set of specific objectives and achievable targets**
- All **stakeholders** in the country including youth, women and the private sector will be engaged in dialogues and planning
- The revised NSS will **bridge the main gaps identified**: supra-national scale, unpacking dev. corridors, environmental risks and challenges (resilience), climate change, cultural and religious heritage and management of natural resources
- The revised NSS could be action-oriented and could include a set of **catalytic and transformative projects**
- The **monitoring and evaluation mechanism** should be defined during the formulation of the revised NSS
- The Revised NSS/NUP should promote vertical integration (with sectoral strategies and horizontal integration (with different levels of planning))

### Regional Level

- Organize a **national dialogue** on the future of regional planning in the Kingdom
- Define the **vision and objectives** of spatial planning in the Kingdom (NSS) from regional perspective
- **Compile data and information**: New baseline studies and a needs assessment addressing the future of the region and its inhabitants
- **Develop capacities**: Improved capacities for regional, urban and rural planning in the region
- Define the **institutional, regulatory** and financial framework for regional planning in the Kingdom (Planning Act)
- Defining planning regions, their purpose and define competences and **responsibilities** (Law of Regions / Royal Decree)
Recommendations

Local (City) Level

- Review of the local plan’s scope of work, and unify the definitions and concepts among municipalities and local authorities.

- Review urban growth boundaries as a key instrument to achieve compact cities and avoid allocation of land uses beyond the city’s future needs.

- Set up mechanisms for participation within the urban planning system throughout all stages of preparation of plans.

- Building capacities of technical staff in municipalities to ensure capabilities of delivery of the plans.

- Enforce urban design manuals to achieve livable and sustainable urban environments.

- Promote the concept of urban management and its relationship to land management.
## AGENDA

### Welcoming speech
H.E. Eng. Abdullatif bin Abdulmalik Al-Sheikh Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs
- Duration: 5 Mins

### UN Habitat: New Urban Agenda in Saudi Arabia
Dr. Joan Clos - Executive Director of UN Habitat
- Duration: 5 Mins

### Animated video on Future Saudi Cities Program
- Duration: 5 Mins

### Introductory Presentation on Future Saudi Cities Program
Dr. Abdul Rahman Al AISheikh - Deputy Minister For City Planning, MoMRA
- Duration: 20 Mins

#### Future Saudi Cities: Key Results (A)
- a. Introducing State of Saudi Cities report: Using City Prosperity Index
  - Presenter: Dr. Tarek El-Sheikh
  - Reflection: Eduardo Moreno
  - Duration: 15 Mins
- b. Reviewing Urban Planning Practice: Key highlights and recommendations
  - Presenter: Dr. Khaled Al-Nefaie
  - Reflection: Salvatore Fundaro
  - Duration: 30 Mins
- c. Actionable recommendations for Legislative and institutional reforms: Towards the new Urban Planning Act of Saudi Arabia
  - Presenter: Dr. Ayman El-Hefnawi
  - Reflection: Robert Lettington
  - Duration: 45 Mins

#### Future Saudi Cities: Key Results (B)
- d. Municipal Finance and Productive Capacity: Towards new approaches
  - Presenter: Marco Kamiya
  - Duration: 15 Mins
- e. Capacity Development in KSA: Towards New Urban Agenda
  - Presenter: Bader Al-Dawsari
  - Duration: 15 Mins
- f. Advocacy and stakeholders engagement: Partners of development in KSA
  - Presenter: Layan Faisal Al-Saud
  - Duration: 15 Mins

### Discussion And Closing Remarks
Recording feedback from all attendees and closing remarks
- Duration: 30 Mins
Actionable recommendations for Legislative and institutional reforms: Towards the new Urban Planning Act of Saudi Arabia

Dr. Ayman El-Hefnawi
Senior Human Settlements Officer - UNHABITAT

HABITAT III Conference
Quito-Oct 2016
Objectives

- Identifying the Institutional System of Urban Planning in the Kingdom
- Providing a full picture of the process of decision-making in urban planning at the national, regional and local levels
- Reviewing the parties that have the validity of preparing, issuing and implementing the decisions connected to Urban Planning
- Providing a detailed picture on the role of Institutions in urban planning, either in the preparation of plans at different levels or validity of approval and implementation

Deliverables

Overview of the Institutional Framework of Urban Planning in Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

- Report - Stage 1
- Report - Stage 2
Institutional framework in charge of legislation in Saudi Arabia

- **The King**
  - King (Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques)
  - Crown Prince
  - Crown Prince
  - Ministers

- **The Council of Ministers**
  - Shura (Consultative) Council
  - Council of Economic Affairs and Development

- **Other ministries**
  - Ministry of Finance
  - Ministry of Economics and Planning
  - The Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs
  - Ministry of the Interior

- **Branches of ministries**

- **Planning bodies and companies**

- **AMANAH**
  - Emirate
  - Region councils
  - Provinces

- **Local level**
  - (Provinces)

- **Regional level**
  - (Regions)

- **National level**

- **Sub-municipality**

- **Municipal Council (Majlis Baladi)**
Conclusions and future trends:

1. The establishment of the Council of Economic Affairs and Development is considered a unique opportunity to adopt the National Spatial Strategy and the importance of its integration with the five-year plan prepared by MOEP.
2. Integration between the administrative division of the Ministry of Interior (region - province - center) and that of Urban planning levels in the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs (Amanah - Municipality - municipal council)
3. Focus on the Institutional capacities to implement both national and regional plans as well as review the various work guidelines manuals of urban planning works.
4. Leadership roles to main Amanahs to carry out an active role in preparation and approval of all plans (at the level of the city, village, detailed, local and Projects) as well as Amanahs have to supervise and follow up their municipalities in the same matter.
5. It is important to Activate the role of the Municipal Council in the system of planning and its role to monitor the progress the plan implementation.
6. To review the role of regional councils versus the roles of the Amanat in the plan making, approval, monitoring and follow up.
7. There is an important room for Civil Society Organizations, Universities and Private sector in the plan making in order to ensure their full endorsements of the plan different outcomes.
Objectives

- Acquisition of the existing regulations, by laws, ministerial decrees, etc.
- Full documentation and understanding of the Regulatory Framework of the Kingdom
- Exchanging experiences with neighboring countries
- Preparing key recommendations for enhancing the regulatory framework
- Project document preparation for a new urban planning act
The main components of the legislative framework for Urban Planning in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

**The most important constants:**
- Sharia
- The Law of Governance
- The judiciary Law

**The most important laws**
- Roads and Buildings Act (1380 H)
- Municipalities and Rural Areas Act (1397 H)
- Regions/Provinces Act (1412 H)

**The most important regulations and decisions**
- Implementing Regulations to define the urban boundary
- Urban development priorities

**Guidelines of planning standards**
- Urban Design Guidelines
- Residential plot subdivisions guidelines
- Planning standards for public services
- Plot subdivision plans
- Other

**Urban plans/different planning levels**
- The National Spatial Strategy (National)
- Regional plans (Region)
- Sub-Regional and structure plans (Provinces)
- Local plans (indicative) (cities)
- Detailed plans/building regulations - the Atlas (Cities - urban centers - residential districts - the old areas)
Pillars of legislation in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Patterns of Legislation

- Law
- Circular
- Executive Regulations
- Regulations

Pillars of legislation

1. Royal order
2. Royal Decree
3. Supreme Order
4. Council of Ministries Resolution
5. Ministerial Decree
Collection of information from the concerned departments at the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs whereby 9 volumes containing paper documents regarding urban planning laws, regulations and circulars covering the period from 1357 to 1436 H.

The number of legislation that have been collected, counted and classified reached 509 documents.
The team conducted inventory of all existing documents and electronically documented them through inclusion same into the Excel Software then converted into PDF files and linked same with the Excel file and then the database has been established for these documents which included the name of the document, its type (law - regulation- circular) and its source, date and classification according the subject (12 categories)
The six themes of the tool of UN-Habitat Program for evaluation of legislation:

- Land Management: 220
- Public Space: 106
- Buildability and Development Right: 11
- Finance: 16
- Building Codes: 40
- Plots and Blocks: 76

Urban legislation Evaluation Tool- Developed by UN-Habitat Program
The four workshops

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Workshop#</th>
<th>Place of the workshop</th>
<th>AMANAHs of the participating cities</th>
<th>The number of attendees</th>
<th>The date of the workshop</th>
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<td>1st workshop</td>
<td>Riyadh</td>
<td>Riyadh - Eastern Region - Qassim - Ahsa</td>
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Stage IV
The targeted group to attend the workshops

- A group of specialists working for the AMANAHs has been invited so that the participants represent a variety of departments within the AMANAH, of which:
  - Urban Planning Department
  - Local Plan Department
  - Survey and lands Department
  - Licenses Department
- In addition to the attendance of representatives of the departments related to urban planning, at the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs.

Participants

- AMANA of Riyadh
- AMANAH of Qassim Region
- AMANAH of Eastern Province
- AMANAH of Al-Ahsa
- AMANAH of Tabuk
- AMANAH of Northern Borders
- AMANAH of Hail Region
- AMANAH of Jouf
- AMANAH of Hail Region
- AMANAH of Jazan Region
- AMANAH of Asir Region
- AMANAH of Najran Region
- AMANAH of Jeddah Province
- AMANAH of the Holy City
- AMANAH of Madinah Region
- AMANAH of Taif Province
Approach

8 Semi-Structured Interviews
24 Questionnaires to Amanat
- Main challenges and Recommendations analyzed and compared

UN Habitat Tool

- Land Management: 220
- Building Codes: 40
- Financing: 16
- Public Spaces: 106
- Plots & Blocks: 76

509 Law, bylaw, decrees, etc. collected and classified

24 Questionnaires to Amanat
- Main challenges and Recommendations analyzed and compared

4 Workshops performed in 4 cities to cover municipalities of the 17 cities

Deliverables

Review of Urban Legislations in Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

- Full Report
- Executive Summary

Future Actions

- Getting Feedback from Deputy Minister on the Final Report
- Finalize both Arabic and English and prepare for Publication
- Share the Final Publication in Habitat III conference in Quito
General recommendations

- Legislation pyramid instead of the current parallel circulars, provided the top of the pyramid to be the Urban Planning Act.
- Consult representatives of the community, real estate sector as well as universities in different main stages of drafting the Act.
- Simple Language to be understood by all; employees, citizens and investors.
- The application of the urban planning Act shall be reflecting and meeting the capabilities of all employees of the concerned ministry, AMANAHs, municipalities, the higher authorities and other government concerned authorities.
- The importance of M&E through a committee or a work team at the Ministry to follow up the application of the Act, and give the recommendations to modify the executive regulations as necessary.
- The roles and responsibilities must be clearly detailed with specific reference to Ministry, Amanat, Regions, municipalities, municipal councils, etc.
- Increase public awareness about the Act through media campaigns.
- To translate of notions of decentralization through giving more powers to the AMANAHs and municipalities to adopt plans, allocation of government lands and approval of splitting and division of plots.
- Technical, administrative and governance innovation of the Act.
- Flexibility to meet the diverse of city geographic, economic and social identities.
## AGENDA

### Future Saudi Cities and the New Urban Agenda

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Recording feedback from all attendees and closing remarks |         |
Capacity Development in KSA: To support New Urban Agenda

Bader Al-Dawsari
National Programme Associate

HABITAT III Conference
Quito-Oct 2016
Capacity Building Process

1. Training needs Assessment Report
2. Creating Package of training Programs
3. Conduct Capacity Building Programs
The capacity building and CPI component targets enhancing institutional capacity building of MOMRA to lead sustainable urban development in the Kingdom. The component is planning to offer the opportunity of overseas and in country training to selected staff from MOMRA, 17 targeted cities and four urban development authorities. Each training course comprises three phases, and is tailored to suite the local context of KSA. The courses are to enhance the substantive skills and knowledge of the participants. As a sustainability measure, MOMRA plans to enable trainees to apply the knowledge they learned to their real-life duties. They will be certified as trainers, and will lead and deliver five regional training sessions in the future.
Methodology of Conducting the TNA

- **Semi-structured Interviews**
  Prepared a list of questions to guide the dialogue and structure the meetings with the different informants.

**List of Guiding Questions in the different meetings:**

- What are the main constraints you face in conducting the tasks of your department in the Municipality / Urban Development Authority / LUO?
- How many fully recruited Saudi Engineers you have in your department? Do you have shortage of staff?
- How are you coping with the shortage of staff?
- What are the issues affecting capacity building in your organization?
- What type of skills you think are needed to improve performance of your department?
- Have training activities in the organization been effective? If not, why?
- What are the training needs to improve performance of the department/unit/entity?
- Has there been training impact assessment conducted before?
- What are the in-country training opportunities available? What do you think of them?
- How to improve performance of the LUOs? How to decrease dependence on outsourced consultants?
- Who control the process of recruiting engineers to your organization?
- What are the main areas that MOMRA can help improve performance of your organization?
- Are there constraints related to calculating economic performance of your city? What are they?
- How effective the LUO has been in influencing planning and management of your city?
- How to involve other stakeholders inside your organization in data collection and analysis for the publications of the LUO?
- What are the different ways in which UN-Habitat can help deliver assistance to improve performance in your organization?
- How to ensure that training is more effective and useful in improving performance of the organization?
Methodology of Conducting the TNA

- **Informal Interviews**
  Participate meetings with senior leaders (e.g., deans of university colleges, mayors, deputy mayors, etc.).

- **Focus Group Discussion**
  Majority of the meetings included a group of participants taking part in a focus-group discussion. Due to the fact that the scope of the meetings included various topics (e.g., training needs assessment, capacity building, urban management, urban finance, indicators, LUOs, among others),

- **Seminar /Conference**
  pre-arranged seating plan, inaugural speeches, power point presentations, and slots for discussions after each presentation.
Trainings needs assessment

Missions to 13 Cities to meet with Ministries, Municipalities, Universities, Urban Development Authorities and NGO’s

Cities:
- Riyadh
- Buraydah
- Haiel
- Sakaka
- Tabouk
- Madinah
- Jeddah
- Makkah
- Taief
- Abha
- Jubail
- Dammam
- Dhahran
1st Mission 17-24 October 2015

List of meetings with Authorities:

- Ministry of Rural Affairs
- Makkah Municipality
- Jeddah Municipality
- Qassim Municipality
- King AbdulAziz University
- Ta'if Municipality
- Arriyadh Development Authority
- Makkah Regional Development Authority
2\textsuperscript{nd} Mission 28 November – 5 December 2015

List of meetings with Authorities:

- Riyadh
- Haiel
- Madinah
- Dammam
- Dhahran
- Jubail

Hail Municipality

Madinah Municipality

High Commission for Development of Hail Region

Eastern Province Municipality

High Commission For Development of Hail Region

KFUPM

RCJY
3<sup>rd</sup> Mission 9 – 18 January 2016
List of meetings with Authorities:
Institutional, Organizational and Human Resources Findings

- Centralization in contracting procedures.

- There is extreme lack of engineers in all departments of the Municipality.

- There is a big gap between the size of investments and the number of engineers available to the Municipality to manage them.

- The newly graduates are poorly equipped to work in Municipalities. They need substantial rehabilitation and training.

- Technical courses are very limited 70% of courses are in administrative subjects.
Conduct Institutional capacity development programs

- 21 Trainees from different background
Conduct Institutional capacity development programs

- TOT course in Land Regulations, Land Management and Informal Settlements Regularization - Riyadh 22 May-2 June 2016
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Advocacy and Stakeholders Engagement: Partners of Developments in KSA

Layan Bint Faisal Al-Saud
Urban Planning & Design Analyst

HABITAT III Conference
Quito-Oct 2016
Urban Planning for All...

Future Saudi Cities objectives:

**Equity and social inclusion** as key pillars of sustainable urbanization

- Promotion of **inclusive planning practices**
- Providing cities with **fuller engagement**, and effectively responding to **the needs of all citizens especially women and youth** (as well as other groups, such as the elderly and people with disabilities), to further develop and enhance the level of prosperity.
Women and Youth in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

WOMEN IN KSA

- Men: 57%
- Women: 43%

Source: CDSI, 2015
http://www.cdsi.gov.sa/ar/4068

YOUTH IN KSA

- Age 14 and Under: 12%
- 15-24: 16%
- 25-29: 9%
- 30-34: 10%
- Age 35 and Above: 53%

Source: CDSI, 2015
http://www.cdsi.gov.sa/ar/4068
**Women and Youth in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia**

**SAUDI WOMEN**
- Men: 51%
- Women: 49%

**SAUDI YOUTH**
- Men: 34%
- Women: 27%
- Age 14 and Under: 34%
- 15-24: 20%
- 25-29: 10%
- 30-34: 9%
- 35 and Above: 11%

Source: CDSI, 2015
http://www.cdsi.gov.sa/ar/4068
### Stakeholders Engagement activities: Cross-cutting

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Activities</th>
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| **Urban planning**               | - Inclusive planning review  
                                  - Youth and women analysis  
                                  - Mechanism and venues for dialogue on urban planning                   |
| **URCB**                         | - CPI: Indicators relevant to women and youth in the City Prosperity Index  
                                  - Youth Specific Indicators  
                                  - Training sessions  
                                  - Integrating women and youth concerns in the diagnosis of CPI  
                                  - (action planning)  
| **Participation of women and youth** | - Women and youth engagement in focus groups action planning and urban forums  
                                        - Proactive recruitment and internship opportunities                     |
| **Advocacy and Campaign**        | - Engagement in public awareness: I’m a City Changer Campaign  
                                  - Women and youth representation nationally and internationally  
                                  - Women and youth representation in UN-Habitat global bodies such as AGGI and Youth Advisory Board |
Stakeholders Engagement Methodology

**Involvement** of Women and Youth Entities and Individuals as **Agents of Positive Change**

Outreach → awareness → participation → policy reform
Mapping and Building partnerships with women and youth-led organizations and individuals in cities

Creating the SWSUN and the SYSUN

More than 50 Different Entities and Individuals

6 Cities

Academia
Voluntary Organizations
Urban Practitioners
Media
Research and Public Awareness
Tourism
Active Individuals
Young Start-up companies
Voices of Women in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

The trend of women being part of home based economy: facilitates the issue of mobility and transportation as well as balancing between family responsibilities and employment.

It is important to not only look at open spaces as parks but also the usage of the streets through sidewalks, pavements and the outdoor cafes on the streets. The importance of creating a safe environment for all users where women and youth would feel comfortable to use pedestrian methods of transportation.

The importance of the zoning distribution when it comes to urban planning, stating that it is important to consider the culture of the city when it comes to the development of the city.

The need to spread and promote aesthetical beauty in the community by reflecting the cultural and regional identity in open spaces.
Our country is lucky to have a large number of youth and we need to capitalize on them.

The key problem for the environment in Saudi Arabia is wasteful behavior, and it is important to “plant the right values”. Areas to address include water, energy, recycling, and smart shopping.

The need for more organized channels for youth to direct their energy.

How youth engage today is very different than the previous generations.

The need to find mechanisms to attract more young Saudi’s to study and work on urban development.

The need to have youth thematic conferences and intellectual exchange.

There is a need in Saudi Arabia to develop the capacity of philanthropists to switch from charity to development objective.
Workshops

Including women and youth individuals and entities in all relevant workshops and conferences

The program has held/joined 4 workshops focusing on Youth issues and concerns in collaboration with partners:

1. Youth Priorities in Cities (Youth CPI), Warif, Riyadh (July 2015)
2. AlGhad Youth Caravan, Jazan, AlGhad Youth Association (November 2015)
3. Youth and the Future of Cities-Aspirations and Responsibilities, Riyadh, AlGhad Youth Association (February 2016)
4. “Vibrant Communities... Prosperous Environment”, MiSK Foundation, (October 2016)
Youth City Prosperity Indicators

Areas covered by the youth CPI survey

- Demographic Information
- Youth and Urban Governance
- Youth and Environmental Sustainability
- Youth, Equity and Social Inclusion
- Youth and Productivity
- Youth and Infrastructure
- Youth and Quality of Life

Project Framework

- Focus Group Workshop → Localize
- → Electronic Survey → Youth CPI Survey
- → Data Collection → Analysis
Civil Society Engagement in the NUC

- Workshops
- Events
- Raising Awareness
- Competitions
- Workshops
- Green City
- Inclusive City
- Safe and Healthy City
- Planned City
- Productive City
- Resilient City
Civil Society Engagement in the NUC

Social Media Campaigns

“I’m a City Changer” Public Open Spaces Competition
Stakeholders who **fully participate in development processes**, and play active role as **partners of positive change in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia**

**NUC meeting**

**World Urban Campaign**

**AlGhad Youth Caravan**

**AlGhad Youth Association**

**NUC Committee**

**Awareness Campaign**

**Collection of YCPI**

**Competition Ceremony**

**Youth Priorities in Cities**

**World Cities Day**

**“I’m a City Changer...Public Open Spaces” Competition**

**Youth and the Future of Cities-Aspirations and Responsibilities**

**Saudi Urban Forum**

**“Vibrant Communities..Prosperous Environment”**

**Collection of YCPI Competition Ceremony**

**October 2015**

**November 2015**

**December 2015**

**February 2016**

**March 2016**

**July 2016**

**October 2016**

**October 2016**