

**Buraidah attractive
to live and work**



Voluntary Local Report
for the Sustainable Development Goals 2030
for the city of Buraidah – Goal No. 11

December 2018

In The Name of Allah, The Most Merciful, The Most
Compassionate



Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques
King Salman bin Abdul Aziz Al Saud
Prime Minister of Saudi Arabia



His Royal Highness

Mohammed Bin Salman

**The Crown Prince of Saudi Arabia & Defense Minister
and Deputy Prime Minister**



His Royal Highness

Dr. Faisal bin Mishaal bin Saud bin Abdul Aziz

Prince of Al-Qassim Province



His Royal Highness

Prince: Turki bin Faisal bin Turki bin Abdulaziz

Deputy Governor of Al-Qassim Province




Dr. Majid bin Abdullah Al Qasabi
Minister of Municipal and Rural Province



Eng. Mohammad bin Mubarak Al-Mejally


Mayor of Al-Qassim Province



The Urban Observatory is a beneficial experience in the city of Buraidah which has led to high quality positive results in monitoring all dimensions of development aspects. It became a more beneficial reference at all different levels.


**His Royal Highness The Prince of Al-Qassim Region
Chairman of Urban Observatory Council
Dr. Faisal bin Mishaal bin Saud bin Abdul Aziz Al Saud**





Since its foundation 10 years ago, The Urban Observatory for Al-Qassim cities has adopted a policy that is consistent with the latest methods in producing the urban indicators on national and international levels, seeking leadership and pioneering in this field. Here we present our national voluntary report for reviewing the progress of Sustainable Development Goals 2030 for the city of Buraidah. It is the first report of its kind in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, representing a major breakthrough in the performance of the Urban Observatory for Al-Qassim`s cities. Hopefully, it will contribute to improving Buraidah`s Local Development Policies.

**Mayor of Al-Qassim Province
Mayor of Urban Observatory Council
Eng. Mohammad bin Mubarak Al-Magli**



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Introduction

This report is seeking to crystallize and formulate the perspective of the city of Buraidah through the Framework of Goal No. 11 of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's) issued by United Nations in 2015 «Making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable». This is because it directly relates to cities as well as the Kingdom's efforts to achieve sustainable urban development through the vision of the Kingdom, and National Transition Plans and Initiatives for doing so. The report includes the analysis results of the indicators of the Urban Observatory in Buraidah city at the end of its eighth phase compared with the indicators of the Urban Observatory in its previous phases. This report utilised the national and international standards as well as targets of the goal No.11 as a reference framework for analysing and understating the current situation of the city of Buraidah. The comparative analysis of the results of the city's indicators with other Saudi cities, national and international standards aims at understanding changes taking place in the city of Buraidah along with its different sectors towards sustainability and its ability to handle to the global climate changes and to withstand urbanization challenges and risks. The report contains four chapters; the first one explores Sustainable Development Goals and its relations with the Kingdom Vision 2030 and role of the Urban Observatory in the City of Buraidah in monitoring indicators that associated with these Goals. As for, the second chapter reviews general analysis of the current situation of the indicators of the Goal No 11 and its four targets: i) Ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic service; ii) Providing access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport system for all; iii) Reducing the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities; and iv) Providing universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public services. The third chapter evaluates the progress toward achieving better sustainability levels. The final chapter discusses policies, recommendations and technical measures that will ultimately mitigate the issues that hinder the continued progress of Buraidah's urban toward the sustainability.

May Allah support our endeavors and guide us the right path.



An overview of the city of Buraidah:

The city of Buraidah is located in central part of eastern of Al-Qassim which is positioned in northcentral Saudi Arabia. Buraidah is about 350 km away from Al-Riyadh, the Kingdom's capital.

Buraidah is situated on a wide plateau gradually descending from the west to the east. It is the capital of Al-Qassim province and the biggest city in the region.

Buraidah is home for 644.4 thousand people in 2018.

Buraidah is the main producer of best-quality dates, giving 117.7 tons in 2017 with revenues of SR824 million.

The administrative activities account for (45%) of the total economic sectors, then comes the service sector (15.5%) and commercial (10.3%). The agricultural sector accounts for (1.1%). The arable land is outside urban mass of the city.



The report's Reference and Methodological Framework:

This local voluntary report aims at improving the efficiency of measurement and evaluation of the Buraidah situation from Goal No.11 and its targets «**Making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable**» as an essential step to achieve the Kingdom's future vision by 2030 and to transform the city of Buraidah, as one of the main cities in the KSA, into modern, sustainable and attractive city which reflects on better quality of life for its inhabitants.

This report also aims to formulate a comprehensive perspective for Buraidah in a clear and easy manner to the institutions of the local administration and the local community to understand the challenges and potentials that characterize the city of Buraidah and increase its ability to achieve this goal.



The report aims at:

The First Goal

General and accurate diagnosis of the current situation of Buraidah city through its urban indicators in terms of its potential and ability to provide a sustainable urban environment, thereby determining urban issues curbing its transform to be a sustainable city.



The Second Goal

Evaluating the progress toward achieving better sustainability levels in the city of Buraidah and focusing on the current negative aspects and issues that need to be prioritized and mitigated in the near future.



The Third Goal

Formulating the initial features of the desired objectives and measures to deal effectively with these issues in the short term during the next phases of the Urban Observatory in Buraidah in light of the general targets for making the city more sustainable which reflect on a better quality of life for its inhabitants.



Methodological Framework for Analyzing and Preparing City's Perspective

The methodology of this report is based on studying and comparing national and international methodological frameworks for evaluating the cities' position towards achieving a sustainable urban environment. These frameworks include:

The general framework for sustainable development goals prepared by the United Nations in 2015

Sustainable Development Goals guide 2017

Assistant guide to local and regional governments for monitoring and evaluating the Goal No. 11, which was issued in mid-2016.

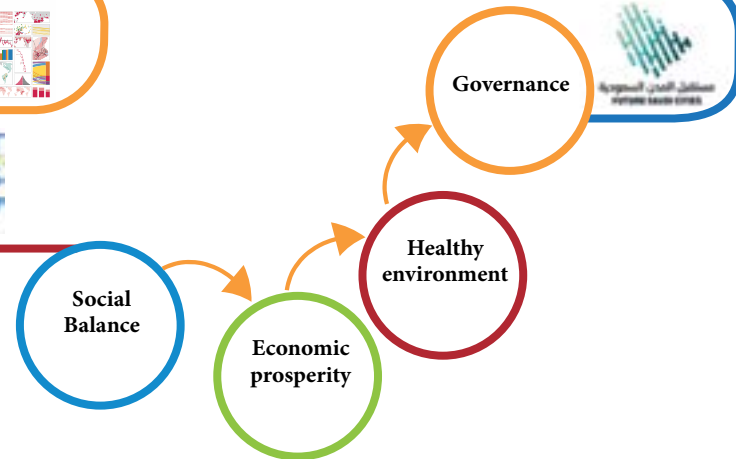
Atlas of Sustainable Development Goals 2018 from the World development indicators

Smart and sustainable cities framework 2017

International Frameworks



National Frameworks



Main Steps



1

The role of Buraidah Urban Observatory in monitoring SDG's



2

Accurate analysis of the current situations of Buraidah's indicators associated with the Goal No.11



3

Buraidah progress towards Goal No.11



4

Accurate identification of priority urban issues



5

Develop urban policies to mitigate these issues and continue

Practical initiatives and measures are feasible during the next stages of the Urban Observatory

Main Outcomes

Achievement of Buraidah for the targets of SDG's

Positive indicators reflect improvement in sustainability levels and the quality of life in the city as well as the negative reflect the aspects of failure

Magnitude of the gap between current indicators and targets. Whether the current rates of development in the indicators are sufficient to achieve these targets within the vision time frame

Accurate identification of priority urban issues from negative issues list

Urban policies
+
Practical initiatives and measures



Reference Framework

The Reference Framework takes into consideration global, national and local indicators that reflect targets and themes of Goal No. 11 as follows:

Table (1): Reference Framework Indicators










































Goals and targets (from Sustainable Development Plan 2030) Goal No. 11	Global monitoring indicators of Goal No. 11	Complementary indicators on national and local levels (localization)	Notes
 <p>11 - 1 The First Target By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums</p>	<p>11 - 1 The First Target By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Housing areas per capita  Room occupancy rate  Percentage of vacant housing  Housing productivity to household formation ratio  Housing prices to income rate  Residential land price to income rate  Residential rent to income rate  Percentage of house owners  Percentage of housing fund from RDFL  Percentage of Saudi poor families  Percentage of families under sufficiency line  Average of water consumption per capita  Percentage of wastage of water  Percentage of drinking from public network  Percentage of houses access to water network  Percentage of houses access to sewage network  Percentage of electricity coverage  Percentage of internet users 	

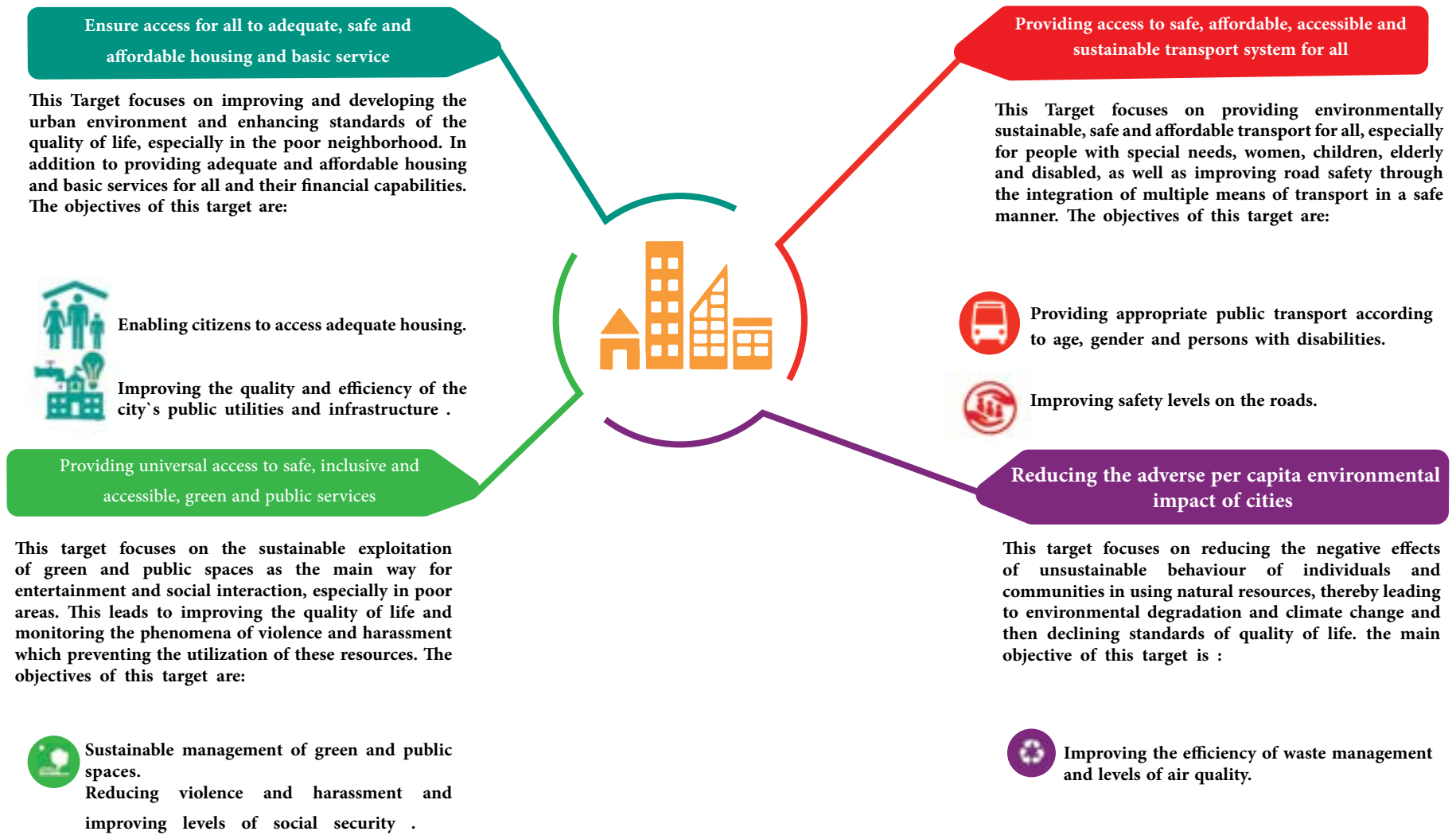


Table (1): Reference Framework Indicators (Continued)

Goals and targets (from Sustainable Development Plan 2030) Goal No. 11	Global monitoring indicators of Goal No. 11	Complementary indicators on national and local levels (localization)	Notes
 <p>11 - 2</p> <p>The Second Target: By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, people with disabilities and elderly</p>	<p>11 - 2 - 1</p> <p>Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and people with disabilities</p>	 Average time of daily trip to work  Expenditure on road construction  Road lengths per 1000 people  Road density  Roads intersection density Road  accident rate  Road accident death rate	No public transport service provided in the city of Buraidah
 <p>11 - 6</p> <p>Third Target: By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management</p>	<p>11 - 6 - 1</p> <p>Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities</p>	 Regular collection of solid waste  Solid waste recycling  Percentage of treated wastewater	
 <p>11 - 7</p> <p>Fourth Target: By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, elderly and people with disabilities</p>	<p>11 - 6 - 2</p> <p>Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)</p> <p>11 - 7 - 1</p> <p>The average open spaces within the built-up area of cities, which are used by all by age, sex and people with disabilities</p>	 Carbon monoxide ratio  Nitrogen dioxide ratio  Ground ozone concentration  Concentration of fine particulate matter  Green and public spaces per capita  Population density	
	<p>11 - 7 - 2</p> <p>Proportion of people victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months</p>	 Murder  Robbery  Physical and sexual harassment	

● Other Targets are difficult to be evaluate at this stage

The main Four Targets (that have indicators at the City level) of Goal No. 11





**Role of the Urban
Observatory in
Monitoring SDG's**





This chapter is not for detailed study of the 17th SDG's, the K.S.A Vision or the National Transformation program but it aims to present the main features of understanding the role and importance of the Urban Observatory in Buraidah in monitoring SDG's. This will be by presenting the SDG's in a way based on the main themes of the vision. It identifies the role of the Observatory in producing and monitoring indicators that reflect the state of each Goal. Accordingly, this chapter includes a brief introduction to the SDG's and their relationship to the Kingdom's future vision 2030.



The Sustainable Development Goals and its relation to National efforts in the Kingdom

According to close reading of the Kingdom's future vision 2030 were a real translation of the 17th SDG's issued by the United Nations in 2015. This confirms that the Kingdom carried out the first step in compliance with the recommendations of the United Nations on improving the quality of life for the individual and community and achieving sustainable development. We will find the first theme of the vision (according to Table (2) represents a realistic translation, of some SDG's, appropriate to the Kingdom's specific conditions in terms social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. In other words, Theme of Vibrant Society is considered a Saudi formulation of the Goals No; (3), (4) (5), (6), (7), (11), (12), (13), and (14). The theme of Thriving Economy is a translation of the economic dimension in an appropriate way for the Kingdom's conditions for achieving SDG's No. (1), (8) and (9). While the last theme (An Ambitious Nation) is a translation of the institutional and governance, reflecting dimensions of the SDG's No. (16) and (17). Further to this, the time frame of the vision is matched with the time frame of the UN for SDG's, namely 2030. However, the Kingdom has developed a phased plan to implement the first stage of the vision till 2023, called the National Transition Program or Plan which is considered one of the most important program and operational measures for the Kingdom's future vision.



The Role of the Urban Observatory in Monitoring SDG's

Buraidah 's Urban Observatory, in all its stages, has worked hard to provide accurate indicators reflecting a truthful image about the progress of the city towards achieving the SDG's in general and the targets of the Kingdom vision in particular. The methodology, adopted by the Observatory, is consistency with the priorities of the development at National and International levels, as follows:

- Phase1: producing (84) indicators for measuring the achievement of the 2nd Millennium's Developmental Goals. This phase included packages of basic, economic, infrastructural, social, transport indicators as well as environmental, housing and local governance indicators.

2011 - 2009

- Phase3: The Observatory's contributed to measure the Kingdom's cities prosperity index through producing prosperity indicators for the city Buraidah. It was about (140) indicators.

2017 - 2015

2014 - 2012






- Phase2: Measuring urban transformation in the City of Buraidah by producing (110) indicators including agriculture in general and date, tourism, and festivals that distinguish Buraidah.

2020 - 2018







- Phase4: It has begun in 2018 and will continue until 2020. The Observatory has undertaken a unique and pioneer initiative in the Kingdom to measure the progress toward achieving the SDG's in Buraidah, within the framework of the Kingdom's future vision 2030 and the National Transition Program 2023, focusing on Goal No (11). It produces, in this stage, about (173) indicators for this purpose.







Table 2: The Role of the Urban Observatory in Monitoring the Goals of Kingdom Vision and Sustainable Development for 2030

Sustainability dimensions	The Goals of the Kingdom Vision for 2030	UN SDG's issued in 2015	Role of Buriadah's Urban Observatory until the Current phase
Social dimension	 <p>Increasing the Vibrant Society</p>	 <p>Goal no. (3): Ensuring healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.</p>	15 indicators reflecting the health condition.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Developing our children's character and building a strong and productive society. ■ Improving the quality and efficiency of educational services. 	 <p>Goal no. (4): Ensuring inclusive, and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.</p>	16 indicators reflecting the educational condition.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Achieving healthy life. ■ Caring the family and finding an integrated system for family protection. 	 <p>Goal no. (5): Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.</p>	12 indicators reflecting the social condition.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Developing urban environment and improving the quality of life. 	 <p>Goal no. (11): Making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.</p>	17 indicators reflecting the housing/ dwelling condition.
			16 indicators reflecting the transport condition.
			8 indicators reflecting the communication and IT condition.

(Cont`d)Table 2: The Role of the Urban Observatory in Monitoring the Goals of Kingdom Vision and Sustainable Development for 2030





Sustainability dimensions	The Goals of the Kingdom Vision for 2030	UN SDG's issued in 2015	Role of Buriadah's Urban Observatory until the Current phase	
Environmental dimension			12 indicators reflecting the infrastructure condition	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuing improvement of the city's coverage of high-quality public utilities and infrastructure . 		Goal no (7): Ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.	A number of indicators reflecting the situation of such goals need to be incorporated into the Observatory's priorities to collect the required data
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieving environmental sustainability and conserving natural resources. 		Goal no. (12): Ensuing sustainable consumption and production patterns.	It is difficult to obtain such data at the local level
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alleviating all sorts of pollution and increasing the efficiency of waste management. 		Goal no. (13): Taking urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.	No oceans, lakes or marine resources in The city of Buraidah
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resist the phenomenon of desertification and protect beaches and islands for everyone to enjoy. 		Goal no. (14): Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development .	

(Cont`d)Table 2: The Role of the Urban Observatory in Monitoring the Goals of Kingdom Vision and Sustainable Development for 2030

Sustainability dimensions	The Goals of the Kingdom Vision for 2030	UN SDG's issued in 2015	Role of Buriadah's Urban Observatory until the Current phase
Economic dimension	 <p>Developing Thriving Economy</p>	 <p>Goal no. (1): Ending poverty in all its forms everywhere.</p>	<p>19 indicators reflecting the economic condition.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Developing digital infrastructure to build advanced industrial activities . ■ Diversify the economic base by supporting promising sectors and making them as a new pillar of the economy. ■ Supporting new, small and medium enterprises and productive families ■ Providing opportunities for all (especially Saudi women and the disabled) and helps everyone acquire the necessary skills to achieve their personal goals. 	 <p>Goal no. (8): Promoting sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.</p>	<p>15 indicators reflecting tourism development in general and festival tourism in particular.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Training our children with the knowledge and skills needed for future jobs. 	 <p>Goal no. (9): Building resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and foster innovation.</p>	<p>12 indicators reflecting the infrastructure condition.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Maximizing investment capability. ■ Adding renewal energy to GNP. ■ Requalification of economic cities. 		<p>8 indicators reflecting the communication and IT condition.</p>



(Cont`d)Table 2: The Role of the Urban Observatory in Monitoring the Goals of Kingdom Vision and Sustainable Development for 2030

Sustainability dimensions	The Goals of the Kingdom Vision for 2030	UN SDG's issued in 2015	Role of Buriadah's Urban Observatory until the Current phase
Governance dimension	 <p data-bbox="543 365 762 492">The Goals of the Kingdom Vision for 2030</p>  <p data-bbox="598 530 860 629">Ambitious Nations having an active government and responsible citizens</p> <ul data-bbox="435 654 972 1473" style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Achieving the highest level of transparency and governance in all sectors. ■ Achieving increased levels of self-sufficiency and high-quality sustainable institutional performance ■ Increasing the productivity and efficiency of governmental expenditure ■ Increasing satisfaction of beneficiaries with municipal services ■ Adopting common services to increase productivity and quality and reduce costs ■ Improving governmental human resources and manage the change to cope with the governmental digital transition ■ Increasing woman ratio in civil service. ■ Maximizing the social impacts of the non-profit sector ■ Activating the non-profit sector in the fields of health, education, housing, research, and social and cultural programs ■ Increasing family savings ■ Increasing family savings compared to its total income 	 <p data-bbox="1085 563 1500 745">Goal no. (16): Promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, providing access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all level</p> <p data-bbox="1085 786 1438 910">Expanding and promoting the participation of developing countries in international governance institutions</p>	 <p data-bbox="1565 365 1847 492">Role of Buriadah's Urban Observatory until the Current phase</p> <p data-bbox="1565 555 1847 645">16 indicators reflecting the local government Condition</p>





**Sustainable Development Goals Reflecting the
Theme of Vibrant Society**



Goal No (3): Ensuring healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

This goal concern with the priorities of health field including reproductive health, maternal and child health, eliminating infectious diseases and limiting non-infectious ones, providing safe and effective medicines and vaccines for all with reasonable prices, in addition to health insurance coverage for them.



The Kingdom Role in Achieving the Goal

The health sector is one of the most important sectors the Kingdom focuses on, by allocating a significant proportion of the general budget. As a result, The Saudi Arabia has recently achieved a significant progress in health sector. According to a recent WHO report has emphasized that the Kingdom occupied an advanced rank in terms the quality of health system. Saudi healthcare system became the 26th among 190 respective systems all over the world in 2017. Thus, the Kingdom ranked higher than many developed countries such as Canada 30th, Australia 32nd, and New Zealand 41st. Moreover, on the GCCs level, the Kingdom surpasses UAE 27th, Qatar 44th, and Kuwait 45th.

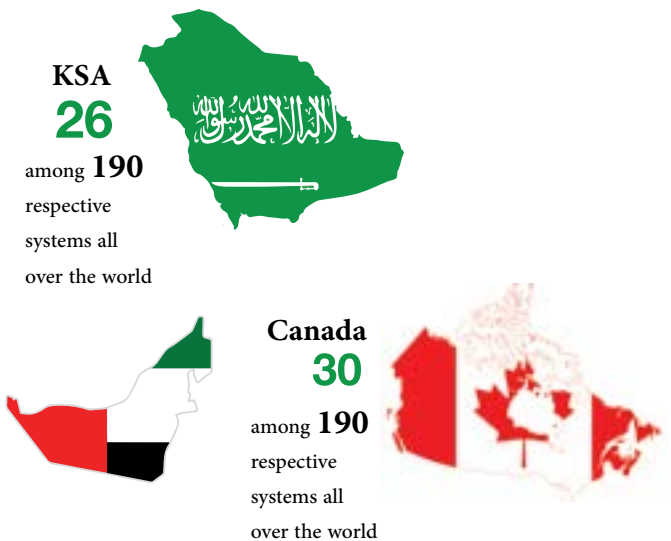




Table (3): The progress towards achieving the targets of the goal in the city of Buraidah

Targets & Aims	Global Indicator	Buraidah, 2017	Achievement
Termination of neonatal mortality	12 deaths/ 1,000 live births	14.1	
Reducing under five mortality	25 deaths/ 1,000 live births	15.96	
Reducing low birth weight	110 child / 1,000 live births	36.6	
Reducing maternal mortality	216 deaths/ 100,000 live births	0	
Reducing the number of deaths and injuries resulting from traffic accidents to half by 2020	2 deaths/ 10,000 persons	13	



Completely Achieved



Partially Achieved



Not Achieved



Proposed Initiatives to reach these targets



Source: Towards Sustainable Development of Saudi Arabia Report – First Voluntary National Review (1439H.- 2018AD)



Goal No (4): Ensuring inclusive, and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Goal 4 aims to ensure that all people have access to quality education and provide opportunities for lifelong learning. This goal goes beyond school enrollment, considering efficiency levels, availability of trained teachers and adequate school facilities, and disparities in educational outcomes.

The Kingdom's role in achieving this goal:

Education in the Kingdom has grown steadily, the total number of public education students increased more than fourfold to 6.2 million in 2017 compared with 1980. The growth rate of female students is higher than the males. The average annual growth rate of female is 5.3% for the same period.

Education in Saudi Arabia received the largest proportion in the budget for 2018, which have been allocated to the public and higher education and training sector. It is about SR192 billion (\$51 billion).



Number of schools in the year (2016 - 2017)
(38, 368) schools



The number of Governmental Universities is (28)



(30) Non-governmental Universities and Colleges



1,489,013 female and male students










The total number of students had been sponsored to study abroad in the international universities, is 174,333





Table (4): The progress towards achieving the targets of the goal in the city of Buraidah

 Targets & Aims	 Global Indicator	 Buraidah, 2017	 Achievement
Reducing illiteracy rate for adults	1%	3.8%	
Increasing number of children, under 6 years, in nursery	81%	27.40%	
Increasing number of students reaching the universities by 2020	75%	47%	



Completely Achieved



Partially Achieved



Not Achieved





Proposed Initiatives to reach these targets:

Forming a national committee to follow up the implementation of the goal. It aims to lead the efforts, develop plans and implement initiatives related to the goal, in addition to supporting the competent authorities in implementing the rest of the goals of the sustainable development plan associated with the education.



The Teacher Services Center, which provides a wide spectrum of services to teachers and their families.

The initiative of the Independent Schools; governmental schools are running by small educational companies and institutions. In order to improve the quality of education in these schools through performance indicators and qualitative measurements.

Other initiatives focus on curriculum development, higher education and building required skills for the labor market, development of a student-centered learning model.

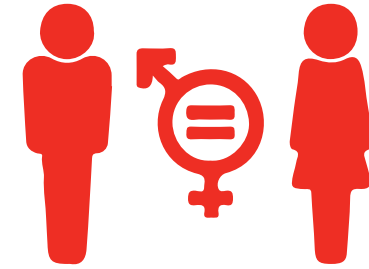
The Source: Towards Sustainable Development of Saudi Arabia Report – First Voluntary National Review (1439H.- 2018AD)





Goal no (5): Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Gender inequality continues to hold women back and deprive them of the basic rights and opportunities. Achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls require more active efforts and legal frameworks to address such gender discrimination which often rooted in unfair social norms and attitudes and social norms.



The Kingdoms Role in achievement of this Goal

The Kingdom has taken many measures to enable women in leadership positions in the State.

- The royal decree was issued to allocate 20% of the seats of the Shura Council for women in 2013.
- Women were elected to municipal councils and several women were appointed in leadership positions in the public and private sectors.
- The Kingdom has approached its goal of achieving equality between women and men in wages.
- Women's participation in the labor market increased from 12% (in 2009) to 18% (2017). The Kingdom aims to raise this percentage to 25% (in 2020).
- Women were officially allowed to drive in June 2018.





Table (5): The progress towards achieving the targets of the goal in the city of Buraidah

Targets & Aims	Global Indicator	Buraidah, 2017	Achievement
Increasing the representation of women in government departments	50%	47.3%	
Reducing unemployment rates among Saudi women	6.2%	34.9%	



Completely Achieved



Partially Achieved



Not Achieved

Proposed initiatives to reach these targets:

- Royal approval for organizing Council of Family Affairs in 2015.
- Launching an electronic platform that allows women seeking to work to register and know the programs of rehabilitation in all regions of the Kingdom.
- Launching a program to support the women commute to and from the work - Wosul (access).

- Developing measures to enable women in vulnerable groups to benefit from rehabilitation programs which end with recruitment and working remotely.
- Development of production projects for families capable to work and to raise the volume of sales from SR 360 million to SR 2.5 billion (from \$96 million to \$ 666 million).
- Launching a program to provide child care service for working women - Qurra.





Goal no. (6): Ensuring the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

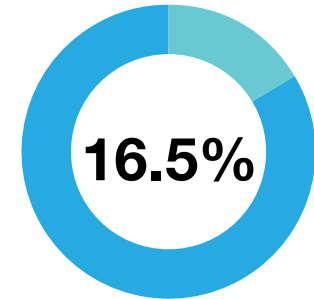
Goal 6 aims to address the challenges related to the availability of drinking water, sanitation and hygiene for the population, as well as water-related ecosystems. If quality and sustainability are not achieved in water resources and sanitation, the progress in many other areas of sustainable development goals, including health, education and poverty reduction, will be hindered.

The Kingdom's role in achieving this goal

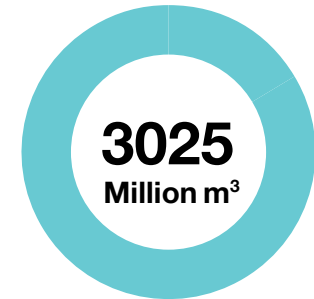
The Kingdom is one of the world leaders in desalinated water production. It produces around 16.5% of the total world production. The General Corporation for Desalination of Salt Water, in KSA, has the largest three desalination plants in the world. The main plant is in Ras Al Khair, its producing reach 1,100,000 m³/ day.

The total quantity of distributed drinking water during the year 2015 was 3,025 million m³, increased 5% over the production in 2014. This water was distributed in different regions of the Kingdom, through water networks, according to their needs. This water was produced from two main sources; desalinated water and groundwater.

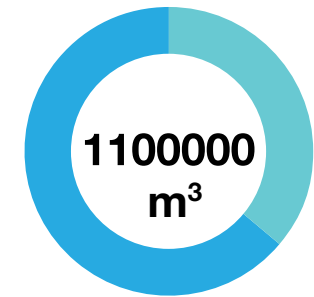
Kingdom's production of water to the global production



Distributed quantities of drinking water during the year 2015



Water production in Ras Al Khair station





Proposed initiatives to achieve these targets

Programs to rationalize the daily water consumption of the individual cost SR 250,000

Enhancement of surface water sources, such as dams and rainwater cost SR 3.39 million

Developing a unified reference framework for the water sector that includes a comprehensive water strategy integrated with national policies, legislation and practices in the water sector throughout the Kingdom. In order to address the key challenges and restructuring the sector

Reducing the duration of access to water and sanitation services



Source: Towards Sustainable Development of Saudi Arabia Report – First Voluntary National Review (1439H.- 2018AD)

There are no indicators associated with the goals no. (7) and (12). It is also difficult to obtain data related to goals no. (2), (10), (13), (14) and (15) throughout the Kingdom, while goal no. 11 will be addressed in detail in the following sections of this report.





Table (6) The progress towards achieving the targets of the goal in the city of Buraidah

Targets & Aims	Global Indicator	Buraidah, 2017	Achievement
Reducing water consumption per capita to sustainability levels	120 L / person / day	277.8	
Increasing percentage of houses access to water	100%	95.8%	
Increasing percentage of houses access to sewage	98%	72.5%	



Completely Achieved

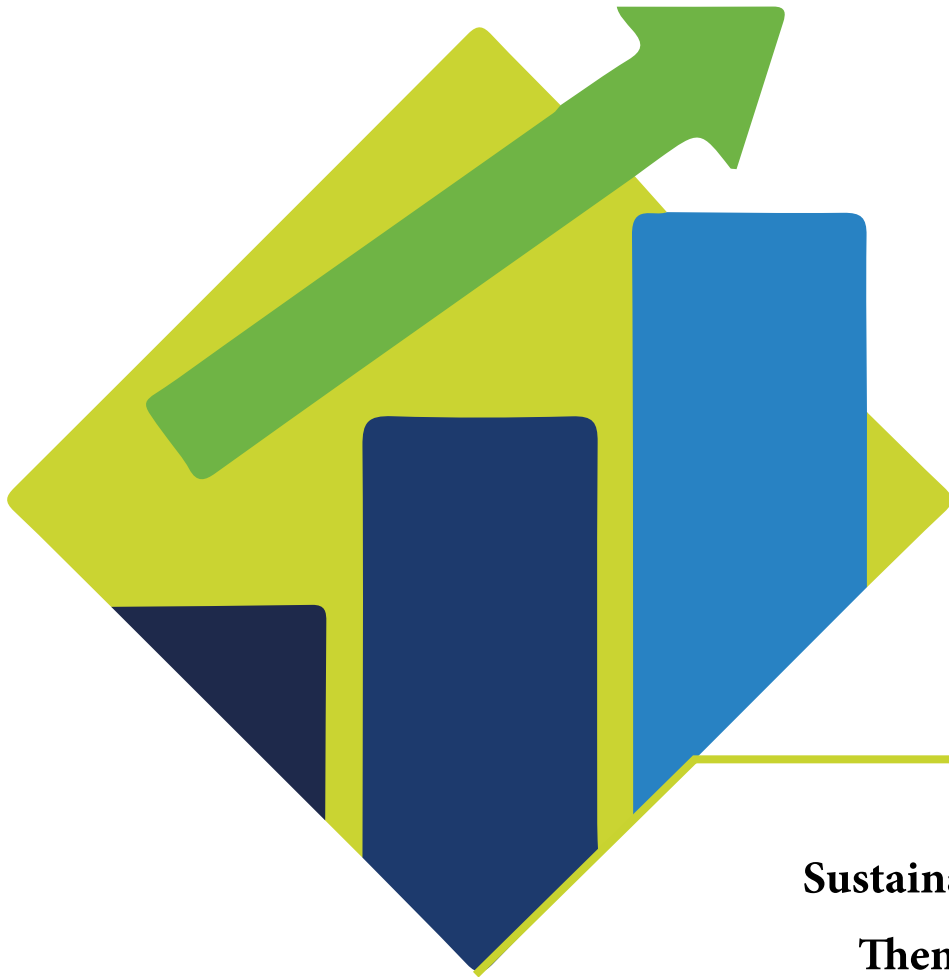


Partially Achieved



Not Achieved





**Sustainable Development Goals Reflecting the
Theme of Developing Thriving Economy**



Goal no. (1): Ending poverty in all its forms everywhere

The main purpose of sustainable development is to support people around the world to free themselves from poverty in all its manifestations. Goal 1 focuses on ending of poverty through interrelated strategies, including strengthening social protection systems, providing proficient workers and building the capacity of the poor to resist.

The Kingdom's role in achieving this goal

The State allocates huge amount to social protection networks which were as follows:

In 2017, health and social development allocations from national budget reached \$25.33 billion

95
SR billion

Total aids for charity organizations annually are \$20 billion

450
SR billion

Total social pensions for the year 2015 reached \$ 4.53 billion

17
SR billion

Total support of cooperatives societies annually is \$ 26.67 billion

100
SR billion





Table (7) The progress towards achieving the targets of the goal in the city of Buraidah

Targets & Aims	Global Indicator	Buraidah, 2017	Achievement
Reducing the proportion of poor Saudi families	9.6%	2.2%	
Reducing number of families headed by women	19%	6.7%	



Completely Achieved



Partially Achieved



Not Achieved

Proposed initiatives to achieve goals



The Social insurance program, including Cooperative Health Insurance, Retirement and Unemployment Insurance Scheme - Saned (support).



Labor Market Support programs, including the Wage Protection program, Employment Support program and Jobseekers' Allowance programs.



Social Safety networks, including Government Support (food, fuel, electricity and water subsidies), Citizen Account program, Residential Support program, Educational programs, Shelter Care programs, Care programs for special needs people.



Citizen Account

The Citizen Account program seeking to relieve the burden on Saudi citizens and provide financial support to low and middle-income families in the KSA to ensure a better life for them by compensating citizens who may be exposed to any risks due to economic policies implemented by the government.

Source: Towards Sustainable Development of Saudi Arabia Report – First Voluntary National Review (1439H.- 2018AD)





Goal no. 8 : Promoting sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Economic growth is the key driver of sustainable development. When this growth is sustained and comprehensive, more people can get out of poverty while increasing productive employment opportunities. In order to enable future generations to benefit from current economic growth, such growth should be within a sustainable environmental framework.

The Kingdom's role in achieving this goal

- Saudi Arabia has currently witnessed a qualitative leap in the field of digital transformation in terms of government services in order to facilitate access to them, increase GDP and the number of jobs at the long-term.
- Public authorities develop all their services and systems to keep matching with digital transformation.
- Government bodies, in partnership with other sectors, have adopted a significant number of initiatives aimed at promoting economic growth, production and employment opportunities for all competencies and capacities.
- The rate of settlement increased by 1.3% in the fourth quarter of 2017 to reach 8.4%.

Targets & Aims	Global Indicator	Buraidah, 2017	Achievement
Reducing overall Saudi unemployment	5.8%	15.6%	
Increasing the percentage of wages from total budget	12%	8.6%	

Completely Achieved

Partially Achieved

Not Achieved





Proposed initiatives to achieve goals

Changing the structure of the Saudi economy which based on oil and turning it into a comprehensive diversified economy focus on different sectors.

Increasing employment rates, ensure the readiness of the labor force to enter the labor market, raise its competencies and capacities, and increase the growth rate of GDP.

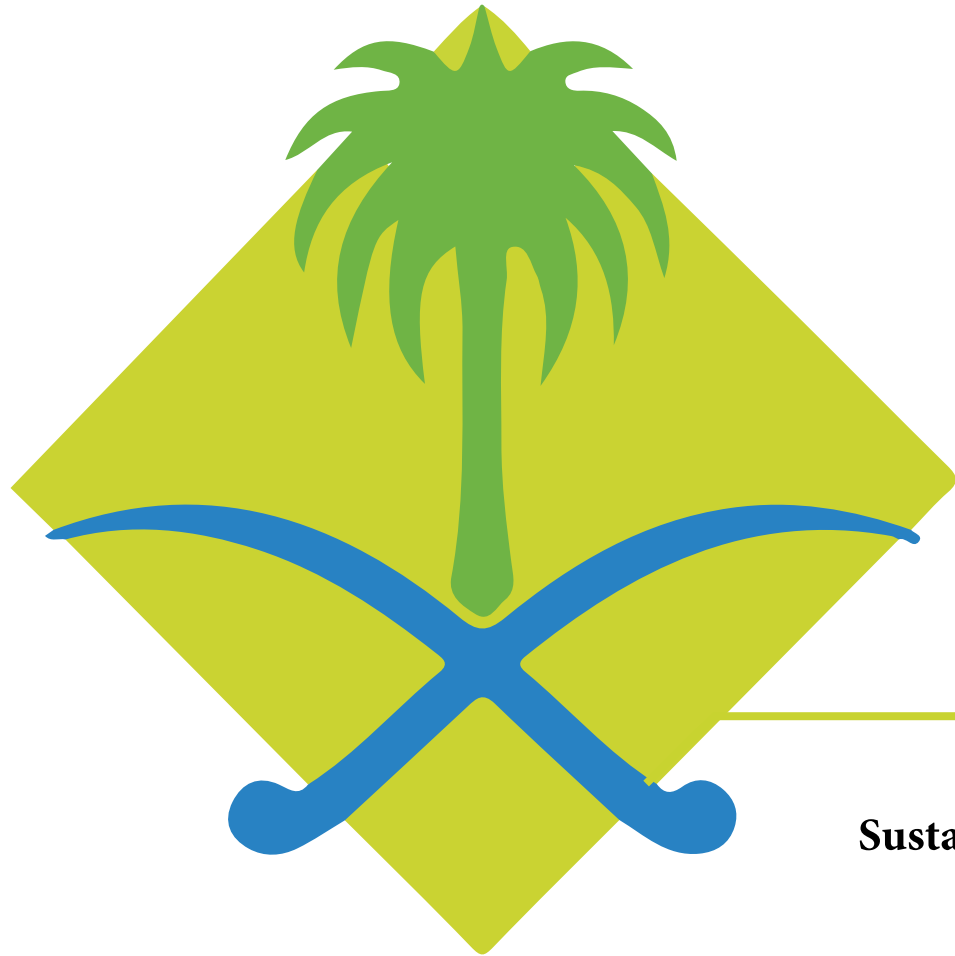


The Public Institution for Technical and Professional Training trains and qualifies young men and women to enter the labor market through its faculties and branches in the Kingdom at the diploma and bachelor levels in various technical fields, including management, electronic, electrical, civil, architectural, computer and mechanical. In order to meet the needs of the labor market and to replace the jobs occupied by expatriate workers.

Source: Towards Sustainable Development of Saudi Arabia Report – First Voluntary National Review (1439H.- 2018AD)

It is difficult to obtain data related to goal no. 9 at the local level.





**Sustainable Development Goals Reflecting the
Theme of An Ambitious Nation**



Goal no. (16): Promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, providing access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all level

Encouraging the establishment of peaceful, non-marginalized societies in order to achieve sustainable development, universal access to justice and the building of effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.

The Kingdom`s role in achieving this goal:

The Kingdom has adopted the National Strategy for the Protection of Integrity and Combating Corruption to be a comprehensive national framework based on principles, measures and mechanisms to promote integrity and transparency, combat corruption in all its forms and manifestations. Saudi society has been protected against corruption by establishing religious, moral and educational values. It is noteworthy that the Kingdom has made remarkable progress in its global ranking in the Corruption Perception Indicator for 2017 issued by Transparency international organization, which ranks 57th out of 180 countries ahead of 5 positions compared to 2016.

Proposed initiatives to achieve these goals:

- Establishing a High anti-corruption committee headed by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Muhammad bin Salman bin Abdulaziz.
- Establishing the Strategic Center for Crime Research belongs to the Ministry of the Interior for monitoring and documenting the overall crimes in the Kingdom, studying the causes of criminal behavior, and preparing programs and initiatives to reduce these crimes. The Center has a significant number of initiatives related to combating crime, including the initiative of the Program for Crime Reduction through environmental design, which was designed to address social and economic factors and to target conditions that encourage the commission of crimes.
- Establishing the national center for measuring the performance of public institutions.
- Establishing National statistical databases by the General Organization for Statistics.



Targets & Aims

Reducing the murder rate



Global Indicator

1
murder/100 thousand people



Buraidah, 2017

1.6



Achievement



Completely Achieved



Partially Achieved



Not Achieved





**The Current Situation Analysis of the
Indicators of Goal No. (11) of SDG's**



The General Analysis for Current Situation

The aim of this step is to present the main features of the international frameworks as well as the indicators of Goal No. 11 for understanding and crystallizing the current perspective of Buraidah by illustrating selected indicators for each target of the goal commensurate with the development level of the city.

The methodology used in this section is based on the chronological tracking of the evolution of the indicators, the average value of an indicator for the last 5 years and comparing the results of these indicators to other Saudi cities as well as the averages of the Kingdom and international standards, if any.



Moderate indicators
whose values equal
the average



Negative indicators
reflecting aspects of
failure



Positive indicators
reflecting improved
sustainability levels

This part is considered an initial step to evaluate the progress of the city of Buraidah towards achieving all targets of the Goal, which will be presented in some of the details in the third part of this study.

01



**First Target: Ensure Access
for All to Adequate, Safe
and Affordable Housing
and Basic Services.**

This target focuses on improving and developing the urban environment and raising the standards of quality of life especially in slums, In addition to the need to provide suitable accommodation and basic services for all at a cost commensurate with their financial capabilities.

a.Enabling the Citizen to Have Access to Adequate Housing

This part aims to draw a picture that reflects the current situation of the housing sector in the city and the ability of citizens to access appropriate accommodation in addition to determining the quality and efficiency of utilities and infrastructure in the city of Buraidah. The state of urban in general and housing in particular reflects one of the manifestations of economic prosperity in Buraidah, where degraded houses are completely disappearing.



The rate of room occupancy increased slightly from 1 person/ room in 2015 to 1.1 persons/room in 2017



Relative stability of the percentage of families living in villas from 48.4% in 2015 to 48.8% in 2017



The percentage of families living in apartments declined from 27.7% in 2015 to 22.8% in 2017



Percentage of permanent buildings



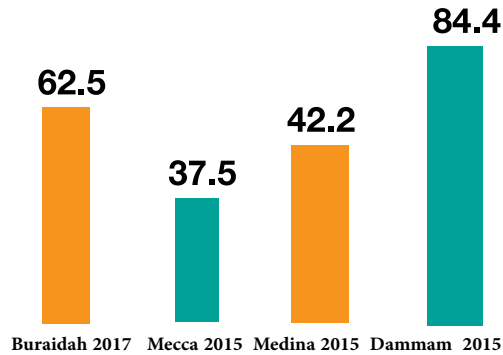
Average housing area per capita in 2015



Average housing area per capita in 2017



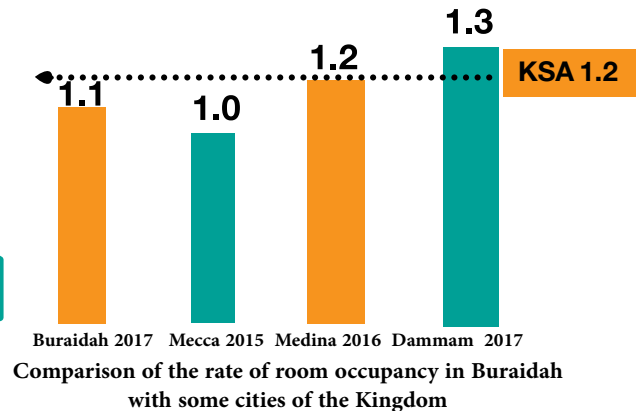
M2 /capita



Comparison of average housing areas per capita in Buraidah with some cities of the Kingdom



Person /Room



Comparison of the rate of room occupancy in Buraidah with some cities of the Kingdom



However, it indicates that housing supply and demand in Buraidah, either for ownership or rent, are close. In the near future, the supply of housing units is expected to increase due to the decrease in the number of expatriates in the city

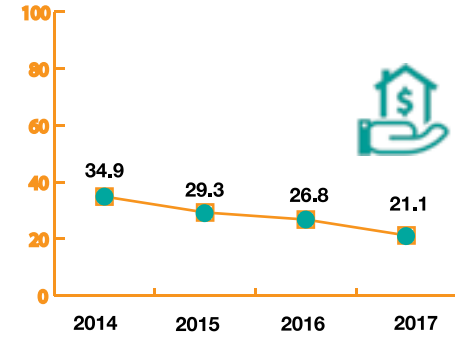


Relative stability in the rate of the housing productivity to household formation from 1.01 house/household in 2015 to

1.0 house/
householder in
2017

This is also likely to be due to a significant decline in the ration of housing fund from the Real Estate Development Fund Loans (REDFL) in Buraidah from 29.3% in 2015 to

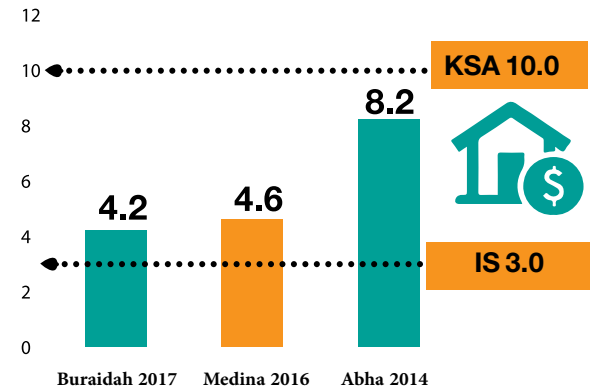
%21.1
in 2017



Evolution proportion of houses received fund from REDFL

In other words, in 2017, about 78.9% of the construction of housing units has become dependent on private funds after this private money was the resource to construct only 70.7% of the total housing units in Buraidah in 2015.

In the same context, the weakness of the housing demand and the low rate of housing production to the household formation, have been reflected in the ratio of housing price to income, which fell from 4.6 in 2015 to 4.2 in 2017. Nevertheless, the market value of a family house is still relatively high, representing about 4 times of the annual household income in 2017.



Comparison of housing prices to income rates in Buraidah with some cities of the Kingdom

Consequently:

2017

The ratio of the price per square meter of residential land to the annual household income decreased to 5.9% in 2017, despite it represented 7.3% of the income in 2015. This was followed by an improvement in the ratio of housing rent to income, which decreased from 15.6% in 2015 to 12.5% in 2016, and rose slightly to 13.5% in 2017.



Despite the relative decline in the average market value of the land meter, allocated for housing, and the average of price and rent of houses, housing production has recorded relative stability during the last three years (about 15 housing units / 1000 inhabitants). This stability does not correspond to the availability of vacant land in the city of Buraidah, which is representing about 46% of the total land in 2017. This area is six times the current total residential areas. These areas are representing stock for future housing.

With regard to citizen`s ability to have his/her own home has improved in the city of Buraidah. The percentage of Saudi residents who own their homes increased by about 3% compared to the last year from 59.6% to 62.5% in 2017 due to efforts in this regard, such as Shaqa District Project that provided 381 housing units.

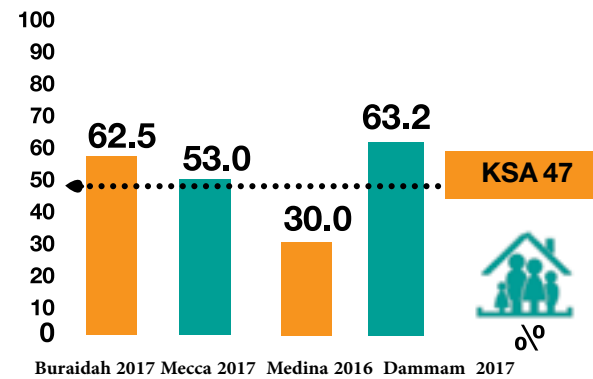


Shaqa housing Project in Buraidah

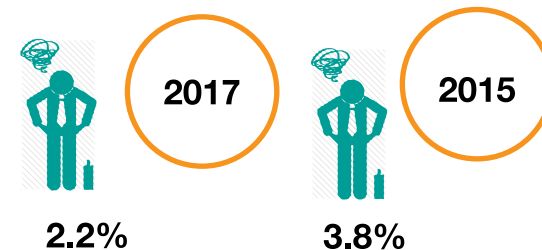
In the same context, There has been a remarkable improvement in poverty rates (reflecting an improvement in the citizen`s ability to access adequate housing) in Buraidah during the last three years. The total number of poor households in Buraidah dropped to 2.2% of the total households in 2017 compared to 3.6% in 2015. On the other hand, the proportion of households under the sufficiency line decreased to 26.2% in 2017 after reaching 29.4% in 2015.



15 housing units / 1000 inhabitants



Comparison of residents who own their homes in Buraidah with some cities of the Kingdom



Poverty rate

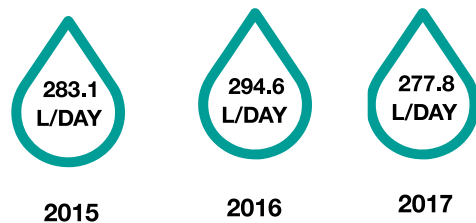


b. Improving the Quality and Efficiency of the Public Utilities and Infrastructure in the City

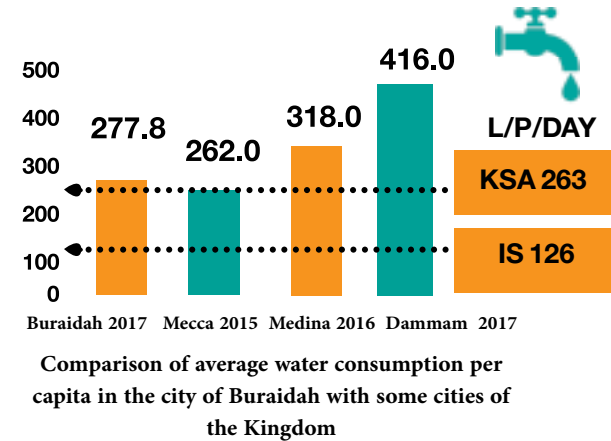
Utilities and infrastructure are considered the cornerstone of future urban development and reflect the sustainability levels and the quality of life in urban settlements.

Quality and efficiency of drinking water

Despite the limited water resources, which depend mainly on groundwater, the current high consumption rates in Buraidah reflect a distinct quality of life but at the same time move towards unsustainable water consumption, in contrast to the future development goals and Kingdom's Vision 2030. From analyzing water consumption per capita in the city of Buraidah, we note the following:



Although the authorities' efforts to manage the urban environment in Buraidah succeeded in improving the efficiency of the service, they failed to rationalize the water consumption per capita. On another hand, the annual wastage of water is constantly around (15%) until 2017.



The percentage of the population benefiting from safe water services in Buraidah has improved significantly in the last four years as a result of increasing the access to safe water to 100%. The percentage of houses access to water increased to 95.8% in 2017, after it did not exceed 89.7% in 2010. On the other hand, 80.3% of the population of Buraidah had access to drinking water from the public network in 2017. In other words, only one-fifth of the city's population has access to drinking water from other sources, such as bottled water and tankers.



Quality and Efficiency of Sewage Services:



About a quarter of the population does not have access to the sewerage system, despite the increasing, the rate of houses access to sewage from 71.8% in 2016 to 72.5% in 2017.



Continued completion of sewage connections in the city Buraidah

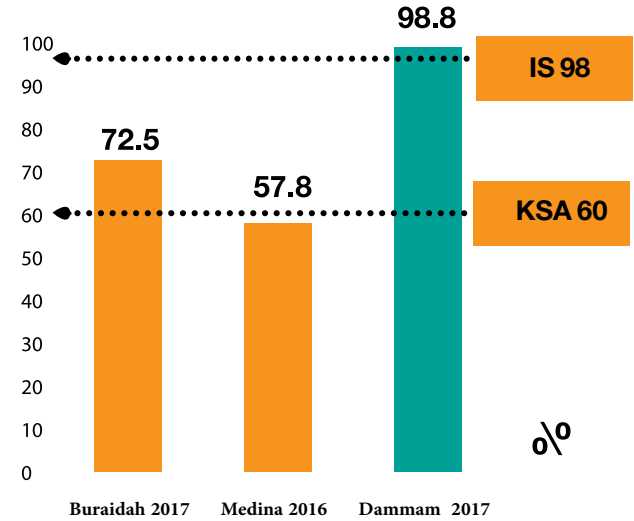
Quality and efficiency of electricity and communications



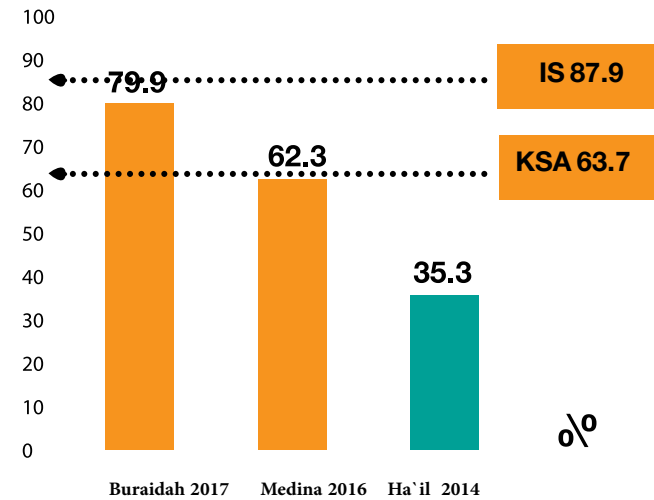
Buraidah has enjoyed full access to electricity service with high quality for more than 10 years, where the indicator of the average number of interruptions in power for less than five minute is zero in the last record.



As for the telecommunications service, the percentage of Internet users in Buraidah increased during the previous period, jumping from 69.3% in 2015 to 79.9% in 2017.



Comparison of access to sewage network in Buraidah with some cities in the Kingdom

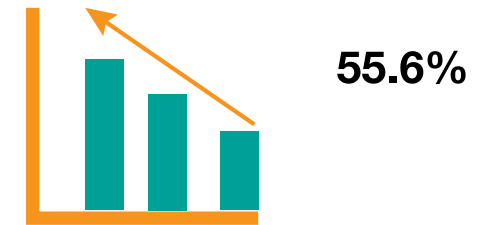


Comparison of the percentage of Internet users in Buraidah with some cities of the Kingdom

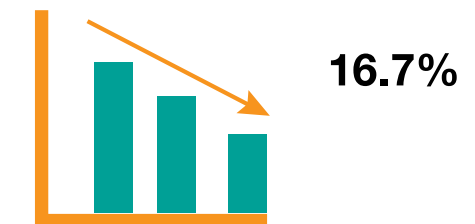


C. The Overall Situation for the Indicators of Assurance of the Access for All to Adequate, Safe and Affordable Housing and Basic Service

By presenting and analyzing the current situation, it was found that the relative weight of the number of positive indicators reflecting the improvement towards achieving the targets in the city reached 55.6% of the total number of indicators reflecting the first target of Goal No. 11.



The number of negative indicators represented 16.7% of the total number of indicators, reflecting the failure to achieve the targets of the first target which must be considered in the near future to ensure that everyone has access to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and thereby improving the levels of sustainability and quality of life in the city of Buraidah. They include, in particular, the citizen`s ability to access adequate housing, as the percentage of housing fund from REDFL decreased.



The moderate indicators that did not affect the achievement neither positively nor negatively of the target recorded 27.7% of the total number of indicators.

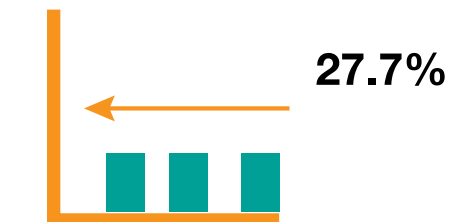





















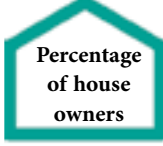


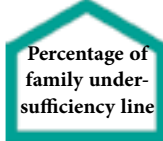


Table (8) the current situation analysis of the indicators of ensuring access to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services

	 Indicator evolution ±	 Indicator average	 Buraidah, 2017	 Other Saudi cities	 Kingdom's average indicators	 International standard	 Evaluation of Current situation
 housing area Per capita	±	62.8 m2 / person	62.5 m2 / person	Medium		N/A	Negative
 Room occupancy rate	±	1 person / room	1.10 person / room	Medium	1.2 person / room	5 - 1 person / room Less than the minimum	Moderate
 Percentage of vacant housing	+	3%	4.05%	Low		N/A	Positive
 Housing productivity-household formation rate	±	0.93	1	N/A		N/A	Moderate
 House price/ yearly income rate	-	5.2 years	4.2 years	Medium	10 years	3 high	Positive

+ Indicator is increasing - Indicator is decreasing ± Indicator is fluctuating










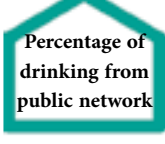
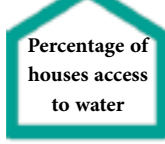
Cont`d Table (8) the current situation analysis of the indicators of ensuring access to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services

	 Indicator evolution ±	 Indicator average	 Buraidah, 2017	 Other Saudi cities	 Kingdom's average indicators	 International standard	 Evaluation of Current situation
 Residential land price/ income	-	7.50%	5.9%	Medium	19.2%	N/A	Positive
 House rent/ income rate	±	14.5%	13.5%	Medium		N/A	Positive
 Percentage of house owners	+	61.5%	62.5%	High	47%	Less than 64%	Positive
 Percentage of housing fund from REDL	-	38.3%	22.1%	Medium	13.03	N/A	Negative
 Percentage of Saudi poor families	±	2.7%	2.2%	Medium	1.6%	Less than 9.6%	Positive
 Percentage of family under-sufficiency line	±	29.5%	26.2%	N/A		N/A	Positive

+ Indicator is increasing - Indicator is decreasing ± Indicator is fluctuating











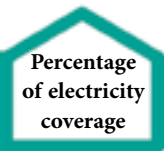
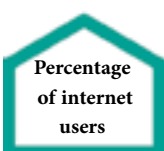
Cont'd Table (8) the current situation analysis of the indicators of ensuring access to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services

	 Indicator evolution	 Indicator average	 Buraidah, 2017	 Other Saudi cities	 Kingdom's average indicators	 International standard	 Evaluation of Current situation
 Water consumption per capita	±	271.7 L/ p/ day	277.8 L/ p/ day	Medium	263 L/ p/ day	120 high	Negative
 Percentage of wastage of water	±	14.8%	15%	Medium	25%	Less than 10%	Moderate
 Percentage of drinking from public network	-	61.9%	80.3%	Medium	70.7%	N/A	Positive
 Percentage of houses access to water	±	95.6%	95.8%	Medium	87%	Less than 100%	Moderate

+ Indicator is increasing - Indicator is decreasing ± Indicator is fluctuating



Cont'd Table (8) the current situation analysis of the indicators of ensuring access to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services

	 Indicator evolution	 Indicator average	 Buraidah, 2017	 Other Saudi cities	 Kingdom's average indicators	 International standard	 Evaluation of Current situation
 Percentage of houses access to sewage network	+	68.4%	72.5%	Medium	60%	98% less than the max.	Positive
 Percentage of electricity coverage	+	100%	100%	High	99%	100% equal	Positive
 Percentage of internet users	+	63.2%	79.9%	High	64%	87.9% high	Positive

+ Indicator is increasing - Indicator is decreasing ≠ Indicator is fluctuating



02



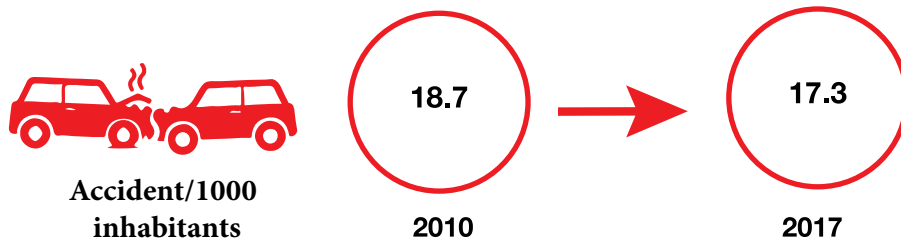
**Second Target: Providing
Access to Safe, Affordable,
Accessible and Sustainable
Transport System for All.**

This goal focuses on the need to provide environmentally sustainable, safe and affordable transportation for all, especially for people with special needs such as women, children, the elderly and the disabled in addition to improving roads' safety through safe integration of multiple means of transport.

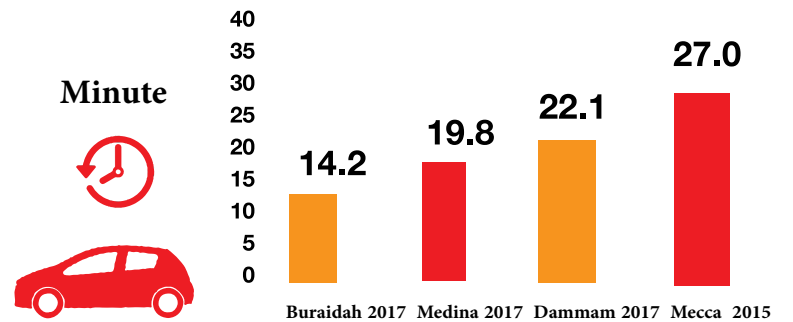
a. Improving Roads' Safety and Security

Despite the increased reliance on the private cars for travelling, the traffic congestion rates did not exceed the acceptable limit in the city, which is reflected by the average time of daily working trip, which fell from 17 minutes in 2015 to 14.2 minutes for the year 2017.

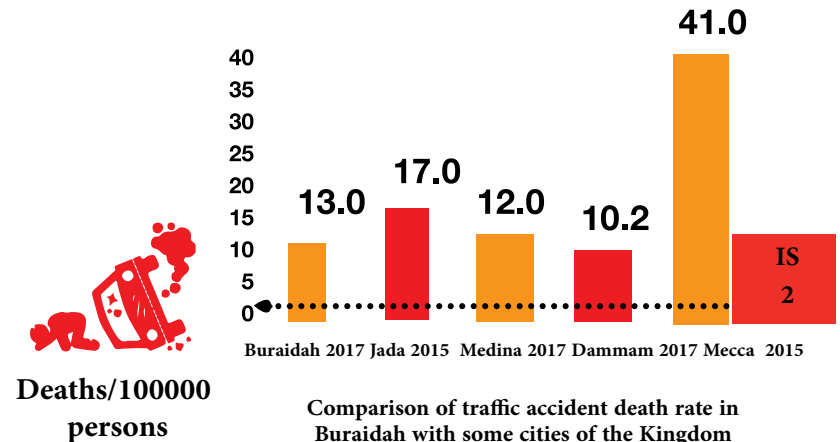
Safety and security levels on the roads in Buraidah have significantly improved as the rate of road accidents has decreased.



There has also been a slight improvement in the accident victims' rate, decreasing by 1 per 100,000 inhabitants during the last three years from 14 in 2015 to 13 per 100,000 in 2017.



Comparison of average time of daily working trip in Buraidah with some cities of the Kingdom



Comparison of traffic accident death rate in Buraidah with some cities of the Kingdom



To determine the efficiency of road networks in Buraidah, the following indicators are used:

- Road length indicator per 1000 people is a positive one. It is relatively stable during the last three years, reaching 10.4 km in 2015 and 10 km per 1000 people in 2017.
- The indicator of expenditure on road construction increased six times from 2009 to 2016, jumping from SR 90/person/year in 2009 to SR 513/ person/year in 2015, and thus reduced by half in the last record (SR249.3/person/year) in one year.
- The road density indicator was 19.51 km/km² in 2017. In the same context, it was found that the road intersections density reached 115.1 intersections/km² in the same year. This high value indicates that there are sufficient intersections that give priority to crossing pedestrians and cyclists, which in turn, will affect the population`s conviction to change traditional modes of transport to means will affect improving levels of sustainability and community health.













Continuation work to develop the main axes in Buraidah according to the Road Development Plan

b. The Overall Situation for the Indicators of Providing Access to Safe, Affordable, Accessible and Sustainable Transport Systems for All.








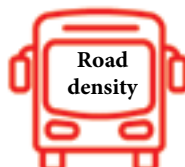
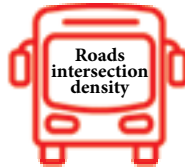


By presenting and analyzing the current situation, it was found that all the indicators are positive and are willing to contribute in achieving the second target of Goal No. 11.

Table (9) the current situation analysis of providing access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all

	 Indicator evolution	 Indicator average	 Buraidah, 2017	 Other Saudi cities	 Kingdom's average indicators	 International standard	 Evaluation of Current situation
 Average time of daily trip to work	±	16.10 min	14.2 min	Low		N/A	Positive
 Expenditure on road construction	±	263 SR/p/year	249.3 SR/p/year	High		N/A	Positive
 Road length/1000 people	±	9.95 km/1000 people	10 km/1000 people	High	3.2 km/1000 people	N/A	Positive

+ Indicator is increasing - Indicator is decreasing ± Indicator is fluctuating

Cont`d Table (9) the current situation analysis of providing access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all

	 Indicator evolution	 Indicator average	 Buraidah, 2017	 Other Saudi cities	 Kingdom's average indicators	 International standard	 Evaluation of Current situation
 Road density	±	19.51km /km2	19.51km /km2	High		20km/ km2	Positive
 Roads intersection density	±	115.01 cross roads/km2	115.01 intersection/ km2	High		100 intersection /km2	Positive
 Road accidents rate	-	24.9 accidents/ 1000 persons	17.3 accidents/ 1000 persons	Low	16.7 accidents /1000 persons	N/A	Positive
 Road accident death rate	-	17.40 deaths /100000 persons	13 deaths /100000 persons	Medium	27 deaths /100000 persons	High 2 deaths / 100000 persons	Positive

+ Indicator is increasing - Indicator is decreasing ± Indicator is fluctuating

03

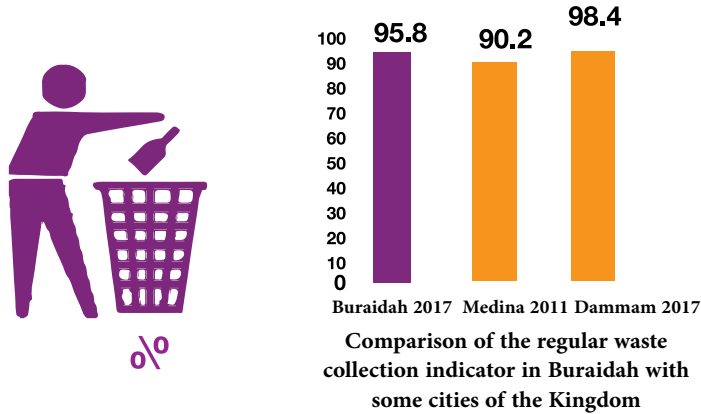


**Third Target: Reducing
the Adverse per Capita
Environmental Impact of
Cities**

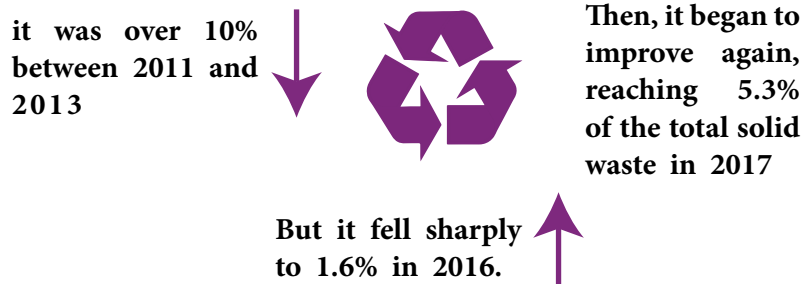
This target focuses on the need to significantly reduce the negative impacts of unsustainable behaviour of individuals and communities for using natural resources, which in turn lead to environmental degradation and climate change and then to a sharp decline of quality of life standards

a. Improving the Efficiency of Waste Management

In the context of discussing environmental pollution issues, the problem of solid waste is a priority. This because it is representing a great burden on local administrations for disposal in a sustainable and safe way that does not affect the health of the population. The indicator of regular collection of solid waste was close to cover the whole city (98.8% in 2010) but fell slightly to 92.6% in 2013, and then increased again to 95.8% in 2017.



Regarding the issue of recycling solid waste, it is considered a weak indicator despite

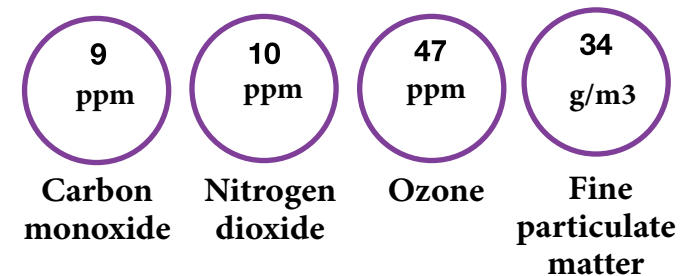


On the other hand, only 76.2% of the wastewater collected through the sewage network is treated in 2017. This means that about 23.8% of this wastewater collected in 2017 are disposed of, without any treatment, which represents a significant danger to the health of the population. It is increasing the probability of pollution for surface-water, groundwater and soil.



B. Enhancing the Levels of Air Quality

Air quality is a crucial factor in ensuring people's health and well-being in Buraidah. levels of air quality in Buraidah, in 2017, was as follows:



C. The Overall Situation for the Indicators of Reducing the Adverse per Capita Environmental Impact of Cities

By presenting and analyzing the current situation, it was found that the relative weight of the number of positive indicators in the city was 71.4% of the total number of indicators related to the third target of Goal No.11. The negative indicators were 28.6% of the total number of indicators. They reflect aspects of failure to achieve the targets of the third target, including particularly those associated with recycling solid waste and treating wastewater.

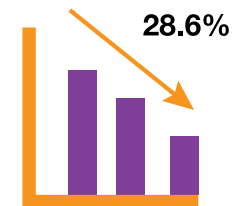
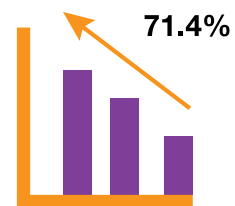













Table (10) the current situation analysis of the indicators for Reducing the Adverse per Capita Environmental Impact of Cities

Indicator evolution	Indicator average	Buraidah, 2017	Other Saudi cities	Kingdom's average indicators	International standard	Evaluation of Current situation
± Regular collection of solid waste	94.8%	95.8%	Medium	N/A	100%	Positive
± Solid waste Recycling	6.13%	5.3%	Medium	3.6%	N/A	Negative
- Percentage of treated wastewater	79.1%	76.2%	Medium	17%	High 20%	Negative

+ Indicator is increasing - Indicator is decreasing ± Indicator is fluctuating



(Cont'd) Table (10) the current situation analysis of the indicators for reducing the Adverse per Capita Environmental Impact of Cities

	 Indicator evolution	 Indicator average	 Buraidah, 2017	 Other Saudi cities	 Kingdom's average indicators	 International standard	 Evaluation of Current situation	
Raising Air Quality		N/A	N/A	9ppm	Medium	N/A	Equal/ 9ppm	Positive
		N/A	N/A	10ppm	High	N/A	N/A	Positive
		N/A	N/A	47ppm	Low	N/A	N/A	Positive
		N/A	N/A	34µg/m3	Medium	N/A	N/A	Positive

+ Indicator is increasing - Indicator is decreasing ± Indicator is fluctuating

04



**Fourth Target: Providing
Universal Access to Safe,
Inclusive and Accessible,
Green and Public Spaces**

This target focuses on sustainably utilizing green and public spaces as a basic mean of entertainment and community interaction, especially in slums. This leads to improving the quality of life and monitoring the phenomena of violence and harassment that is preventing the utilization of these spaces.

a- Sustainable Management of Green and Public Spaces

The area of roads, parks and open spaces to the total area of the urban mass is 27.3%. The indicators of green spaces and open parks per capita witnessed a remarkable increase between 2015 and 2017, rising from 12.5 m²/person to 13.27 m²/person as a result of public squares and open areas development in accordance with the approved detailed plans.

The population density in Buraidah continues to rise



b- Controlling Phenomena of Violence and Harassment and Improving Social Security Levels

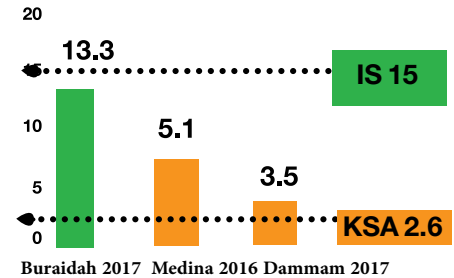
Efforts, adopted by the Kingdom since May 2018, to raise social security levels indicate a marked and continuous decline in crime rates, including the crime of harassment.

C. The Overall Situation for the Indicators of Providing Universal Access to Safe, Inclusive and Accessible, Green and Public Spaces

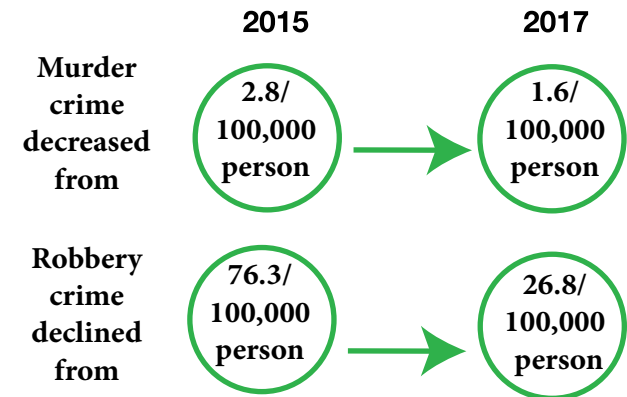
By presenting and analyzing the current situation, it was found that all the indicators are positive and contribute to achieving the fourth target of Goal No. 11.



m²/person



Comparison of the indicator of green and public spaces per capita in Buraidah with some cities of the Kingdom



The number of sexual and physical harassment cases









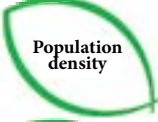


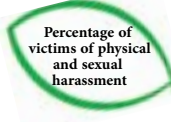


King Abdullah National Park



Continuation work to develop the main squares in Buraidah according to the Road Development Plan

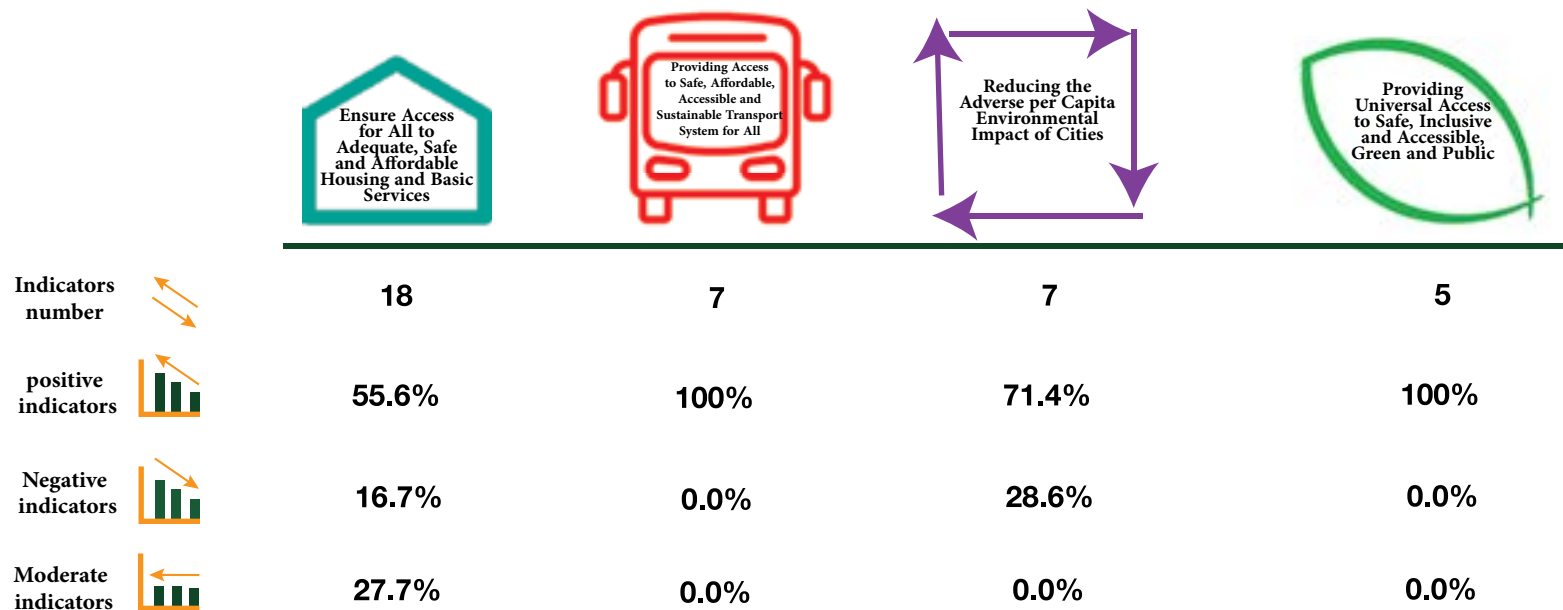
Table (11): the current situation analysis of the indicators for Providing Universal Access to Safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public Spaces

								
	Indicator evolution	Indicator average	Buraidah, 2017	Other Saudi cities	Kingdom's average indicators	International standard	Evaluation of Current situation	
Sustainable management of green areas		±	12.5 m2/ person	13.27 m2/ person	High	2.6 m2/ person	Low 15m2/ person	Positive
		+	549.8 person/km2	705 person/km2	Low	15 person/km2	Low 15000 person/km2	Positive
Reducing violence and harassment & Increasing Social Security		-	2.4 murders/ 100,000 person	1.6 murders/ 100,000 person	High	1.6 100,000 person	High 1murder/ 100,000 person	Positive
		-	58.2 robberies/ 100,000 person	26.8 robberies/ 100,000 person	Low	114.4 robberies/ 100,000 person	High 25.4 robberies/ 100,000 person	positive
		N/A	N/A	21Cases	Low	N/A	N/A	

+ Indicator is increasing - Indicator is decreasing ± Indicator is fluctuating

The Overall Situation for the Indicators Related to the Targets of Goal No.11

In the detailed image reflecting the current status of the indicators for Goal No. 11 in Buraidah, it is clear that the total number of indicators of the current situation, produced by the Buraidah Observatory, related to Goal No. 11 is 37. The chronological and comparative analysis of these indicators shows that only 55.8% of the total of indicators of the target: (11.1) are positive reflecting the improvement toward achievement ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services. While 16.7% reflects a failure to meet this target, particularly those related to the citizen`s ability to access to adequate housing as the percentage of housing fund from REDFL decreased. On another hand, the positive indicators reflecting both targets (11.2) and (11.7) was 100% as well as the positive indicators reflecting improvement towards reducing cities` individual negative environmental impact (11.6) are 71.4% of the total number of indicators associated with the target. while, 28.6% are negative indicators, especially those associated with recycling solid waste and wastewater treatment.





**Toward Achieving
Sustainability & Reducing
the Urban Issues Within
the Goal No.11**



This chapter seeks to support the decision-makers in the progress of the city of Buraidah one ward achievement of goal No. 11, which is focusing on making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. Therefore, identifying the urban issues that negatively affect the quality of life in Buraidah.

Evaluating the Progress Toward Achieving Better Sustainability Levels and Improving the Quality of Life in the City of Buraidah According to Goal no.11

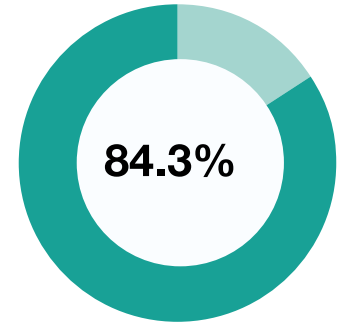
This section is based on indicators which have clear and specific targets at the national level for 2030 or have international standards that could be adopted as targets for 2030. So, the future Vision of Kingdom Saudi Arabia for 2030 and the National Transformation Program 2023 represent as the main source of these targets. If the target is not available in those sources, the city prosperity indices, according to Program of the United Nations Human Settlements for 2015, had been used. Consequently, only 29 indicators had been utilized to evaluate and measure the progress of the four targets of Goal no.11.





First Target: Ensure Access for All to Adequate, Safe and Affordable Housing and Basic Services.

- The number of indicators which reflect the progress towards achieving this target was 16, all of them have Global targets for the year 2030, except one indicator which is the percentage of the population served by rainwater drainage projects and preventing the dangers of floods.
- Indicators do not have targets for year 2023 are related to enabling the citizen to access to adequate and appropriate housing.
- The overall situation of ensuring access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services in the city of Buraidah, has achieved 89% of the total targets of 2023 and 84.3% of the total targets for 2030.

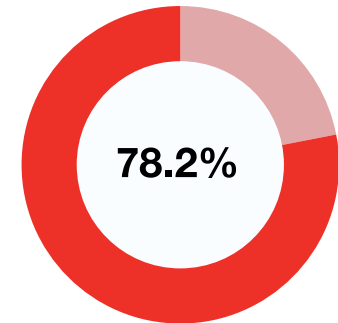


Total achieved of the targets of 2030



Second Target: Providing Access to Safe, Affordable, Accessible and Sustainable Transport System for All.

- The number of indicators which reflect the progress towards achieving this target was five indicators; all of them have Global targets for the year 2030, except one named Road length per 1000 inhabitants.
- There are only two indicators have targets at the national level for 2023 named Road length per 1000 inhabitants and the road accident death rate per 100,000 inhabitants.
- The overall situation of providing access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport system for all in the city of Buraidah has achieved 78.2% of the total 2030 targets. While it is difficult to determine the position of achievement the targets of 2023 because of the availability of only two out of four targets.



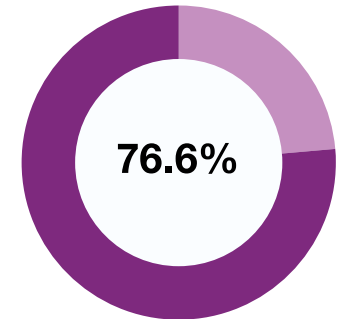
Total achieved of the targets of 2030





Third Target: Reducing the Adverse per Capita Environmental Impact of Cities.

- The numbers of indicators which reflect the progress towards achieving this target was four, all of them have global targets for the year 2030.
- There are only two have targets at the national level for 2023, named Percentage of solid waste recycling and Percentage of treated wastewater
- The overall situation of reducing the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities in the city of Buraidah has achieved 76.6% of the total targets for 2030. While it is difficult to determine the position of the achievement of targets of 2023 because of the availability of only two out of four targets.

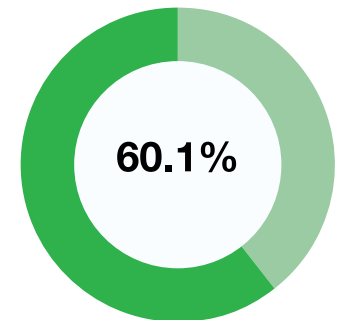


Total achieved of the targets of 2030



Fourth Target: Providing Universal Access to Safe, inclusive and accessible, green and Public Spaces.

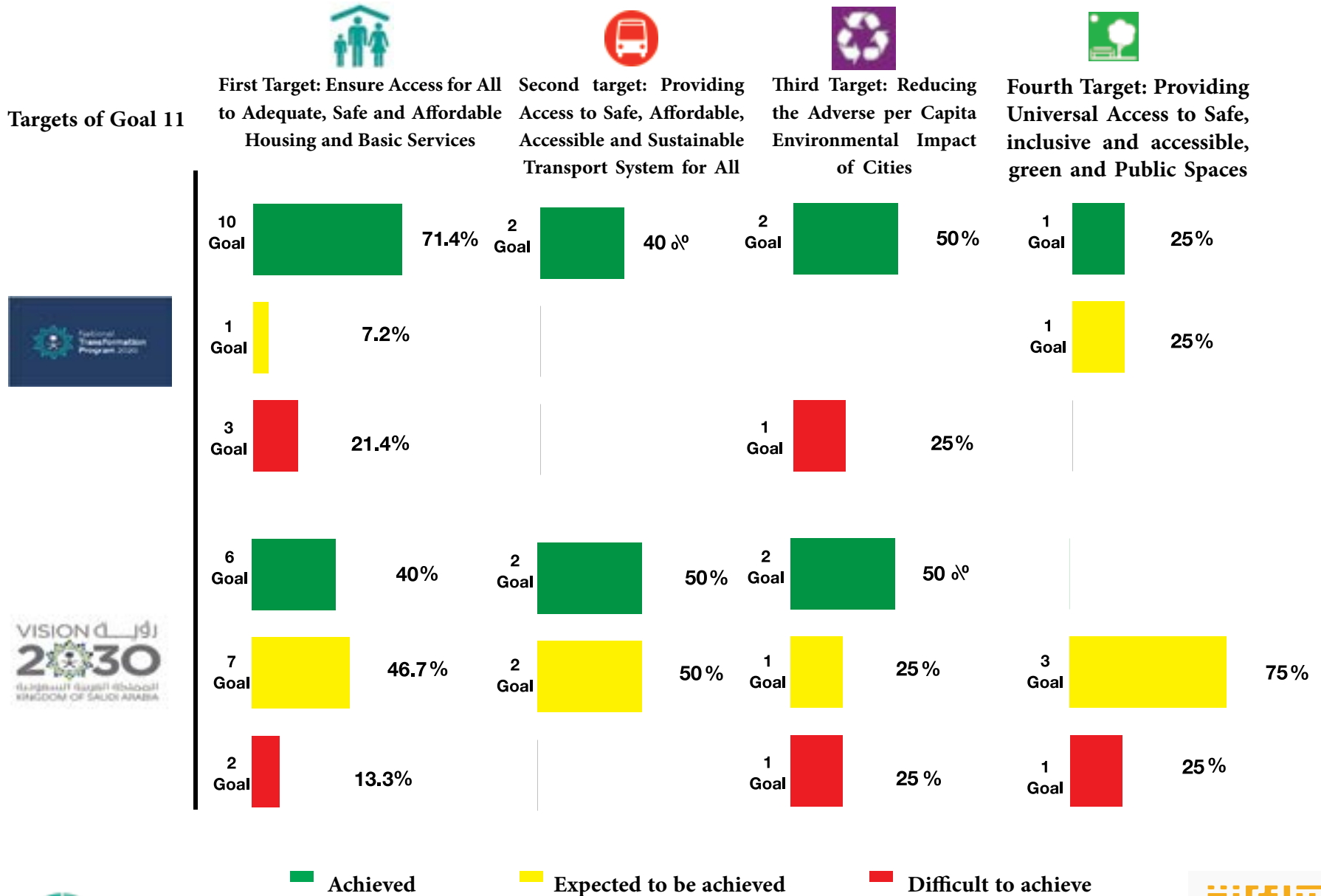
- The number of indicators which reflect the progress towards achieving this target was four indicators, all of them have global targets for the year of 2030.
- There are only two have targets at the national level for 2023, named green and open spaces per capita and Rate of robbery crime per 100,000 inhabitants.
- The overall situation of ensuring access for all to providing universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces in the city of Buraidah has achieved 60.1% of the total 2030 targets. While it is difficult to determine the position of the achievement of targets of 2023 because of the availability of only two out of four targets.



Total achieved of the targets of 2030




Table 12: The overall Situation for the Progress Towards Improving Sustainability Levels and Achieving all Targets of the Goal No.11



■ Achieved
 ■ Expected to be achieved
 ■ Difficult to achieve




Table 13: The Progress Towards Improving Sustainability Levels and Achieving all Targets of the Goal No.11

	Baseline (the current situation of Kingdom)	Target of Kingdom for 2023	International Standard 2030	The current situation of indicators in Buraidah 2017	Achieving the targets of 2023	Achieving the targets of 2030	The gap between the current situation and the target of 2023	The gap between the current situation and the target of 2030	Can the target be achieved in 2030?
 First Target: Ensure Access for All to Adequate, Safe and Affordable Housing and Basic Services Enabling the Citizen to Have Access to Adequate Housing									
Room occupancy rate	1.2 P/room		1 P/room	1.10 P/room		90%		-10 %	
House price/ yearly income rate	10 Years	5 Years	3 Years	4.2 Year	119%	71.4%		-28.6 %	
Percentage of house owners	47%	52%	64%	62.5%	120%	97.7%		-2.3 %	
The ability of citizen to access	Percentage of Saudi poor families								
	1.6%		9.6 %	2.2 %		363%			

■ Achieved
 ■ Expected to be achieved within the time frame
 ■ It is difficult to achieve within the time frame
 ■ It is difficult to judge its achievement




(Cont`d) Table 13: The Progress Towards Improving Sustainability Levels and Achieving all Targets of the Goal No.11


	Baseline (the current situation of Kingdom)	Target of Kingdom for 2023	International Standard 2030	The current situation of indicators in Buraidah 2017	Achieving the targets of 2023	Achieving the targets of 2030	The gap between the current situation and the target of 2023	The gap between the current situation and the target of 2030	Can the target be achieved in 2030?
 <p>First Target: Ensure Access for All to Adequate, Safe and Affordable Housing and Basic Services Improving the Quality and Efficiency of the Public Utilities and Infrastructure in the city</p>									
Basic services	Percentage of population living in households' access to basic services	99%	100%	100%	100%	100%			■
	Percentage of population living in households' access to safe water	99%	99%	100%	100%	100%			■
Quality and efficiency of drinking water	Percentage of water drinking from public networks adequate housing.	87%	92%	100%	104%	95.8%		-4.2%	■
	Percentage of yearly wastage of water.	25%	15%	10%	15%	100%		-33.4%	■
	Average duration to access water services.	68 Day	30 Day	28 Day	60	50%	46.7%	46.7%	-53.3%
<p>● Due to lack of specific and clear targets for most indicators in the future vision of the Kingdom, the international standard for these indicators has been considered as a target to be achieved by the developing countries in general and the Kingdom in particular.</p> <p>■ Achieved ■ Expected to be achieved within the time frame ■ It is difficult to achieve within the time frame ■ It is difficult to judge its achievement</p>									





(Cont`d) Table 13: The Progress Towards Improving Sustainability Levels and Achieving all Targets of the Goal No.11

	Baseline (the current situation of Kingdom)	Target of Kingdom for 2023	International Standard 2030	The current situation of indicators in Buraidah 2017	Achieving the targets of 2023	Achieving the targets of 2030	The gap between the current situation and the target of 2023	The gap between the current situation and the target of 2030	Can the target be achieved in 2030?
 First Target: Ensure Access for All to Adequate, Safe and Affordable Housing and Basic Services									
Improving the Quality and Efficiency of the Public Utilities and Infrastructure in the city									
Quality and efficiency of sewage	Percentage of population living in households` access to safe sewage services	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%			Achieved
	Percentage of water drinking from public networks	60%	65%	98%	72.5%	111.5%		-26%	Expected to be achieved within the time frame
	Average duration to access sewage services	44 Day	30 Day	28 Day	88 Day	34.1%	31.8%	-65.9%	It is difficult to judge its achievement
	Percentage of population served by rainwater drainage projects and preventing the dangers of floods	25%	35%		23.74%	67.8%		-32.2%	It is difficult to judge its achievement

 Achieved

 Expected to be achieved within the time frame

 It is difficult to achieve within the time frame

 It is difficult to judge its achievement










(Cont`d) Table 13: The Progress Towards Improving Sustainability Levels and Achieving all Targets of the Goal No.11

improving the quality of electricity and internet services

	Baseline (the current situation of Kingdom)	Target of Kingdom for 2023	International Standard 2030	The current situation of indicators in Buraidah 2017	Achieving the targets of 2023	Achieving the targets of 2030	The gap between the current situation and the target of 2023	The gap between the current situation and the target of 2030	Can the target be achieved in 2030?
First Target: Ensure Access for All to Adequate, Safe and Affordable Housing and Basic Services									
Improving the Quality and Efficiency of the Public Utilities and Infrastructure in the city									
Percentage of electricity service coverage for the population	99%	99.5%	100%	100%	100.5%	100%			
Number of interruptions of electricity services more than 5 times	6.36 times	3 times	0.4 times	0%	100%	100%			
Percentage of Internet users	64%	85%	87.9%	79.9%	94%	91%	-6%	-9%	
Progress toward achieving first target in Buraidah					89%	84.3%	-11%	-15.66%	
Second target: Providing Access to Safe, Affordable, Accessible and Sustainable Transport System for All									
Improving Roads' Safety and Security									
Road length per 1000 inhabitants	3.2 km/1000 inhabitants	4.4 km/1000 inhabitants	10 km/1000 inhabitants		227%				
Average time of daily trip to work			30 minutes	14.2 minutes		211%			
Road density			20 km/km2	19.51 km/km2		97.6%	-2.4%		
Roads intersection density			100	115.01		115%			
Road accident death rate per 100.000 inhabitants	27 cases	20 cases	2 cases	13 cases	153.9%	15.4%		-84.6%	
Progress toward achieving second target in Buraidah					--	78.2%	--	-21.8%	
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> Achieved </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> Expected to be achieved within the time frame </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> It is difficult to achieve within the time frame </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> It is difficult to judge its achievement </div> </div>									



(Cont`d) Table 13: The Progress Towards Improving Sustainability Levels and Achieving all Targets of the Goal No.11

	Baseline (the current situation of Kingdom)	Target of Kingdom for 2023	International Standard 2030	The current situation of indicators in Buraidah 2017	Achieving the targets of 2023	Achieving the targets of 2030	The gap between the current situation and the target of 2023	The gap between the current situation and the target of 2030	Can the target be achieved in 2030?
Third Target: Reducing the Adverse per Capita Environmental Impact of Cities.									
Improving the waste management efficiency									
Regular collection of solid waste			100 %	95.8 %	95.8 %		-4.2 %		
Percentage of Solid waste Recycling	15 %	40 %	50 %	5.3 %	13.3 %	10.6 %	-86.7 %	-89.4 %	
Improving the Quality of Air									
Carbon monoxide ratio			9 parts per millon	9 parts per millon	100%	100%			
Progress toward achieving third target in Buraidah					--	76.6%	--	- 23.4%	
 Achieved  Expected to be achieved within the time frame  It is difficult to achieve within the time frame  It is difficult to judge its achievement									

(Cont`d) Table 13: The Progress Towards Improving Sustainability Levels and Achieving all Targets of the Goal No.11

	Baseline (the current situation of Kingdom)	Target of Kingdom for 2023	International Standard 2030	The current situation of indicators in Buraidah 2017	Achieving the targets of 2023	Achieving the targets of 2030	The gap between the current situation and the target of 2023	The gap between the current situation and the target of 2030	Can the target be achieved in 2030?
Fourth Target: Providing Universal Access to Safe, Inclusive and Accessible, Green and Public Sustainable Management of Green and Public Spaces									
Green & open space per capita	3.5 m2/person	4.4 m2/person	15 m2/person	11.76 m2	265.5%	78.4%		-21.6%	Expected to be achieved within the time frame
Population density to achieve sustainability	15 p/km2		15000 p/km2	705 p/km2		4.7%		-95.3%	It is difficult to achieve within the time frame
Controlling Phenomena of Violence and Harassment and Improving Social Security Levels									
Rate of Murder crime for 100.000 inhabitants	1.6 /100000	1.3 /100000	1 /100000	1.6 /100000	81.3%	62.5%	-18.7%	-37.5%	Expected to be achieved within the time frame
Rate of Robbery crime for 100.000 inhabitants	114.4		25.4 /100000	26.8		94.8%		-5.2%	Expected to be achieved within the time frame
Progress toward achieving fourth target in Buraidah					--	60.1%	--	-39.9%	Expected to be achieved within the time frame

■ Achieved
 ■ Expected to be achieved within the time frame
 ■ It is difficult to achieve within the time frame
 ■ It is difficult to judge its achievement



Priority Urban Issues within the Indicators of Goal No. 11

Some of the urban issues have been identified which negatively affect the levels of sustainability and quality of life in the city of Buraidah, as their continuation without reducing can greatly hinder the progress towards full achievement of Goal 11. These issues can be classified into three categories to understand and realize their nature during the previous period. The basis of this classification is the chronological evolution of the issue and whether there has been any improvement or not during the previous stages of the urban observatory. At the end of this part, the issues will be classified again according to the priority of intervention to mitigate their negative effects.

This chapter aims to understand and realize the nature of urban issues related to each of the four targets of Goal no.11. These issues have been classified into three groups:

- Issues that emerged during this stage of the Urban Observatory.
- Issues that have been observed without any improvement.
- Urban Issues that have been improved over the past period.



Issues Emerged During This Stage of the Urban Observatory



Decline of housing finance from Real Estate Development Fund Loans (REDFL)

The percentage of buildings which have been funded by REDFL has declined by about half over the past four years. This decline has significantly resulted in staying away from the targets in improving the percentage of families who received housing support and fund. This decline in housing fund rates could have a significant negative impact on the housing market in Buraidah and the welfare indicators of the population.

Issues Emerged During This Stage of the Urban Observatory



Increasing the Average of water consumption per capita beyond sustainability levels

Although the limited sources of water, mainly groundwater, the current consumption in Buraidah is very high and moving toward unsustainable consumption behavior. This consumption contravenes with the future development goals and the Kingdom's vision for 2030. So, the government need to put a huge effort into rationalizing the rate of water consumption.



The Absence of Public Transport System

There is a complete absence of a public transport network in Buraidah despite its importance, as was highlighted by Urban Observatories several years ago. The consequences of reliance on private means of transport in the last monitoring are not clear, it inevitably emerges with increasing the population sizes in Buraidah and its tendency to be a million city.



The Decline of Solid Waste System

The situations of the solid waste system in Buraidah have declined during the past five years as a comprehensive system ends with recycling operations. The waste buried in Buraidah in 2017 represents 94.7% of the total disposal of solid waste, which is considered a major waste of the resources that can be dealt with in a more economically way. Currently, the municipality has already taken effective measures against this declining and the recycling rate is expected to increase in the coming years.



Urban Issues Have Been Improved During the Past Period



The Ability of Citizens to Access Adequate Housing

The decline in poverty rates and the percentage of families below the level of sufficiency in Buraidah during the previous period indicates a relative improvement with around one-third of the ability of these families to access adequate housing. However, there is an absence of more detailed indicators about per capita GDP growth in the city. As well as the development of inflation indicators at the local level will hinder the role of urban administration in following up and monitoring the achievement of Goals for 2030 and then improve the well-being of families and ensuring they access adequate housing. While the poverty indicator is no longer enough to assess the targets for this purpose.



Robbery crime

Appreciably, the rates of robbery crime in Buraidah have been improved as it has fallen to less than half to be near to hit the target of the Vision for 2030. Although significant efforts have been exerted by, the competent authorities have led to this improvement, the absence of indicators in terms of the crime types and the nationalities of offenders that affected understanding the motives of these crimes in order to find effective solutions.



Developing the sewage system





The sewage sector in Buraidah achieved remarkable success, while its achievements surpasses the target rates for 2023. This success will be directly reflected in the improvement of the general environmental conditions in the city. While the untreated wastewater sources have always seen a direct threat to groundwater and soil.



Developing the drinking water system

Efforts and strategies to develop the drinking water system in Buraidah have been very successful over the past period. The coverage of drinking water facilities has increased in 2017 to 80.3%. Although water wastage is equal to the target for 2023, the competent authorities need to cooperate in order reduce this wastage and then to reach the target of 2030 (10%) during the coming period which is possible to occur in shed light of the proposed initiatives.

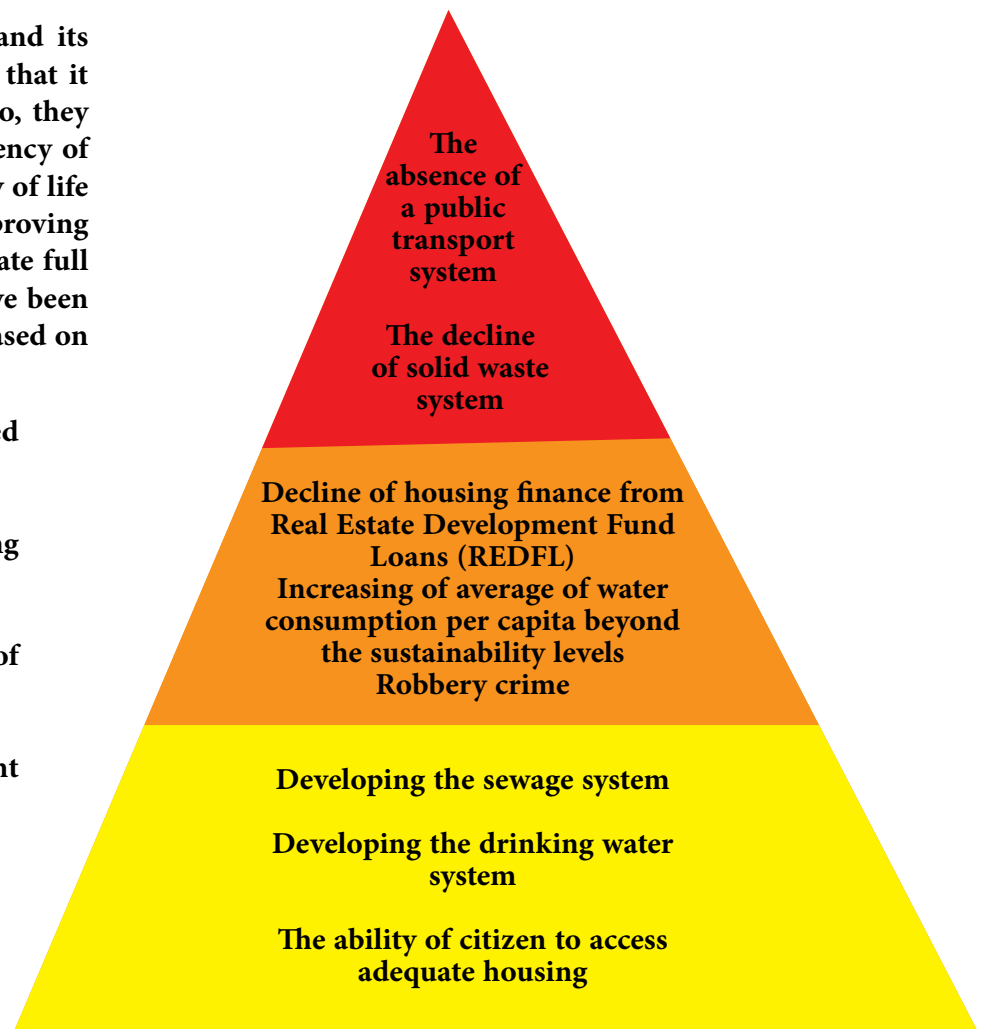


	Issues that emerged during this stage of the Urban Observatory.	Issues that have been observed without any improvement.	Urban Issues that have been improved over the past period.
 First Target:		Increasing the average of water consumption per capita beyond sustainability levels	
 Second Target:		The absence of a public transport system	
 Third Target:		The decline of solid waste system	Developing the sewage system
 Fourth Target:			Robbery Crime

Though the understanding of the nature of these issues and its evolution during the previous period. It has become clear that it is difficult to deal with all these issues at the same time. So, they should be prioritized according to its importance and urgency of intervention to reduce their negative impacts on the quality of life in Buraidah. Thus, make a tangible progress toward improving the levels of sustainability and quality of life and the ultimate full achievement for the Goal 11. In this context, the issues have been classified into three levels (First / second / third priority) based on the following factories:

- The level of decline in the values of indicators related to the issues during the previous period.
- The level of relative improvement in the issue during the previous period.
- The level of achievement, whether full or part of future targets.
- The value of numerical gap between the current situation and target.

- First priority
- Second priority
- Third priority





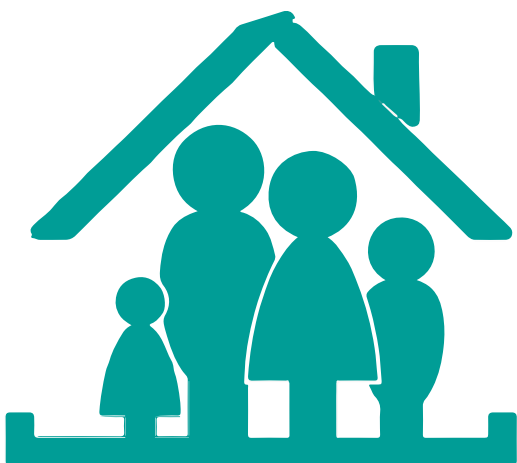
**Policies,
Recommendations and
Technical Measures**



Policies of Urban Development to Achieve the Goal No. 11

Policies of the urban development for Buraidah have been formulated to reduce issues that affect the sustainability and quality of life in the city. This part of the report will discuss the proposed policies, to reduce these issues, in its entirety to represent the future development perspective of Buraidah.

- The Integration between government and civil society efforts to improve the ability of citizens to have the appropriate housing.



- Ensure that the strong cooperation between Government and civil society is comprehensive and sustainable in order to effectively and permanently improve the short-term effects of poverty and its causes in the medium term and thereby improve the citizens' ability to access appropriate housing.
- Achieve integration between all relevant stakeholders, especially civil society organizations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), which is a necessity to develop the current social services system by the government to be more efficient and fair.
- Use the sources of funding in the National Transformation Plan which represent a big push for governmental efforts in order to reduce the poverty and its impacts in Buraidah if it was integrated with existing efforts with other stakeholders such as NGOs.
- Enabling poor people to gain adequate and sustainable incomes from micro - and small - enterprises through integration with loan programs, and financial and technical support from the Government.

Responsible Authorities: Ministry of Housing - Ministry of Labor and Social Development



Expansion of the housing fund from the Real Estate Development Fund Loan

The expansion of housing fund is mainly aimed at the lower incoming categories of Saudi's families as well as new families and the youth who want to marry. In order to increase the proportion of families receiving housing fund from the waiting list of ownership track to 40% by 2030 according to National Transformation program. Further measures should be taken in parallel with this expansion of housing loans such as providing more residential land and extending infrastructure networks, especially the public water system, to accommodate the expected demand for housing.

Responsible Authorities: Real Estate Development Fund - Non-governmental organizations and Civil society organizations

Transition to Public Transport System

The gradual transition to a public transport system in Buraidah should start in cooperation with investors by providing an appropriate transportation system to meet the needs of the population, especially the poor and middle-income groups, as they should find a comparative advantage in public transport. So, work, shopping and crowded areas should be connected with a public transport network which offers an excellent and affordable service for inhabitants. This will be a good start to a gradual transition to public transport, which will have a significant impact on reducing air pollution, traffic congestion and accident rates in Buraidah

Responsible Authorities: Ministry of Transport - Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs.

Reducing levels of robbery Crime

The proposed policy seeks to reduce levels of robbery crime for achieving positive integration between relevant stakeholders of the issue as a basis for the success of the targets of this policy. The targeted partnership between Security, Public Information, Education, Religious Bodies and Dawah Affairs as well as strengthening the role of families represents cornerstones of the integrated system which is required to implement this proposed policy. The accurate periodic monitoring of crimes, their motives, the nationalities of offenders and their places can also strengthen this system as well.

Responsible Authorities: Ministry of Interior - Ministry of Islamic affairs Dawah and Guidance - Ministry of Culture - Directorate of Dawah and religious affairs

Developing the system of solid waste management

This policy aims to change the current methods for dealing with solid waste as burden must be eliminated to using as an economic resource will achieve productive revenues. This policy will significantly increase the recycling rate to reach the target of 2030. The success of this policy will reflect in reducing the existing opportunities for air, soil and water pollution with untreated wastes disposed by burying. The main purpose of this policy is creating added value from solid waste by separating it at the source and motivating investors for implementing projects related to this waste. In addition, the success of expansion policies in the recycling processes, which Municipality adopted, will open new economic activities and will provide direct and indirect job opportunities for inhabitants, and then increases the community's satisfaction about these projects. In order to implement this policy, strong support from the government is needed in terms of fund and technical measures.

Responsible Authorities: Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs



Recommendations and Technical Studies for Improving Sustainability and the Quality of Life in the City of Buraidah - in the Future Stages of the Urban Observatory

● The Proposed Technical Studies

Preparing a number of technical studies related to the issues that will contribute to improving the quality of life and achieving a qualitative leap towards the SDG's in general and Goals No 11 in particular. In this respect, there are two technical studies needed to be conducted by the competent authorities:

- 1** How to activate the non-profit sector institutions to integrate with the role of the government in improving the citizens' ability to access adequate housing and alleviating the urban issues suffered by society in general and poor families in particular.
- 2** How to translate and activate the proposed initiatives related to the provision of adequate housing to be doable in the city of Buraidah in order to alleviate the burden on poor families:

The real estate fund initiative - SR 2.8 billion

This fund will be given to the private sector employees in small and medium-sized companies that are not accredited by banks

The initiative to motivate developers in a private sector -SR18 billion

Through the issuance of quick permit in cooperation with the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and providing a necessary funding in cooperation with private banks and the Saudi Arabian Monetary Authority, to develop affordable housing projects on private land and reduce capital expenditures.

Cooperative Housing Initiative - SR1.29 billion

To benefit from cohesion of societies and collective purchasing power to enable and develop Cooperative Associations of Housing to build homes at low cost compared to market prices.

Source: Report of National Transformation Program



● New Proposed Indicators List Within the Targets of the Goal No. 11.

There is another set of indicators that can contribute to a better understanding and analysis of the current situation as well as prioritize issues to assist stakeholders in fully or partially achieving these targets. The Urban Observatory aspires to produce them during the future stages of work.



- Percentage of the population living below the national poverty line according to gender and age.
- Percentage of households receiving housing fund from total household in the Possession tracks
- Average duration time for receiving financial support from the housing fund
- Average duration time for issuing a license of residential development
- Percentage of property registration
- Percentage of the population do not have adequate housing from the total people listed in the neediest beneficiaries
- Percentage of housing units provided in the market (vacant or new) to the number of beneficiaries entitled to support
- Average duration time for interruptions of electricity services
- Percentage of government expenditure on sustainable development of total GDP
- Percentage of land consumption to the population growth rate
- Percentage of victims of physical and sexual harassment according to age, gender, and disabilities and the places during the last 12 months.

● Required List from the Council of the Urban Observatory to Communicate with the Bodies for Determining Their Numerical Targets.

List of indicators that need targets for 2023

- Room occupancy rate
- Percentage of Saudi poor families
- Average of daily trip to work
- Road density
- Roads intersection density
- Regular collection of solid waste
- Reduce air pollution of carbon monoxide
- Population density
- Rate of robbery crime per 100,000 inhabitants

List of indicators that need targets for 2030

- Raising percentage of population served by rainwater drainage projects and preventing the dangers of floods
- Road length per 1000 inhabitants

List of indicators that need targets for both 2023 and 2030

- Housing area per capita
- Housing productivity to household formation rate
- Average residential land price to the annual income
- Air pollution with Nitrogen dioxide
- Ground Ozone Concentration
- Concentration of fine particulate matter
- Percentage of victims of physical and sexual harassment





Teamwork



Teamwork

Teamwork of Al-Qassim Region Municipality

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