المنتدى السعودي للأبنية الخضراء SaudiGreenBuildingForum



سلسلة من ورش العمل واللقاءات والزيارات الميدانية بغاية تسليط الضوء على جميع أهداف التنمية المستدامة للأمم المتحدة باستضافة وتنظيم من المنتدى السعودي للابنية الخضراء مؤسسة ذات العضوية الأهداف الوطنية بالوضع الاستشاري الدائم لدى المجلس الاقتصادي والاجتماعي برعاية وزارة البيئة والمياه والزراعة الملحق الثقافي الأمريكي والأمم المتحدة بالرياض ، المملكة العربية السعودية. ومعهد الأمير سلطان لأبحاث البيئة والمياه في الصحراء. مركز الملك عبدالعزيز للحوار الوطنى. ومؤسسة الملك سعود.

Series of workshops and field studies in support of all United Nations' SDGs; Hosted and organized by SGBF SAUDI GREEN BUILDING FORUM an NGO in Consultative Status with Economic and Social Council of United Nations supported by Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture, US Embassy, United Nations Riyadh Saudi Arabia; Prince Sultan Institute for Environmental for Water and Desert Research; King Abdulaziz Center for National Dialogue; And King Saud Foundation.

الراعى الإعلامي الحصري

Exclusive Media Sponsor



"المياه النظيفة والاستخدام المستدام" ضمان التوفر

والتنمية المستدامة عن طريق تقليل وإعادة استخدام وتدوير المياه والصرف الصحى في المدينة ".

"CLEAN WATER AND SUSTAINABLE USE" Ensure Availability & Sustainable Development by Reduce, Reuse and

Sustainable Development by Reduce, Reuse and Recycle Water & Sanitation in the City.

التسحيل

Registration: Claim your ticket here

برنامج ثلاثة أيام:

اليوم الأول: ورشة العمل 28 يناير 2019 (9:00 الى 4:00) ؛ المكان: مركز الملك عبد العزيز للحوار الوطنى الرياض المملكة العربية السعودية

اليوم الثاني: اجتماع مفتوح مع هيئة التدريس والطلاب 29 يناير 2019 (12:00 الى 17:00)

اليوم الثالث: رحلة ميدانية: في 30 يناير 2019 (من الساعة 12:00 ظهرًا الى الساعة 5:00 مساءً)؛ استقبال أصحاب المصلحة والوفود حي السفارات (من الساعة 7:30 ظهرًا الى الساعة 9:30 مساءً) الرياض المملكة العربية السعودية.

Three Days Program:

Day One: Consortium 28th January 2019 (9:00 am to 4:00 pm); Venue: King Abdulaziz Center for National Dialogue 4292 Northern Ring Branch Rd, An Nafl, Riyadh 13312 6804 Telephone 9200 00271

Day Two: Faculty and Student Meeting 29th January 2019 (12:00 pm to 5:00 pm).

Day Three: Field Trip 30th January 2019 (12:00 pm to 5:00 pm; Reception Diplomatic Quarter (7:30 to 9:30 pm), Riyadh Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

التمهيد:

التزام المملكة العربية السعودية مع 193 دولة بعد توقيع خطة الأمم المتحدة لأهداف التتمية المستدامة ، والتي من خلالها تحقق حكومات هذه الدول أهدافها لعام 2030 ، وحين تحققها ستكون النتائج تقدمًا إنسانيًا غير اعتيادي وغير مسبوق ؛ ومن أجل تحقيق هذه الأهداف على أرض الواقع ، ينبغي على الجميع القيام بدورهم: الحكومات والقطاع الخاص ومؤسسات المجتمع المدني والأفراد. وفي المنتدى السياسي الرفيع المستوى لعام ٢٠١٨م، والسؤال الأكثر تحديًا يظهر الآن: "مرت ثلاث سنوات، هل نحن على المسار الصحيح؟"

تعد هذه الورشة جزءًا من الدليل المستمر حيث أنها الأولى من نوعها باللغة الإنجليزية / العربية لجذب انتباه الجمهور إلى ثقافة العمل الأهلي للمجتمعات في تسليط الضوء على الهدف السادس "المياه النظيفة والتصريف الصحي" أحد "أهداف النتمية المستدامة" من منظور تجربة المنتدى السعودي للابنية الخضراء.

من خلال المشارك في ورش الأعمال وإعداد الأسئلة والأجوبة لمناقشة أولويات العمل ، يعمل سعف ® (أداة المؤشرات وضبط المحتوى) ضمن أهداف التتمية المستدامة لإصدار استبيانات عامة من إحصائيات الأرقام العشوائية. يقوم المنتدى وأصحاب المصلحة بإعداد الاستبيان لإكماله وإرساله إلى الأعضاء والمختصين والأطراف المعنية لتحديد أوجه جذب التنمية الاجتماعية المستدامة بهدف فهم تأثير التتمية المستدامة على المجتمع وكذلك على حياتنا اليومية.

مع شكر خاص لجميع شركاء المنتدى الأعضاء في الإعداد والمهنيين المهتمين والتواصل الاجتماعي العام والخاص والتعاون مع الامانة العامة بالمشاركة والاهتمام في تحقيق الأهداف السامية المنشودة في رؤية المملكة لتفعيل دور المجتمع المدني نحو النتمية المستدامة

من خلال هذا الاستعراض الخاص ، يثني أعضاء ووفود المنتدى على المراجع الوطنية الطوعية للمملكة العربية السعودية والدول الإقليمية والوزراء والممثلين رفيعي المستوى بعد الاجتماع في مقر الأمم المتحدة في نيويورك في الفترة من 9 إلى 18 يوليو 2018 من خلال التنفيذ الفعال لخطة التنمية المستدامة لعام 2030 ومن خلال التأكد من أن "لا أحد يُترك ورائنا ، لكل الناس وفي كل مكان".

وقد أعلنت الحكومة السعودية على دعم 92 مليار ريال (24.5 مليار دولار) للمياه والبيئة والزراعة للمساعدة في تحقيق الأهداف في إطار خطة رؤية السعودية 2030 الاقتصادية. تتحدى المجتمعات المحلية من خلال الوصول إلى البنية التحتية والمرافق والخدمات المؤثرة على الإمداد بالمياه والصرف الصحي بفعالية. كما أن ندرة المياه في المدن ، والفيضانات ، وعدم الإدارة السليمة للمياه العادمة يعوقان التتمية الاجتماعية والاقتصادية. تعتبر زيادة كفاءة استخدام المياه وتحسين إدارة المياه في المدن أمراً حيوياً لتحقيق التوازن بين الطلب المتزايد والمتزايد على المياه من مختلف القطاعات والمستخدمين وكذلك من مدينة إلى أخرى لتوفير الطاقة.

تماشيا مع الجهود العالمية ، تركز جلسات ورشة العمل على الهدف السادس لأهداف التنمية المستدامة وهو "المياه النظيفة والمرافق الصحية" فيما يتعلق بالمدن ؛ على الرغم من أن جميع الأهداف مترابطة ، إلا أنها تنطبق على مدن المملكة العربية السعودية وهدفنا هو "عدم ترك أي شخص يتخلف".

Preference:

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's commitment with 193 countries after signing the UN plan for the goals of sustainable development, for which the governments of these countries achieve their objectives, the results will be extraordinary and unprecedented human progress; And In order to achieve these objectives on the ground, everyone should play their role: governments, the private sector, civil society and individuals. At the High-Level Political Forum 2018, the most prominent challenging question now arises: "Three years have passed. Are we on the right track?"

This workshop part of ongoing guide as it's the first of its kind in English/ Arabic to draw the attention of the public to the culture of civil work of communities in highlighting Goal 6 objectives of the Sustainable Development Goals "SDGs" from the perspective of the experience of the Saudi Green Building Forum

Through the participant in the preparation of questions and answers to discuss business priorities, saaf® (indicator tool) works within the objectives of sustainable development to issue general statistics from random number statistics. The SGBF and Stakeholder prepares the questionnaire to be completed and sent to members and interested parties to define the social, Sustainable development with a view to understanding the impact of sustainable development on society as well our daily lives.

With special thanks to the all SGBF (Saudi Green Building Forum) partners members involved in the preparation and interested professionals and the public social communication and to contact the Secretariat General of the participation and interest in achieving the lofty goals sought in the vision of the Kingdom to activate the role of civil society towards sustainable development

Through this special review, SGBF delegates commend on the Voluntary National Review of Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Regional States, Ministers and high-level representatives after meeting at United Nations Headquarters in New York on 9-18 July 2018 by effectively implementing the 2030 Sustainable Development Plan and by ensuring that "No one is left behind, for all people and everywhere."

Saudi government had approved SR92 billion (\$24.5 billion) support for water, environment and agriculture to help meet the goals under the Saudi Vision 2030 economic plan. Communities are challenged by the access to effective, safely managed, water supplies and sanitation infrastructure, facilities and services. City water scarcity, flooding and lack of proper wastewater management also hinder social and economic development. Increasing water efficiency and improving water

management in cities are critical to balancing the competing and growing water demands from various sectors and users as well from city to city for saving energy.

Inline with global efforts, the workshop sessions focus on the 6th goal of the SDGs which is "Clean Water and Sanitation" in relation to Cities; Though all goals are interconnected, and apply to Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and our aim is to "leave no one behind."

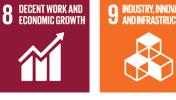
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



13 CLIMATE ACTION

































أن الأهداف التتموية المستدامة 17 العالمية، وتوظيف المنظمات الحكومية الدولية ومجتمع المنظمات غير الحكومية دعوة إلى العمل للقضاء على الفقر، وحماية الكوكب، والتأكد من أن جميع الناس من التمتع بحوية الحياة من المياه النظيفة والطاقة والسلام والازدهار.

ويرد ان الأساس للعلاقة الاستشارية بين المنتدي والأمم المتحدة والمنظمات غير الحكومية هو بموجب قرار المجلس الاقتصادي والاجتماعي للأمم المتحدة (1996/31 (ECOSOC).

العلاقة مع الأمم المتحدة هي الوسيلة الرئيسية التي من خلالها المجلس الاقتصادي والاجتماعي يستقبل مدخلات من المنتدي في مداو لاتها

في الاجتماعات العامة وهيئاتها الفرعية، وكذلك في المؤتمرات الدولية للأمم المتحدة والهيئات التحضيرية.

المنتدى في كل عام مع ما يقرب من 3500 منظمة غير حكومية تحمل الآن المركز الاستشاري تتلقى جدول الأعمال المؤقت للمجلس الاقتصادي والاجتماعي.

يتمتع المنتدى بامتيازات معينة لوضع بنود في جدول أعمال المجلس الاقتصادي والاجتماعي وهيئاته الفرعية ؛ وحضور الاجتماعات ، حيث يقدم المنتدى بيانات مكتوبة وتقديم عروض شفوية.

يشارك الممثل الرئيس من المنتدى كمراقب دائم في المنتدى السياسي الرفيع المستوى المعني بالتنمية المستدامة والذي يعقد سنويا تحت رعاية المجلس الاقتصادي والاجتماعي / الجمعية العمومية للأمم المتحدة ، المنصة الرسمية والمؤشر الأساسي لأداء الدول المشاركة والتي تعنى بأهداف التنمية المستدامة.

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are universal, and the IGO/ NGOs community set a call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy clean water/ energy, peace and prosperity.

The basis for the consultative relationship between the United Nations and SGBF non-governmental organizations is set forth in the United Nations Economic & Social Council (ECOSOC) Resolution 1996/31.

SGBF (Saudi Green Building Forum) relationship with UN is the principal means through which ECOSOC receives input from SGBF into its deliberations at public meetings and in its subsidiary bodies as well as in UN international conferences and their preparatory bodies.

SGBF Each year with the approximately 3500 NGOs now holding consultative status receive the provisional agenda of ECOSOC.

SGBF has certain privileges to place items on the agenda of ECOSOC and its subsidiary bodies; Attend meetings, where SGBF submits written statements and make oral presentations.

The Chair Representative of SGBF participate as a permanent observer at The HLPF (High-Level Political Forum) on Sustainable Development, held annually under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council / General Assembly of United Nations, is the official platform and basic indicator of the performance by participating States that address the goals of sustainable development.

قام وفد المنتدى السعودي للابنية الخضراء (SGBF) برئاسة صاحب السمو الملكي الأمير خالد بن الوليد آل سعود ، رئيس مجلس الامناء وصاحب السعادة المهندس فيصل بن صالح الفضل الأمين العام لـ SGBF ، بحضور المنتدى السياسي الرفيع المستوى HLPF

2018 كمر اقب معتمد من المجلس الاقتصادي والاجتماعي حول الموضوع السنوي 'من عالمي إلى محلي: دعم مستدام ومرن المجتمعات الحضرية والريفية "

نحن الوزراء والممثلين الساميين ، وقد اجتمعنا في مقر الأمم المتحدة في نيويورك الملحظ (23) وبقلق أن 844 مليون شخص يفتقرون إلى خدمات المياه الأساسية ، ويفتقر 2.1 مليار شخص إلى مياه الشرب الآمنة في أماكن متاحة عند الحاجة وخالية من التلوث ، ويفتقر 4.5 مليار شخص إلى خدمات الصرف الصحي المدارة بأمان ، ولا يزال 892 مليون شخص ممارسة التغوط في العراء. يؤثر تلوث المياه ، من بين أمور أخرى ، على نوعية المياه والصحة العامة والبيئة وتتاقص توفر المياه في عالم فقد 70 في المائة من أراضيه الرطبة خلال القرن الماضي. يزيد الإجهاد المائي عن 70 في المائة في بعض البلدان والمناطق. لا يزال التمويل غير الكافي يمنع البلدان من تحقيق الأهداف الوطنية للمياه والصرف الصحي والنظافة. إن إنشاء شراكات بين أصحاب المصلحة المتعددين وضمان المشاركة العامة والإدارة المتكاملة للموارد المائية على جميع المستويات أمر أساسي لمعالجة هذه القضايا بفعالية. "

وأضاف الوزراء والممثلون الرفيعون ، "إننا نهدف إلى زيادة كفاءة استخدام المياه في جميع القطاعات وتخصيص الموارد المائية ، والتأكيد على ضرورة التصدي لتحديات ندرة المياه. نلتزم بتحسين التعاون عبر الحدود ، في المياه العابرة للحدود. ولتحقيق الوصول العالمي والمستدام إلى مياه الشرب المأمونة والمرافق الصحية ووضع حد التبرز في العراء ، ستكون هناك حاجة إلى استثمارات كبيرة وطويلة الأجل وبناء القدرات ، لا سيما في المناطق الحضرية التي تتمو بسرعة. ويمثل تعزيز القدرات المؤسسية للسلطات المحلية الوطنية ودون الوطنية ، حسب الاقتضاء ، لإدارة وتنظيم شبكات الصرف الصحي أولوية عالية. وعلى وجه الخصوص ، يجب أن نولي اهتماما خاصا لكفالة الوصول إلى مرافق الصرف الصحي والنظافة ، مع مراعاة الاحتياجات المحددة للنساء والفتيات لإدارة النظافة أثناء الحيض والأشخاص ذوي الإعاقة ، دون المساس بسلامتهم وكرامتهم. القيادة السياسية لزيادة الوعي بالطابع الملح لهذه المسألة ، والإجراءات الملموسة والتعاون من جانب جميع أصحاب المصلحة أمر ضروري. إننا ندعو منظومة الأمم المتحدة إلى دعم البلدان في جهودها ، وفقا للخطط والأولويات الوطنية. نرحب نحو العقد الدولي للعمل ، "المياه من أجل النتمية المستدامة" ، 2018-2028 ، ونحيط علما بالتقارير ولجان الخبراء الأخرى ذات الصلة بالمياه ونتائج المؤتمرات المائية الرئيسية ".

SGBF Delegation to HLPF 2018 lead by HRH Prince Khaled bin AlWaleed, Chairman and HE Mr. Faisal AlFadl SG of SGBF attended as an observer at the Economic and Social Council on the annual theme "From global to local: supporting sustainable and resilient societies in urban and rural communities"

We the Ministers and high representatives, having met at United Nations Headquarters in New York,

"Note (23) with concern that 844 million people lack basic water services, 2.1 billion people lack access to safe drinking water on premises that is available when needed and free from contamination, 4.5 billion lack access to safely managed sanitation, and 892 million still practise open defecation. Water pollution is affecting, among other things, water quality, public health and the environment and decreasing water availability in a world that has lost 70 per cent of its wetlands over the last century. Water stress is above 70 per cent in some countries and regions. Insufficient financing continues to prevent countries from meeting national water, sanitation and hygiene targets. Creating multi-stakeholder partnerships and ensuring quality public

participation and integrated water resources management at all levels are key to effectively tackling these issues."

The Ministers and high representatives added, "We aim to increase water use efficiency across all sectors and water resource allocation, and emphasize the need to address challenges of water scarcity. We commit to improving cooperation across borders, in transboundary waters. To achieve universal and sustainable access to safe drinking water and sanitation and to end open defecation, substantial long-term investment and capacity-building will be required, particularly in rapidly growing urban areas. Strengthening the institutional capacity of local, subnational and national authorities, as appropriate, to manage and regulate sanitation systems is a high priority. In particular, we must pay special attention to ensuring access to sanitation and hygiene facilities, taking into account the specific needs of women and girls for menstrual hygiene management and of persons with disabilities, without compromising their safety and dignity. Political leadership to raise awareness of the urgency of the matter, concrete actions and cooperation from all stakeholders are essential. We call upon the United Nations system to support countries in their efforts, according to national plans and priorities. We welcome the International Decade for Action, "Water for Sustainable Development", 2018–2028, and take note of other water-related reports and panels and the outcomes of the major water conferences." Ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of the 2018 session.

غايات 5 SDG الأهداف:

ما هي الجهود التي يمكن القيام بها بحلول عام 2030؟

- تحقيق الوصول العالمي والعادل إلى مياه الشرب الأمنة والميسورة للجميع
- تحقيق الوصول إلى الصرف الصحي والنظافة الكافية والمنصفة للجميع وإنهاء التغوط في العراء ، مع إيلاء اهتمام خاص لاحتياجات النساء والفتيات والأشخاص المعرضين للمخاطر
- تحسين نوعية المياه عن طريق الحد من التلوث ، والقضاء على الإغراق والحد من إطلاق المواد الكيميائية والمواد الخطرة ، وخفض نسبة مياه الصرف غير المعالجة إلى النصف ، وزيادة إعادة التدوير وإعادة الاستخدام الآمن على مستوى العالم
- زيادة كفاءة استخدام المياه بشكل كبير في جميع القطاعات وضمان الانسحاب المستدام وإمدادات المياه العذبة لمعالجة ندرة المياه والحد بشكل كبير من عدد الأشخاص الذين يعانون من ندرة المياه
 - تنفيذ الإدارة المتكاملة لموارد المياه على جميع المستويات ، بما في ذلك من خلال التعاون العابر للحدود حسب الاقتضاء
- حماية واستعادة النظم الإيكولوجية ذات الصلة بالمياه ، بما في ذلك الجبال والغابات والأراضي الرطبة والأنهار وطبقات المياه الجوفية والبحير ات
- ▼ توسيع التعاون الدولي ودعم بناء القدرات للبلدان النامية في الأنشطة والبرامج المتعلقة بالمياه والإصحاح ، بما في ذلك تجميع المياه ، وتحلية المياه ، وكفاءة استخدام المياه ، ومعالجة مياه الصرف الصحي ، وإعادة تدوير وإعادة استخدام والاستفادة من التكنولو جيات

SDG 6 Indicators Objectives:

What efforts can be done by 2030?

- Achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all
- Achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations
- Improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally
- Substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity
- Implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate
- Protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes
- Expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies
- Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management

الغاية المستهدفة: يغطي البرنامج الذي يمتد لثلاثة أيام من 28 إلى 30 يناير 2019 المجالات المتعلقة بالهدف 6 من أهداف النتمية المستدامة ، وجهود التنفيذ والإنفاذ في المدن السعودية.

يقوم المنتدى والشركاء بتوسيع التعاون الدولي ودعم بناء القدرات للبلدان النامية في الأنشطة والبرامج المتعلقة بالمياه والصرف الصحي ، بما في ذلك حصاد المياه ، وتحلية المياه ، وكفاءة استخدام المياه ، ومعالجة مياه الصرف الصحي ، وإعادة تدوير وإعادة استخدام التكنولوجيات . المنتدى يقوم بدعم وتعزيز مشاركة المجتمعات المحلية في تحسين إدارة المياه والصرف الصحي.

وسيسهل هذا المشروع تبادل المعلومات والخطوات للمضي قدمًا في الاتجاهات الحالية بشأن سياسات استخدام المياه وأدوات التطبيق في المنطقة بما يتماشي مع أهداف التنمية المستدامة.

Objective: The Three day program from 28th to 30th of January 2019 will cover areas related to SDG 6, implementation and enforcement efforts in Saudi cities.

SGBF and partners expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies.

SGBF Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management.

The SGBF will facilitate information exchange and steps to move forward on existing trends on Water usage policies and application tools in the region in line with SDG no. 6

المناقشات.

قد تكشف مصادر المدن على أفضل وجه عن وفورات الطاقة المرتبطة بالمحافظة على المياه وأفضل ممارسات الأعمال المستدامة للمياه فيما يتعلق بأهداف التنمية المستدامة والحد من إعادة استخدام وإعادة تدوير المياه والصرف الصحي في المدينة".

Debates:

City sources might best reveal on energy savings associated with water conservation and sustainable water business best practices in relation to Sustainable Development Goals "CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION to ensure availability & sustainable development reduce, reuse and recycle of water & sanitation in the City."

الحقائق السعودية:

تجاوز استهلاك المياه 8 ملايين متر مكعب في اليوم (م 3 / د) ، ومن المتوقع أن يصل إلى 20 مليون متر مكعب /
 اليوم بحلول عام 2020.

- المملكة العربية السعودية هي أكبر بلد في العالم بدون مياه سطحية جارية وقد اعتمدت على المياه المحلاة منذ
 الخمسينات.
- مع استهلاك المياه اليومي لأكثر من 300 لتر لكل فرد ، فإن المملكة العربية السعودية لديها واحد من أعلى مستويات استهلاك المياه للفرد الواحد في العالم.

Saudi Facts:

- Water consumption has exceeded 8 million cubic meters per day (m3/d), and is expected to reach 20 million m3/d by 2020.
- Saudi Arabia is the largest country in the world without running surface water and has been dependent on desalinated water since the 1950s.
- With daily water consumption at more than 300 liters per capita, Saudi Arabia has one of the highest levels of water consumption per capita in the world.

لماذا يكون مستوى الإجهاد المائي أعلى من 70٪ في معظمه في منطقة شمال أفريقيا وغرب آسيا وفي منطقة وسط وجنوب آسيا.

كيف تعد إعادة الاستخدام والتحلية استراتيجيات مهمة لإمداد المياه ، مثال الرياض؟

ما مدى ارتفاع سجلات استخدام الطاقة؟

كيف يمكن للحد من استخدام المياه أن يسهم في تحقيق سياسة محلية مستهدفة في الحد ، على مصادر الطاقة التقليدية ، مثال الرياض؟ كيف يتم التعامل مع البيانات والمقارنات بأفضل طريقة لمدن المملكة العربية السعودية في مجال المياه / الصرف الصحي فيما يتعلق بالتحديات العالمية؟

ما هي استر اتيجية التوعية بحفظ المياه في المدن ، مثل الرياض؟

كيف تساعد السياحة البيئية في استدامة المياه ، مثال الرياض؟

ما هي المقاييس المفيدة في القطاعات الزراعية والمؤسسية للحفاظ على المياه ، مثال الرياض؟

ما مدى فعالية سياسة المياه والمدونات والقوانين في مدن المملكة العربية السعودية؟

Why water stress level is above 70% mostly in the Northern Africa and Western Asia region and in the Central and Southern Asia region.

How reuse and desalination are important strategies for water supply, Riyadh example?

How high is the record on usage of energy?

How reducing water use can contribute to achieving target local policy in reduction, over traditional energy sources habitues, , Riyadh example?

How data and comparisons, best address Cities of Saudi Arabia positioned for water/sanitation in relation to global challenges?

What is the water conservation awareness strategy in cities, Riyadh example?

How Ecotourism helps in water sustainability, , Riyadh example?

What are the measures helpful in Agricultural and institutional sectors for water conservation, Riyadh example?

How effective are the water policy, codes and laws in cities of KSA?

Speakers



Andres Salazar, PhD, PE,
Managing Director of
Water Resources
Engineering for Walter P
Moor and Associates.
Washington DC, United
State of America

International Speaker

"Substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors within the city boundary"

- Substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity
- Improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally



AbdulMalik Al-al Shaikh, PhD, Secretary-General of Prince Sultan Research Center for Environment, Water and Desert National Speaker

"Urban to protect and restore water-related ecosystems"

- Achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations
- Protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes



Mr. Ayman El-Hefnawi, PhD. Senior Human Local International Speaker

Quality of life: Saudi City case study impacting SDG#6

- Achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all
- Implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate

Settlements Officer (urban planning and design) at UN-Habitat Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.



Omar Ouda, PhD, Senior Consultant at United Nations Development Program Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Mediator Communication Speaker

Inline with global efforts, the workshop sessions focus on the 6th goal of the SDGs which is "Clean Water and Sanitation"

Dialog: City sources might best reveal on energy savings associated with water conservation and sustainable water business best practices in relation to Sustainable Development Goals "CLEAN WATER SANITATION AND to ensure availability sustainable & development reduce, reuse and recycle of water & sanitation in the City."



Faisal AlFadl, MArch, CE, Secretary-General of King Saud Foundation/ Saudi Green Building Forum Representative at United Nations from Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Host Keynote Speaker

"SGBF best practice: City & Local community efforts, challenges, tools and applications achieving all UN SDGs within Goal#6."

"leave no one behind."

- Expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies
- Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management
- The basic requirements and guidance requirement to complete the saaf® registration, data collection and documentation of cities from the general concept to the special paths of green building and sustainable development: Energy, Water, Transportation, Waste and Human Experience.

International Guest Speaker

Andres Salazar, PhD, PE, D.WRE

A recognized expert in water resources engineering, Andres is experienced in steady and unsteady modeling, river basin and reservoir operations, and water resources planning as well as with planning and feasibility studies for drainage and water supply projects. He has designed numerous complex drainage projects across the State of Texas and is a proficient user of EPA-SWMM, HEC-RAS, HEC- HMS, STORM NET, InfoWorks, RiverWare, and WRAP computer models. In addition, he possesses special expertise in hydrologic and hydraulic systems that are key to creating an effective sustainable site drainage design.

Managing Director of Water Resources Engineering for Walter P Moor and Associates. Ex-Faculty member at The University of Texas at Arlington, Andres teaches graduate courses on hydrology and water resources. He also leads professional groups with interest in water rights and water resources system modeling. He obtained his Doctor of Philosophy in Civil Engineering from Texas A&M University and his Master and Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering in Bogota, Colombia, and is a licensed professional engineer in Texas.

National Guest Speaker

AbdulMalik Al-al Shaikh, PhD, Director Prince Sultan Research Center for Environment, Water and Desert

Education: Ph.D. in Arid Lands Studies, 1983. University of Arizona, Tucson; Masters Degree in Agricultural Science, 1975. University of Arizona, Tempe; Bachelor's Degree in Agriculture, 1972. University of Arizona, Tempe.

Academic Appointments: 1996 to the present – Associate Professor, Department of Soil Sciences; College of Nutrition and Agriculture, King Saud University; 1989-1995 – Assistant Professor, Department of Soil Sciences; College of Nutrition and Agriculture, King Saud University; 1983-1987 – Assistant Professor; King Faisal University

Professional History: 1994 to the present – Director General; The Prince Sultan Institute for Environmental, Water and Desert Research; 1994 to the present – General Secretary; The Prince Sultan bin Abdulaziz International Prize for Water; 2004 - to the present - Chairman of the King Fahd Rain and Floodwater Harvesting Project; 2008 – Chairman of the Prince Sultan bin Abdulaziz Chair for water research; 2005 - Chairman of the Saudi Environmental Society; 1986-1988 – Chairman of the Center for Water Research; King Faisal University; 1985-1988 – Part-Time Consultant for the Ministry of Agriculture and Water

Local International Guest Speaker

Mr. Ayman El-Hefnawi, PhD, Senior Human Settlements Officer (urban planning and design) at UN-Habitat Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Ayman El-Hefnawi is a capacity building, urban development specialist with focus on land management and urban planning practice. He is specialized in the areas of land public policy formulation/implementation and genuine institutional development, local governance and its relationship to urban management and urban planning practice. He has above 25 years of professional and project management experience in the Urban planning, land management, strategic and participatory planning practice, evaluation of development-oriented projects, training and capacity building and some other related fields.

Currently he is the UN-Habitat team leader for the Future of Saudi Cities Program, Since February 2015, Senior Human Settlements Officer (urban planning and design) in FSCP. Under his current capacity, he is leading a transformational programme of urban planning in KSA in cooperation with Ministry of Municipalities and Rural affairs (MOMRA) during the period 2014-2018. He represents UN-Habitat in KSA.

Mediator Communication Speaker

Mr. Omar Ouda, PhD, Senior Consultant at United Nations Development Program Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Dr. Omar Ouda obtained a PhD in Water and Environmental Management from Stuttgart University, Germany in 2003 and a Master of Science in Water and Environmental Resources Management form IHE-Delft, the Netherland in 1999. Omar is a Professional Engineer (P.Eng) in Canada; a Project Management Professional (PMP) and certified LEED AP.

Dr. Ouda is UNDP's Senior Consultant and World Bank Consultant. He is an associate professor and has 23 years of professional and academic experience. Omar completed more than 60 studies tackled water and waste challenges in Canada, Germany, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Libya, UAE, and Palestine. He published more than 666 scientific papers in high ranked international journals and conferences. Majority of his recent publications handled water and waste management in MENA Region.

National Host Keynote Speaker

Mr. Faisal AlFadl, MArch, Secretary-General of King Saud Foundation/ Saudi Green Building Forum Representative at United Nations from Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Faisal AlFadl an active volunteer, architect and community builder in full capacity for the planet's future. Representative at United Nations mission for Sustainable Development Goals; A founder of SAUDI GREEN BUILDING FORUM an initiative by Kingdom of Saudi Arabia 2010; Secretary General of King Saud Foundation; Founder of saaf® an award recognizing champions worldwide; Founder of Saudi Green Building Council, Saudi International Code Council & Saudi Sustainable Development Council part of saaf® in consultative status with United Nations Economic Social Council as Non Governmental Organization since 2017.

Faisal's professional views and designs of Architecture, Engineering and Construction are vastly recognized and published in local and international conferences and media. Faisal's passion as community builder, educated 1000's of participants and awarded 100's of delegates to achieve professional position in Green Building and Sustainability.

Mr. Alfadl invested in business groups delivers Architecture, Engineering and Construction intelligence since 2000 for eco-friendly design and built innovation Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Mr. Faisal hold postgraduate degree in Urban and Regional Planning form Virginia and Hawaii, 1995, USA; Master of Architecture form Savannah College of Art & Design, 1990, USA. Registered Constant Engineer by Saudi Council of Engineers; Council member of several universities, associations, major groups and Other Stockholders at United Nations.

Specialties: Industry Leadership in Non-Governmental sector for Sustainable Development Goals.

Proposed Program Agenda:

Day 1- 28th January 2019 - Main Workshop

	9:30 am	Conference opens, reception and networking
10:00 am	10:10 am	REMARKS: Keynote by Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture (Water)
10:10 am	10:15 am	REMARKS: Keynote by US Embassy
10:15 am	10:20	REMARKS: Keynote by United Nations
10:20 am	10:30	THANK YOU CEREMONY: Honored by HRH Prince Khaled bin Alwaleed AlSaud, Chairman of SGBF; Delivered by Secretary-General Mr. Faisal AlFadl: "CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION" of the Sustainable Development Goals #6.
10.30 am	10:40 am	"Substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors within the city boundary" US Speaker on water conservation and Energy saving in Arab region.
10:40 am	11:10 am	"City to protect and restore water-related ecosystems" Saudi Speaker on related SDG goal to sustainable water practices in KSA.
11:10 am	11: 40 am	Saudi Authority Speaker on water challenges in cities strategic conservation and resources in KSA (TBD)
11: 40 am	12: 00 pm	Prayer/ Coffee break (light snacks and juices)
12: 00 pm	02:00 pm	Panel Discussion: (MC) mediator among the speakers on "CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION to ensure availability & sustainable development reduce, reuse and recycle of water & sanitation in the City."
2:00 pm	3:30 pm	Open Questions/ Answers
	4: 00 pm	SGBF Closing Remarks

Day 2- 29th January 2019

10:00 am	Workshop "Engineering application for SDGs" at KSU along with the main speaker and organising committee, for engaging students in awareness of sustainable water
	practices for energy efficiency.

Day 3- 30th January 2019

10:00 am	Field trip with students and Guests to the sewage water treatment facility at the Diplomatic Quarter.
7:30 pm	Reception at the residence of the U.S. Ambassador "Quincy House" VIP guest (ID and Invitation Letter is required)

Facts:

- 3 in 10 people lack access to safely managed drinking water services and
- 6 in 10 people lack access to safely managed sanitation facilities.
- At least 892 million people continue to practice open defecation.
- Women and girls are responsible for water collection in 80% of households without access to water on premises.
- Between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of the global population using an improved drinking water source has increased from 76% to 90%.
- Water scarcity affects more than 40 per cent of the global population and is projected to rise.
- Over 1.7 billion people are currently living in river basins where water use exceeds recharge.
- 4 billion people lack access to basic sanitation services, such as toilets or latrines
- More than 80% of wastewater resulting from human activities is discharged into rivers or sea without any pollution removal
- Globally each day, nearly 1,000 children die due to preventable water and sanitation-related diarrheal diseases
- Approximately 70% of all water abstracted from rivers, lakes and aquifers is used for irrigation
- Floods and other water-related disasters account for 70% of all deaths related to natural disasters

In 2017–2018:

- 157 countries reported average implementation of integrated water resources management of 48%.
- Based on data from 62 out of 153 countries sharing transboundary waters, the average percentage of national transboundary basins covered by an operational arrangement was only 59% in 2017."

About

SAUDI GREEN BUILDING FORUM ("SGBF") A professional member-based association for Patriotic Purpose; a Non-Governmental Organization in Consultative Special Status with Economic and Social Council of United Nations. 'The ideal reference to the practices of Green Building and Sustainable Development in the Arab world; The most prominent Representative of United Nations' Civil Society, for health, safety and the environment." www.sgbf.sa

Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture ("MEWA") The Undersecretariat of Water is responsible for managing the traditional water resources (non-renewable underground water, renewable underground water and surface water) and non-traditional (reused water and treated wastewater). It's also responsible for preserving and sustaining water resources, making use of it as a national wealth through its affiliated departments.

United Nation Development Program ("UNDP") Over the last four decades, Saudi Arabia has achieved and sustained remarkable progress along the socio-economic development pathway at all fronts, as it spanned all sectors of the economy. As a result of this, the Kingdom has been able to move from an underdeveloped status to the very high human development country with all the means of a promising and sustainable future. The Gross Domestic Product (GDP), for instance, increased from SAR 156 billion in 1969 to SAR 942 billion in 2011 and SAR 2,575 billion in 2017, putting the economy among the top 20 global economies in terms of size. www.sa.undp.org

Prince Sultan Research Center for Environment, Water and Desert ("PSIPW") was established in 1986 (1406H) as an independent administration directly linked to the office of the Rector of King Saud University in accordance with the administrative decree No. 12873 dated 25/10/1406 H. The notion of establishing the Center has emerged based on the Kingdom's keen interest, under the leadership of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, to create research specialized centers, particularly in a vital and important area concerning the prevailing dry desert climate of the Kingdom. www.psipw.org

King Abdulaziz Center for National Dialogue ("KACND") Disseminate the culture of dialogue for a cohesive homeland. MISSION: Strengthening national unity and upholding social fabric through fostering the values of diversity, coexistence national cohesion. OBJECTIVES: The Center establishes the culture of dialogue and disseminates it among the members of society in all its categories in order to achieve the public interest and preserve national unity through a number of objectives. www.kacnd.org

KING SAUD FOUNDATION ("KSF") Aims to continue the legacy of The King Saud bin Abdulaziz AlSaud of Saudi Arabia (1902-1969), for generations to achieve his visions for cultural, social and economic prosperity serving the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and its honourable goals and objectives benefiting the good of humanity to eliminate poverty, ignorance and disease." www.kingsaud.sa

All enquiries program and sponsorship contact:

Ms Werdah Shahid, Architect Phone +966114806888 Email- info@sgbf.sa

SAUDI GREEN BUILDING FORUM <u>Visit Us</u> 7215 Abdullah Al Sahmi Street - Diplomatic Quarter Unit No 2 Riyadh 12512 - 2996 Kingdom of Saudi Arabia Tel: +96611480688 Fax: +96114831384 <u>www.sgbf.sa</u>