Goal:

Develop a new vision and a strategic planning framework for a sustainable urban future in Saudi Arabia that is following international standards and is acceptable to national and local partners.
### 17 Future Saudi Cities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>City</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Riyadh</td>
<td>Riyadh city</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Mekka</td>
<td>Mekka city</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Mekka</td>
<td>Jeddah city</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Mekka</td>
<td>Taif city</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Medina</td>
<td>Medina city</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Tabuk</td>
<td>Tabuk city</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Sharkiya</td>
<td>Damam city</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Sharkiya</td>
<td>Ihsa city</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Sharkiya</td>
<td>Katief city?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Aseer</td>
<td>Khamies mashiet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Najran</td>
<td>Najran</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Jizan</td>
<td>Jizan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Haiel</td>
<td>Haiel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Shamaliya</td>
<td>Araar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Bahaa</td>
<td>Albahaa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Kasim</td>
<td>Brieda-eniza city</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Al Gouf</td>
<td>Sakaka</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Future of Saudi Cities Programme

Project Overall Result:

Transformation of Saudi cities into sustainable, productive and liveable urban areas that provide equitable distribution of development gains

Providing UN-Habitat’s UN global mandate and specialised technical knowledge and networks on sustainable urbanization
Expected outputs

1. Better informed and inclusive policies and programmes on sustainable urbanization at the local, national and regional levels

2. Improved laws and regulations for decentralized and coordinated city-level urban strategic plans and projects

3. Enhanced capacities for managing sustainable urbanization

4. Strengthened partnership and regional exchange on Saudi urbanization process
City prosperity research and profiling: advancing urban observatories and monitoring city performance
UN-Habitat mandate in this area

UN-Habitat the CITY AGENCY

- **HABITAT II:** Monitoring the Habitat Agenda (Istanbul, 1996)
- **MDGs:** Responsible for global monitoring - slum target (2002)
- **JMP: UNICEF/WHO:** Water and sanitation (2002)
- **STATISTICAL COMMISSION:** Monitoring Urban Inequities (2006)
- **REGIONAL REPORTS (7):** Various resolutions and agreements
Importance for the programme in Saudi Arabia

- Production of critical mass of information to support decision-making based on evidence and the National Spatial Strategy

- Collection and analysis of more than 77 indicators: 17 for Basic CPI and 60 for Expanded CPI for 17 cities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dimension of the CPI</th>
<th>Indices</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Productivity</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Infrastructure</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Quality of Life</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Equity</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Environmental S.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Governance</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Importance for the programme in Saudi Arabia

- Preparation of SPATIAL INDICATORS to establish strategic linkages with URBAN PLANNING activities

**Infrastructure** dimension

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Street Connectivity (17 cities)</th>
<th>Land allocated to streets (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Street density (Km/Km²)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Intersection density (#int./Km²)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Preparation of SPATIAL INDICATORS to establish strategic linkages with ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & JOB GENERATION activities

**Productivity** dimension

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economic agglomeration (17 cities)</th>
<th>Economic density <em>City product (GDP) divided by hectare</em> (US$ (ppp)/ha)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Economic cluster <em>Number of productive units per hectare</em> (#/ha)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Importance for the programme in Saudi Arabia

- **BASELINE**: For the first time Saudi cities would have baseline information needed to take decisions and measure progress.

- **TARGETS**: It will be possible to set up targets as per key development areas, using a clear monitoring mechanism.

- **DATABASE**: the estimation of CPI would allow for a serious diagnosis needed to prepare the National Urban Policy.

- **CONSULTATIONS**: data and diagnosis can support public engagement and work as part of awareness campaign.
Importance for the programme in Saudi Arabia

- **BEST PRACTICES:** collection & analysis in various fields as per CPI
- **ACTION PLANS:** ideas and policy recommendations can be used to develop a strategic plan and urban planning solutions

17 National Reports

1 State of Saudis Cities Report (first in the history of the country)

Habitat III National Report
Output 1: Better informed and inclusive policies

• Design of CPI based on an incremental approach:

Basic CPI
  o Compare Saudi cities’ performance at national level
  o Rank them in a regional and global context
  o Prepare baseline & national benchmarking (17 indicators)

Extended CPI
  o More advanced version of the Basic model (60 indicators)
  o Include youth indicators
  o spatial data
  o Preparation of Diagnosis and Action Plans
  o Preparation for a more technical and political dialogue
  o Training and capacity development on CPI
Output 1: Better informed and inclusive policies

- Ability of Local Observatories to provide data

**Contextual CPI**
- Integrate very specific information about each city
- Inclusion of indicators derived from local policies and actions
- Performance evaluation of local results and changes

**Seminar to increase synergy between data, sector plans and policy**
- Dialogue between data producers, urban planners and decision makers
- Integrating regional and economic planning strategies and action plans to National Planning Strategy
How the stream of work supports expected outputs

Output 1: Better informed and inclusive policies

• Ability of Local Observatories to provide data

Preparation of National Reports + Saudi State of Cities
- Compilation of databases and diagnosis (6 dimension of CPI)
- Integration of Plan of Actions
- Preparation of monographic reports per city (17)
- Preparation of synthesis report and drafting of document

Creation of a national/local tool to assess CPI in the future
- Integration of database from CPI
- Design of tool (i.e. software) to assess CPI
- Preparation of guidelines
- Training on the adaptation and application of the tool
# Activities for the four years (year 1 and repeats in 2)

## Better informed and inclusive policies and programmes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>11</th>
<th>12</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adaptation of CPI indicators</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collect of information CPI</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collection of spatial data</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good practices and policies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPI training SA observatories</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPI computation (1st cities)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seminar to increase synergy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preparation of action plans</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consultation about action p.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preparation draft reports 17*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preparation SA State Cities*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Activities continue year 2..
Expected results (1)

1. **CPI tool adapted to Saudi Cities requirements**: indices and indicators are revised and adapted to local/national context.

3. **Levels or models of CPI are created**: to respond to the requirements of the programme 3 CPI models are created: Basic, Extended, Contextual.

1. **Database is created**. As a result of data collection and analysis on the 6 dimensions of prosperity, a national/local database is created.

1. **Spatial database is created**. To connect to the spatial planning components of the programme.
**Expected results**

1. **Best Practices database is produced:** In order to provide useful best-in-class examples of new urban agenda approaches and use of CPI.

17. **Action Plans are produced:** Based on diagnosis, produce action plans for 17 cities with policy recommendations to advance prosperity.

17. **Monographic national reports:** State of each one of the 17 cities with CPI results, action plans and policies connecting to urban planning solutions.

1. **State of Saudi Cities Report:** Diagnosis, regional analysis, development strategies, the future of cities as part of the National Spatial Strategy.
Expected results

5. Reports on consultation process and awareness campaigns: Results of consultations related to action plans and CPI, as part of stakeholders engagement.

1. Monitoring tool related to the CPI: A specialized tool (i.e. software) is created to allow local urban observatories and cities to evaluate progress and deploy actions to advance in the prosperity path.
Examples from other regions/best practices

MEXICO
Connecting housing programmes, urban planning and the Index of prosperity
120 cities

GUADALAJARA
Metropolitan Planning, comparative advantages and CPI
Examples from other regions/best practices

**ZAPOPAN**
Sustainable urban mobility, transport and the CPI

**Ericsson, Sweden**
Sustainable urban development and the role of CPI
12 cities

**EGYPT**
CPI in 10 cities
Examples from other regions/best practices

**COLOMBIA**
CPI and the design of a system of cities, prosperity and urbanization
22 cities

**ETHIOPIA**
Governance, resilience and the CPI
10 cities
Main outcome of this mission

- Revision of programme, redefinition of priorities, clarification of expectations as part of the data and research component
- Prepare a SWOT analysis on CPI contents and connection to 17 Saudi cities
- Agree on criteria for the selection of cities as per different phases
- Prepare conditions for a data and information analysis and redefine partnership with local observatories
- Define a strategy to fill gaps on data and information in a certain number of cities
- Definition of needs and responsibilities as per the different components of the data and research component
Main outcome of this mission

- Sample Terms of Reference for city researchers tasks and functions
- Agree on content of concept notes associated to outputs on data and research
- Clarify expected results and outputs of data and research
- Agree on timeframe and road map of the City Prosperity Research and Profiling
- Develop a plan with clear synergies between different components of the programme