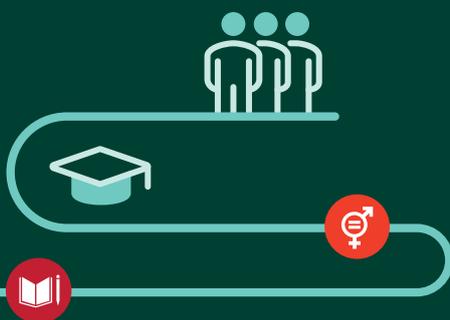


TOWARDS SAUDI ARABIA'S SUSTAINABLE TOMORROW

First Voluntary National Review
2018 - 1439



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2030
المملكة العربية السعودية
KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA

Sustainable Development Goals

**1st Voluntary National Review
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia**

UN High-Level Political Forum 2018

“Transformation towards sustainable and resilient societies”

**July 9-18, 2018
New York**





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We are part of this world and we live the problems and challenges it is facing. We all share this responsibility and we will contribute, God willing, actively to the development of solutions to many of the world’s pressing issues, including the issues of the environment and sustainable development. We will continue in this regard to work with international organizations, institutions and partners.

”

Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques
King Salman bin Abdulaziz



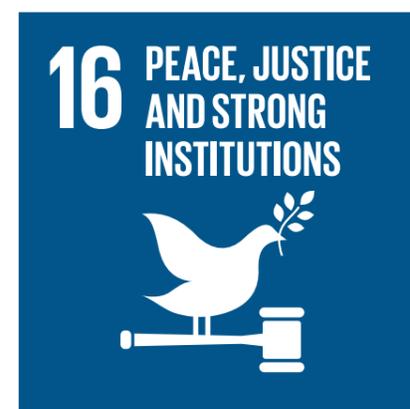
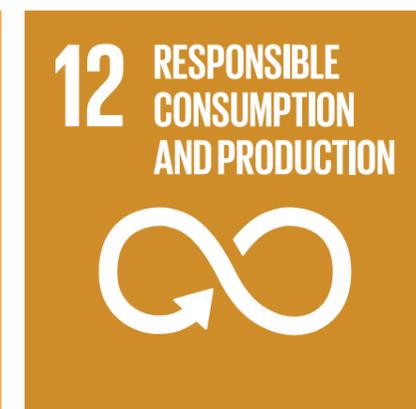
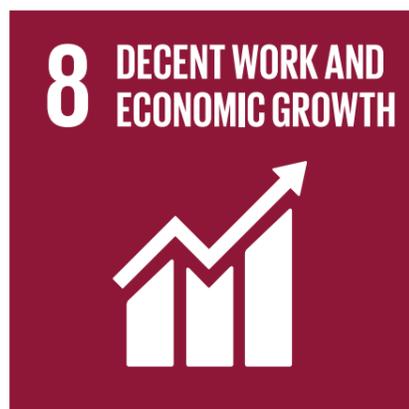


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In order to preserve the unique environmental character of the region, environmental sustainability laws and mechanisms will be developed. Natural resources will be conserved in accordance with the best practices and standards in place globally.

Crown Prince of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Mohammad bin Salman

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

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Opening Statement

Adoption by the United Nations member states of sustainable development agenda and related 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) during the United Nations Summit held in September 2015, demonstrates the resolve member states to continue with the efforts made over the past fifteen years within the framework of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). As a result of these efforts, considerable progress has been achieved at national levels. Recognizing the importance of concerted efforts to address the current global challenges, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has early on taken an effective part in regional and international consultations and discussions held to evolve the sustainable development goals.

Saudi Arabia is committed to implementing sustainable development goals and attaches the highest priority to this endeavor, as commensurate with the Kingdom's specific context and national principles. By dint of a Royal Order, the Minister of Economy and Planning is entrusted with the mandate to follow up and coordinate with relevant entities on Sustainable Development Goals' dossier. Under the mandate, the Ministry of Economy and Planning (MEP) plays a supporting role to stakeholders and government agencies in strategic planning and implementation. In addition, MEP assigns tasks to government agencies to track and monitor the goals that fall within their jurisdictions. In this regard, the General Authority for Statistics builds the indicators which measure progress made towards the realization of goals, through expansion of statistical work carried out to provide the necessary information and the data.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is experiencing a dramatic and comprehensive transformation through Saudi Vision 2030 and the Vision's twelve implementation programs that are geared to build a robust economy based on a diversified production base and increased competitiveness. The Vision rests on three thematic pillars—a vibrant society, a thriving economy and an ambitious nation. The Vision and related implementation programs, such as the National Transformation Program 2020, provide the foundations underpinning the integration of sustainable development goals into the national planning process. One key program of the Vision, namely life quality, has direct relevance to the sustainable development goals. In essence, the program envisions to make the Kingdom the best living place for citizens and expatriates alike. Saudi Arabia is keen to implement the Vision's economic reforms with an aim to achieve fiscal balance and to reform the subsidy system within a social protection umbrella in which low income and vulnerable groups are protected against negative impacts of economic reforms. The Citizen Account is one such program that seeks to provide financial support to low and middle income Saudi households in the Kingdom to ensure them a better living by compensating citizens, who may be at risk as a result of economic policies being implemented by the government.

In addition, Saudi Arabia has developed several strategies and plans that are bound to promote the seventeen goals of sustainable development. Among these are the National Environmental Strategy, the National Strategy for Conservation of Biodiversity, the Vegetation Restoration Strategy in Riyadh region, the National Plan for Management of Natural Disasters, the National Marine Disaster Management Plan and the National Chemical and Bacteriological Incidents Management Plan.

Saudi Vision 2030 is also supported by an integrated governance system, which consists of a number of institutional structures that bring together a range of actors from the public, private sectors and charitable societies and associations. The Vision serves as the point of reference for all major decisions taken in the Kingdom, in order to ensure that future projects are aligned with Vision themes and to strengthen work towards their implementation. An assessment of linkages between the Vision 2030 goals and the 17 SDGs was conducted as part of the analytical work for this review. The assessment found that a significant degree of alignment exists between the two frameworks. Their timelines also match, running up to year 2030. Adapting the SDGs to the realities of Saudi Arabia is work in progress and further alignment and integration is expected to be achieved as The SDGs targets and indicators become incorporated into the government's detailed action plans and programs that are being developed and refined under the Vision 2030 framework.

This review has been prepared from a comprehensive perspective covering the 17 SDGs, with emphasis on the goals that have been selected for a more in-depth discussion in the UN High-Level Political Forum 2018, the theme of which will be "Transformation towards sustainable and resilient societies". The review was also prepared following a participatory approach, led by MEP and engaging multiple stakeholders from public institutions, the private sector and charitable societies and associations. In the context of its efforts to prepare this review, MEP conducted workshops and held intensive bilateral meetings with the national team involved in preparing this review, in order to ensure effective participation and concerted information.

This review represents the Kingdom's first attempt to conduct a systematic and comprehensive review of the status of the SDGs and actions taken by relevant stakeholders to fulfill the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It provides a broad assessment of the current status of the SDGs, existing institutional arrangements for their operationalization and the enabling policy environment; establish a baseline for tracking progress on implementation of the SDGs. It also identifies priorities for further action in the implementation process, outlines opportunities, challenges and lessons learned and provides an overview of the next steps.

Furthermore, the review reflects the Kingdom's remarkable successes in its development path, especially during the past few decades. In fact, the Kingdom has made great strides in key aspects of human development. As evidenced by several indicators in such areas as health, education, infrastructure, per capita income, etc., Saudi Arabia's commitment to implement the SDGs is also a corollary of its determination to further accelerate the pace of social and economic transformation by building pragmatically on existing achievements, policies and institutions.

Major challenges highlighted in the review are the availability of data and identifying measures to enhance the capacity of statistical bodies to collect and disseminate SDG-related statistics; achieving more effective coordination among government and non-government institutions to ensure synergies rather than duplication of efforts; building on existing institutional frameworks rather than creating new structures; and promoting the SDGs at the sub-national level.

SDG-related activities will proceed hand-in-hand with the implementation of Vision 2030, which has already gathered significant momentum. Key priority areas include improving the quality and coverage of SDG indicators and analysis of data, continuing the process of alignment of state programs and strategies with global development goals, targets and indicators and developing strategies for strengthening collaboration among different actors and key players. Other key priorities include strengthening the role of The SDGs at the sub-national level, enhancing the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) infrastructure for tracking progress towards the achievement of the SDGs at the national and sub-national levels and promoting international partnerships around the SDGs through development assistance, especially at the regional level.

Acceleration of the SDGs achievement calls for constructive cooperation, sharing of experiences and best practices among countries and promoting peace, security and stability as a prerequisite for realization of sustainable development in its economic, social and environmental dimensions. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia reaffirms that it shall spare no effort to pursue cooperation with all key actors in all endeavors that contribute to international realization of these goals. In the meantime, Saudi Arabia will continue to play its leading role in all spheres at the regional and international levels.

Mohammad M. Al Tuwaijri
Minister of Economy and Planning

Executive Summary

This review has been prepared to shed light on the efforts being made by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia towards the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It will be presented at the 2018 United Nations High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) on Sustainable Development. The review represents the Kingdom's first attempt to conduct a systematic and comprehensive review of the status of the SDGs and actions taken by relevant stakeholders to fulfill the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The review was developed to accomplish the following objectives:

- Provide a broad assessment of the current status of the SDGs, existing institutional arrangements for their operationalization and the enabling policy environment
- Establish a baseline for tracking progress on the goals implementation
- Identify priorities for further action in the implementation process
- Identify opportunities, challenges and lessons learned
- Outline the next steps in the process

The emphasis of the review is on the goals that have been selected for a more in-depth discussion in the 2018 HLPF:

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

The preparation of this review was done following a participatory approach, engaging multiple stakeholders from public institutions, the private sector and charitable societies and associations. The data collection and analysis was carried out by a technical working group under the leadership of the Ministry of Economy and Planning. Overall, the review reaffirms Saudi Arabia's commitment to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the achievement of The SDGs, both at the national and international levels. This commitment is not only a reflection of the Kingdom's remarkable successes in its development path, which have led in the span of only a few decades to significant improvements in key aspects of human development such as life expectancy, infant mortality, literacy, infrastructure, per capita income, etc., but also a corollary of its determination to further accelerate the pace of social and economic transformation by building pragmatically on existing achievements, policies and institutions. Saudi Arabia has recently embarked on an ambitious transformational journey outlined in an overarching strategic plan called "Vision 2030". Unveiled by HRH Crown Prince Mohammad bin Salman in April 2016, the plan was conceived to tackle the major challenges the country faces today, such as the need to diversify the economy and meet the aspirations of a young and growing population.

Vision 2030 charts out the path Saudi Arabia will take to build a prosperous future in all development areas. The Vision rests on three thematic pillars—a vibrant society, a thriving economy and an ambitious nation—and outlines a set of goals and targets for the Kingdom to achieve in the areas of economic development, social cohesion and environmental protection. To ensure the realization of the Vision, a set of executive programs have been developed and are being launched in due course. Each program includes detailed objectives and action plans, as well as specific targets and indicators to track progress over a pre-identified timeframe.

The Vision is also supported by an integrated governance system, which consists of a number of institutional structures that bring together a range of actors from the public, private sectors and charitable societies and associations. The Vision will serve as the point of reference for all major decisions taken in the Kingdom.

Vision 2030 framework and other state programs and policies provide solid foundations for the implementation of the sustainable development agenda. An assessment of linkages between the Vision 2030 goals and the 17 The SDGs conducted as part of the analytical work for this review found that a significant degree of alignment exists between the two frameworks. Their timelines also match, running up to year 2030. Adapting the SDGs to the realities of Saudi Arabia is work in progress and further alignment and integration is expected to be achieved as SDG targets and indicators become incorporated into the government's detailed action plans and programs that are being developed and refined under the Vision 2030 framework. A major contribution of The SDGs to this existing framework is the explicit recognition of the interlinkages of economic, social and environmental dimensions of development inherent in the concept of sustainability.

Major challenges identified in the review are the availability of data and identifying measures to enhance the capacity of statistical bodies to collect and disseminate SDG-related statistics; achieving more effective coordination among government and non-government institutions to ensure synergies rather than duplication of efforts; building on existing institutional frameworks rather than creating new structures and promoting the SDGs at the sub-national level. Saudi Arabia is committed to pursuing the implementation of the global development agenda through close collaboration between all relevant stakeholders. SDG-related activities will proceed hand-in-hand with the implementation of Vision 2030, which has already gathered significant momentum. Key priority areas include improving the quality and coverage of SDG indicators and analysis of data, continuing the process of alignment of state programs and strategies with global development goals, targets and indicators and developing strategies for strengthening collaboration among different actors and key players. Other key priorities include strengthening the role of The SDGs at the sub-national level, enhancing the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) infrastructure for tracking progress towards the achievement of The SDGs at the national and sub-national levels and promoting international partnerships around the SDGs through development assistance, especially at the regional level.

The Voluntary National Review concludes with a number of lessons that have been drawn in the context of the first phase of alignment of The SDGs with Vision 2030. Key among these lessons is the need to take into account national realities and priorities. In fact, drawing on the national context in The SDGs prioritization is an effective enabler for preparation and implementation, as well as for long-term sustainability of results. Another lesson is the importance of a clear long-term Vision and policy coherence, such that would ensure building on existing national frameworks, plans and initiatives that are geared up to implement The SDGs. Equally important is the requirement for early collaboration of new policies and initiatives through mechanisms that are bound to ensure alignment with The SDGs. Economic diversification is a significant factor. As a priority aspect of sustainability, economic diversification is conceived as a vehicle to support integration and achievement of a range of The SDGs in an effective and functional way. In addition, Performance Measurement in the Public Sector is extremely significant in view of the Kingdom's commitment to strengthen the capability of public sector institutions to measure performance and track progress.

Introduction

Sustainable development has been an increasingly important dimension in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia since the inception of the country's development process, with major highlights of this dimension already evident in Saudi Arabia's long-term strategic directions. Practical implementation of this endeavor proceeded throughout the Kingdom's successive five-year development plans that were initiated in 1970, with a primary focus on development of capabilities of citizens, attainment of their ambitions, satisfying their needs and improving their standard of living, since citizens are the ultimate target of sustainable development. In addition, development plans have been keen to extend development to all social and economic sectors across all provinces. In the context of implementing its development strategy, Saudi Arabia draws upon Islamic principles and values as well as on economic freedom, so as to integrate the three basic dimensions of development: economic, social and environmental.

Successive development plans have contributed to the Kingdom's achievement of considerable social and economic gains that are both balanced and sustainable, as evidenced by the country's continued economic growth at high rates, along with a conducive climate for a growing private sector's role and improved competitiveness of the Saudi economy. In addition, the country possesses an advanced socio-economic infrastructure, coupled with continued improvement of health, educational and environmental services provided to citizens.



Regulatory dimension

- Focuses on raising the efficiency of government services through development of administrative rules and regulations, restructuring of government bodies and creation of new bodies with an aim to improve performance and boost productivity.



Economic dimension

- The emphasis is to sustain the economic base, diversify revenue sources and achieve a balanced development among various economic sectors, along with rationalized exploitation and increased productivity of physical and human resources.



Social dimension

- Social dimension focuses on safeguarding Islamic values, development of human resources and improvement of social welfare of citizens through scaling up of health, educational and cultural aspects.

A key target of development plans has been to achieve growth and economic stability due to the marked positive effect this has on GDP per capita, thereby raising the living standard of Saudi citizens, a target that is underscored by the Kingdom's Vision 2030. Data indicate that real GDP increased by about 93% during the period 1980-2017. This marked economic growth, besides other factors, helped Saudi Arabia to become a member of The Group of Twenty (G20). In addition, income per capita went up by 30% since 1980, rising up to about SAR 76,261 (USD 20,300) by the end of 2016.¹

Saudi Arabia's average per capita income went up by 30% since 1980, rising up to about SAR 76.26 thousand (USD 20.3 thousand) by the end of 2016

¹Saudi Arabian Monetary Authority-Annual Report

Looking Ahead, with an Ambitious Vision

Vision 2030 of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia was launched and approved by the Council of Ministers in April 2016. The underpinning quest of Vision 2030 is to address current regional and international challenges, maintain development gains, diversify and stimulate economic growth and end its reliance on oil as the mainstay source of income. Vision 2030 is an ambitious methodology and a roadmap for the Kingdom to gain a prominent international standing in all economic, social and cultural spheres. It also outlines the Kingdom's course for continued and accelerated sustainable development efforts leading up to a higher standard of living and improved quality of life for citizens. Towards this end, Vision 2030 envisages three pillars, namely a **vibrant society, a thriving economy and an ambitious nation**.



This is the main pillar and the cornerstone for building a thriving economy. The Kingdom's emphasis on this aspect is to build a vibrant society, with strong roots, fulfilling lives and strong foundations.

Deep roots

A society where members live in accordance with the Islamic principle of moderation, in line with Islamic guidelines.

Fulfilling lives

A society that cherishes its national identity and takes pride in its rich cultural heritage and history, within a stimulating and attractive environment that provides for all the needs of citizens and expatriates.

Strong foundations

A society that is based on a strong family system, along with all enablers and constituents of health and social care.



This pillar falls within the Kingdom's interest to build a thriving economy with rewarding opportunities, investing for the long-term, open for business and leveraging the country's unique position.

Rewarding opportunities

will be generated for all, including large and small companies and entrepreneurs, through alignment of education with labor market needs.

Investing for the long term

Creation of opportunities for various economic sectors and generation of adequate and rewarding job opportunities, through development of investment instruments.

Open for business

The Kingdom seeks to raise quality of development and economic services provided to all, through privatization of government services.

Leveraging the country's unique position

Saudi Arabia seeks to improve the business climate in order to attract international investments and expertise.



The Kingdom's interest in the public sector is driven by its keenness to build an ambitious nation, with an effective government and a responsible citizenry.

An effective government

Enhancement of the principle of transparency and benchmarking of public performance, in order to upgrade human resources, with full utilization of resources.

A responsible citizenry

An effective government allows the opportunity for citizens, the private sector and non-profit organizations to take the responsibility required to cope with the difficulties and to harness opportunities.

Saudi Vision 2030

Saudi Vision 2030 endorses several constructive programs, initiatives and projects that are bound to enhance efforts towards achievement of sustainable development.

 Housing Program	 Lifestyle Improvement Program	 Fiscal Balance Program	 Saudi Character Enrichment Program
 National Industrial Development and Logistics Program	 National Companies Promotion Program	 Financial Sector Development Program	 Public Investment Fund Program
 Enriching the Hajj and Umrah Experience	 National Transformation Program	 Strategic Partnerships Program	 Privatization Program

Governance of Saudi Vision 2030

A full-fledged governance system has been developed to ensure institutionalization and increased efficiency of work and to streamline efforts of stakeholders so as to enable them to effectively monitor progress towards the realization of Vision 2030 objectives. The Minister of Economy and Planning (MEP) is entrusted by His Majesty the King with the mandate to follow up on Sustainable Development Goals' dossier. Under the mandate, MEP plays a supporting role to stakeholders and government agencies in strategic planning and implementation. In addition, MEP furnishes stakeholders with the necessary information, data, statistics and studies. MEP also works on alignment of sectoral and regional plans between relevant agencies.

Work is in progress to develop several new programs that are bound to contribute to the realization of the Saudi Vision 2030.

VNR Methodology and Preparation Process

During its participation at United Nations High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) in 2017, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia declared its desire to present the Kingdom's first Voluntary National Review at HLPF 2018, within theme of the forum "Transformation towards sustainable and resilient societies". The Kingdom's intended participation gained the approval of His Majesty the King, so as to illustrate the Kingdom's efforts towards the realization of Sustainable Development Goals, with the relevant economic, social and environmental dimensions.

This report has been prepared through a participatory approach, with MEP as the lead agency, institutions along with participation of public, private and non-profit agencies and associations.

In the context of its efforts to compile this review, MEP conducted workshops and held intensive bilateral meetings with a number of government agencies. These included the Ministry of Energy, Industry and Mineral Resources, Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs, Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Education. Other institutions included the Public Investment Fund (PIF), General Authority for Statistics (GASTAT), Saudi Commission for Tourism and National Heritage (SCTH), Arriyadh Development Authority (ADA), Royal Commission for Jubail and Yanbu (RCJB), Royal Commission for Al-Ula (RCU), Saudi Fund for Development (SFD), Saudi Energy Efficiency Center (SEEC), King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Centre (KSrelief) and the Family Council.

These workshops and meetings were also attended by several private sector and charitable societies and associations, most notably Saudi Basic Industries Corporation (SABIC), ACWA Power Corporation, Prince Mohammad bin Salman bin Abdulaziz Foundation "MiSK", King Khalid Foundation (KKF) and Bunyan Women's Charitable Association.

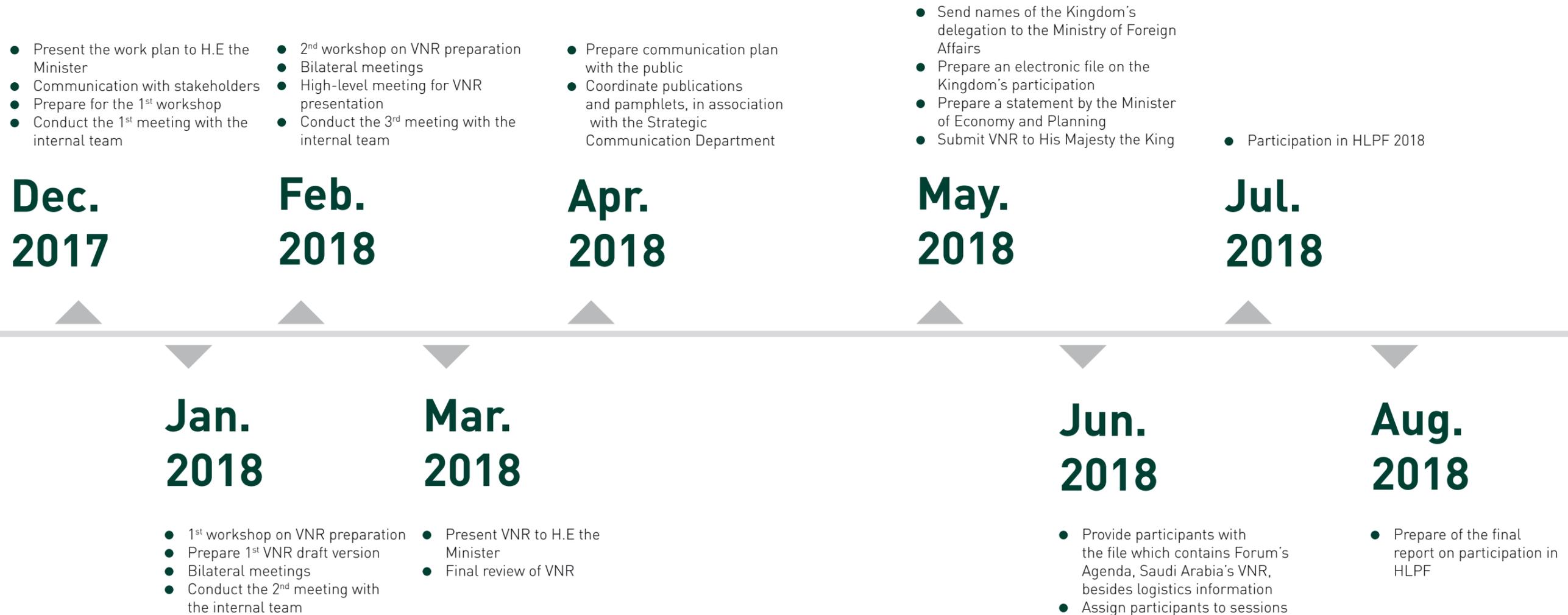
Work Team

- **Internal team**
Includes members of MEP sectors and deputyships
- **National team**
Members include representatives of government agencies, the private sector and charitable societies and associations
- **Deputyship team**
Includes staff of the Assistant Deputyship for Sustainable Development Affairs

This review tracks the progress made towards achievement of the SDGs, with emphasis on the following goals:

 6 Clean water and sanitation	 11 Sustainable cities and communities	 15 Life on land
 7 Affordable and clean energy	 12 Responsible consumption and production	 17 Partnerships for the goals

Plan of Saudi Arabia's participation in the UN High-Level Political Forum 2018



An on-going Course of Work

- Preparation for side event activities
- Logistic support and coordination
- Communication with the Permanent Mission

The team has gained considerable benefit from bilateral meetings held with stakeholders. It was through these meetings that the team was able to collect the information required to prepare, enrich and produce this VNR.

Policy and Enabling Environment

Creating ownership of the Sustainable Development Goals

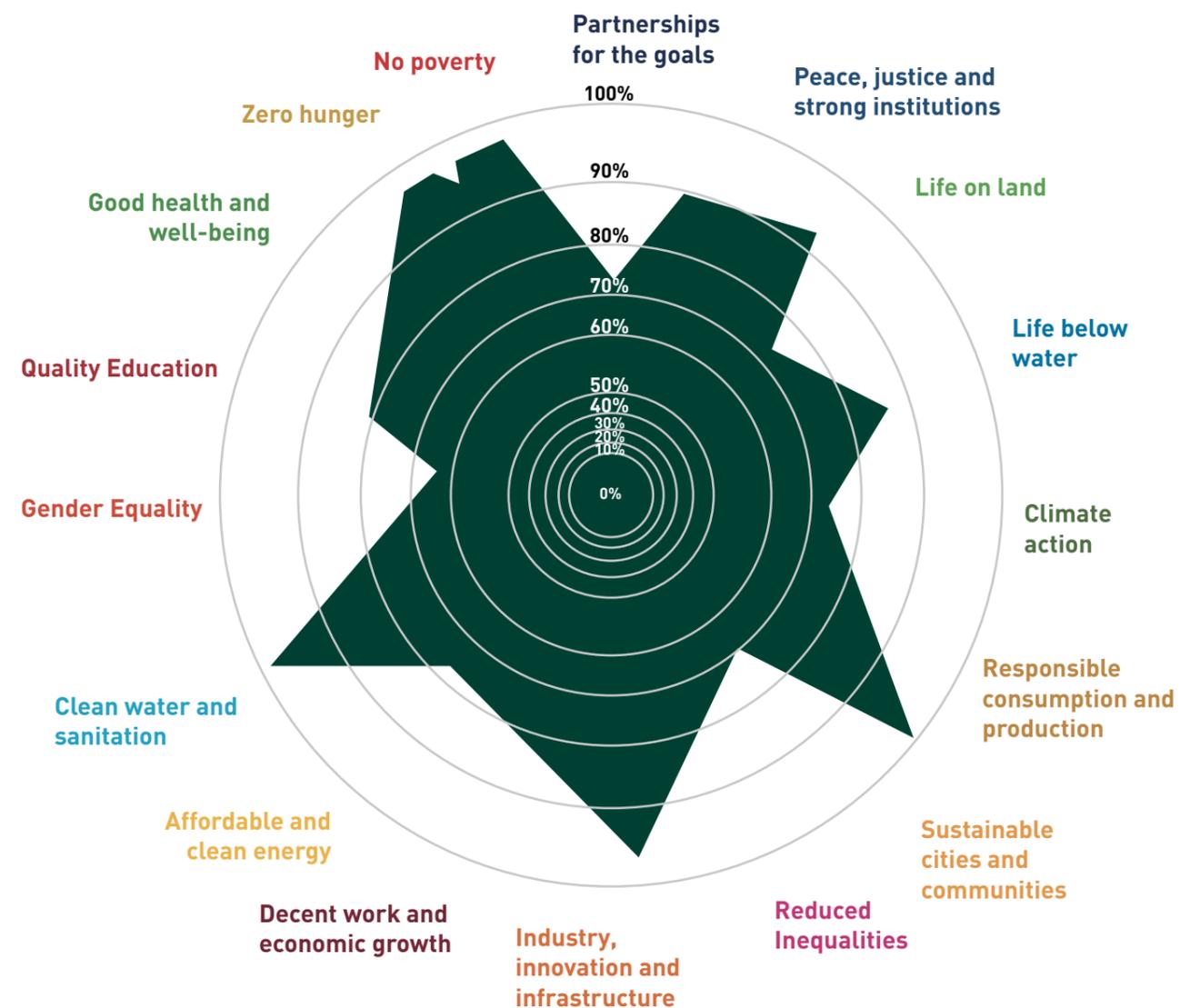
Since the very inception of the SDGs, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia took an active part in related consultations and has pledged its commitment to meet the goals once they were endorsed in September 2015. Since then, Saudi Arabia has always reaffirmed its commitment during its participation in various regional and international conferences and forums. The Kingdom's commitment was set into action through the Royal Order that mandated the Minister of Economy and Planning (MEP) to follow up on this important dossier. A key task of the Ministry of Economy and Planning in this regard is to create alignment of the national context with the SDGs. This is addressed through the pivotal role assumed by MEP in providing support to government agencies with respect to strategic planning and implementation, as well as in providing data, statistics and studies to stakeholders, along with harmonization of sectoral and regional plans between the relevant authorities. In addition, MEP promotes the role of the private sector and charitable societies and associations towards realization of the SDGs, through development of methodologies and proposals designed to improve productivity and efficiency of the public, private and third sectors. As the lead agency for the strategic objective "Enhance businesses' focus on the sustainability of the national economy" under the National Transformation Program (NTP 2.0), MEP assumes a leading role in promoting the private sector's role in sustainability.

Incorporation of the SDGs in national frameworks

MEP conducted a review to assess the alignment of Vision 2030 with the SDGs. In order to get a multidimensional picture, a number of national strategies and programs were added and assessed for consistency with the SDGs. Within this context, sub-strategic objectives of Vision 2030 along with national strategies and programs that are aligned with the SDGs targets have been identified to reflect an accurate picture of actual alignment that can be implemented by executing agencies. The UNDP-designed Rapid Integrated Assessment (RIA) Tool was used in conducting this process.

The chart on page 25 shows alignment of all current national plans with the SDGs in order to take advantage of follow-up mechanisms at the national level, Performance indicators of relevant government agencies have been aligned with the SDGs level, with an aim to establish proxy indicators to measure progress made towards attainment of the goals and targets at various levels, namely Vision 2030 and related realization programs as well as indicators of various agencies.

Saudi Arabia embarked on a process to align its national strategies in various sectors with the SDGs. The Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture (MEWA), for example, issued the Water Strategy and the Environment Strategy, which are aligned with The SDGs, with sufficient integration of social, economic and environmental dimensions. As the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia consistently accords due attention to education as a key driver to advance development, a Royal Order was issued to include the SDGs into education curricula. Work is in progress towards this end, led by the Ministry of Education, in partnership with public and private stakeholders. Furthermore, work is underway to develop more strategies and plans, which are designed to promote national frameworks' coverage of the SDGs.



National Transformation Program (NTP 2.0)

MEP efforts to promote private sector's role in sustainability

Strategic Objective Enhance businesses' focus on the sustainability of the national economy.

Encourage businesses to participate sustainably in economic activities and to boost their resilience to shocks through establishment of strong and long-term linkages to economic and environmental systems, not to focus solely on short-term profitability.



Ambition of the objective

This objective calls for the private sector to adopt the concept of sustainability. Companies and institutions of the sector should develop work mechanisms and approaches that would ensure sustainability of the national economy.



- Develop and activate a framework to incentivize major companies to enforce national sustainability standards
- Launch a national award for private sector's contribution to sustainable development
- Establish a national platform to enhance corporate contribution to sustainable development.
- Develop and support family-owned businesses to pursue sustainability in running their businesses
- Prepare and incentivize companies to adopt ISO international standards (such as ISO quality management system)
- Encourage the National Development Fund and other national funds to include sustainability criteria as a pre-requisite to approve lending to Saudi companies.



The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia recognizes the importance of private sector development and seeks to increase its GDP contribution up to 65% by 2030. In view of the likely short-term impacts of economic reforms intended, the government has sought to enable and support the private sector so that it can contribute to stimulating economic growth. Accordingly, the Private Sector Stimulus Package was adopted to ensure continued private sector growth and acceleration during economic reforms in line with the objectives of Saudi Vision 2030 by allocating SAR 200 billion (USD 53.33 billion) over the course of four years. The Private Sector Stimulus Package started with two initiatives in early 2017 followed by 17 initiatives of SAR 72 billion (USD 19.2 billion) launched in late 2017 and implemented since the start of 2018. The plan seeks to achieve four key objectives, namely:

- Stimulate economic growth and maximize the impact on GDP
- Increase private sector confidence and remove obstacles
- Provide support for economic transformation
- Increase consumer demand

With respect to breakdown of the total amounts approved, an amount of SAR 21 billion (USD 5.6 billion) has been earmarked for the housing projects' acceleration initiative, SAR 17 billion (USD 4.53 billion) for the private sector's finance initiative and SAR 17 billion (USD 4.53 billion) for the initiative to improve efficiency and technology. In addition, an amount of SAR 12 billion (USD 3.2 billion) has been allocated to the initiative to incentivize small and medium enterprises, along with an amount of SAR 5 billion (USD 1.33 billion) for the export promotion initiative through the establishment of an export bank. These initiatives complement the decisions taken to drive private sector growth including the capital increase of the Saudi Industrial Development Fund by SAR 25 billion (USD 6.67 billion) as well as injecting SAR 15 billion (USD 4 billion) into the National Housing Corporation. Work is also underway to develop and analyze a further package of initiatives that will be launched during this year with a focus on promoting private sector transformation.¹

Key Challenges



Promoting the SDGs at the Sub-National Level: Promotion of the SDGs at the sub-national level implies adapting the SDGs, targets and indicators to local circumstances and integrating them into the planning and implementation of public policy at the sub-national level. The SDG framework has the potential to help local governments improve their planning and link their performance more firmly to evidence and results, through accelerating capacity building for local government structures.



Coordination of Multiple Actors and Sectors: Given the comprehensiveness of The SDGs, multiple stakeholders from the public, private and non-profit sectors play a vital role in turning the SDGs into practical tools for explaining sustainable development, managing implementation, ensuring accountability and reporting on progress. Therefore, it is important that all these actors are truly on board in a comprehensive approach and ensuring that sustainable development is not just a matter for specialized sustainable development designated focal points, but rather a whole-of-government affair. This underscores the need for strong coordination among government and non-government institutions to ensure synergies rather than duplication of efforts. Achieving effective coordination between all these actors is not easy. Efforts and resources are therefore needed to strengthen existing mechanisms of coordination and adapting them to the requirements of the SDGs.



Data Availability and Statistical Capacity: The adaptation and monitoring of the SDGs requires data and statistics that are accurate, timely, sufficiently disaggregated, relevant, accessible and easy to use. Although data availability and quality have steadily improved over the years, the analysis of the alignment of Vision 2030 with the SDGs revealed that in certain areas data are unavailable. Filling these gaps and ensuring that key measures are included in the official indicators will require improved methodologies and data collection systems. One of the key priorities identified in this review is the need to invest in strengthening data collection systems and the capacity of statistical bodies. This will also require better coordination between data producers and users and innovative ways of producing and applying data and statistics.



Building on Existing Institutional Frameworks: With work underway to strengthen the implementation of the sustainable development agenda, it is important to avoid creating overlapping mechanisms through the establishment of new institutions where existing ones can play that role. This can be challenging because building upon existing institutional frameworks requires a better understanding of the SDGs by government officials and developing their capacity to deal with them. The establishment of the Vision 2030 infrastructure provides a great opportunity for further embedding the SDGs into the existing governance system, especially the planning and financing frameworks.

Lessons Learned

In the first couple of years of adapting the SDGs to the local context and incorporating them into the Vision 2030 planning framework, Saudi Arabia has identified a number of important lessons which might benefit other countries. The following are four key lessons, highlighted for this review.



Lesson 1

Taking into Account National Realities and Circumstances: For all their global nature, the adaptation and implementation of The SDGs needs to take into account national realities, including country aspirations and expectations, as well as existing strengths and capacities. Saudi Arabia has grounded its SDG activities in the local context and circumstances. The adaptation of the SDGs is driven by local priorities identified in Vision 2030 and other sectoral strategies and plans. This context-driven approach applies also to implementation arrangements, data collection and analysis systems and reporting methods.



Lesson 2

Importance of a Clear Long-Term Vision and Policy Coherence: Saudi Arabia's experience shows that effective adaptation and implementation of the SDGs requires a clear national long-term Vision and policy coherence. One of the strengths of the process in Saudi Arabia has been the existence of a well-developed and coherent national development framework in the form of Vision 2030 which has the full backing of the country's leadership and public acceptance. For its SDG activities, Saudi Arabia did not have to start from scratch, but had to ensure continuity between existing development programs and frameworks and initiatives focused on the achievement of the SDGs. Furthermore, the early implementation of the 2030 Agenda has greatly benefitted from strong political will and support at the highest level, a facilitating policy environment, streamlined institutional mechanisms and building on the successful experience gained during the implementations of the Vision 2030. In the Saudi experience, there were essential prerequisites for an effective adaptation of the SDGs.



Lesson 3

Economic Diversification as a Priority Aspect of Sustainability: At the practical level, the SDGs map into different national priorities, depending on country needs and circumstances. Given the Kingdom's reliance on natural resources for its socio-economic development, economic diversification has been identified as a key aspect of Saudi Arabia's sustainable development path. In the Saudi context, economic diversification is not only the cornerstone of Vision 2030 and a key goal pursued by the leadership, but is also conceived as a vehicle for the achievement of a range of the SDGs.

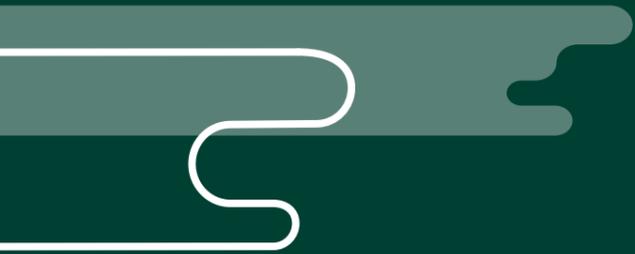


Lesson 4

Performance Measurement in the Public Sector: Evidence-based policy making is key to the achievement of the SDGs. Saudi Arabia is fully committed to strengthening the capacity of its public institutions to measuring results and tracking progress in the achievement of development goals. One example of this commitment is the establishment of the National Center for Performance Measurement (Aadaa), a government body responsible for measuring the performance of public organizations towards the achievement of Vision 2030 objectives. Aadaa carries out its mandate by developing performance measurement tools and training programs to help public organizations achieve higher efficiency, thus fostering a culture of performance excellence in the public sector.

¹Namaa - Local Content Unit

Progress Made Towards the Achievement of Sustainable Development Goals



01



**End poverty in all its forms
everywhere**



“Our country was founded on firm foundations and genuine values and principles that are all based on the Holy Koran and the Sunna of the Prophet (May the Peace and Blessings of Allah Be Upon Him). Our country is honored by God for being home to the two most sacred places, namely the Two Holy Mosques and we are blessed by God for serving Hajj and Umrah visitors of the two holy sites. Praise be to Allah, our nation acts as a family where we all join hands and cooperate together to serve our faith and nation. Development is an innate characteristic of the Saudi state, in conformity with our genuine principles and values, with an aim to chart out a promising future for our country and our citizens.”

Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques
King Salman bin Abdulaziz

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia makes great efforts to support needy people, an endeavor that features prominently among the priorities of Vision 2030. Towards this end, Saudi Arabia continues to develop and upgrade the social services system to become more efficient, further equitable and more accessible. For example, the Kingdom works on maximizing the use of food, fuel, electricity and water subsidies through targeting of subsidies to qualified recipients. The Kingdom pays special attention to citizens in need of constant care. Seeking to create a full chain for enablement of those in need, cooperation is pursued with the non-profit sector, along with partnerships with the private sector to offer training and qualification opportunities to enable citizens to enter the labor market.

The Kingdom's social protection system is based on supporting the social security system, encouraging institutions and individuals to contribute to charitable work, along with providing general education and healthcare to all citizens, as well as promotion of literacy.

The social protection system is made up of three components, with each one branching out into a **number of programs and initiatives:**



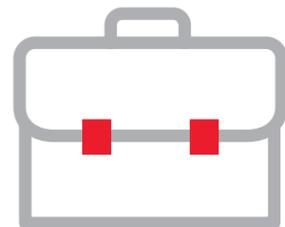
Social Insurance Program

This includes cooperative health insurance, retirement pension system and unemployment insurance (Musaned Scheme).



Social Safety Nets

These include government subsidy (food, fuel, electricity and water subsidies), citizen account programs, housing support programs, educational programs, shelter care programs and welfare programs for persons with special needs.



Labor Market Support Programs

These include wage protection programs, employment support programs and job seekers' employment support programs.

Saudi Arabia has recently launched several initiatives and programs to support the poorest nations. Key among programs recently launched is the Citizen Account, a program that seeks to alleviate the burden of Saudi citizens and provide financial support to low and middle income Saudi households in the Kingdom. Saudi Arabia also provides support to charitable societies, offers support to housing projects and increases allocations for orphans with special needs. In addition, Saudi Arabia provides assistance to the poorest nations and to developing countries. It also provides support to international organizations involved in the fight against poverty. Using various channels, Saudi Arabia provides assistance in a multitude of forms.

Saudi Arabia also provides support to the poorest nations and to developing countries. It also provides support to international organizations involved in the fight against poverty. Using various channels, Saudi Arabia has provided development assistance in a multitude of forms. Over the past three decades, Saudi Arabia provided over USD 84 billion (SAR 315 billion) in concessionary aid and favorable development assistance. Internationally, Saudi Arabia ranks second in terms of the volume of labor cash transfers. This is pretty important, as such remittances constitute a significant source of foreign currency for developing countries. Furthermore, Saudi Arabia supports institutions and organizations which run special programs that are recognized by the international community. Among these are United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Industrial Development Fund (UNIDF), Arab Gulf Programme for Development (AGFUND), Arab Fund for Technical Aid to African Countries (AFTAAC), United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) and World Food Programme (WFP).¹

¹ Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Speech by Prince Mishaal bin Abdullah at the special session of the United Nations General Assembly held to discuss the partnership for achieving the Millennium Development Goals



National Strategy for Social Development in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Social development in Saudi Arabia

In cooperation with other government bodies, the Ministry of Labor and Social Development has developed the National Strategy for Social Development in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The strategy has been prepared in line with an integrated methodology that draws on the best international practices applied in strategic planning. The strategy is designed to put in place radical and comprehensive solutions, including both protective and curative measures, to address poverty through innovative means. The strategy focuses on several themes, including training of manpower in various categories through programs leading up to employment, insulation against poverty through education and setting up of mechanisms to break the cycle of poverty. Additionally, themes include enabling of female social security recipients, who are able to work, to gain access to qualification measures leading up to employment. These programs complement training programs run by the Human Resources Development Fund (HRDF) which are designed for women most in need. In addition, the government allocates considerable amounts to social safety nets. The following graph sheds light on relevant efforts of the Kingdom in 2015:¹⁻²

Allocation for health and social development
in 2017 state budget

95
billion SAR

(USD 25.33 billion)

Total expenditure for social insurance
pensions in 2015

17
billion SAR

(USD 4.53 billion)

Social security allocations in 2017
state budget

15
billion SAR

(USD 4 billion)

Total annual assistance
provided to charitable
societies

450
million SAR

(USD 120 million)

Total annual assistance to
cooperative societies

100
million SAR

(USD 26.67 million)



¹ Ministry of Labor and Social Development Yearbook 2017- Special needs persons

² Final Account of the Ministry of Labor and Social Development - 2017

Persons with special needs

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia accords special attention to persons with special needs. Vision 2030 sets a strategic objective that calls for enabling people with disabilities to gain access to suitable job opportunities as well as education to ensure their independence and integration as effective members of society. The government provides cash assistance to the families of disabled persons to help them cope with the costs associated with providing care to the disabled family member. In 2017, the government issued a decision which exempted persons with special needs from visa fees related to recruitment of nurses, drivers and laborers, in order to help them manage their day-to-day activities. A total of 136,500 persons received this exemption, including 73,500 males and 63,000 females. A recently issued Royal Order provides for development of a national strategy for the rights of persons with disabilities, with an aim to improve their quality of life. Furthermore, the Council of Ministers approved a move to set up an umbrella commission for persons with disabilities. The commission will function as a reference body for disabled persons and will monitor programs and services provided to them. It will also audit the regulations and policies and will submit related advice. The commission will further supervise activities of relevant agencies in the government and private sectors as well as charitable institutions.¹



King Khalid Foundation (KKF)

KKF has been the first non-profit organization that took the lead in undertaking related research and studies (a study on subsistence level, as well as a study on female poverty). In this regard, KKF conducted a survey of 10,000 households covering all provinces of the Kingdom, with an aim to develop a methodology to measure poverty line in the Kingdom. Research efforts by KKF had a significant impact on leading the discussions on this issue and on forwarding of proposals for solutions and how best to tackle the issue. KKF is a member of the national social protection strategy team through which policies and programs are developed to address poverty and to enable vulnerable segments of society.¹

Community Jameel

Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab takes part in the global fight against poverty and in providing aid to poor people. Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab aims to serve 100 million persons around the world over the coming years, through international partnerships with countries, international institutions and world development organizations. Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab also provides support to studies and research work to combat poverty and offers training programs to specialists in this field.²



The Social Charity Fund (SCF)

SCF is a charitable institution which operates as an independent corporate entity. SCF has a mission to improve living conditions of needy citizens in Saudi Arabia. SCF plays a leading role in promoting the non-profit sector and in addressing challenges facing development work, through enablement, innovation and impact assessment. SCF contributes to improving living standards of targeted segments through quality solutions and innovations. The fund's activities are provided to targeted beneficiaries in all provinces of the Kingdom through a network of several partnerships to achieve the required objectives. Key among the achievements made by SCF during 2016 are:³

- **Scholarship programs: An amount of USD 139.81 million (SAR 524.3 million) was allocation for the program.**
- **Training and employment programs: An amount of USD 30.51 million (SAR 114.4 million) was allocation for the program.**
- **My Future programs: An amount of USD 5.83 million (SAR 18.1 million) was allocation for the program.**

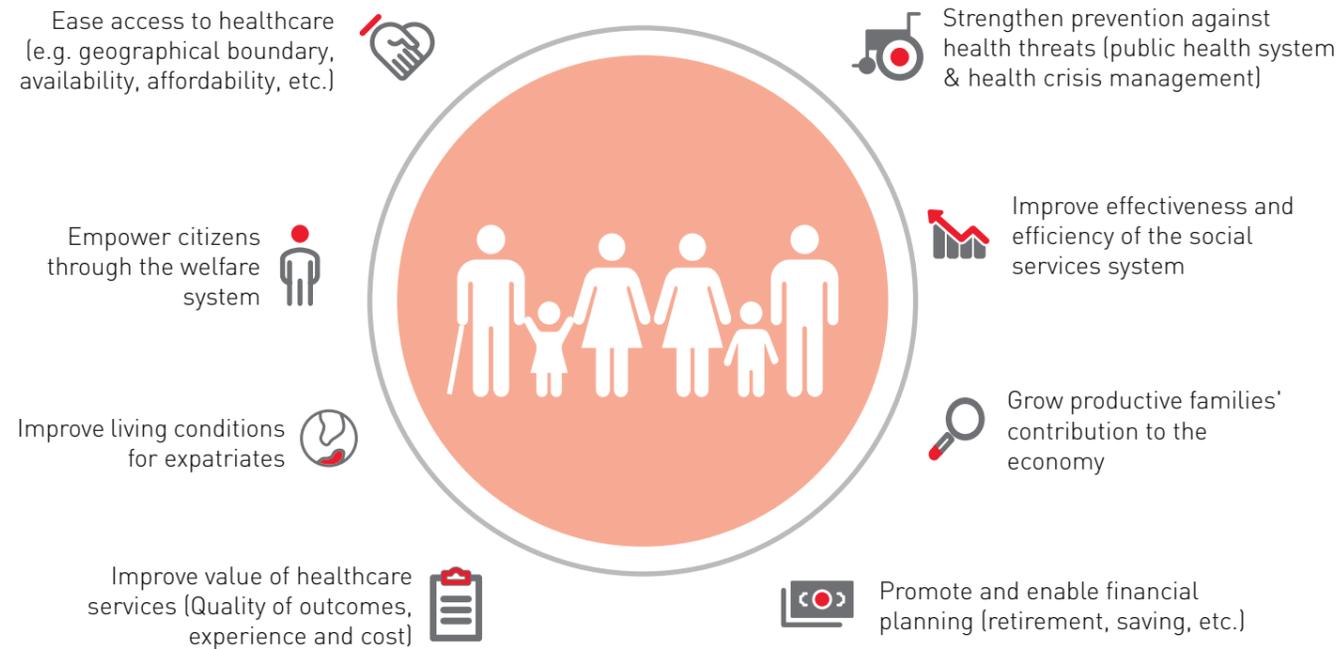


¹ King Khalid Foundation (KKF) Report: Determining poverty line and subsistence level

² Abdul Latif Jameel anti - poverty lab

³ Saudi Arabian Monetary Authority: 53rd Annual Report (2017)

Relevance of SDG 1 to Vision 2030



Figures and Statistics¹

99%

Proportion of the population living in households with access to sanitation services in 2016

100%

Proportion of the population living in households with access to basic services in 2016

36%

Government expenditure on basic services (education, health and social protection as a share of total government expenditure in 2017)

0.0043%

Direct disaster economic loss in relation to GDP in 2016

99%

Proportion of the population living in households with access to safe water service in 2016

Citizen Account Program

Citizen Account is a program that seeks to alleviate the burden of Saudi citizens and to provide financial support to low and middle income Saudi households, to ensure a better life for citizens. The program was initiated to compensate citizens who may be at risk as a result of the economic policies being implemented by the government. The rationale for the Citizen Account is that subsidy in its earlier form was provided to all consumers, including non-Saudis and high-income Saudi citizens. Allowing universal access to subsidies meant that the needs of both low and high income people were treated alike, leading in turn to overconsumption of subsidized products. Rechanneling of subsidies to eligible beneficiaries is bound to promote rational consumption. The program aims to re-channel subsidies to eligible segments, in such a way as to promote rational consumption and to ensure that subsidies are offered in an equitable manner to eligible groups. Under the Citizen Account program, subsidies will be offered in cash payments to be deposited directly into eligible recipients' accounts. It is worth mentioning that cash transfer is an effective and internationally recognized instrument to encourage people to save. The program seeks to achieve several objectives that are bound to raise the efficiency of government subsidies to citizens, encourage rational consumption of basic services by households and reduce the negative impacts of economic reforms.

Program objectives

Encourage households to conserve on consumption of basic goods, such as gasoline, electricity, energy products and water

Raise efficiency of government subsidies provided to citizens

Alleviate impacts of economic reforms on citizens in limited income, low income and middle-income brackets

Figures:

	December 2017	January 2018
Total eligible beneficiaries, including family heads and dependents	12.9 million	13.4 million
Total beneficiaries-family heads	3,710,634	3,862,346
Total beneficiaries- dependents	9,237,735	9,542,633
Total non-eligible beneficiaries-dependents	451,000	422,439
Total non-eligible beneficiaries-family heads	85,742	120,173

¹Report on SDG indicators 2017, GASTAT

02



**End hunger, achieve food security
and improved nutrition and
promote sustainable agriculture**



“We live in an era that poses many challenges. This calls for an objective and comprehensive consideration to develop mechanisms of the economy. Such development should be based on proper scientific study and principles.”

Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques
King Salman bin Abdulaziz

In the face of the Kingdom's ecology of scarce water resources, decision-makers have placed their greatest focus in prioritization of food and drinking water supply to the population. In-terms of strategic direction, this focus features high on Vision 2030 through the strategic objective "Ensure development & food security". Over the past four decades, several initiatives were launched to make water available to citizens for, drinking, agriculture and other uses, to provide safe food sources from within and outside the country.

National program to reduce food loss and waste and to prevent inadequate use of natural resources



Seeking to develop food security sources and to ensure availability of food at affordable prices, several programs and initiatives have been launched. Among these is the national program to reduce food loss and waste and to prevent inadequate use of natural resources, which draws on international experience and best practices worldwide. The program is designed to maximize benefit and raise efficiency of food consumption, in such a way as to achieve savings of food reserves and conservation of natural resources. The program takes into account both the economic viability of consumption and the use of natural resources. Furthermore, domestic initiatives were launched and farming practices were developed to improve crop yield of vegetables, fruits, dates and field crops.

In the context of the Kingdom's endeavors to improve the environment in agricultural areas and to carry out preventive epidemics control, a program for prevention and control of Red Palm Weevil insect was launched in order to control the disease and to reduce its incidence from 10% to 1%, in view of the importance of date palm and its suitability to the Kingdom's environment. On the other hand, agricultural terraces have been rehabilitated, along with application of rain water harvest techniques in Taif, Baha, Asir and Jazan. Agricultural and water objectives of these activities will ultimately lead to abundance of output, as well as creation of a conducive environment for growth of agricultural activity and provision of food.

In addition, the Kingdom pays special attention to the marketing and distribution of agricultural products of local farmers. In this regard, a study was conducted to set up marketing services' centers for small farmers and producers, with the aim to create an efficient system for the marketing of vegetables and fruits, through sustainable supply chains and forwarding systems. These centers will take into account the value added aspect and will support the food processing industry. Besides conventional support channels, assistance is also provided to the electronic trade of dates, leading to an increase of the Kingdom's export of dates to about SAR 820 million (USD 218.67 million). A mechanism for the coordination of efforts was put in place between Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture, Saudi Agricultural and Livestock Investment Company, Grain Silos and the Flour Mills Organization and other stakeholders. The aim of this mechanism is to make optimal use of available resources for out-of-Kingdom agricultural investment, besides management of the strategic stockpile to secure food supply and ensure the achievement of overall food security for the Kingdom.¹

¹ Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture (MEWA), 2016

Revitalizing the Role of Global Partnerships



Aware of the country's ecological and geographical nature, and seeking to find the most suitable sources of food supply, the kingdom resorted to external agricultural investment through strategic partnerships with other countries, in such a way that brings benefits to all parties and to local communities. In this respect, the Kingdom approved a strategy and an implementation plan for Saudi agricultural investment outside the Kingdom. This is carried out through investment or contractual agriculture in developing countries. As well as King Abdulla initiative for external agricultural investment. Besides its attention to domestic food security, the Kingdom is an active donor of development aid and direct support to other nations.

982.5
million SAR
2015-2018
*USD 262 million

King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Centre provided assistance in excess of USD 262 million to secure food in various parts of the world during the period 2015-2018. This testifies to the considerable attention given by the Kingdom to food security, both within and outside the Kingdom.¹

Figures and Statistics

2017 ²	4.1% Prevalence of undernourishment	10.6% Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	11.1% The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures
(2014)	16% Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	20% Proportion of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture	9.1% Prevalence of malnutrition (overweight) among children under 5 years of age
		3.3% Prevalence of malnutrition (emaciation) among children under 5 years of age	

As part of the Kingdom's efforts to ensure sustainability and protection of agricultural environment and food production, attention was given to provide advanced technologies along with government support to the agricultural and livestock sector. In this regard, the Kingdom set up a center for environmental information, meteorology and early warning of climate and pollution. Another information center was established to provide Kingdom-wide environmental and meteorological data and indicators and to monitor natural and environmental disasters. In addition, a national livestock excellence center has been set up. The Kingdom also set up a center for selection of the best local breeds, genetic improvement of livestock and development of herd management. On the other hand, a program has been designed for effective strategic stockpiling of food reserves. The system involves an early warning system, as well as information on agricultural markets. Additional features of the system include development of adequate mechanisms and management framework for the food security strategy. As such, the system provides feedback to decision makers on the food production chain. These government-supported centers contribute effectively to the development of agricultural and animal production techniques and practices and as such contribute to the sustainability of food availability over different economic cycles.

¹ King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Centre
² GASTAT: Report on SDG Indicators, 2017

03



Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

“We will work to upgrade performance of government agencies, including the scaling up of healthcare services to all citizens in all parts of the Kingdom, in such a way that health centers as well as referral and specialist hospitals will be accessible to all wherever they live.”

Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques
King Salman bin Abdulaziz

With the largest share of state budget allocations, health constitutes the largest and most important sector that receives the Kingdom's utmost focus for development and upscaling. As a result, the Kingdom's health sector has witnessed remarkable progress and has gained significant momentum over the past decades. Through Vision 2030, Saudi Arabia seeks to make a qualitative leap in terms of the standards and quality of medical and healthcare services, in line with Islamic Sharia principles and professional health ethics. The core objective is to promote preventive healthcare and to provide integrated healthcare.

Vision 2030 strategic objectives

Analysis of Vision 2030 strategic objectives shows relevance of SDG 3 with the Vision's strategic objectives and related initiatives, as follows:

- Ease access to healthcare services
- Improve value of healthcare services
- Strengthen prevention against health threats
- Promote sports activities in society
- Improve quality of services provided in Saudi cities
- Substantially reduce air, noise, water and soil pollution
- Enhance the nation's immunity towards drug abuse
- Promote traffic safety
- Safeguard the environment from natural threats
- Enhance family involvement in preparing for their children's future
- Empower citizens through the welfare system

In conformity with Vision 2030, Saudi Arabia has developed a patient-based National Healthcare Model.

National Healthcare Model



The Ministry of Health conducted a survey of health sector manpower in line with the SDG indicator of intensity and distribution of health professionals. The survey revealed that Saudi Arabia's score has improved considerably since 2016. For each 10,000 medical staff, Saudi Arabia has 28.3 medical physicians, including dentists, along with 57 nursing staff, including midwives, 7.9 pharmacists and 33.8 allied medical staff.

In 2018, budget allocations for the health services and social development sectors amounted to about USD 39.2 billion (SAR 147 billion), including about USD 8.8 billion (SAR 33 billion) for Vision 2030 Realization Programs. The budget includes allocations for the completion of construction and furnishing of hospitals and primary healthcare centers in all provinces of the Kingdom. Currently, 36 new hospitals are being built and upgraded in various provinces with a total bed capacity of 8,950 beds, in addition to two medical cities with a total bed capacity of 2,350 beds. In the course of the current year, one new hospital was commissioned into service with a bed capacity of 100 beds. Furthermore, about 25 new hospitals will be received from contractors during the period 2016-2018, accounting for 58% of the total number of hospitals planned for the five-year period 2016-2020. The two medical cities currently under construction and upgrading will not be completed before the end of fiscal year 2018.

Overall, Saudi Arabia's health sector has made significant progress. A recent World Health Organization study put Saudi Arabia in the forefront of countries in terms of health system quality. According to WHO data, Saudi Arabia ranks 26th in the list of health systems of 190 countries worldwide in 2017. In this regard, Saudi Arabia took precedence over some advanced countries, like Canada (ranks 30th), Australia (ranks 32nd) and New Zealand (ranks 41st). The Kingdom tops all GCC countries in this regard, compared to UAE (ranks 27th), Qatar (ranks 44th) and Kuwait (ranks 45th).



World Health Organization Health Care System

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia



26

Among 190 health care systems in the world

Canada

30

Among 190 health care systems in the world



United Arab Emirates

27

Among 190 health care systems in the world



Saudi Arabia strives to strengthen and upgrade its health sector, taking into account the SDGs. In this regard, the Kingdom provides a new national healthcare path for pregnant women (safe delivery path), which involves three stages, namely antenatal, pregnancy and postpartum healthcare under the supervision of health professionals. This stems from the attention accorded by the Kingdom to reduce maternal mortality rate to less than 70 deaths per 100,000 live births by 2030.

The Kingdom has also been keen to reduce the incidence of genetic diseases through pre-marriage and antenatal medical examinations. In addition to healthcare provided during pregnancy, along with healthcare to newborn babies, the Kingdom follows up on the health of children below 5 years of age through periodic medical examinations and vaccinations, with an aim to reduce death rate to less than 25 deaths per 1,000 live births.

Saudi Arabia continues to upgrade national research centers through furnishing of state-of-the-art laboratory technologies for examination, detection and control of communicable as well as epidemic and non-epidemic diseases. Several specialized centers have been set up for certain communicable diseases. Vision 2030 gives due attention to the promotion of preventive care under the Vision's theme of "vibrant society". The theme includes several educational and other initiatives and programs. In this regard, several initiatives have been prepared with respect to cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, respiratory disease and obesity. Under these initiatives, campaigns were launched to promote awareness as to the health risks and the bad health habits associated with these diseases, along with the proper healthy practices to prevent and eliminate related health risks. Awareness campaigns were also launched to promote a culture of sports through which these diseases can be avoided and healthy habits and practices can be developed. Within this context, several athletic events were organized (such as marathons, hiking, cycling). The first female marathon took place in Al Hasa at the end of 2017. Launched under the campaign title "Al Hasa on the run" the event saw an unprecedented participation of 1,500 ladies who ran for 3 kilometers, having been grouped into athletes, young women, children and senior age participants. Community events, including hiking, were also organized in Riyadh, Jeddah and Jubail at the end of 2017 in recognition of the role of sports in promoting community health and to promote sports among community members in order to develop a vibrant and health-minded society. During these events, presentations are conducted as to the health and physical benefits associated with hiking. Approximately 5,000 participants took part in these events which involved over 2 km covered by participants. Promotional prizes were given to participants of all ages. Saudi Arabia endeavors to rectify bad nutrition habits through the promotion of ideal ways of healthy nutrition. In this regard, teams from competent authorities make visits to schools and universities, along with participation in community events and shopping mall promotions. On the other hand, authorities make it mandatory for restaurants as well as food suppliers and manufacturers to display nutritional information on food labeling in order for consumers to identify ingredients and nutritional value. Saudi Arabia also increased excise taxes on some harmful food products. The Kingdom provides medical examination of chronic diseases through public health protection programs, in addition to ongoing healthcare services. Saudi Arabia makes strenuous efforts to fight and control drugs, by conducting continuous examinations of youth in upper school grades through school and university health centers. Programs are also conducted to raise awareness as to the risks of drug abuse and associated psychological and social impacts, besides the health dangers. The Kingdom has several ideal rehabilitation centers to treat, rehabilitate and educate drug addicts, along with follow up activity after completion of rehabilitation. In cooperation with several agencies, Saudi Arabia offers educational programs on traffic safety. A key educational program "Al Afia" offers community awareness of traffic safety.¹

Furthermore, Saudi Arabia makes considerable efforts to combat and control drugs. Ideal rehabilitation centers have been set up in the Kingdom to rehabilitate, educate, monitor and reintegrate drug addicts into society after treatment. For example, the national drug prevention program (Nebras) is designed to curb the spread of drugs and to promote positive values among society members as to abstention from drug abuse. It also benefits from joint agreements with other entities, such as the Ministry of Education, for drug-awareness.²



¹ Ministry of Health
² Ministry of Interior

04



Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all



“Education in Saudi Arabia is the cornerstone through which we can achieve our nation’s aspirations towards progress and advancement in sciences and knowledge.”

Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques
King Salman bin Abdulaziz

Saudi Arabia accords a high priority to education, as stipulated by the Basics Law of Governance. Article 30 of the Law states "The state shall provide general education and shall be committed to fighting of illiteracy". As a result, the Kingdom's education system has grown steadily, with the number of schools in 2017 reaching 38,368, attended by 6,230,108 students and served by 537,147 teachers. Additionally, Saudi Arabia has 28 public universities and 30 private universities and colleges, with a combined student population of 1,489,013. A total 174,333 students receive education abroad on a scholarship basis.

2017

Since the official launch of the 17 SDGs and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, Saudi Arabia has been keen to build national frameworks to achieve the goals. SDG 4 features prominently in the Ministry of Education strategy and in related initiatives and projects.



38,368

Number of **schools**



6,230,108

Number of **students**



537,147

Number of **teachers**



28

Number of **public universities**



30

Number of **private universities and colleges**



174,333

Number of **scholarship students**

Education accounts for the largest share of the 2018 state budget allocation. A total of USD 51 billion (SAR 192 billion) has been earmarked for general education, higher education and training sector. In fact, the education sector receives direct support and follow-up from the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Salman bin Abdulaziz and the Crown Prince, HRH Prince Mohammad bin Salman. Both play a leading role in accelerating the Kingdom's development process which will place Saudi Arabia at the forefront of technologically advanced nations.

Education indicators 2017¹

94%

Net registration rate, Secondary education

97%

Survival rate in primary education

1.02%

Gender parity index in education enrolment

98%

Enrolment rate, Primary education

98%

Net registration rate, Primary education

97%

Net registration rate, Intermediary education

24.26%

Enrolment rate, vocational education

69%

Total enrolment rate, higher education

192

[SAR billion]
Education budget, 2018
(USD 51.2 billion)

11

Student / teacher ratio

17.9%

Percentage share of private and foreign education

23%

Percentage rented buildings

The following is an overview of key efforts by the Ministry of Education to implement SDG 4:

- A National Committee has been set up to track the implementation of SDG 4. The committee leads efforts, develops plans and implements initiatives. It also supports competent agencies in implementing other education-related sustainable development goals.
- Build a Modern System of Governance and Policy including standardized regulations for General Education and Universities.
- Build a Strategy for Education and Training in the Kingdom: Strategy Vision is "a learner that achieves his highest potential and participates in national and community development through a high quality and globally competitive education system".
- Launch of a Number of Initiatives under Vision 2030 and strive to realize the SDG 4.



Education in Saudi Arabia

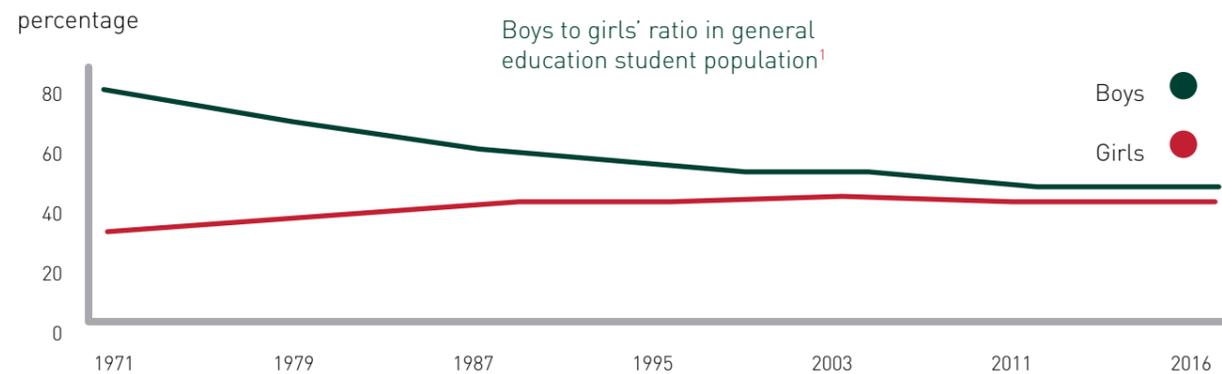
Saudi Arabia pays considerable attention to basic services which respond to the needs of the population, with education in the forefront of these needs. Therefore, the Ministry of Education seeks to provide education opportunities for all within an adequate education environment, in the light of the Kingdom's education policy. The Ministry also seeks to raise the quality of output and to increase the efficiency of scientific research. As a result of the Kingdom's efforts, the number of students enrolled in general education has increased by more than fourfold, compared to 1980, with the country's student population totaling to 5.4 million students by the end of 2016. Notably, the growth of enrolment has been higher for female students, whose numbers have increased by an average annual rate of about 5.3% over the same period. A clear trend of parity can be seen in general education enrolment for both sexes. This corresponds with the gender ratio in total population. Saudi Vision 2030, announced in April 2016, seeks to achieve economic diversification and sustainable development, through a wide range of economic reform and initiatives stemming from the Vision Realization Programs.

The Vision 2030 education component addresses three key areas: development of curricula, advancement of higher education and building of skills that are necessary for the labor market. Vision 2030 advances objectives, such as "At least five Saudi universities should be among the top 200 universities in the World University Rankings" and "Assist students to acquire results higher than international rates in world education indicators and "Pursue work for development of job descriptions for each and every education field".

“Education in Saudi Arabia is the cornerstone through which we can achieve our nation’s aspirations towards progress and advancement in sciences and knowledge.”

**Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques
King Salman bin Abdulaziz**

- Education curriculum development
- Advancement of higher education progress
- Building skills for labor market



Independent schools

In line with Saudi Vision 2030 and seeking to boost the role of the private sector and to promote public-private partnership, an initiative for independent schools was adopted. The first part of this initiative will involve transfer of 25 public schools for operation by the private sector. The move is expected to contribute to better quality of the education sector's input and output. In addition, the initiative will help develop and upgrade educational facilities, improve and upgrade school transport, increase the scope of vocational disciplines in order to meet labor market needs and innovate new instructional techniques.

Objectives of independent schools

Create and enable a batch of private sector operators

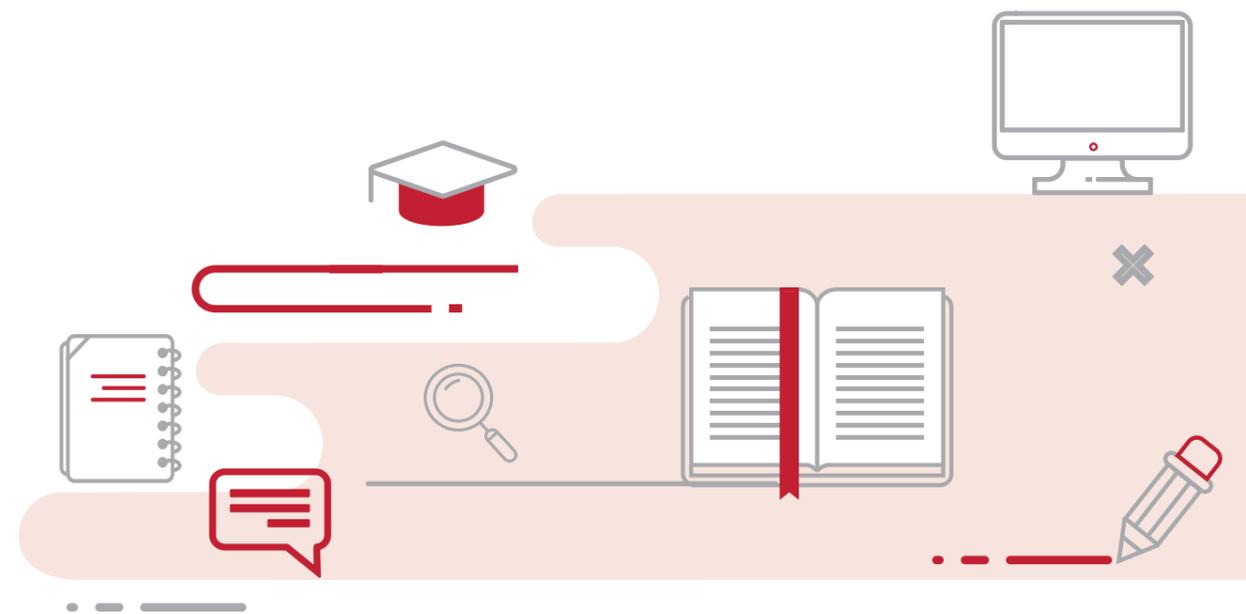
- Private sector participation
- Improve safety and security of school buildings
 - Attractive opportunities for business and profitability level

Education quality

- Improve education quality
- Achieve curricular and educational enrichment, offer private tuition and promote extra-curricular activities
 - Improve level of teacher development and performance management

Efficiency and effectiveness

- Develop a student-based educational model
- Cost effectiveness and efficient use of financial resources



¹Ministry of Education

Equal opportunities

The Ministry of Education seeks to achieve the requirements associated with SDG 4 “Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all”. This objective has been at the core of strategies, initiatives and programs launched by the Ministry in various areas. Key among these are:



Stream 1 Adult education and eradication of illiteracy

- Summer campaigns for promotion of awareness and eradication of illiteracy: This program is implemented every year during the school’s summer recess in remote areas in some provinces and governorates. It includes educational, social, health general guidance and agricultural aspects.
- Lifelong education initiative (Estidama) This initiative seeks to eradicate illiteracy, promote lifelong education values and enable individuals to benefit from varied education and training opportunities and to gain access to sources of knowledge. The initiative targets adults with low educational qualifications in the age group 15-29.



Stream 2 Special needs education

- Prince Sultan bin Abdulaziz Center for Support Services to Special Education This is an integrated center that combines educational and rehabilitation disciplines. The center provides survey, diagnostic and assessment services in schools and kindergartens, through a multi-disciplinary team. It also provides tailored treatment plans for children with the aim of integrating them into the school or home environment as interactive and independent persons, with continued adequate support provided to children in new environments.
- Education vouchers: This is a free grant given to educational institutions licensed by the Ministry of Education and relevant agencies to provide placement to targeted students under specific conditions and criteria.
- Development of special education, through development of a national strategy for the education of people with disabilities.
- Creation of a national center for special education, in cooperation with the private sector. The center will provide integrated high quality education and training to students with disabilities, along with their teachers and families.
- School transportation for special education students of with motor disability.



Stream 3 Education in the Kingdom’s southern border

- Virtual school project in the Southern border: This project involves virtual digital classes that were launched for Southern border schools to ensure the continuation of education for students facing challenging conditions in the Southern border area.
- Knowledge enrichment project in the Southern border: This initiative seeks to provide knowledge enrichment to 20,000 students in the Southern border areas, through three programs that are provided by Aramco’s King Abdulaziz Global Cultural Center in cooperation with the Ministry of Education. The latter is represented in the project by the Educational and Technical Support Center of the Southern Border Education Directorates.
- Project for the Twinning of Southern Border Schools: This project aims at providing direct education to students whose schools are located within the red unsafe boundary. The project involves twinning of red boundary schools with other schools in the safe green boundary.

Virtual school project in the southern border

5,724	5	718	17,543
Synchronized lessons	Joint education districts	Registered schools	students
5,527	44,000	2,909	3,608
E Homework	beneficiaries	E-Examinations	teachers

A comprehensive education system that matches labor market requirements



In further developing the education system, the Ministry of Education takes into account the need to link the system, both at the general and higher education levels, to local and global labor market needs and seeks to improve educational and training programs, as well as the knowledge and skills required by employers. This is in line with the requirements of SDG 4, as well as other SDGs.

- An initiative to develop a practical framework that ensures the match between academic institutions’ output and labor market needs.
- Cooperation project between the Ministry of Education and the Saudi Arabian General Investment Authority (SAGIA) for the employment and training of graduates of scholarships
- Safer portal project for graduates of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques Program for International Scholarships, which allows the private sector to search data and information on program graduates and contact them for potential job opportunities.
- Saudi Injaz initiative: This initiative seeks to help students develop their interpersonal and professional skills for the labor market. This is pursued through a number of specialized vocational and educational programs. A total of 500,000 students have been trained under this initiative.

The Ministry of Education is committed to achieving the targets of SDG 4, including target 7 “Promote a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture’s contribution to sustainable development”. Seeking to achieve this target, the Ministry has launched a number of initiatives, including:

- Promotion of positive attitudes in schools: This project seeks to promote positive attitudes through a motivating environment and attractive guiding programs which aim at improving the students’ psychological, social and educational equilibrium.
- Aramco’s environmental education initiative: Under this initiative, a school team called “Friend’s of the environment club” is formed by students. The team participates in sharing responsibility to achieve informed interaction with the environment both within and outside schools.
- Volunteering in education: This program aims at developing an educated generation who take the lead in volunteerism with active involvement in advancing the society and serving the nation. The program also aims at promoting respect of volunteerism, developing a sense of social responsibility and active interaction among students.

Inculcation of values and characteristics of excellence



Stream 1 Citizenship

- Promotion of positive attitudes in schools: This project seeks to promote positive attitudes through a motivating environment and attractive guiding programs which aim at improving the students’ psychological, social and educational equilibrium.
- Aramco’s environmental education initiative: Under this initiative, a school team called “Friend’s of the environment club” is formed by students. The team participates in sharing responsibility to achieve informed interaction with the environment both within and outside schools.
- Volunteering in education: This program aims at developing an educated generation who take the lead in volunteerism with active involvement in advancing the society and serving the nation. The program also aims at promoting respect of volunteerism, developing a sense of social responsibility and active interaction among students.



Stream 2 Intellectual security and renunciation of violence

- Intellectual awareness center: This center pursues a scientific methodology that seeks to strengthen principles of patriotism and development of an institutional base to deal with alien ideas.
- My country protects my rights: This initiative consists of an interactive education portal. Developed through a cooperation between the Ministry of Education, the Human Rights Commission and Tatweer company, the initiative seeks to promote a human rights culture within general education schools.
- National project for protection from peer violence and bullying.
- Child support hotline program: Campaigns were launched to promote awareness of children as to the hotline objectives and controls of use.



Stream 3 Excellence characteristics



Programs and initiatives

An efficient and effective system



The Ministry of Education is keen to ensure the system's efficiency and effectiveness and has placed this objective at the center of its attention. In its quest to achieve the SDG 4, the Ministry has launched a number of initiatives, including:

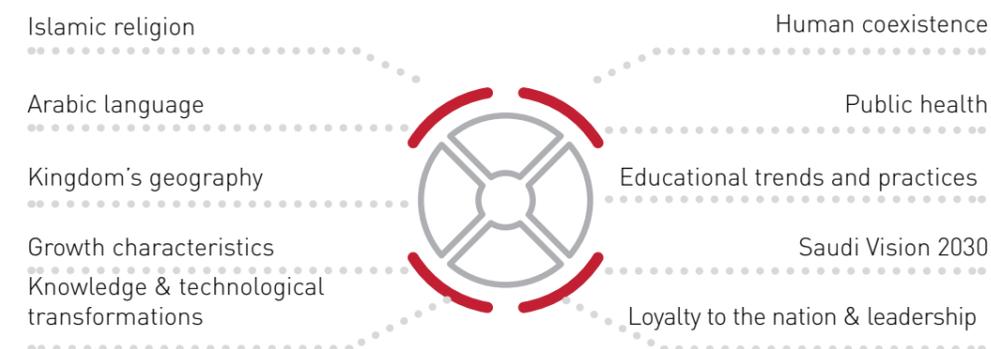
An Efficient and effective system

- Establishment of a center for user communication and care: Users of Ministry of Education services are enabled to communicate with the Ministry through modern electronic means.
- Voluntary health insurance for Ministry of Education employees.
- Teachers' services center, which provides various services to teachers and their families
- Independent school initiative: Under this initiative, the management of some public schools is outsourced to small-scale non-public entities. These entities are required under the contract to raise education quality in accordance with KPIs and quality benchmarks.
- Education performance benchmarking for primary school students (Hassen): This program involves a number of measures for analysis and development of the educational process.
- Neighborhood clubs: This initiative involves the creation of specialized community clubs within public schools to develop skills and hobbies.
- Ertiqa initiative, which will measure participation of Saudi parents in the education of their children, along with enablement of society in general to support partnership towards attainment of a knowledge-based society.
- Operation of school canteens by productive families: The project aims to support productive families and to provide healthy meals to students.
- Project for development of education statistics and creation of databases on graduates and scientific research.

The Ministry of Education has won several regional and international awards. MOE's Faris electronic system won the World Summit for Information Society Award. In addition, the Tawasul Center won the Insight Organization's award for the best communication center in the Middle East

The Ministry of Education looks forward to making further achievements in sustainable development, in line with the Kingdom's ambitious Vision 2030. The Ministry is pursuing further cooperation with Arab, Islamic and other countries with the aim of streamlining efforts and to put into practice the global citizenry concept, in accordance with the SDGs.

Building blocks of education curriculum standards



Objectives of the National Framework of Education Curricula

- 1 Provide an intellectual perspective for development of education curricula that meet society needs and aspirations, based on the latest educational trends
- 2 Provide a vision for educational curricula standards and related general objectives
- 3 Ensure consistency between disciplinary frameworks and education curricula standards



- 4 Provide guiding principles for education curricula standards
- 5 Specify roles and mandates of directly relevant stakeholders as well as enforcement requirements
- 6 Structure of education curricula standards

Structure of education curricula standards

Curricular priority

- Responsible citizenry
- Kingdom's stature and leading role
- **Sustainable development**

Values

- Responsible citizenry
- Kingdom's stature and leading role
- **Sustainable development**



Skills, such as:

- Creative thinking
- Communication
- **Self-learning**

Disciplinary structure, such as:

- Religious sciences and knowledge
- Social studies
- **Digital technology**

Curricular priority

Curricular priority expresses national orientations and major themes of priority to society, which must necessarily be present in learning fields over the coming years. These priorities guide the process of developing, implementation and assessment of education standards, through systemic integration into all education fields across all levels and grades. This will be pursued through well oriented quality education expertise that includes both knowledge and values, which together act in synergy and integrate with the knowledge structure of individual learning fields.



05



**Achieve gender equality and
empower all women and girls**



“Women’s work is very important. Women make up half of society and we want it to be a productive half.”

Crown Prince of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Mohammad bin Salman

Women in Saudi Vision 2030

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has promoted women's standing in development through capacity development and harnessing of women's capabilities in order to leverage their local and international roles. Vision 2030 dedicates the necessary efforts for enablement of women in community and economic development, as well as in raising women's stature as an effective player at all levels. Vision 2030 sets a separate strategic objective to increase women's participation in the labor market. The Vision further ensures women's rights in the fields of health, education, protection, employment and in being provided with a decent living standard. This is much in alignment with SDGs objectives and targets.

Saudi Arabia has taken several measures that aim to enable women to hold leading positions in the government. Earlier on, women became members of the Shura Council (Consultative Council) with a Royal Order issued in 2013¹ to reserve 20% of the Council's seats for female members. Women were also elected to municipal board councils and several women were appointed to top-level positions in the government and private sectors. Saudi Arabia is inching closer to achieve its goal of gender parity of wages. One noteworthy progress has been the rise in women's participation in the labor market from 12% in 2009 to 18% in 2017. Vision 2030 aims to raise this share to 25% by 2020.²

Women's participation in development in Saudi Arabia

Public sector	Women hold several leading positions, such as vice minister, chairperson of Councils and deputy minister
Private sector	Women hold CEO positions of leading banks and in several companies
Politics	Women account for 20% of Shura Council members Active participation in municipal elections, having run for over 19 seats (2016)
Education	A first ever appointment of a woman as Dean of Student Affairs, Taif University
Economy and trade	Allowing women to pursue business without consent of guardian Women account for 20% of private sector's investments in 2017 127,000 new commercial registrations issued for women in 2017
National transformation	Over 450,000 jobs will be created for women

The launch of the National Observatory of Women's Participation in Development is another manifestation of the Kingdom's efforts to foster conditions that are conducive to women's participation in forging ahead with the development process. The observatory is a think tank that seeks to monitor Saudi women's participation in development at local and international levels, along several themes encompassing economic, educational, regulatory, health and social fields. As such, the observatory serves as a reference resource for decision-makers and charitable societies and associations and institutions, through compiling of benchmark, indicators relevant to women's role in development. In addition, several initiatives were launched with both direct and indirect intent to enable women in all fields. Key among these are:

Launching of an electronic portal that allows job seeking women to register and obtain information on eligibility criteria in all provinces.

Development of mechanisms that enable female members of vulnerable groups to make use of qualification programs that provide employment from home at the end of training.

Development of production schemes for social security recipients that are fit for work, with the aim of raising the volume of sales from USD 96 million (SAR 360 million) to USD 666 million (SAR 2.5 billion).

Launching a training program aimed at providing professional support to needy women and orphans by equipping them with the necessary skills to enter the labor market.

Launching of a program to support the transport of working women (Wusool).

Providing affordable childcare services to working women.

Launching of a program to support the hosting of children of working women (Qurrah).



¹Royal Order, no. A/44, dated 29-2-1434H

²Annual Report of the Ministry of Labor and Social Development, 1438 / 1439H

Support of women

Charitable societies and associations and non-profit organizations offer considerable moral and material support to Saudi women in all areas. These institutions and organizations seek to promote women's participation in the labor market and conduct events and activities that create opportunities for partnerships, information sharing and increased public awareness. Most notable among these institutions and organizations are:

Prince Sultan bin Abdulaziz Fund for Women's Development

Provides support for women to promote their role in community building and advancement.

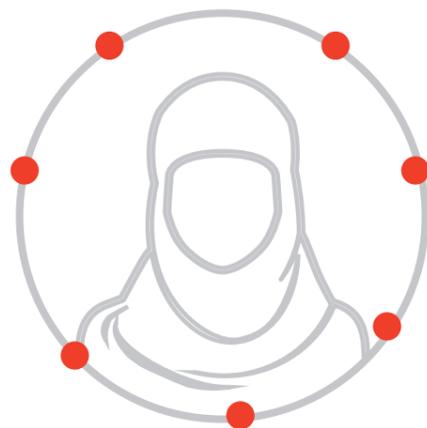
National family security program

The program seeks to promote family security, safety and unity, through protection and support programs, awareness promotion and forging of professional partnerships with specialists, government and private institutions and international organizations, to create a safe family environment in Saudi Arabia. The program focuses on family as a basis for unity of society.

Deem Al-Manahil Fund (Princess Madawi' fund for women development)

The fund serves as a business incubator to encourage Saudi women through offering of technical, management and financial support in entrepreneurial activities.

The Kingdom launched several other initiatives that are directly relevant to SDG 5. Among these are achieving gender equality in civil service; enablement of female leaders; and improved women representation in decision-making positions. A trend of gender parity is emerging in general education enrolment. This corresponds with percentage distribution of the population by gender. In general and based on gender equality principle, the Kingdom's Basic Law of Governance prohibits discrimination against women and bans all forms of discrimination. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has acceded to a number of international agreements and conventions, including the Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women. As part of the Kingdom's efforts in this regard, a decree was issued to put into operation the law on protection from all forms of abuse. The Royal Decree provides for furnishing of immediate assistance and to make every possible effort to provide shelter as well as social, psychological and health care to victims of abuse. It also prescribes that culprits should be brought to justice and that convicted persons must be punished. The decree further calls for promotion of awareness as to the concept and legal consequences of abuse and addresses negative forms of conduct that could trigger incidence of abuse. In addition, the Royal Decree calls for development of scientific and enforcement mechanisms to deal with cases of abuse.¹



Wafa institution for women's rights

Wafa was founded to promote awareness of society as to women's rights, through conducting of specialized studies and research work and through the creation of a legal advice center.

AlNahda Women Charitable Society

Provides financial support to women to protect them from poverty. It also offers training opportunities to develop skills required for employment and runs campaigns to raise awareness as to the importance of women participation in municipal elections. AlNahda provides portals for women to share experience in various fields.

Social Development Bank

Social Development Bank (SDB) provides financial support to women for project management and business plans. Over 25 successful projects in women entrepreneurs have been carried out by SDB in various business fields.

Mawada society

Aims to reduce divorce rates and the impacts associated with divorce, through offering of courses on planning for marriage, as well as providing legal services to divorced women.

Women account for 49.6% of the total Saudi population, but have an extremely low economic participation rate of just 19%, compared to 64.6% for men. This wide disparity underscores the need to make further efforts in order to harness the full potential and capabilities of women to achieve inclusive and sustainable development in the Kingdom. Towards this end, the Kingdom aims to raise women participation to 25% by 2020. This will be achieved through a number of plans and programs that are being assessed in terms of likely impact by the National Observatory of Women's Participation in Development, in association with stakeholders.¹

Family Council

The Royal approval of the organizational set-up of the Family Council testifies to the great importance that the Kingdom attaches to serve women and families in particular and the SDGs in general. Chaired by the Minister of Labor and Social Affairs, the Family Council is made up of 16 members, half of them are women. Members of the Council hold a minimum of grade 15 civil service position, or the equivalent thereof. Members are appointed under a decision of the Council of Ministers, based on nomination of candidates by the Council chair. The Council is vested with an autonomous financial and administrative status and has a wide spectrum mandate, such that will allow the Council both financial independence and quick decision-making. The Council aims to promote and advance family stature and role of family in society advancement, along with maintaining a strong and cohesive family that attends to the welfare of its children, with due adherence to religious and moral values as well as high ideals. The Council has a set of family relevant strategic objectives that seek to promote the family's role in society and ensure that family rights are observed. The Council branches out into three committees all of which are relevant to the SDGs. These are: children's committee, women's committee and seniors' committee. Key among the Family Council's mandate are:²

Prepare a draft family strategy and follow up on implementation and periodic assessment of the strategy.

Offer feedback on national reports on family (children, women, senior people) and propose relevant solutions.

Encourage participation by charitable societies and associations and the private sector in paying attention to family issues and how to address such issues.

Promote awareness of society as to family issues and how they can be addressed.

Promote awareness of Islamic rights and duties of family members.

Work to get government and charitable societies and associations that are engaged in family relevant tasks to undertake their roles and to achieve their goals, with stress on coordination between these agencies in order to form a shared vision.

Submit proposals with respect to legislations relating to family.

Identify problems and risks faced by the family and work towards development of relevant solutions.

Offer opinions on national reports, studies, queries and recommendations issued by regional and international bodies and organizations on family relevant activities and programs; propose relevant viewpoints and recommendations.

Develop a database on family issues

Cooperate with regional and international bodies and organizations concerned with family issues and take part, through specialized committees, in conferences and symposiums that are held to discuss family issues.

Submit an annual report on family issues to the president of the Council of Ministers, covering the Council's achievements and the obstacles it faces.

Cooperate with local and international research centers to conduct research and studies on family issues.

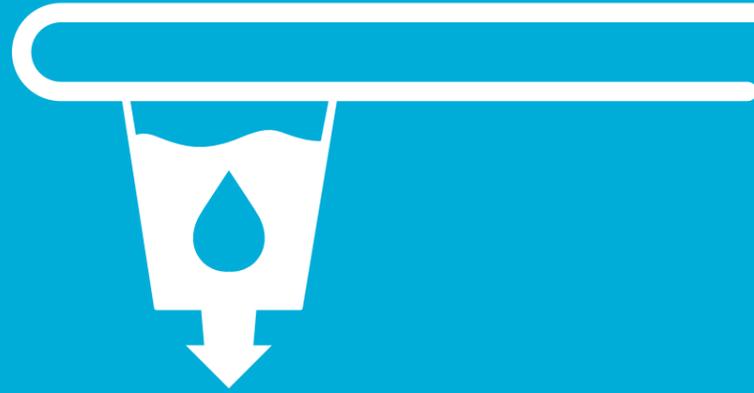


¹Royal Decree, no. M/52, dated 15-11-1434H

¹General Authority for Statistics (GASTAT)

²Statute of the Family Council, Council of Ministers' Expert Commission

06



Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation

"In order to preserve the unique environmental character of the region, environmental sustainability laws and mechanisms will be developed. Natural resources will be conserved in accordance with the best practices and standards in place globally."

Crown Prince of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Mohammad bin Salman

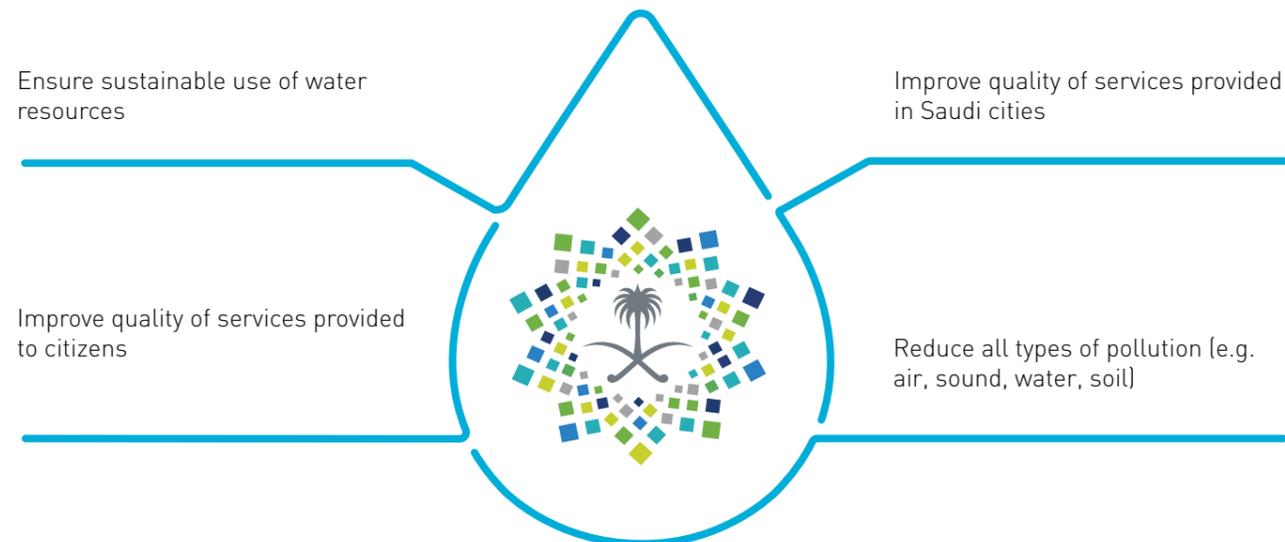
The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has seen remarkable progress in its environment, water and agriculture sectors, due to continued government support. In this respect, the Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture (MEWA) has made great strides, as can be seen in the progress made in these sectors. Particular examples of this progress include achievement of water and food security, increased efficiency of different services, environmental conservation and innovative solutions adopted to strengthen sustainability of these sectors, thus moving on to give form to Vision 2030.

MEWA has put in place an integrated water supply plan as commensurate with the growing demand and to meet the needs of the Kingdom's population. The plan involves several water infrastructure projects, such as water wells, dams, treatment plants, water transport pipelines, house connections and wastewater networks.

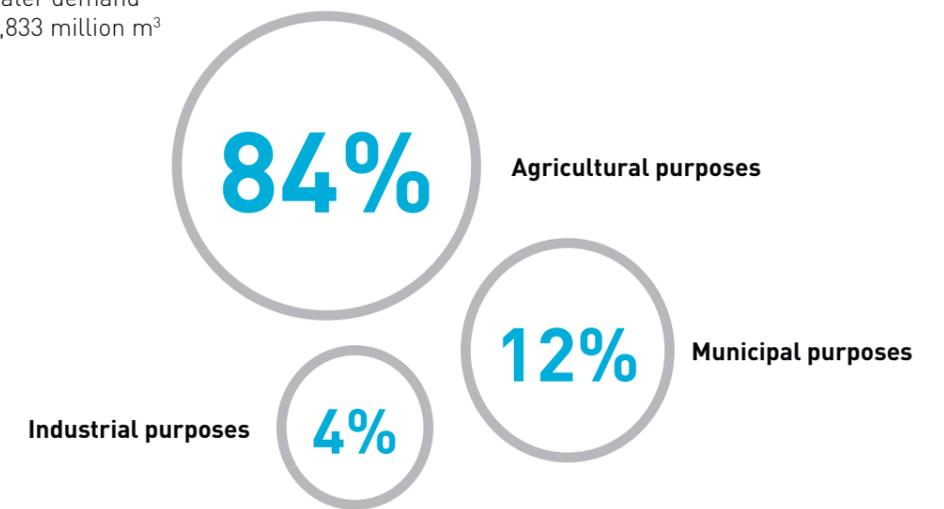
MEWA has always endeavored to make use of rain water as a source for drinking water, replenishment of groundwater reservoirs and for agricultural purposes. Towards this end, (508) dams were built, with a total storage capacity of (2.2) billion m³, along with (40) dams currently under construction. Accordingly, the combined storage capacity of existing and planned dams amounts to a total of (2.5) billion m³ including (58) dams reserved for drinking water supply. Currently, MEWA is in the process of implementing an initiative to promote surface water resources through the construction of 1,000 dams. In the context of this initiative, a project was tendered out for a study to construct 60 dams in various parts of the Kingdom, with (24) of these dams reserved for drinking water supply. This initiative comes within context of the National Transformation Plan and Vision 2030. Design storage capacity of all these dams is expected to reach a total of 4.5 billion cubic meters.¹

MEWA seeks to adopt an approach whereby emphasis is placed on water demand management, rather than merely satisfaction of demand. Under this approach, which keeps pace with relevant global trends, a good water management involves the initiation of measures to reduce water demand. Key among these measures is raising the efficiency of water supply to consumers, along with awareness promotion and conservation. This approach calls for sending clear messages to consuming sectors, such as agriculture, to conserve on the use of irrigation water, as well as abstention from policies that are bound to lead to increased water consumption.

Vision 2030 strategic objectives



In 2015, water demand totaled 24,833 million m³



The Abdul Latif Jameel World Water and Food Security Lab (J-WAFS) and Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab (J-PAL) are important platforms for promotion of scientific research and launch of new technologies, policies and programs that are geared to develop solutions for a plethora of current challenges faced by today's food and water systems worldwide. J-WAFS J-PAL was founded in 2014 in partnership with Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Saudi Arabia is a leading world producer of desalinated water, with a share of 16.5% of total worldwide production. The Saline Water Conversion Corporation (SWCC) owns the world's 3 largest water desalination plants, including Ras Al Khair desalination and power plant which produces 1.1 million m³ of water per day.

National Water Strategy 2030

MEWA developed a reference framework for the water sector which includes a comprehensive water strategy that seeks to integrate water sector directions, policy, legislations and practices at the national level into the main objective of addressing the key challenges and restructuring of the sector. Action in this regard covers several elements, including involvement of stakeholders, assessment of the sector's current situation through a set of factors, such as water demand, water resources, sector operations and enabling factors. The framework of action determines supply-demand gaps and sets out sector economics under different scenarios.

Figures

and Statistics

61%

Share of desalinated water in total distributed water 2015

39%

Share of water produced from wells and dams in total distributed water 2015

1335 million m³

Volume of desalinated water actually produced in 2016

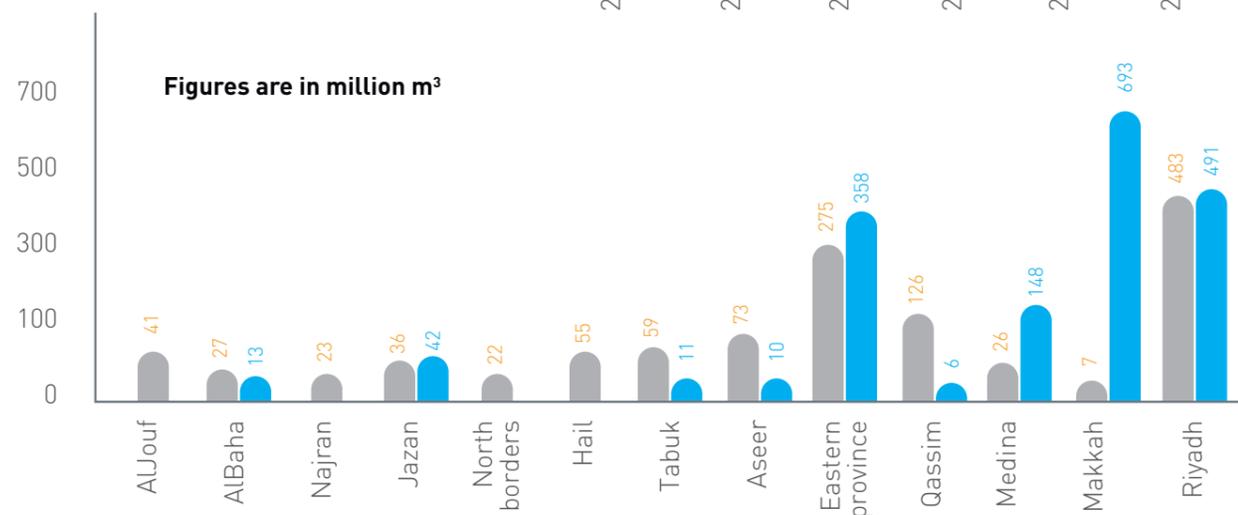
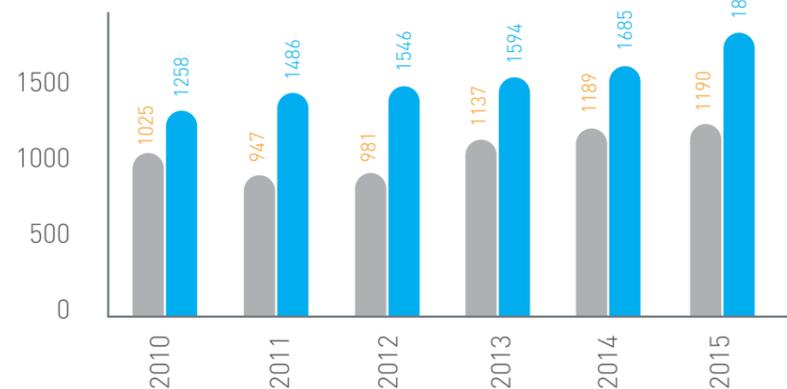
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Water desalination plants in the Kingdom

During 2015, the quantity of distributed water totaled 3,025 million m³, with an increase of 5% over 2014 level. The water, mainly produced from sea water desalination and groundwater wells and dams, was distributed to various provinces of the Kingdom, based on relevant needs, through the public water system.

Developments of distributed water quantities by main source

- Desalinated water
- Groundwater and dam water
- Figures are in million m³



Average per capita water consumption (liters/day)



Share in total water consumption



Volume of Water consumption (million m³)

Province	Average per capita water consumption (liters/day)	Share in total water consumption (%)	Volume of Water consumption (million m ³)
Riyadh	337	32%	974
Makkah Munawara	237	23%	700
Medina Munawara	231	6%	174
Qassim	258	4%	132
Eastern Province	364	21%	633
Asir	104	3%	83
Tabuk	211	2%	70
Jazan	136	3%	78
Najran	108	1%	23
ALBaha	232	1%	40
ALJouf	222	1%	41
Hail	220	2%	55
North Borders	164	1%	22

Out of its firm belief in scientific research and technology development, the Saline Water Conversion Corp (SWCC) has established a specialized research institute to conduct research studies in the field of water desalination. The institute is located next to one of the biggest desalination and power generation plants in the Jubail province, on the eastern coast of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The Research & Development Center was established as part of the Saudi American Cooperation Agreement. It was inaugurated in 1987, SWCC established its Research Institute at Al-Jubail, KSA, as part of the Saudi American Cooperation Agreement. It was inaugurated in 1987 under the name of Research & Development Center. The institute made big strides in the field of research and development, contributing to improvements in desalination technology, water treatment techniques, increasing efficiency in operations and maintenance and reducing production cost in the operating stations.

07



Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

“The Kingdom has invested a great deal to maintain its production levels in order to promote the stability of global energy markets, in turn promoting global economic growth and stability.”

Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques
King Salman bin Abdulaziz

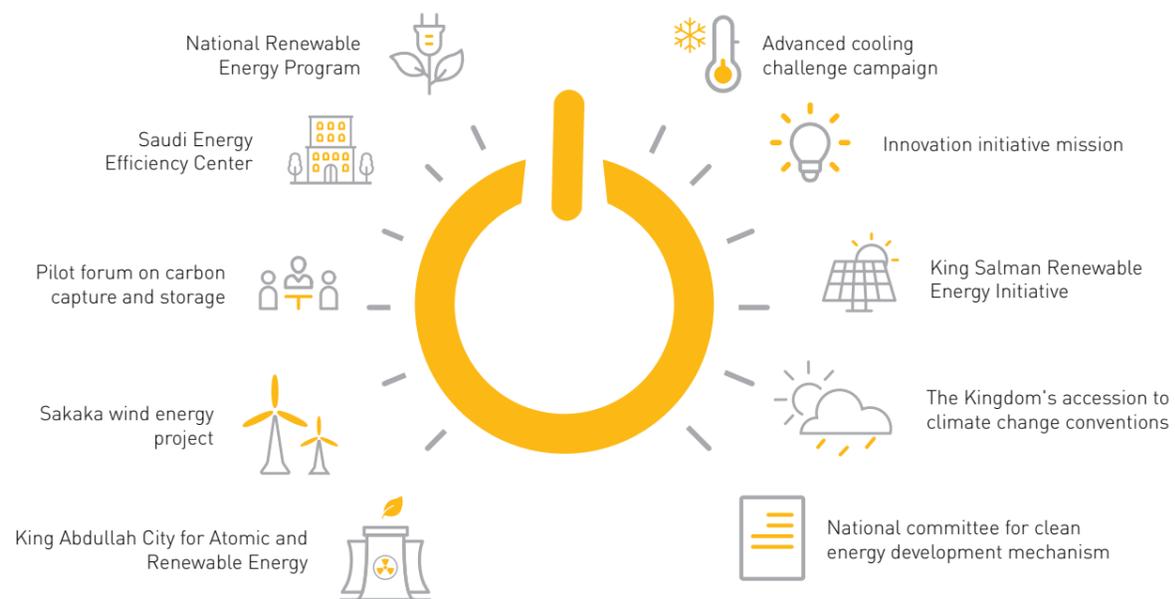
Saudi Arabia: From oil to renewable energy

Proportion of population with access to electricity services in different regions of the Kingdom is 99%

The energy sector has played a crucial role in achieving Saudi Arabia's SDGs and has contributed significantly to increasing GDP volume. For example, the oil sector posted a GDP share of 43% in 2017. Enormous investments in the development of infrastructure of the electricity sector, have contributed effectively to improvement of the standard of living and in the delivery of electricity to all regions of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, including villages and hamlets, with a 99% delivery rate to the residential sector. In a bid to ensure continued development of the energy sector, the Kingdom seeks to strengthen energy security through cooperation, studies, local and international partnerships, regional connectivity, along with capacity building, knowledge, development of national skills and promotion of innovation. Other essential factors to ensure continuity include a forward look for open, efficient, well-functioning, competitive and stable energy markets and to build an energy future characterized by moderate prices, reliability, sustainability and the use of all energy sources and technologies. It should be indicated that the Kingdom has recently launched several large-scale projects to develop an environmentally-friendly renewable energy sector, with an aim to exploit the Kingdom's competitive advantages, ensure energy security in the future and make energy available at affordable and adequate prices for producers and consumers alike.¹

Renewable energy and energy efficiency

The Kingdom has paid great attention to the development of renewable energy, particularly solar, wind and nuclear power. It has launched several programs, projects and initiatives in this regard, as follows:



¹Ministry of Energy, Industry and Mineral Resources

Programs, projects and initiatives are linked to Vision 2030, as follows:



Grow contribution of renewables to national energy mix

Under the National Transformation Program, the Kingdom has set a target to produce 3.45 GW of renewable energy by 2020, thus raising its share to 4% of total energy produced. In the same vein, Vision 2030 targets the production of 9.5 GW of renewable energy by 2030 equivalent to 10% of the total energy produced in the Kingdom.

Increasing the competitiveness of the energy sector

The National Renewable Energy Program was created to encourage local and international companies to take part in the Kingdom's renewable energy projects. All projects under the Program enjoy 100% financial autonomy. In addition, energy produced will be based on an "independent power producer" model and will be carried out under the framework of purchase agreements of 25 years for solar projects and 20 years for wind projects.

Figures & Statistics¹

● Wind power projects include:

Saudi Aramco's Turaif 2.7 MW project and Huraymla 2.7 MW wind power project

● Sakaka Project

Capacity: 300 MW
Will supply power to about 40,000 houses by 2019
Al-Midra Tower parking project in Dhahran generates up to 10.5 MW of power using solar energy.

● **Fuel use efficiency** at SEC Saudi Electricity Company and private sector power plants averaged 38.8% up to 2017. Work is underway to raise this level to over 40%.

● **Houses using solar power**
In 2017, 1.3% of total houses in the Kingdom used solar power. Hail province stood first with 2.84% of houses powered by solar energy.

● Currently, Saudi Arabia has the following solar power projects:

Concentrated solar power 1 MW project in Tabuk
Solar panels of 2 MW at King Abdullah University of Science & Technology (KAUST)
Solar panels of 5 MW at King Abdullah Petroleum Studies and Research Center (KAPSARC)

¹Ministry of Energy, Industry and Mineral Resources



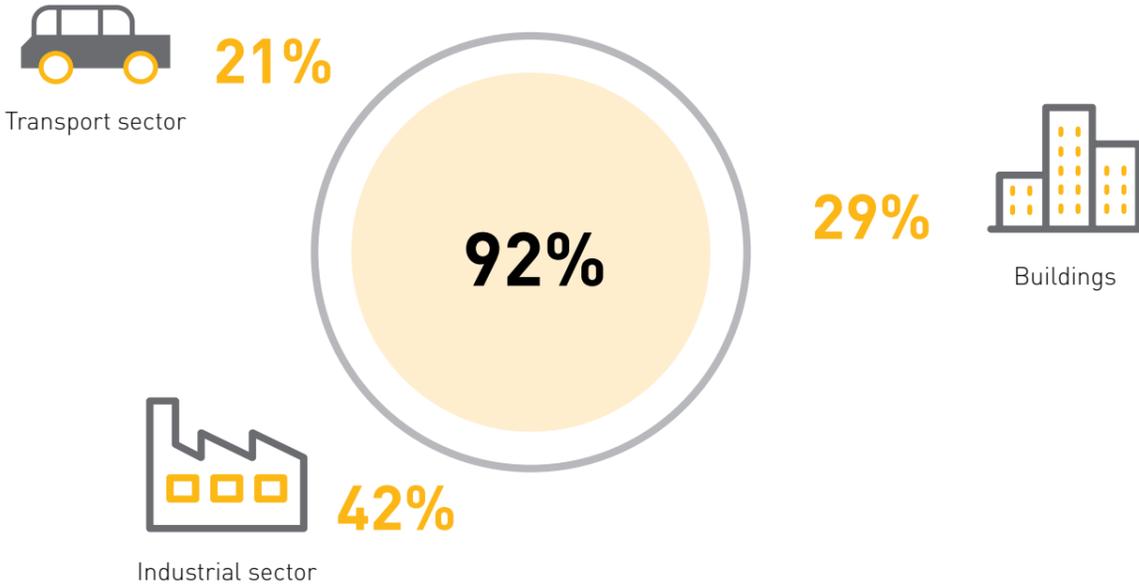
Saudi Energy Efficiency Center

Center's objective

As the agency entrusted with the task of conserving and raising energy efficiency in the Kingdom, the Saudi Energy Efficiency Center (SEEC) is responsible for coordinating the efforts of government and non-government agencies in this regard. Active for over six years now, SEEC has developed a national program to conserve and raise energy efficiency. The program, entitled the Saudi Energy Efficiency Program, is designed to increase efficiency in three main sectors that together account for over 90% of national energy consumption: buildings, industry and land transportation. The program is an integrated endeavor based on the consensus of all public and private stakeholders and pursues a mechanism of full cooperation and coordination among the agencies involved. It is principled on respect of jurisdiction of individual agencies and focused on addressing the challenges they face in accelerating the implementation of energy efficiency programs. SEEC pursues these objectives by providing enablers and raising the effectiveness of the operations of agencies, as well as by promoting international best practices.¹

Local energy consumption

Three main sectors that together account for over 90% of local energy consumption



Saudi Energy Efficiency Program is based on an integrated system of operation with three main pillars



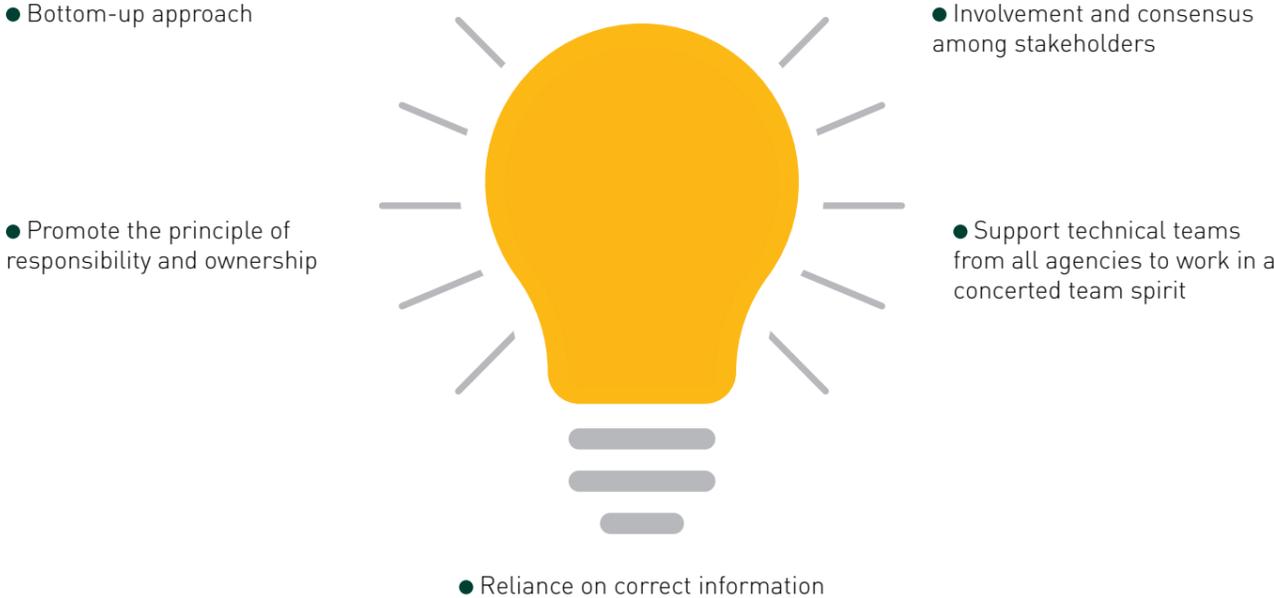
Saudi Energy Efficiency Center - Operation system

Principles: These include program management mechanism, work methodology pursued and how to involve all stakeholders in development and implementation of activities, along with governance of roles.

Development and implementation: This includes mechanisms for development of specifications, standards and enablers that are necessary to put into action the activities associated with different programs which are bound to contribute to strengthening of the energy market, through creation of investment opportunities that promote competition for quality.

Human development / capacity development: This includes awareness promotion for different program activities, along with qualification of human resources for the energy efficiency market.

SEEC Work methodology



Industrial sector



- Develop a rigorous mechanism for monitoring the implementation of specifications and standards of locally manufactured and imported equipment to ensure compliance with energy efficiency requirements
- An initiative to increase the efficiency of energy consumption in iron, cement and petrochemical industries, in both existing and new plants

Set target levels of energy efficiency for existing plants by 2019

Develop new Saudi energy efficiency standards

Encourage new plants to achieve energy efficiency based on international standards

80%
share of steel, cement and petrochemical industries in total energy consumption of the industrial sector

Land Transport sector

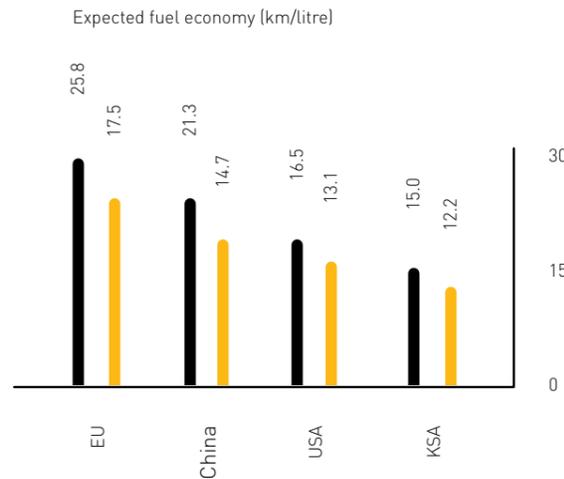
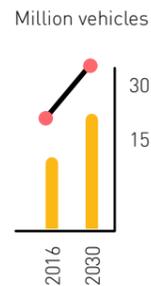


- Initiative on establishing requirements for selling new passenger cars in the local market

Transportation is the third largest energy consuming sector in the Kingdom, with 21% of total domestic consumption of primary energy. Land transportation accounts for about 90% of the sector's energy consumption.

- Initiative on establishing standard specifications for energy efficiency of tires
- Apply the energy economy card on light vehicles and approve the fuel economy standard for light vehicles

● 2012
● 2020



Buildings sector



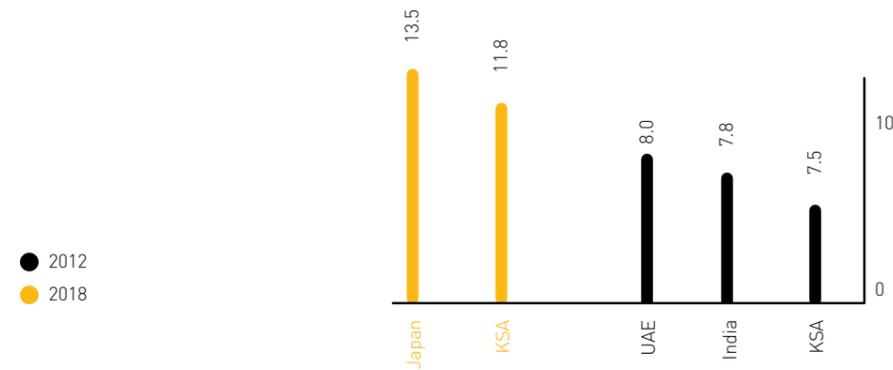
- Saudi building code (energy efficiency)
- Modern buildings

Buildings use 29% of total domestic consumption of primary energy and about 75% of total electricity produced. Air-conditioning units account for about 65% of this consumption. As thermal insulation can help reduce energy consumption of air-conditioning units by as much as 30%, a high priority has been given to improving the energy efficiency of air conditioners and enforcing thermal insulation of buildings.

- Proposed scheme for energy intensity certification of existing and new buildings
- Initiative for the renovation of government buildings and incentivizing the private sector to invest in energy efficiency
- Develop and update standard specifications for small and large capacity air conditioners
- Initiative for highly efficient air conditioners

Figures & statistics

Minimum energy efficiency ratio of low capacity air conditioners



Minimum energy efficiency ratio of small capacity air conditioners has been augmented to international specifications' level. As a result, a 37% saving was made in energy consumption of air conditioners covered, compared to the situation prior to updating of specifications in 2012.





08

Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all



“We can achieve our national Vision even if oil is lower than USD 30 a barrel.”

Crown Prince of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Mohammad bin Salman

Labor Market in Saudi Arabia

Demographic data indicate that the Kingdom had to meet labor market needs through recruitment of foreign labor in order to keep pace with economic growth. Between 1980-2017, the country's population saw a three-fold increase, to 32.6 million, with non-Saudi population making up the largest increase, having grown by eight-fold compared to a three-fold increase for Saudi population. The disparity in growth of total Saudi and non-Saudi population is in conformity with the variation of economic growth momentum. It should be noted that educational institutions require a longer time span for capacity building of national resources in order to contribute to advancement of the development process and to keep abreast with the accelerating pace of economic growth. However, **education output and labor force developments over the past few years point to a strong trend to bridge the gap and to make more reliance on Saudi manpower, particularly in the private sector.**

Theme 2 of Vision 2030 envisages a thriving economy, whereby strategic objectives and initiatives undertaken by government agencies will seek to achieve a thriving economy with rewarding opportunities, effective investment, along with attractive competitiveness and a well-exploited position.

Towards attainment of these objectives, a package of programs was developed to translate the Vision into action and to forge ahead with the realization of the objectives. Targets were also developed for individual programs. The targets involve several levels, including national macro economy, such as GDP, employment in the private sector, contribution to local content, balance of payments, government revenues and non-government investment.

Vision 2030 Targets

Reduce unemployment
from 11.6% to 7%

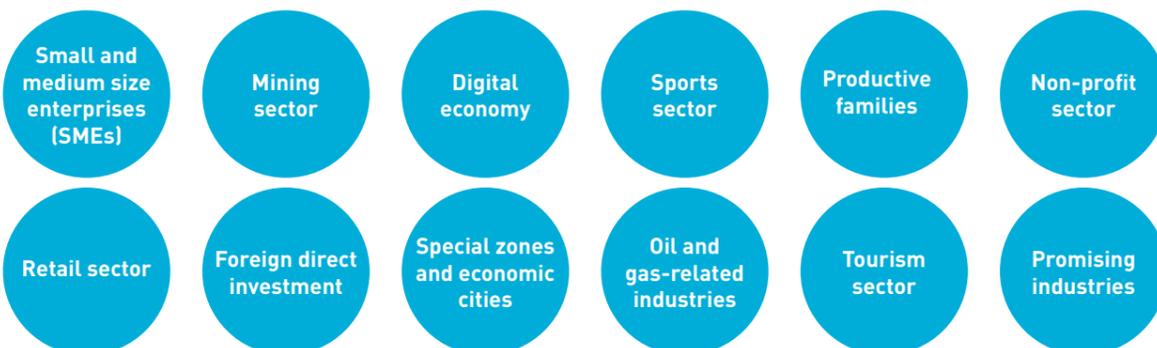
Raise proportion of non-oil exports to a minimum of 50% of non-oil GDP



Raise private sector
GDP share to 65%

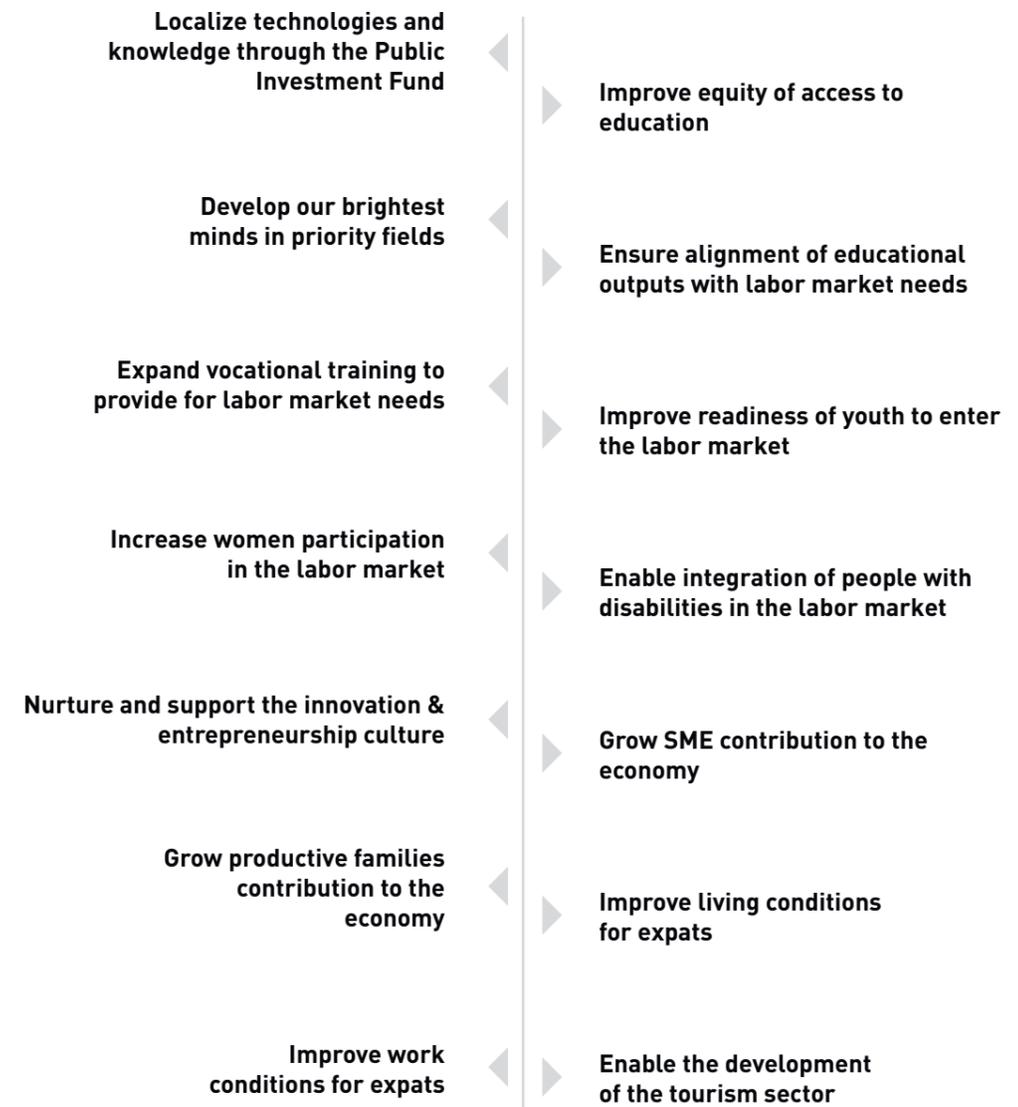
Increase value of Public Investment Fund assets to over USD 1.8 trillion (SAR 7 trillion)

Saudi Vision 2030 takes a central role in shifting gear of the oil-dependent Saudi economy, moving it into a diversified economy that is inclusive of all sectors. The Kingdom makes strenuous efforts to proceed with plans and strategies that will ensure increased employment, along with readiness of the labor force to enter the labor market with higher efficiency and better capabilities. In addition, the plans and programs are geared to raise GDP through focus on several sectors, including:



Relevant Vision 2030 Strategic Objectives

SDG 8 is in harmony with several Vision 2030 strategic objectives that have considerable impact on economic progress, GDP growth and generation of job opportunities.



Partnerships

In partnership with other sectors, government agencies have adopted a large number of initiatives that are bound to promote growth of the economy and production and generate job opportunities for various levels of capabilities and skills. Key among these agencies are:

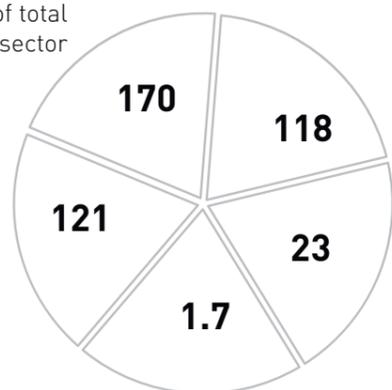


- Public Investment Fund (PIF)
- Ministry of Labor and Social Development (MLSD)
- Ministry of Commerce and Investment (MCI)
- Technical and Vocational Education and Training Corporation (TVTC)
- Saudi Commission for Tourism and National Heritage (SCTH)

Figures & Statistics

Saudi Commission for Tourism and National Heritage (SCTH)¹

SAR billion (USD 45.33 billion) of total investment in tourism sector



SAR billion (USD 31.47 billion) tourism sector contribution to GDP by 2020

Kingdom-wide initiatives to develop cities, pay due attention to heritage and support the financing of tourism

Million jobs in tourism sector by 2020

The Kingdom's tourism sector gives attention to stimulation of micro economic activities in the area of traditional crafts with an aim to promote economic dynamism. In this regard, SCTH launched the national program for development of handicrafts and manual trades (BARE). The program led to the following achievements:

3883

National registry of craftsmen

1007

Training of 1007 craftsmen and craftswomen

25

Participation in 25 local and international exhibitions

75

Production of 75 short documentaries on Saudi crafts, along with BARE contributions

42

Participation in providing finance to 42 craftsmen and craftswomen through program partners

820

Support participation of about 820 craftsmen and craftswomen in events conducted in provinces

7

Operation of creativity centers for crafts

51

Partnership with 51 malls as vending and marketing outlets

50

Approval of 50 models for presents of Saudi crafts

8647

Launch of over 8647 tweets and messages through social media

170

170 prize winners in crafts

12

Promotion workshops in provinces

147

Participation in 147 exhibitions for consumer products

¹ Saudi Commission for Tourism and National Heritage

Ministry of Commerce and Investment (MCI)¹

Seeking to facilitate and streamline the economic development process, MCI upgrades and develops its activities in order to provide its services in an electronic way, as this will save users' time and effort, leading to positive impacts on their economic activities and businesses. In this regard, MCI managed to reduce the time needed for issue of a new commercial registration to just 180 seconds. In the process of launching a new electronic service, MCI takes into account that the service should be flexible enough to make room for future upgrading once new requirements emerge in the future. The service should also be linkable to other government organizations to allow for integration in service provision. On the other hand, MCI carries out regular reviews of economic activity regulations and policies and seeks to develop these policies and regulations to bring them into conformity with Vision 2030 as well as sustainable development goals. MCI ultimate objective is to develop and increase private sector's GDP contribution through removal of obstacles of private sector's progress and advancement.

180
Seconds to issue a new commercial registration

Ministry of Labor and Social Development (MLSD)²

MLSD pursues four pillars to realize its strategic objectives:

- Attractive labor market
- A growing and influential non-profit sector
- Enabled and cohesive society
- Sustainable job opportunities

These pillars aim to realize and furnish adequate job opportunities for all, with no exceptions and to create a safe and attractive work environment. They also seek to improve work conditions for expatriate labor, attract world-class talents to work through services and social protection programs and to promote the role of non-profit organizations.

Key Targets 2020

National Transformation Program 2.0

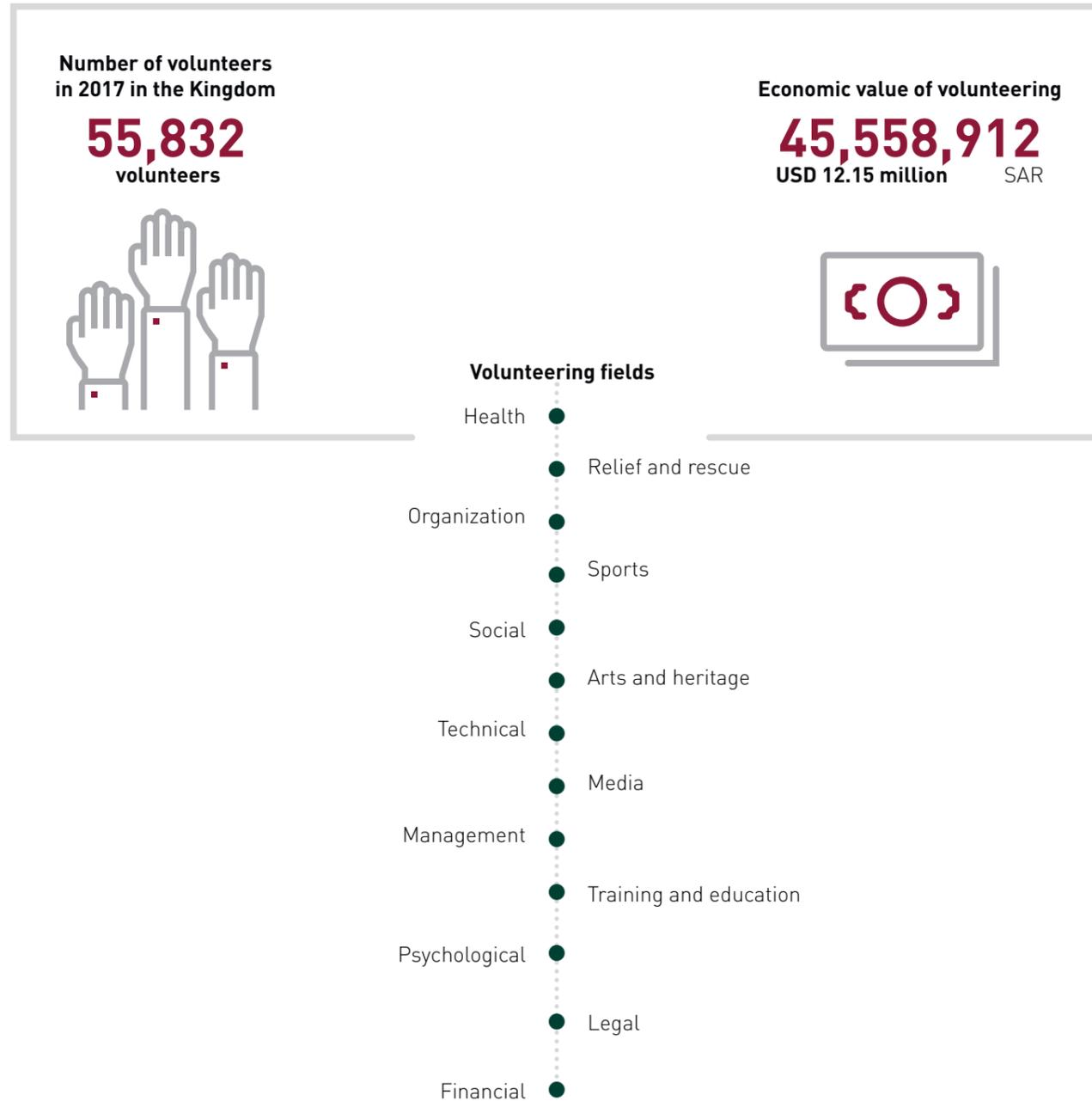
	Baseline	Target
01 Share of Saudi women in total manpower	17%	25%
02 Increase employment of disabled persons who are able to work	7.7%	15%
03 Increase compliance with wage protection system	50%	80%
04 Raise the Kingdom's ranking in the "Best Countries to Live in for Expats"	65	50
05 Raise the Kingdom's ranking in the Global Talent Competitiveness Index	39	37
06 Increase sale volume of productive families that receive support from the Social Development Bank	SAR 360 million	SAR 2.5 billion
07 GDP share of non-profit sector	0.2%	0.6%
08 Increase proportion of beneficiaries who opt out from financial support	1%	12%
09 Increase the number of volunteers	23,000	300,000
10 Per capita economic value of volunteering	0.6 SAR	15 SAR
	Baseline 2016	USD 96 million
		USD 666.67 million

¹ Ministry of Commerce and Investment

² Ministry of Labor and Social Development



In addition, MLSD launched a national volunteering portal to promote awareness of the importance of voluntary work. It is the objective of MLSD to increase the number of volunteers to 300,000 by 2020. The following graph shows the number of volunteers by field and economic value in 2017.



Promotion of Partnerships¹

In partnership with other sectors, government agencies have adopted a large number of initiatives that are designed to promote economic growth, boost production and generate job opportunities to people of various skill and capability levels. Key among these agencies are:

Public Investment Fund (PIF)

PIF is the government's investment arm. PIF looks forward to becoming the largest sovereign fund worldwide through building of diversified leading investment portfolios at local and international levels. The focus of PIF operations is on providing support to development endeavors and economic diversification, through effective local and international long-term investment, with an aim to maximize sustainable revenues.

PIF owns 6 investment portfolios:

- Investment portfolio in Saudi companies
- Investment portfolio targeted to growing and development of promising sectors
- Investment portfolio in Saudi real estate and infrastructure development projects
- Portfolio of large scale Saudi projects
- Portfolio of strategic international investments
- Portfolio of varied international investments

Through PIF, Saudi Arabia seeks to make a stable increase of GDP, diversify sources of income, preserve large Saudi companies, create new investment opportunities, scale up innovation and technology, create job opportunities for young men and women, raise productivity, enter into and develop large scale government projects, promote and grow tourism and support SMEs.

In addition, the Kingdom seeks to achieve the following objectives, through PIF:

Maximize the Public Investment Fund's assets

Launch new sectors

PIF program looks forward to launching and developing new sectors, through the incorporation of new companies and development of large scale projects, such as infrastructure and real estate development. The program seeks to raise PIF's share in these new sectors to 20% of total PIF assets and to increase the sectors' GDP share to USD 8 billion (SAR 30 billion) by 2020.

Build strategic economic partnerships

PIF Program aims to develop PIF's assets in international markets as well as grow its role both regionally and globally. Through the Program, PIF's international assets are expected to reach 25% of its assets under management by 2020. Moreover, the program is expected to contribute to attracting USD 5.33 billion (SAR 20 billion) in foreign direct investments, through partnerships.

Localize edge technology & knowledge

PIF program seeks to support the localization of technology and know-how through new sectors, as well as strategic partnerships. In addition, the program seeks to stimulate research and development efforts across national companies. In this context, the program aims to create 11,000 high- skilled jobs locally by 2020 and to invest USD 56 billion (SAR 210 billion).

PIF's assets have increased to USD 224 billion (SAR 840 billion) in the third quarter 2017, from USD 152 billion (SAR 570 billion) in 2015. The Program aims to increase PIF's assets to USD 400 billion (SAR 1.5 trillion) by 2020.

Chaired by His Royal Highness Prince Mohammad bin Salman bin Abdulaziz Al Saud, Crown Prince and Deputy Prime Minister, PIF Board of Directors dedicates its efforts and activities to promote PIF standing, as part of the broader effort to drive national economic transformation and achieve positive and sustainable change in Saudi Arabia. Specifically, PIF is actively contributing towards domestic economic development, while expanding its international assets by investing in global sectors and markets, establishing strategic partnerships and launching large-scale programs and initiatives. PIF will aim to maximize sustainable returns in line with the ambitious goals and objectives, so that PIF will grow into one of the largest and most impactful sovereign wealth funds in the world.

¹ The Public Investment Fund



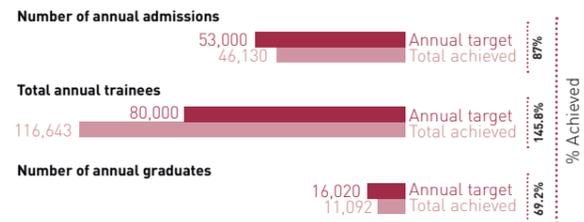
Performance indicators of PIF program

Performance Index	Target (2020)	Performance Index	Target (2020)
Contribution to gross domestic product (GDP) In real terms; direct contribution	SAR 170 billion USD 45.33 billion - Baseline of 2016 SAR 110 billion (USD 29.33 billion) 6.3% of total GDP - Baseline of 4.4% (2016)	Non-governmental investments Direct and indirect cumulative local investments through the PIF Program	SAR 630 billion - USD 168 billion
Jobs created	20,000 direct jobs 9,000 indirect jobs 256,000 construction jobs	Balance of payments Average over the period between 2018 and 2020	SAR 47 billion - USD 12.53 billion
Share of local content Direct contribution of assets and investments	SAR 50 billion USD 13.33 billion - Baseline of 2017 SAR 32 billion (USD 8.53 billion) 2.3% of total local content - Baseline of 1.7% (2017)	Impact of PIF investments on household consumption rate	+1.4 pp
		Impact of PIF investment on the inflation rate	+0.7 pp

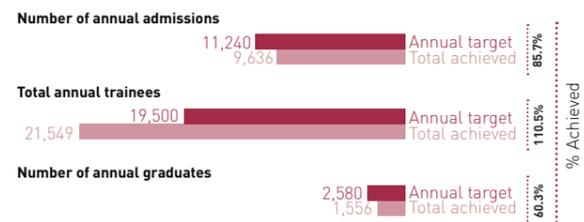
Technical and Vocational Education and Training Corporation

Technical and Vocational Education and Training Corporation (TVTC) qualifies young Saudi men and women for the labor market through its nation-wide colleges with an aim to provide training and qualification opportunities through diploma and college level programs in several technical fields. These include management, electronics, electrical, civil, architectural, computer and mechanical disciplines. The aim is to meet labor market needs and replacement of jobs currently occupied by expatriate workers. In addition, TVTC offers cooperative training programs to young male and female graduates following satisfaction of qualification requirements, through private sector partners. The following charts show TVTC targets and actual achievements for 2016, by sex and discipline.

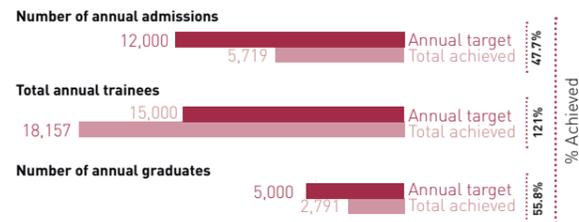
Technical Colleges, branches and International Technical Colleges (Male)



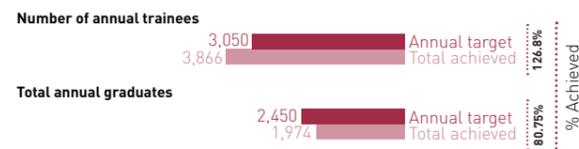
Technical Colleges and International Technical Colleges (Females)



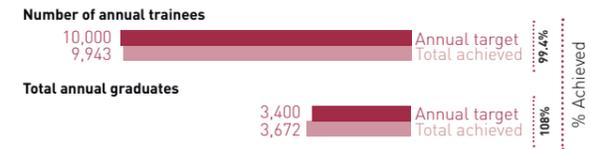
Secondary Technical Institutes



On-the-job training and the national system of joint training & vocational military training



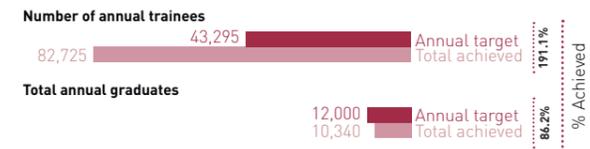
Higher technical institutes of strategic partnerships



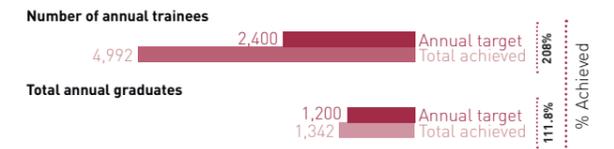
Girls' Welfare and Women Prisons



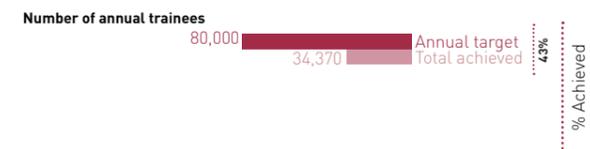
Training courses (Business center)



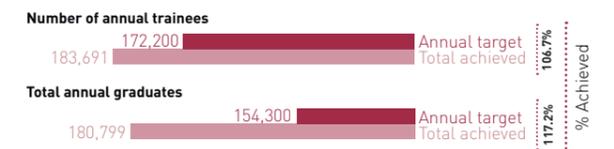
Industrial vocational training program in prisons



E-Training program



Private sector training program



Labor market and employment

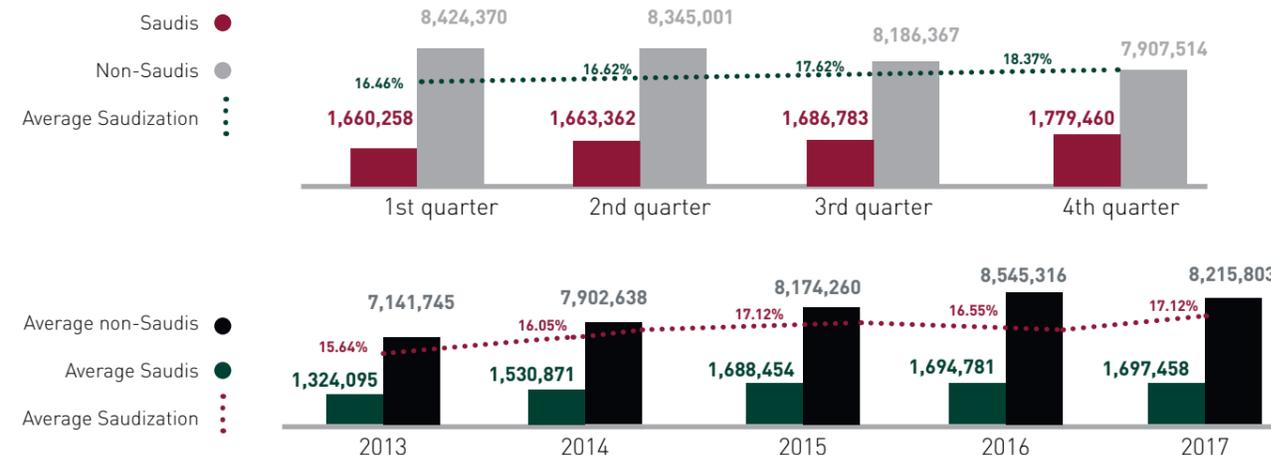
According to labor statistics, private sector manpower totaled 9,686,974 workers by the end of 2017. Non-Saudi workers accounted for 7,907,514 workers, or 81.63% of total manpower, including 97.42% male and 2.58% female workers. Saudi workforce totaled 1,779,460 workers, or 18.37% of total private sector manpower, including 68.26% male and 31.74% female workers.

Saudization rate went up by 1.29% in the fourth quarter 2017, with the number of Saudi workers growing up by 92,677 workers, compared to the third quarter of the same year

2017	Non-Saudi	Private sector workforce
	7,907,514	18.37%
2017	Saudi	Private sector workforce
	1,779,460	9,686,974



The following figures illustrate labor market changes in 2017 and Saudization rate over the past few years



Manpower developments and progress of women's participation in the private sector

Manpower distribution in the private sector, by main economic activity, sex and nationality, has undergone significant changes, in particular among Saudi nationals. Between 2005 and 2015, the total number of workers in the private sector increased by two folds, while the sector's total number of Saudi workers increased by about three folds. This means that Saudi manpower became more attractive during that period. Another noteworthy development is that the number of male workers in the private sector, including Saudi and non-Saudi manpower, saw a two-fold increase, while the female workforce in the sector increased 16 times, compared to a six-fold increase in the number of non-Saudi female workers. As such, Saudi women accounted for the largest share in the increase of Saudi manpower participation in the private sector.

Digital transformation and economic growth

Saudi Arabia has experienced a quantum leap in the digital transformation of government services, by facilitating access to services and raising GDP and employment over the long term. Government agencies are engaged in upgrading their services to keep pace with the national digital transformation under Vision 2030, which dedicates a strategic objective to the development of the digital economy. Forging partnerships with the private sector, government agencies are in the process of developing an advanced digital economy. This refers to an economy that mainly operates through digital technology, driven by innovations. The objective here covers aspects relevant to the development of digital technologies in the manufacturing and services sectors, along with the social impacts involved. The objective also focuses on digital technology innovations and contribution of the digital economy in GDP and employment.

Government agencies have developed a number of programs and initiatives that contribute to the development of digital content and the digital economy. A key player is the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (MCIT), with the following initiatives: Digital transformation unit: This program seeks to build a digital society, a digital economy and a digital nation, in such a way as to ensure transformation into a digital society that is based on launching digital portals to enrich interaction and effective involvement of society. This should ultimately contribute to improved experience by citizens, residents, tourists and investors. It will also lead to a digital economy and help upgrade industries, improve competitiveness and bring positive impacts on the economy through the generation of knowledge-based jobs, provision of better services to users and creating a digital nation that promotes creativity by attracting local and international investments and partnerships in all aspects of technology and innovation. Another MCIT initiative is the e-government program which seeks to raise public sector productivity and efficiency and enable better and streamlined services to individuals and businesses. The program will also help increase investment returns and provide information in an accurate and timely manner.



09



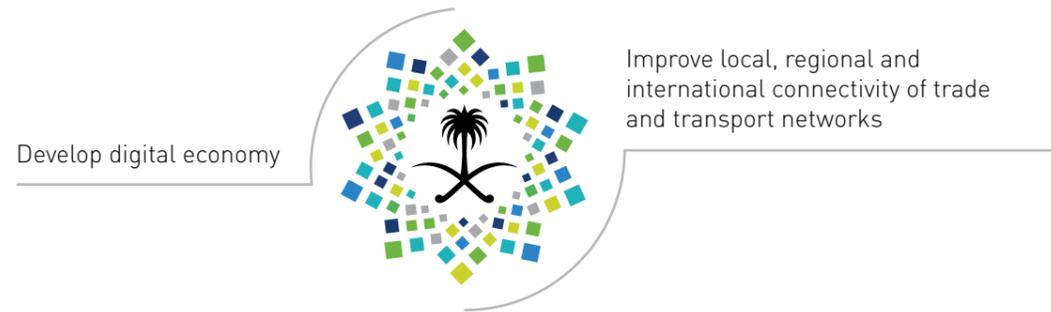
**Build resilient infrastructure,
promote inclusive and sustainable
industrialization and foster
innovation**



“Development is an innate characteristic of the Saudi state since the days of the late Founder (May Allah Bless His Soul). Modernization will continue to proceed, in line with progress of society and in conformity with our religious and social values, in such a way that will guarantee the rights of all groups of society.”

Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques
King Salman bin Abdulaziz

Saudi Arabia is keen on developing and upgrading its infrastructure and transportation system, with over USD 14.4 billion (SAR 54 billion) allocated for this purpose in the 2018 state budget. Significant attention is also given to physical and digital infrastructure, along with support for promising industries, regional and international connectivity and support of innovation, research and technology. Some strategic objectives of Vision 2030 are broadly consistent with SDG 9. Among these are:



Infrastructure

The National Transformation Program (NTP) includes several initiatives related to the operation and maintenance of infrastructure projects in partnership with the private sector. NTP initiatives also seek to strengthen the Kingdom's international connectivity and trade and industrial value chains by improving the performance of the logistical services sector, along with improved private sector competitiveness. Key among these initiatives are:

- Development of integrated transport sector strategy
- Regulatory reform of Saudi ports, Saudi Ports Authority and related institutions



- Development of airports to sustain economic growth
- Development of road networks

Work is underway for construction of expressways of over 14,000 km in length, at a total cost of about USD 12.27 billion (SAR 46 billion) (2017).

Existing road length (km) up to the end of fiscal year 2017, as per engineering classification¹

Type	length (km)
Single carriageway	49,713
Dual carriageway	13,155
Expressway	5,393
Aqabat roads	264
Total	68,525

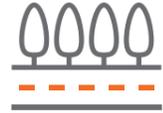
It should be noted that King Abdulaziz Project for Public Transport in Riyadh which is due to be completed by the end of 2018, is one of the largest infrastructure projects worldwide. Designed for a maximum capacity of 4.5 million passengers per day, the project includes a network of trains along six lines with a total length of 179 km, along with a bus network of 22 lines with a total length of 1,900 km. Further details on the project will be highlighted under SDG 11 "Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable".

Over the past decade, more than 106 billion USD (SAR 400 billion) have been spent on transport infrastructure, resulting in the construction of a robust transport network, covering all parts of the Kingdom

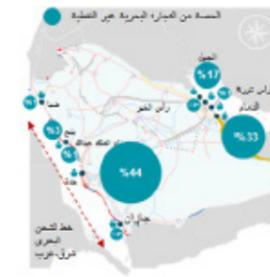


Roads

68,525 km of intercity roads, under MOT supervision. This includes: **5,257 km** of highways



144,000 km of inner-city asphalted roads, under MOMRA supervision



Ports

10 Commercial (non-oil) ports
7.8 TEU of treated storage units



USD 1.2 billion (SAR 4.5 billion) in port revenues



Railways

4,500 km in total length of rail tracks
1.2 million passengers (Riyadh-Dammam)



+600,000 TEU (Riyadh-Dammam)
+7 million metric tons of minerals



Airports

27 Airports
4 International airports
9 Regional airports
12 Domestic airports



86 million travellers
1 million tons of cargo



¹Ministry of Transport Yearbook, 1438/1439H

Digital transformation

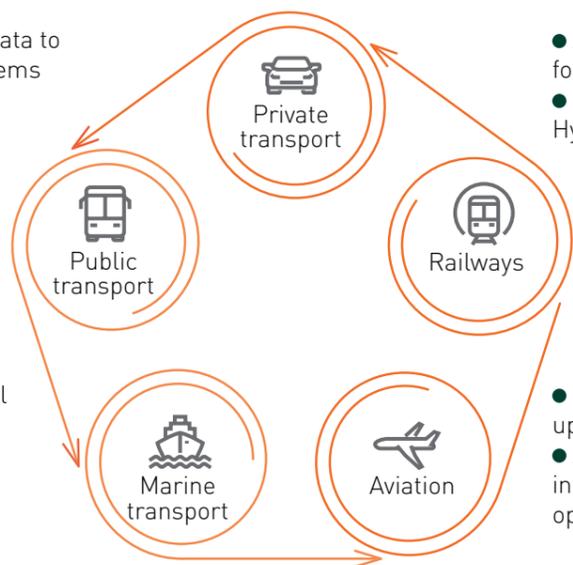


Digital transformation and the introduction of electronic portals for government agencies have been among the top priorities of Vision 2030. Towards this end, digital transformation unit has been set up to accelerate transition to the digital economy, with an aim to improve quality of services. The unit aims to achieve the Vision's target to position the Kingdom as a leading digital country with a diversified economy, through involvement with various government and private bodies. Cross-sector enabling policies will be pursued and portals and vital infrastructure will be set up for this purpose. It should be noted that penetration rate of advanced mobile telecommunication networks in populated areas remained unchanged at 99% during the past three years.

Programs for self-driving cars || Production of electric cars¹

- Maximize utilization of big data to improve public transport systems
- Provide digital customers' services

- Advanced big data analysis to forecast maintenance work required
- High speed railway transport (e.g. Hyperloop trains)



- Provide all services in digital and automatic control way

- Big data analysis to improve and upgrade customer experience
- Apply automation and artificial intelligence solutions in airport operations

Research and innovation

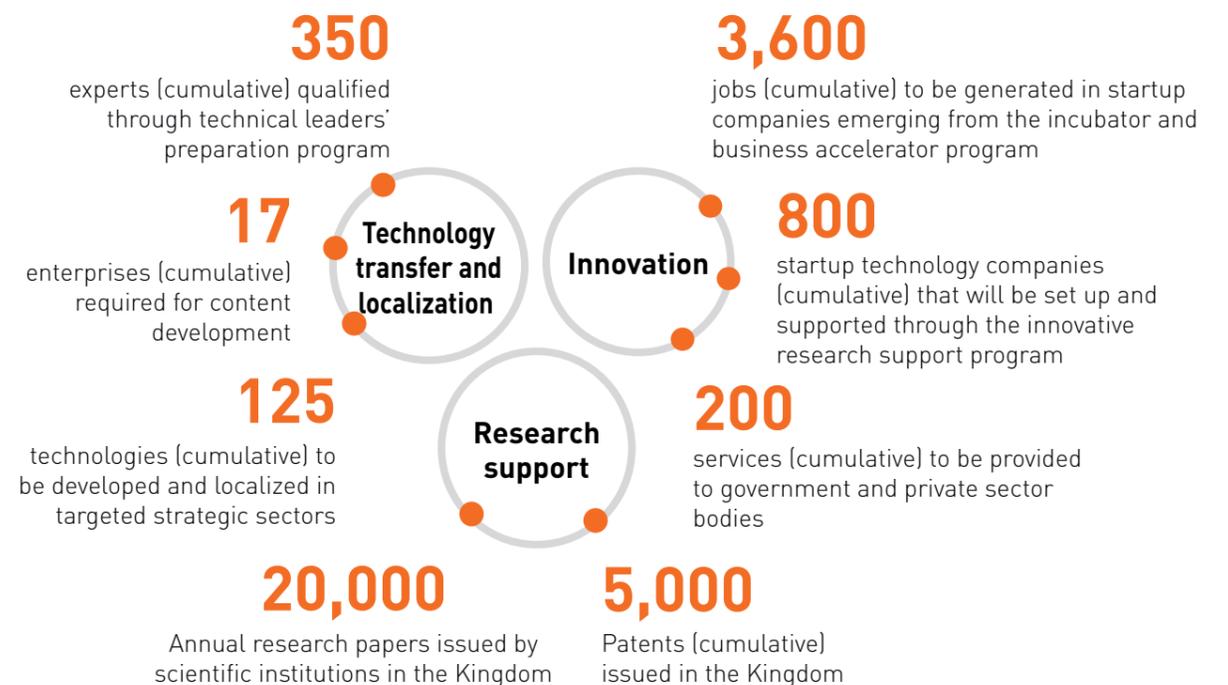
The Kingdom promotes research, technology and innovation, develops national plans and strategies to that end and creates related mechanisms to convert scientific research and technology into industrial products. Within this framework, several programs have been initiated for product development, industrial innovation and localization of technology. These programs involve research in several fields, such as energy, water, oil, gas, health, mining, information technology and communications and address challenges associated with the national innovation system and local content. Under the national transformation initiative "Support universities and research centers" several programs have been launched to boost this initiative.

¹ Ministry of Transport Yearbook, 1438/1439H

National Innovation Initiative

Under the Royal Order, no. 35239, dated 17-7-1439H (2018) approval was given to develop an integrated concept for the implementation of a national initiative to promote innovation. The Royal Order states that the initiative should have a wider scope inclusive of the entire innovation spectrum. It should also identify areas of national significance that shall be emphasized, along with specification of the lead agency of the initiative. The initiative shall also specify the roles and tasks of other agencies, along with the mechanisms of coordination among the agencies, besides an adequate governance system.¹

Targets of King Abdulaziz City for Science and Technology as support of research and localization of technology and innovation, up to 2020²



Research and Development²

The following chart shows expenditure on scientific research, innovation and technology, in Saudi Riyal, in 2016:²

Scientific research expenditure USD 45.71 million (SAR 171,428,559)	Institutional structures of science, technology and innovation USD 8.18 million (SAR 30,668,773)
Support of inventors USD 7.47 million (SAR 28,000,000)	Science and technology human resources USD 13.64 million (SAR 51,146,223)
Science, technology and community USD 13.27 million (SAR 49,777,600)	Advanced strategic technologies USD 31.79 million (SAR 119,201,715)
Science, technology and innovation systems USD 379.11 thousand (SAR 1,421,679)	Research and development capabilities USD 23.00 million (SAR 86,277,807)
Diversification, development and strengthening of support sources for activities USD 5.68 million (SAR 21,291,284)	Technology transfer and development USD 24.62 million (SAR 92,316,281)

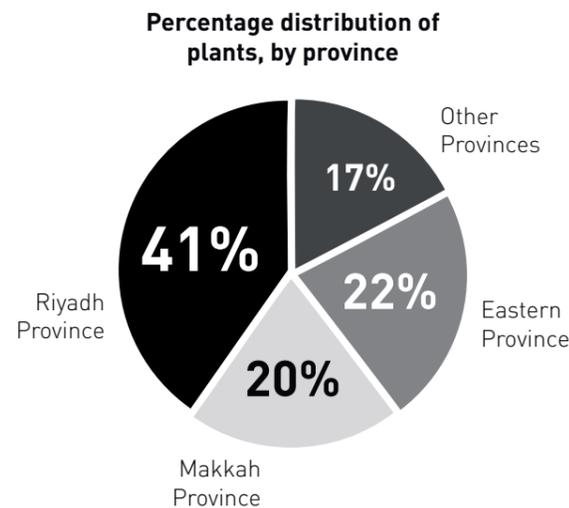
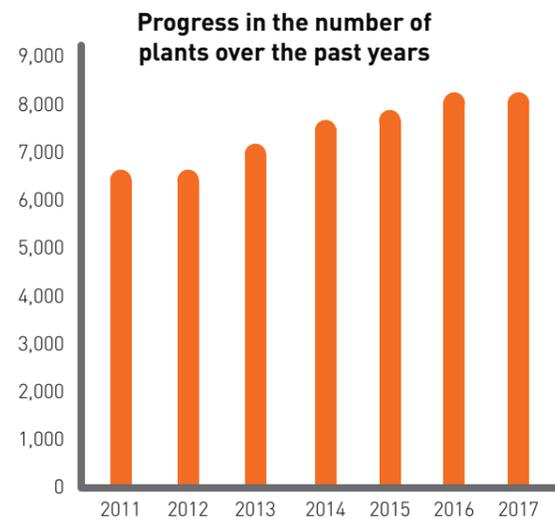
¹ Royal Order No. (35239) 17-7-1439 H

² Annual Report, King Abdulaziz City for Science and Technology - 2016

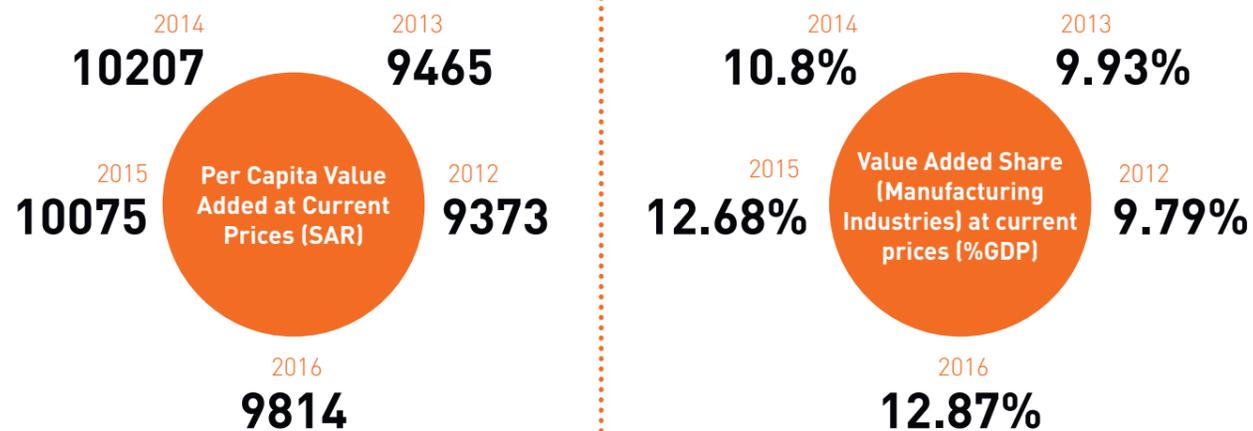


Industrial sector

In view of the industrial sector's role in the achievement of strategic and economic objectives, government efforts to support industrial development span several key themes, including provision of the necessary infrastructure, creation of the two industrial cities of Jubail and Yanbu and construction of industrial cities in various parts of the Kingdom. In the same vein, the government has launched the industrial clusters program, established the Saudi Industrial Development Fund (SIDF) and created a multitude of industrial incentives. 56 new plants were licensed in 2017, with a combined workforce of over 3,500 workers. This brings the number of licensed private sector plants to over 7,500, with a total workforce of over a million workers by the end of this year.¹



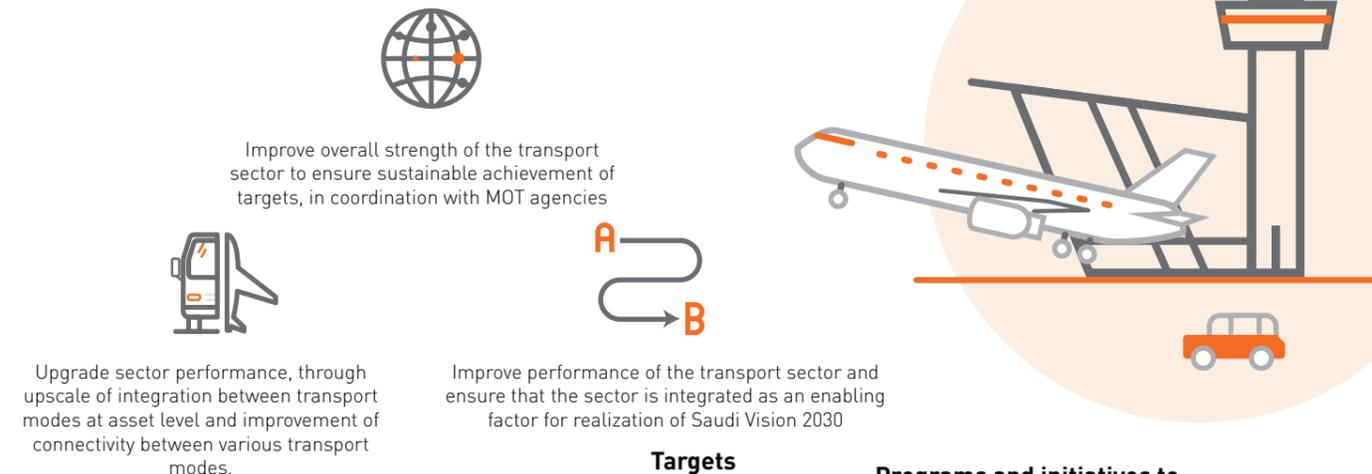
Saudi Arabia has made remarkable progress in manufacturing industries. The value added of manufacturing industries in current prices account for 12.91% of GDP, with a per capita share of USD 2,618 (SAR 9,820). The share of value added of small businesses and industries in total value added of the industry stood at 21.1% in 2016.²



¹ Ministry of Energy, Industry and Mineral Resources- Statistics, Q3, 2017

² General Authority for Statistics

Transport sector expectations as envisaged by the National Transport Strategy 2030



	Benchmark	Targets			Programs and initiatives to achieve target
		Baseline	2020	2030	
Turn Saudi Arabia into a logistics hub	Logistics Performance Index (LPI)	3.16	3.38	3.70	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infrastructure projects in individual transport sectors Improve service level Improve connectivity between transport modes
Upgrade quality of life in Saudi Arabia	Reduce mortality/injuries per 100,000 population	26	20	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Launch a safety program for each transport mode Create new public transport systems in various urban areas Increase absorptive capacity of public transport in existing urban areas Encourage use of public transport Develop and promote energy efficiency programs Establish infrastructure that support programs for increased energy efficiency in the transport sector
	Reduce urban congestion level (peak hours spent in congestion during the year in five major cities)	23.5	15	10	
	Reduce energy consumption in the transport sector – per capita tonne of oil equivalent (toe)	1.42	1.32	1.02	
Promote financial sustainability	Reduce proportion of projects with higher cost than planned	-	50%	20%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and apply strategies to improve asset lifecycle and contracting Develop and apply mechanisms for superVision of projects and contractors Develop a flexible national regulatory framework for public-private partnership designed to attract private sector investors and create a transparent business climate
	Reduce proportion of projects that are more than 20% behind completion schedule	60%	50%	20%	
	Share of private sector participation in development and operation processes	4%	10%	16%	

Ministry of Transport Yearbook, 1438/1439H

Saudi Basic Industries Corporation (SABIC)

Sabic is a leading global manufacturer of diversified chemical products. Based in Saudi Arabia's capital city of Riyadh, the company runs its manufacturing operations across the Americas, Europe, the Middle East and Asia Pacific. The company offers various products, including:



Petrochemicals

The Petrochemicals Business Unit is SABIC's largest operating unit that manufactures the essential building blocks for a wide range of advanced chemicals such as ethanol, oxygenates, aromatics, glycol ethylene and other products. In addition, the unit provides innovative solutions to meet global demand in a more efficient, economic and sustainable manner, for products that are used in a wide range of industries and key markets.



Agri-nutrients

SABIC plays a leading role in achieving global food security, as it is a significant player in the fertilizers industry. Through its Agri-nutrients business, SABIC provides a wide variety of nutrients-rich fertilizers, from general to highly specific fertilizers.



Specialized products

The Specialties business unit provides a wide range of functional technology products, from engineering thermoplastic resins and compounds to composites, functional surfaces substrates, ethylene oxide derivatives and additive manufacturing solutions.



Metals

SABIC is a leading steel manufacturer in the Gulf region. Saudi Iron & Steel Company (HADEED), a subsidiary of SABIC, is the world's largest steel production company, with the largest manufacturing complex in the Middle East. HADEED manufactures a wide range of high quality flat and long steel products.

SABIC makes determined efforts to make our modern world a better place to live in and has invested its expertise and capabilities in various industrial fields, including fuel efficient aircrafts and 3D printed cars. SABIC is moving forward to position itself as the world's leading company of choice in the petrochemical industry.

Saudi Vision 2030

With its full commitment to Vision 2030 and to the National Transformation Program, SABIC has taken up several responsibilities, key among which are:



Generate job opportunities



Promote local content and business development



Enrich manufacturing industries



Develop small and medium size enterprises (SMEs)

Local content unit

SABIC has created a local content unit, as part of its innovation and business development sector, to lead the company's role in Vision 2030 and the National Transformation Program. Based on the local content strategy, strenuous efforts are exerted in coordination with the Council of Economic and Development Affairs, with an aim to enhance local content and to develop business. The unit applies several key performance indicators for the main work units and other departments, such that will enable them to upgrade and expand existing programs. In addition, the unit develops new programs that are designed to contribute to the realization of Vision 2030.

SABIC's local content program is a key element to attract domestic investments in innovation, technology, manufacturing and procurement. It also generates thousands of national job opportunities in advanced and specialized fields, thus helping to promote an industry-friendly culture, strengthen the Kingdom leading stature and create a more vibrant business climate.

Based in Riyadh with business operations in more than 50 countries around the world, SABIC is a global leader in petrochemicals, with activities spanning many fields, including enablement of more fuel-efficient cars and aircrafts as well as techniques to help conserve water supplies worldwide, SABIC contributes to development of solutions for today's challenges in order to build a better tomorrow.

Riyadh

Headquarters and SABIC's research and innovation center

5

Central innovation hubs

5

Applications centers

21

Global sites for industries

4th Ranking

As the world's largest diversified petrochemical company

Main Markets

Transport

The transport sector has experienced significant development worldwide, particularly bus transport. Increasing efforts are made by regulatory authorities to reduce the negative environmental impacts of buses, especially in poor urban districts. Through its expertise and innovations, SABIC plays an effective role in this regard by developing stronger and lighter material in substitute for metals and glass.

Agri-nutrients

Many people around the world suffer from hunger and undernourishment. The problem gets even worse with the accelerating pace of population growth and receding of agricultural land as a result of urban sprawl. A feasible solution is to grow more crops on less farmland. SABIC contributes to provision of specialized and innovative agricultural nutrients. In 2015, for example, SABIC provided its Date Palm NPK product and has further consolidated this course by launching two new specialized compounds to meet the needs of farmers in the Kingdom and throughout the Middle East.

Construction

SABIC succeeded in developing pre-painted steel products for use as heat resistant ceilings. Integrated ceramic dyes absorb visible light energy, while infrared radiation reflects heat and reduces effective heat transfer through ceilings, with relative cool interiors. The end result is less energy, less pollution, lower costs and more comfort.

Medical devices

SABIC's innovative polymers play a key role in development of healthcare devices for millions of people, both in highly advanced hospitals and in small scale clinics that serve local communities in developing countries. This includes advanced medicine delivery systems, simple diagnostic devices used by patients, as well as reusable surgical instruments, patient stretcher trolleys, equipment structures, etc.

Packaging

SABIC works on developing new materials to meet market demand and to offer thin packaging products. In this regard, SABIC provides a wide range of high quality and environment-friendly recyclable products.

Clean energy

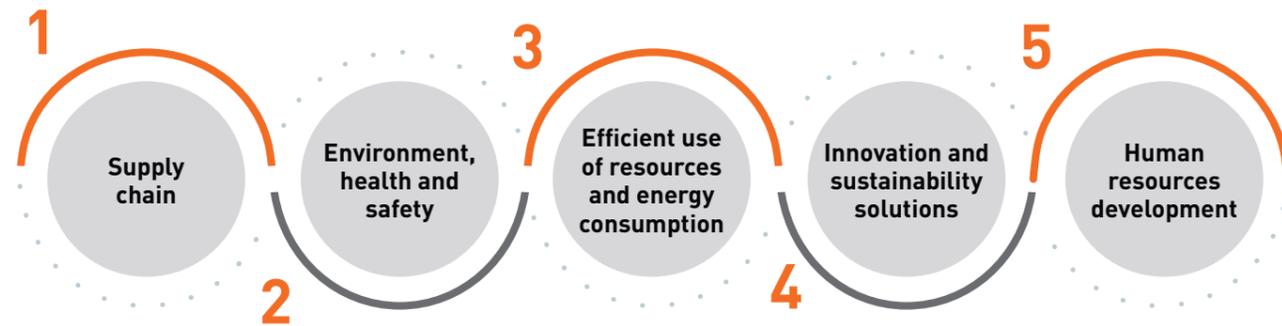
SABIC technical teams work closely with manufacturing companies to develop new materials that offer better choices, with modern technologies and little environmental impact. For example, SABIC manufactures innovative insulation slides, which can withstand higher temperatures compared to commonly used polypropylene slides. This makes it possible for manufacturers of transformers and reflectors to design parts that can stand operation in temperatures as high as 150 degrees Celsius. In addition, SABIC slides reduce the need for use of cooling systems, making it possible to use highly efficient semiconductors.

Electrical and electronics

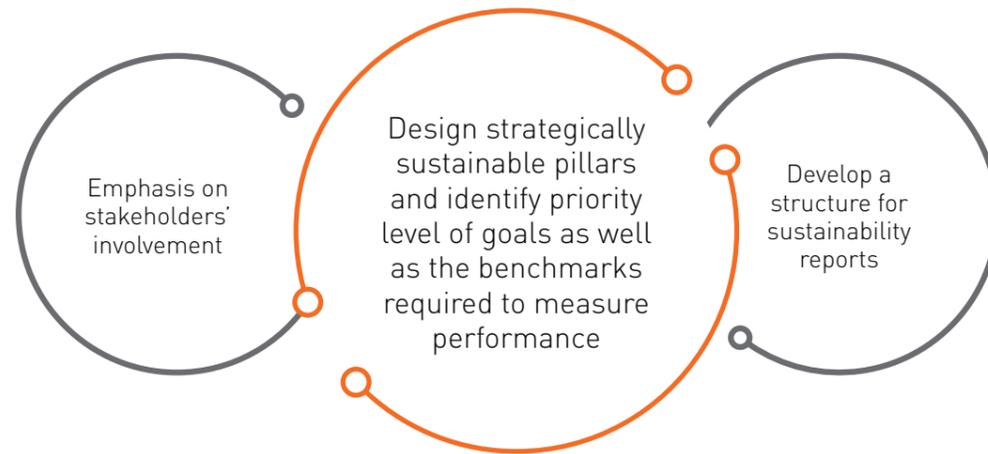
SABIC managed to manufacture LED based lighting systems to replace High-Intensity Discharge (HID) lamps. LED systems provide high technical characteristics and high adaptability to meet various needs of lighting systems in homes, businesses and vehicles.



Sabic's Most Material Sustainability Issues



These five issues of relative importance to sustainability are used through three main courses.



Sustainability is an essential pillar of SABIC's 2030 strategic Vision. It integrates the company's core values into the decision-making process through the provision of a scientific framework for improvement at all work courses, along with an unrelenting quest to achieve top performance in areas of innovation, health, safety and security, corporate social responsibility, human capital development and supply chain. It is through all this that SABIC can continue to be the world's leading company of choice in petrochemical industry.

Innovation and sustainability solutions

At SABIC, innovation and sustainability go hand in hand, with both driven by close cooperation and quick response to requirements. Innovation allows the company to provide solutions to major global challenges, seize on growth opportunities, strengthen current competitive advantage and lay the foundations for sustainable growth in this rapidly changing competitive market.

SABIC develops its innovation efforts through three main courses, namely development and offering of new process technologies, building strong relations of cooperation to achieve the volume required and to reach markets fast, and the development of product solutions that will satisfy renewed customer needs and generate renewed job opportunities.

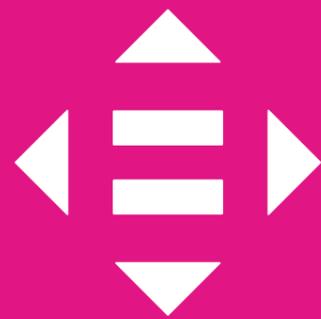
One key achievement of SABIC has been its cooperation with SAIC General Motors (SGM) of China, for the launch of the world's largest rear quarter window, molded from SABIC's LEXAN resin, for use in new luxury cars. The new quarter window is 40% lighter than similar glass windows, with lower greenhouse gas emissions. A further example is the program initiated by SABIC to recycle water containing high volumes of dissolved gases, such as ammonia, for use in cooling during steel production operations. The process allows a saving of about 100,000 m³ of water per year, reduces operating costs and lowers the water consumption intensity of the plant by about 2%.

Fuel efficiency

SABIC has set four goals for achievement by 2025. These are: to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, conservation of energy consumption, reduce intensity of water use by 25% and reduce wastage of material by 50% compared to 2010 levels. In this regard, SABIC recognizes that reducing consumption intensity not only serves to minimize impacts associated with a product's life cycle, but also helps improve production efficiency and reduces operating costs. SABIC made remarkable progress towards achievement of these goals, through operating concessions as well as new technologies and projects that are designed to strengthen efficiency. SABIC places all its facilities under close monitoring on an ongoing basis and assesses new sites for possible ways to reduce costs and increase profits through production of larger volumes with less input used. In the process of construction of new plants, SABIC is always keen to assess sustainability and fuel efficiency during the design process, making sure that they are the best in class.



10



**Reduce inequality within
and among countries**



“Every citizen in our country and every part of our dear land has all my attention and care. There is no difference between a citizen and another, nor is there a difference between a region and another and I look forward to the contributions of all to serving the homeland.”

Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques
King Salman bin Abdulaziz

Equality and Assurance of Justice

Since its foundation, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has upheld the principle of equality, justice and to prevent influence peddling. The Kingdom's basic Law of Governance, issued in 1991, provides for the promotion of national unity and prevention of all that leads to division, sedition, or discord. The Kingdom has adopted several initiatives and strategies in this regard. A strategy and preventive programs were developed to mitigate certain negative social phenomena or social situations. Among these is the Social Protection Strategy, which aims to develop a consistent and integrated social protection system and strengthen the targeting of eligible beneficiaries by preventing well-to-do people from receiving subsidies.

Relevance of SDG 10 to Vision 2030



- Enhance ease of doing business
- Improve living conditions of expatriates
- Improve work conditions of expatriates

Plan for development of the Social Protection Strategy

The plan for development of Social Protection Strategy aims to develop regulations and policies designed to help poor and vulnerable groups cope with crises and shocks, create job opportunities, investment in human capital and protection of elderly citizens.

Strategy objectives



Resilience through social insurance

This will be pursued through offering of programs that will help citizens respond to common risks, such as illness, ageing or unemployment. In this context, premiums are collected for eligibility to compensation at occurrence of threats.



Utilization of job opportunities in the labor market

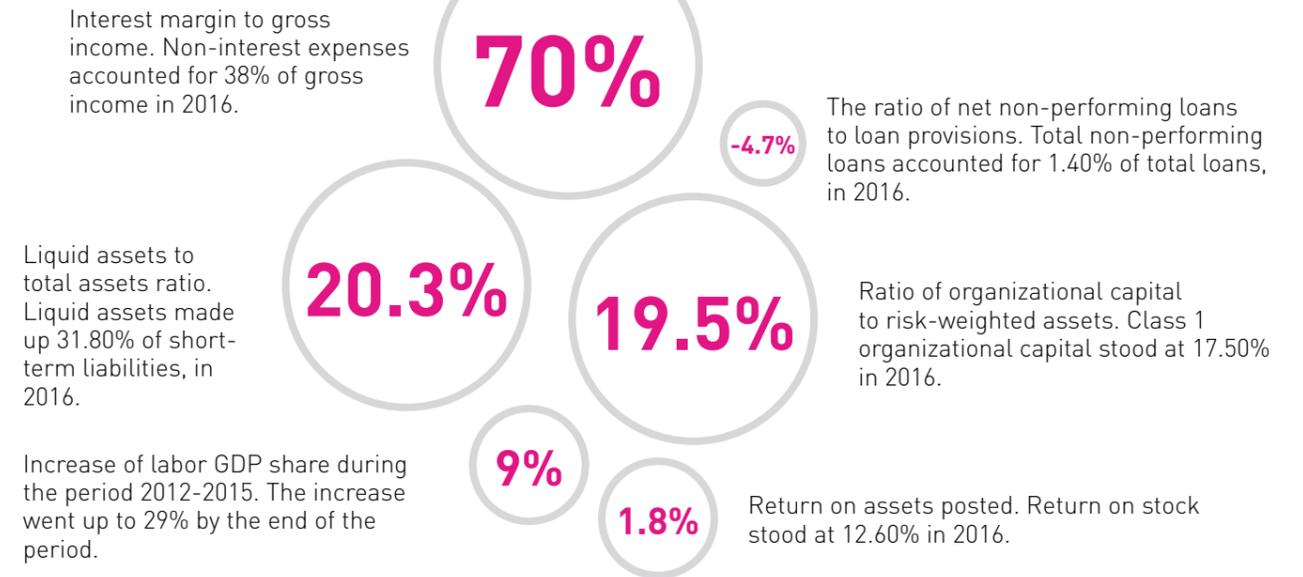
Under this objective, programs involving financial support are provided to job seekers through skill development programs. Support is offered either in cash or in kind.



Equality among citizens

This is pursued through social aid, in which regular non-premium based subsidies are disbursed. The subsidies are designed to enable targeted poor and vulnerable groups.

SDG indicators¹



Saudi Human Rights Commission (SHRC)

Saudi Human Rights Commission (SHRC) was established to protect and promote human rights in accordance with universal human rights standards in all areas and to promote awareness and contribute to enforcement of these rights. SHRC is the authority vested with the jurisdiction to express opinion and extend advice as regards human rights issues. Reporting directly to His Majesty the King, SHRC has a judicial personality and enjoys full autonomy in the exercise of its tasks set forth in the statute.

A key achievement in this regard has been the election of the Kingdom, for the fourth time, to the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) for a three-year term, 2017-2019, through a voting that took place in the UN General Assembly in New York. This election underscores the Kingdom's outstanding international status and further highlights the achievements made by the Kingdom both at home and at the international level, in consolidation of principles of justice, equality as well as human rights protection and promotion.

Saudi Human Rights Commission (SHRC) concluded several partnerships, including the memorandum of understanding with the General Authority for Statistics for cooperation with respect to statistics relevant to human rights. SHRC also signed a memorandum of cooperation with the Ministry of Labor and Social Development to promote partnership and direct follow-up of their mandated tasks and for cooperation in such areas as combat of human trafficking, rights of people with disabilities, family, children and women's rights, protection from abuse and the rights of elderly people. In addition, SHRC signed a memorandum of understanding for technical cooperation with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in areas related to combat and protection from human trafficking as well as furnishing of assistance, care and shelter to victims of human trafficking.²

National Society for Human Rights (NSHR)

NSHR is an independent non-government body with both financial and administrative autonomy. It aims to participate in building a society of equity, equality and rule of law, in line with the Islamic teachings that advocate tolerance and renouncement of violence and extremism. NSHR seeks to defend human rights in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and abroad, for citizens, expatriates or visitors. Towards these ends, NSHR cooperates with government and private organizations within and outside the Kingdom.

¹ Sustainable Development Goals indicators, GASTAT, 2017

² Human Rights Commission Annual Report 2016
World Bank Group



11



Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

“We are optimistic and we expect the situation to be more favorable to us than we earlier thought. There will be hundreds of thousands of free units within the housing programs. There will also be over a million units that will be affordable to Saudi citizens through credit.”

Crown Prince of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Mohammad bin Salman



Overview of sustainable cities in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Over the past few years, urbanization has been growing rapidly in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, particularly in major cities, as a result of the country's marked demographic, economic and social growth. With a total number of 285 cities in 2014, several modern urban challenges have emerged. Against this background, the government has issued a Royal Decree to the Ministry of Municipal & Rural Affairs (MOMRA) to cooperate with the UN Human Settlements Program (UN-Habitat) in implementing the "Future Saudi Cities Program". The program seeks to achieve sustainable urbanization in response to the urban challenges that have emerged due to rapid growth and to support the country's urban strategy aimed at attaining balanced development. In terms of objectives and results, the Future Saudi Cities Program is closely tied to Vision 2030 and MOMRA's municipal transformation program.

Future Saudi Cities Program¹

This is a technical cooperation program between the Ministry of Municipal & Rural Affairs and the UN Human Settlements Program. Its aim is to develop a new vision and a strategic planning framework for sustainable urban development in the Kingdom, in line with world-class standards and in conformity with MOMRA's new strategic transformation plan. The program's key objective is to develop cities that are prosperous, productive, fair, socially inclusive and environmentally sustainable, with sufficient and adequate infrastructure and a high-level quality of life. In addition, the program seeks to promote sustainable urbanization through the following actions:



The National Spatial Strategy (2030) has been updated in cooperation with the UNDP. The strategy will support the realization of Vision 2030 at the level of the Kingdom's provinces, cities and villages. Furthermore, the updated strategy integrates the SDGs as well as new urban agenda objectives into the strategy's policies for spatial development.

¹Ministry of Municipal & Rural Affairs

International Cooperation¹

In order to achieve sustainable development in Saudi cities in the future, in line with the recommendations of the World Urban Forum, organized in cooperation with UN-Habitat, a detailed comprehensive study needs to be conducted on how Saudi cities can be prepared to ensure equitable distribution of development gains. The study should also address the challenges faced by cities in the course of attaining a developed and mature economy, along with a green ecosystem. Towards these ends, the study should look into how far the National Spatial Strategy and the present conditions of development in Saudi cities are in line with the requirements of the six themes recommended by the World Urban Forum.

Theme 1

Study the capability of Saudi cities to provide rewarding job opportunities that can contribute to cities' prosperity and welfare.

Theme 2

Study strengths and weaknesses and develop initial projects through community involvement, in order to develop vibrant cities that are capable of providing a high quality of life.

Theme 3

Develop plans for institutional and legislative reforms for regulation of the urban planning and management process.

Theme 4

Study and propose policies and instruments related to redistribution of growth benefits and opportunities in cities. In addition, provide assistance to municipalities as regards effective mechanisms for optimal land use and related tax systems, in such a way that would achieve justice and equality in access to land, services and basic utilities.

Theme 5

Promote and underline urban identity of cities, through urban renewal of old districts, including preservation of traditional crafts and maintenance of ancient buildings of particular urban importance, such as palaces, places of worship, museums, cultural and entertainment centres, shops and restaurants.

Theme 6

Develop planning solutions and implementation guides to improve the public transport system within cities, such that they will contribute to smooth traffic, ensuring shorter travel times and allowing ease of access to all parts of the city, ultimately contributing to integration and inclusion of city districts. A public transport system can also contribute to energy saving as well as environmental protection against pollutants and gas emissions.

Lessons learned

Promote the role of global partnerships

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia seeks to raise the level of satisfaction with quality of service, boost competitiveness and urban sustainability of Saudi cities, improve the efficiency of city management and reduce negative environmental impacts. Saudi Arabia also seeks to attract domestic and foreign investments and generate job opportunities. This will be achieved through several initiatives and programs that will be implemented in cooperation with the UN Human Settlements Program (UN-Habitat).

Promote private sector's role

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is keen on improving public-private partnerships in the transfer and exchange of data, information, knowledge, successful experiences and lessons learned, as well as opportunities for the development of capacities and human resources, with an aim to ensure integration towards a sustainable environment and a green economy.

Importance of social responsibility

Saudi Arabia takes due care of the social responsibility concept. The Kingdom values the private sector's efforts in the pursuit of responsible and sustainable environmental, as well as social and economic development.

¹Ministry of Municipal & Rural Affairs



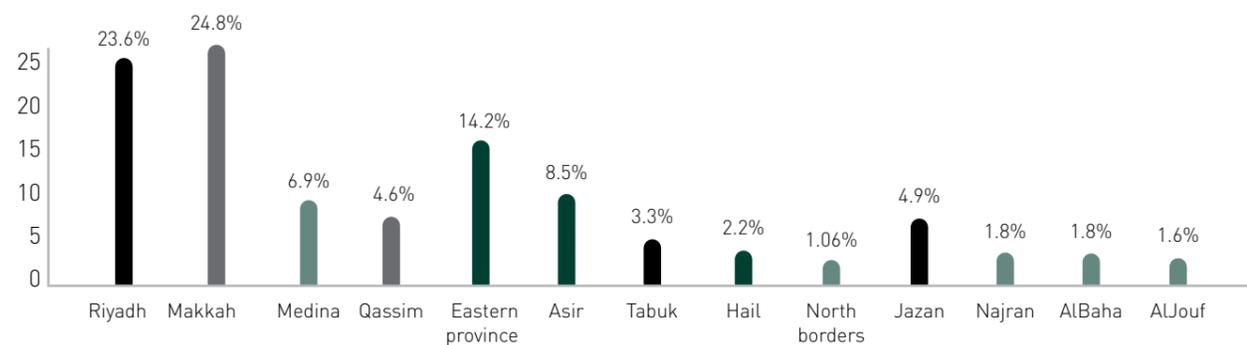
Figures and statistics

Population and Housing Survey 2017

Results of the Population and Housing Survey 2017 showed that the number of dwellings occupied with Saudi households totaled 3,504,690 units, compared to 3,417,788 units in 2016. The number of individuals who live in these units totaled 20,931,182 with an average Saudi household size of 5.97 individuals, compared to 6.24 individuals in 2016. Results also indicate that the share of Saudi household-occupied dwellings was the highest in Makkah province (24.8%), followed by Riyadh province (23.6%) and the Eastern province (14.2%).

Results also showed that 74.8% of Saudi household-occupied dwellings rely for water supply on public water system, while 99.8% of Saudi household-occupied dwellings rely on public electricity system as a main source of electricity supply.

Percentage distribution of the number of Saudi household-occupied dwellings, by administrative province



Definitions

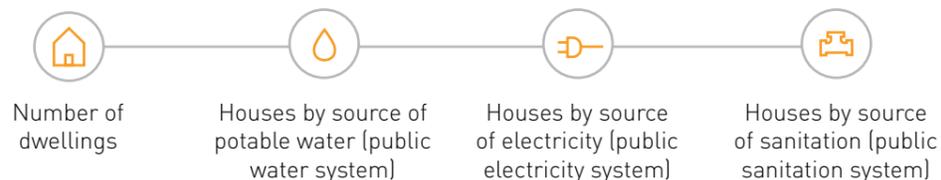
Dwelling: refers to a building, or part of a building, which is primarily prepared for one family and has one separate door or several independent doors, whether it is occupied or inhabited or vacant.

Houses by source of potable water: Refers to Saudi household-occupied dwellings that are served by the Public water system.

Houses by source of electricity: Refers to Saudi household-occupied dwellings that are served by the Public electricity system.

Houses by source of sanitation: Refers to Saudi household-occupied dwellings that are served by the Public sanitation system.

Number of dwellings: Refers to the number of Saudi household-occupied dwellings.



Future Saudi Cities Program

A Royal Decree was issued to the Ministry of Municipal & Rural Affairs (MOMRA) to cooperate with the UN Human Settlements Program (UN-Habitat) to implement the "Future Saudi Cities Program". The program seeks to promote sustainable urbanization in response to urban challenges that have emerged due to rapid growth and to support the country's urban strategy with the aim of attaining balanced development. In terms of objectives and output, Saudi Arabia's Future Cities Program is closely tied to Vision 2030 and to MOMRA's municipal transition program.

The program's key objective is to develop cities that are prosperous, productive, fair, socially inclusive and environmentally sustainable, with sufficient and adequate infrastructure and high-Level of life quality, through the following:

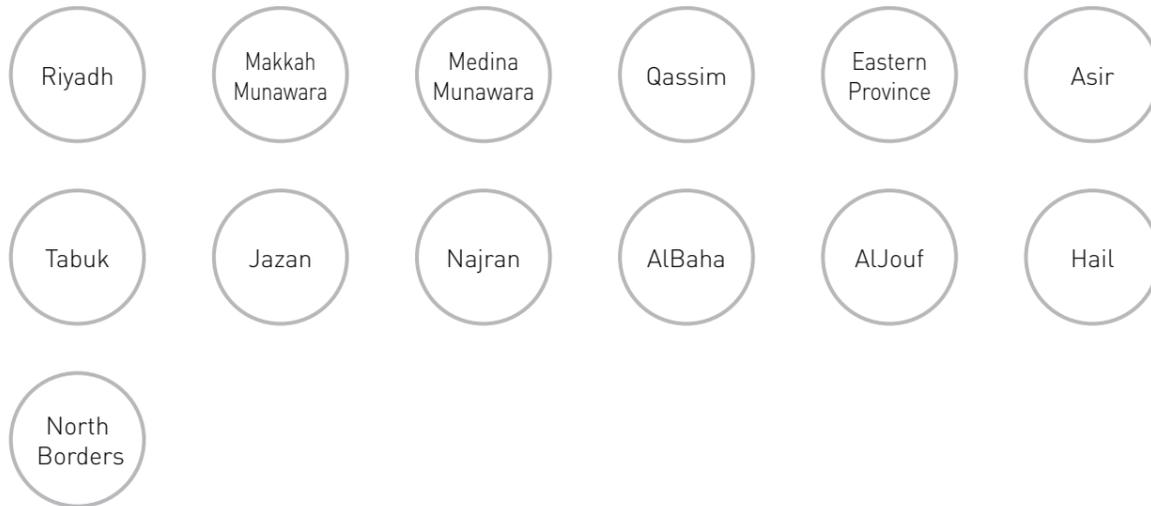


Relevance of Future Saudi Cities Program to Vision 2030

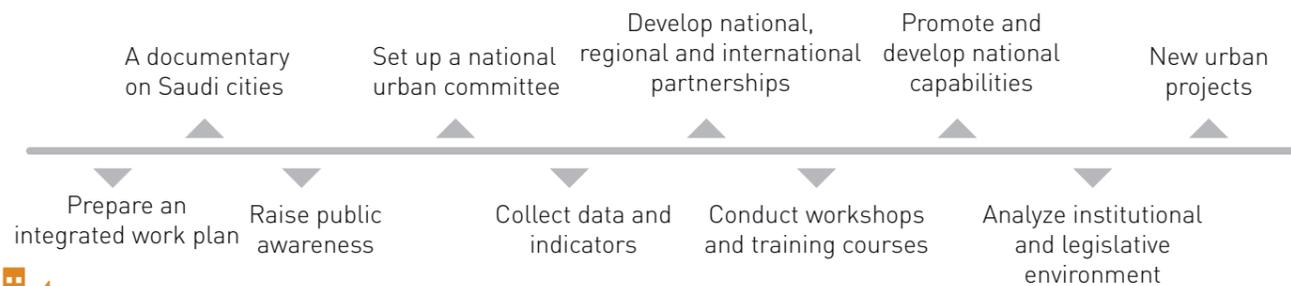


- Enable suitable home ownership among Saudi families
- Develop and diversify entertainment opportunities to meet the needs of the population
- Reduce all types of pollution
- Upscale quality of services provided in Saudi cities
- Improve the urban scene in Saudi cities

Program coverage



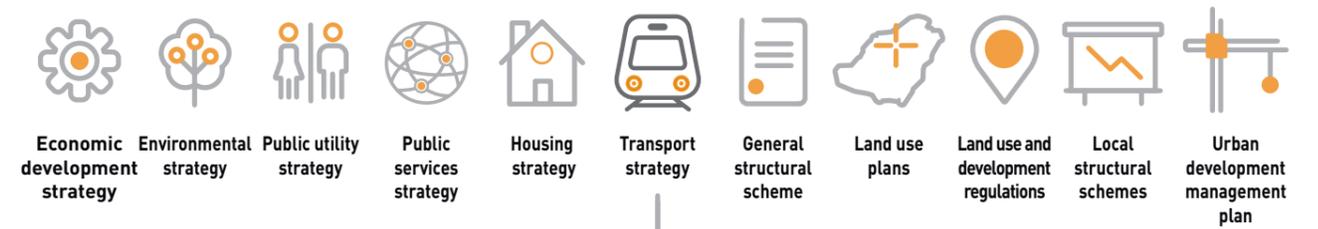
Program output



King Abdulaziz Project for Public Transport in Riyadh

The Metropolitan Development Strategy for Riyadh (MEDSTAR)

MEDSTAR is a strategic framework that regulates the future development of Riyadh city and governs all factors affecting the city's growth, through regulatory benchmarking, structural plans, urban policies and an urban management plan. Altogether, these aspects constitute a joint work program for all institutions operating in the city and serve as a strategic framework for the implementation of programs.



Provide means of safe and easy mobility through development of a sustainable transport system that meets existing and forecasted mobility demand in the city and which contributes to guiding of urban development



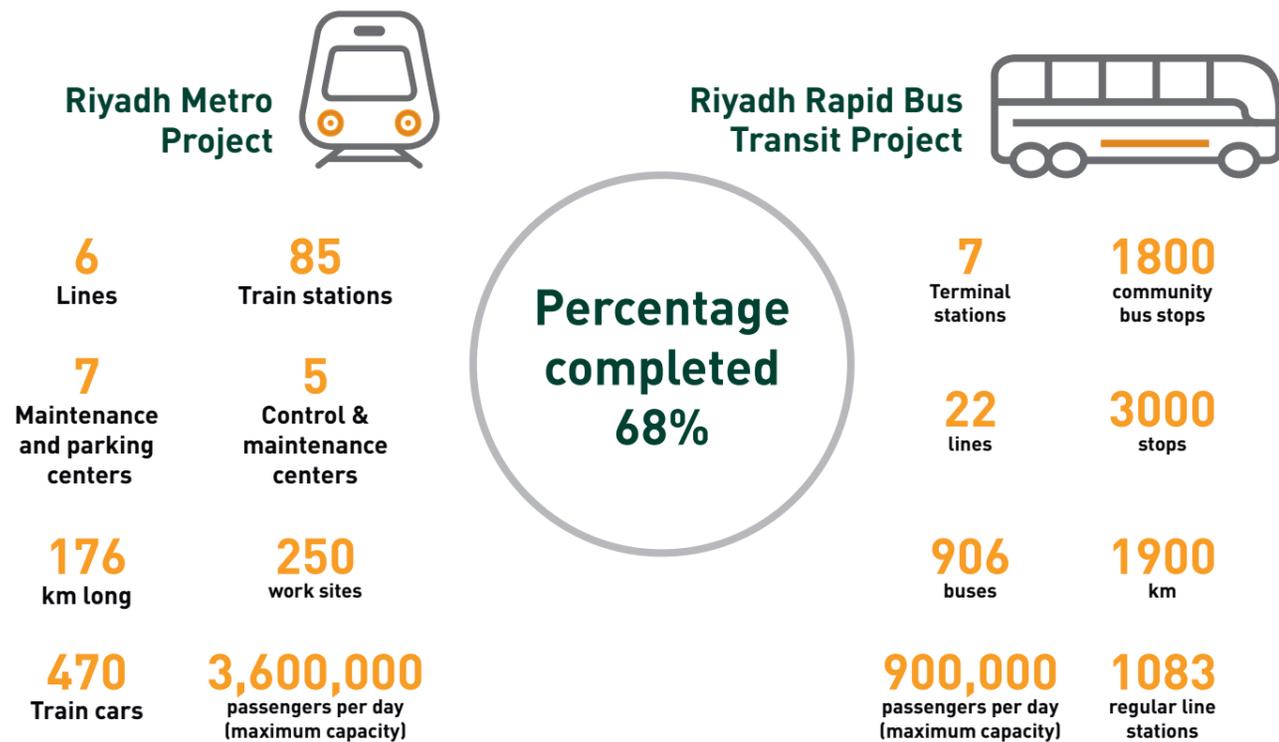
The project contributes to the realization of Vision 2030 objectives as regards maximization of benefits of infrastructure projects and services, along with improving the international ranking of Riyadh and achieving the Vision 2030 objective "To have three Saudi cities recognized in the top-ranked 100 cities in the world".

High density areas, both residential and employment-wise, have been identified across the main lines and streams of the city's six main activities.

Public transport gains importance as part of the city's transport system and as a cornerstone of its economy, as it contributes to increased competitiveness of the city in terms of attraction of investments and creation of job opportunities.

The project helps reduce traffic accidents and congestions on most main roads. It also cuts down on carbon emissions resulting from vehicle emissions and helps improve air and environmental quality in the city.

Figures



Wadi Hanifa

Wadi Hanifa is a key natural landmark in Riyadh, with a catchment basin of 4000 km². The valley runs for a length of 120 km and has always been a vital water resource. A string of towns and villages lie along the valley. Over the last three decades, excessive exploitation of the valley's natural resources to meet the needs of rapid growth in the city of Riyadh, led to the degradation of the valley's environment, along with emergence of many problems and negative aspects, such as the accumulation of waste and wetlands, the discharge of contaminated water into the valley and the destruction of historical and heritage sites. In 2003, Wadi Hanifah Comprehensive Development Plan has been approved to deliver the following objectives:

- Rehabilitation and conservation of the valley's natural environment
- Preparation of the valley as a natural drainage course for Riyadh.
- Preservation of historical and heritage sites
- Utilization of running water
- Establishment of a balance between the environment and city needs and use the valley as a recreational area in the city

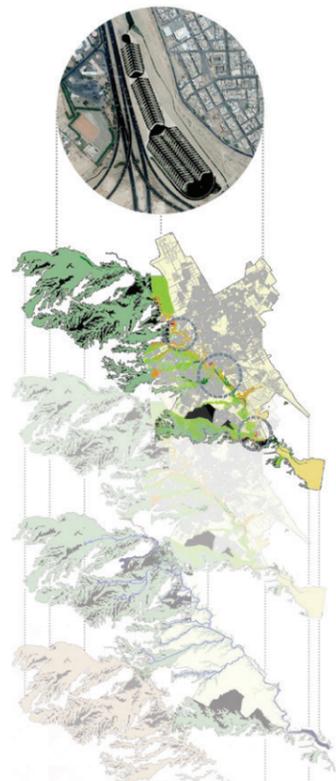
Wadi Hanifa Comprehensive Development Plan consists of a plan for the management of current and future water resources as well as an environmental classification plan. The latter includes sustainable uses and administrative strategies to protect the valley's ecosystems. It also includes a land use plan designed to achieve a balance between environmental conservation and the city's needs. Wadi Hanifa Comprehensive Development Plan has been awarded the Washington Water Award, in recognition of the fact that the project adopts international sustainable development standards. Direct and indirect outcomes of Wadi Hanifah Environmental Rehabilitation Plan project include the following:



Environmental rehabilitation addresses all components of the main valley. Parts so far implemented of the project constitute the cornerstone of the valley's development program. This will be followed by rehabilitation of Al-Haier lakes, Wadi Namar Dam, Wadi Laban region, tributaries and natural reserves, along with a plan for water recycling and reuse. Rehabilitation projects in Wadi Hanifa and its tributaries are of great importance and strategic value for the valley. In fact, these projects had a major contribution towards restoration of the strategic natural role of the valley and its tributaries as a natural drainage course for rainwater and floods, and have helped keep the valley free of pollution. Other contributions of the projects implemented include development of a new strategic source of treated water for agricultural and industrial uses, transformation of the valley and its tributaries into the largest natural park that surrounds most of Riyadh's districts and suburbs, and into a promising and attractive area for investment opportunities in agriculture, tourism and entertainment sectors.



Wadi Hanifa



Riyadh Urban Observatory (RUO)

Riyadh Urban Observatory monitors and assesses development trends and the impact of rapid growth of Riyadh city. RUO seeks to develop sustainable urban monitoring systems, which will be used to support planning, link indicator results to policy and to promote and facilitate partnerships among sectors.

Organizational structure

The organizational structure sets RUO's identity, mechanisms and jurisdiction. Key components of the structure and the relationships among individual components have been defined on the basis of Arriyadh Development Authority (ADA) in its capacity as the joint planning authority of Riyadh city and the urban information systems which regulate RUO's organizational and technical relations with local and international observatory networks.

General framework of urban indicators and alignment with SDGs 2030

The general framework of urban indicators has been developed based on the local vision, of the Metropolitan Development Strategy for Riyadh (MEDSTAR); objectives of the National Transformation Program 2020 and 2025 and the global vision, as seen through the resource guide of the Global Urban Observatory, including the SDGs adopted by the United Nations Summit, 2015.

International cooperation

- Cooperation agreement signed with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- UN Human Settlements Program (UN-Habitat)
- International Organization for Standardization (ISO)
- World Council of Cities Data (WCCD)
- Global City Indicators Facility (GCIF)
- Riyadh has been nominated as a local world cities' data center for SDGs 2030

Figures & Indicators



Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

This is relevant to the following MOMRA strategic objective "Achieve sustainable and balanced urbanization and improve quality of life in the Kingdom's cities and provinces".

Proportion of achievement of transport strategy and means of transport in urban planning

Start 2015	Achieved so far 2017	Scheduled 2020
0%	17.20%	100%

Per capita share of road length

Start 2015	Achieved so far 2017	Scheduled 2020
3.35 Linear meter/person	4.27 Linear meter/person	4.04 Linear meter/person

Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 population, direct disaster economic loss in relation to global GDP, including disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services.

This is relevant to the following MOMRA strategic objective "Continued improvement through coverage of cities with highly efficient and high quality utilities and infrastructure and humanization of cities".

Proportion of the population served by rainwater disposal projects

Start 2015	Achieved so far 2017	Scheduled 2020
25%	N/A	100%



Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate

This is relevant to the following MOMRA strategic objective "Achieve sustainable and balanced urbanization and improve quality of life in the Kingdom's cities and provinces".

Percentage of work completed towards completion of phases for update of urban strategy

Start 2015	Achieved so far 2017	Scheduled 2020
0%	15%	100%

Percentage of work carried out towards completion of regional plans of targeted provinces

Start 2015	Achieved so far 2017	Scheduled 2020
0%	20%	100%

Proportion of inhabited land for which cadastral maps have been surveyed and updated in the two cities of Makkah and Medina

Start 2015	Achieved so far 2017	Scheduled 2020
25%	35%	100%

Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge, out of total urban solid waste generated, by city.

This is relevant to MOMRA strategic objective: "Provide a local urban environment with a healthy living"

Proportion of waste processed

Start 2015	Achieved so far 2017	Scheduled 2020
0%	* Initiative not started as yet	40%

Develop municipal waste management systems. Develop municipal control and monitoring mechanisms and procedures.



Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically

This is relevant to MOMRA strategic objectives "Provide fast and high quality services" and "Provide a local urban environment with a healthy living"

Indicator of user individuals and businessmen's satisfaction with municipal services provided

Start 2015	Achieved so far 2017	Scheduled 2020
N/A	61.85%	75%

Population satisfaction with food safety in restaurants and public food services' centers

Start 2015	Achieved so far 2017	Scheduled 2020
30%	59%	70%

Population satisfaction with cleanliness of cities

Start 2015	Achieved so far 2017	Scheduled 2020
40%	64%	70%

Population satisfaction as to infestation-free public health

Start 2015	Achieved so far 2017	Scheduled 2020
40%	59%	90%

Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities.

This is relevant to MOMRA strategic objective: "Continued improvement through coverage of cities with highly efficient and high quality utilities and infrastructure and humanization of cities".

Per capita share of open space for public use

Start 2015	Achieved so far 2017	Scheduled 2020
3.48 m ² /person	4.14 m ² /person	4.44 m ² /person

12



**Ensure sustainable consumption
and production patterns**



“Our course is steady and consistent, namely to pursue comprehensive, integrated and balanced development in all provinces of the Kingdom and to offer the opportunity to all to achieve their legitimate aspirations and expectations, within the framework of state regulations and procedures.”

Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques
King Salman bin Abdulaziz

In recent decades, Saudi Arabia has experienced a boom in the industrial and agricultural sectors, coupled with rapid population increase and urban growth. Such pace of growth in population and number of urban centers poses serious challenges at many levels, particularly with regard to waste management.

The process of waste management, recycling, re-use, energy recovery and circular economy are important elements of the Kingdom's approach to conservation of natural resources, creation of job opportunities, reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from landfills and conversion of waste to energy.

The Saudi Vision 2030 lists 4 strategic objectives that support and are in alignment with, SDG 12. These are:



- Reduce all types of pollution (e.g. air, sound, water, soil)
- Safeguard the environment from natural threats (e.g. desertification)
- Improve the urban scene in Saudi cities
- Protect and rehabilitate natural landscapes (e.g. beaches, Islands, natural reserves)

Initiatives and projects

Several projects and initiatives have been launched by the Saudi government to boost waste disposal and to improve issues related to recycling, re-use, energy recovery and promotion of the circular economy concept.



Initiative to set up a Saudi recycling company



Upgrading of municipal waste management systems



Initiative for waste management in Jubail city



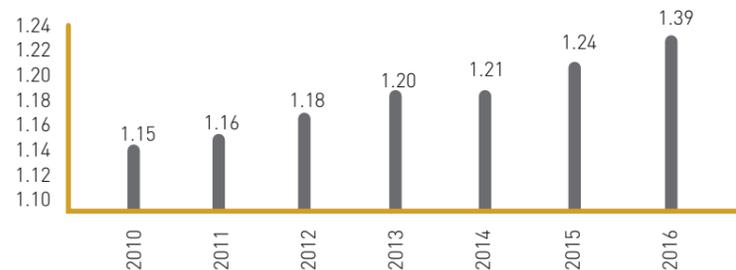
Integrated strategy for waste disposal in Riyadh city



Initiative to recycle food waste

Figures

Domestic waste generation amounted to 1.39 kg per person per day in 2016¹



Statistics by GaStat for the period 2010-2016 indicate that solid waste generation in Saudi Arabia averaged about 1.15 kg per person per day in 2010, with the average rising to 1.39 kg in 2016. The rise is mainly due to the population increase in the Kingdom.

¹ General Authority for Statistics

Integrated Strategy for Waste Management in Riyadh City

Management and safe disposal of healthcare waste through sustainably environmental techniques, in order to protect public health in Riyadh.

Medical waste management

Control of waste in public places

Curtail the dropping of waste in public gardens, parks, streets and open spaces and raise public awareness to safeguard city environment.

Apply integrated strategic measures to improve management of waste of all types in the city, so as to realize environmental standards and protect the environment and public health from adverse impacts.

Integrated waste management

Asbestos management

Handling of asbestos material through safe and healthy ways in order to avoid cancer and other negative health impacts.

Management and safe disposal of industrial waste through environmentally sustainable methods in order to safeguard public health in Riyadh.

Management of hazardous industrial waste

Sludge treatment and disposal

Safe disposal and possibly reuse of sludge resulting from wastewater treatment.

Management of buildings, demolition and excavation debris by means of environmentally sustainable ways, through reuse and reduce illegitimate disposal of debris.

Management of buildings, demolition and excavation debris

Municipal solid waste management

Increase public awareness to reduce waste generated and promote waste separation at source to minimize dumping in landfills. Increase opportunities for recycling and reuse as a new resource for economic utilization.

Initiative to recycle food waste¹

In cooperation with the food donation society and a specialized recycling company, the Eastern Province AMANAH launched an initiative to use food waste for conversion into organic fertilizers. Work is underway to build a factory for production of organic fertilizers from table scraps and food leftovers, with an annual production capacity of 6000 tons. The project will achieve the dual objectives of exploitation of wasted resources and conservation of the environment.

Key challenges



Increased waste quantities



Lack of environmental awareness as to hazards of waste



Waste separation at source



Coordination between stakeholders

¹ Eastern Province Municipality

Initiative for Waste Management in Jubail Industrial City

The Royal Commission for Jubail and Yanbu (RCJY) has launched an integrated environmental services' initiative for the management of clean-up operations in Jubail Industrial City. The initiative is designed to make the city free from waste, through smart transformation in waste management and disposal, in a safe and sustainable way. It also seeks to raise the environmental conservation level, extend the lifespan of landfills and activate programs for recycling and waste conversion into energy. Within this context, RCJY has promoted the use of modern technologies in waste management which help raise the efficiency of operations. RCJY has also conducted awareness promotion campaigns on cleanliness with an aim to reduce waste generation and to minimize related environmental impacts.

Integrated waste management initiative



Establish a resilient, efficient and effective waste management and disposal system



Ensure that sufficient capability is in place for the disposal of municipal and hazardous waste



Reduce negative impacts on environmental characteristics and functions related to waste collection and disposal

Initiative objectives



Develop new programs and initiatives that contribute to the reduction of waste generated

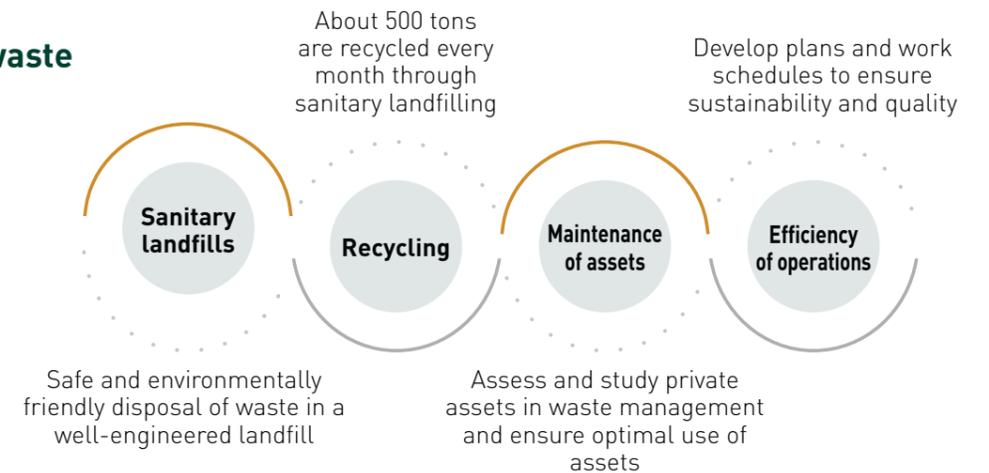


Cooperation with plants and private waste management operators on aspects of mutual interest



Minimize problems associated with excessive land use and seek to ensure optimal land use in the future

Sustainability in waste management



Figures & Statistics

New Technologies

The engineering design of Jubail Industrial City environmental landfill allows for environmentally safe disposal of waste through sample analysis of groundwater resulting from decomposition of waste. The process involves examination and disposal of decomposed waste as well as control and measurement of gases resulting from landfilling operations.

91 Equipment with state-of-the-art technology, in operation on a daily basis **7800** waste bins are emptied every day **300** waste bins are washed and sterilized every day Several other modern technologies are used, such as underground pneumatic waste conveying and suction systems, as well as road sweeper trucks.

Waste disposal methods

	Incineration method	Landfill method	Recycle method
2010	25%	41%	34%
2017	11%	38%	51%

Over **200** types of waste are generated in Jubail Industrial City

Daily operations in figures

Cleaning of residential districts and commercial areas Waste management services are provided to:

40,000 residential houses
103 commercial centers
281 tons of waste

Cleaning of main roads and internal streets Cleaning and sweeping services are provided to:

75 km of internal streets **65** km of main roads

Waste treatment and environmental sustainability

23 tons are sorted every day for treatment

226 paper collection bins posted at all government buildings

General figures

About **51%** of industrial waste have been recycled. In 2018, municipal waste recycling grew by **2.87%**, compared to some **0.35%** in 2015.

By 2020, RCJY looks forward to recycle **61%** of all waste generated in Jubail Industrial City, through use of state-of-the-art technology.



13



**Take urgent action to
combat climate change
and its impacts**



"In order to preserve the unique environmental character of the region, environmental sustainability laws and mechanisms will be developed. Natural resources will be conserved in accordance with the best practices and standards in place globally."

Crown Prince of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Mohammad bin Salman

Climate change is a major global challenge in the 21st century that has far reaching impacts over the longer term on ecosystems on earth. As such, climate change calls for concerted international efforts to reduce all occurrences that might affect the climate, in order to preserve sustainable nature. For the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, climate change is of great concern, given the country's total area of 2.4 million square kilometers which makes it the 12th largest country in the world. Accordingly, several measures have been taken by the Kingdom, to reduce causes of climate change. The Kingdom has adopted a number of measures that address both causes and impacts of climate change. Saudi Arabia is signatory to several international conventions and protocols on climate change. These include the Paris Climate Accord, the Kyoto Protocol and the Montreal Protocol. Vision 2030 prioritizes climate change and outlines several initiatives and policies related to it. These include the price increase introduced on consumer fuel products and the Kingdom's Environmental Strategy. In this regard, Saudi Arabia presented its national level contribution to the secretariat of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, as part of its contribution under the Paris agreement, within the context of efforts of the international community for adaptation to and alleviation of climate change impacts. The Kingdom's contributions are based on the principles of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, as well as the approach stated in the economic diversification initiative adopted under the relevant decisions. Saudi Arabia participates through measures and plans that are designed to pursue economic diversification and achieve mutual benefits. These benefits include avoidance of greenhouse gas emissions, adaptation to the impacts resulting from global warming, minimizing the impact of response measures, along with measures to counter this phenomenon. This helps the Kingdom in achieving its sustainable development goals.

Measures and plans are designed to achieve ambitious mutual benefits as regards the mitigation impacts of climate change. These include avoidance of greenhouse gas emissions by as much as 130 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent of emission reduction per year by 2030, in accordance with the Kingdom's national priorities and circumstances. These measures and plans are being implemented, thus contributing to economic diversification and adaptation to climate change.

Programs and initiatives

Contribution to economic diversification and achievement of mutual benefits associated with measures to mitigate impacts of climate change. This includes the following programs¹:

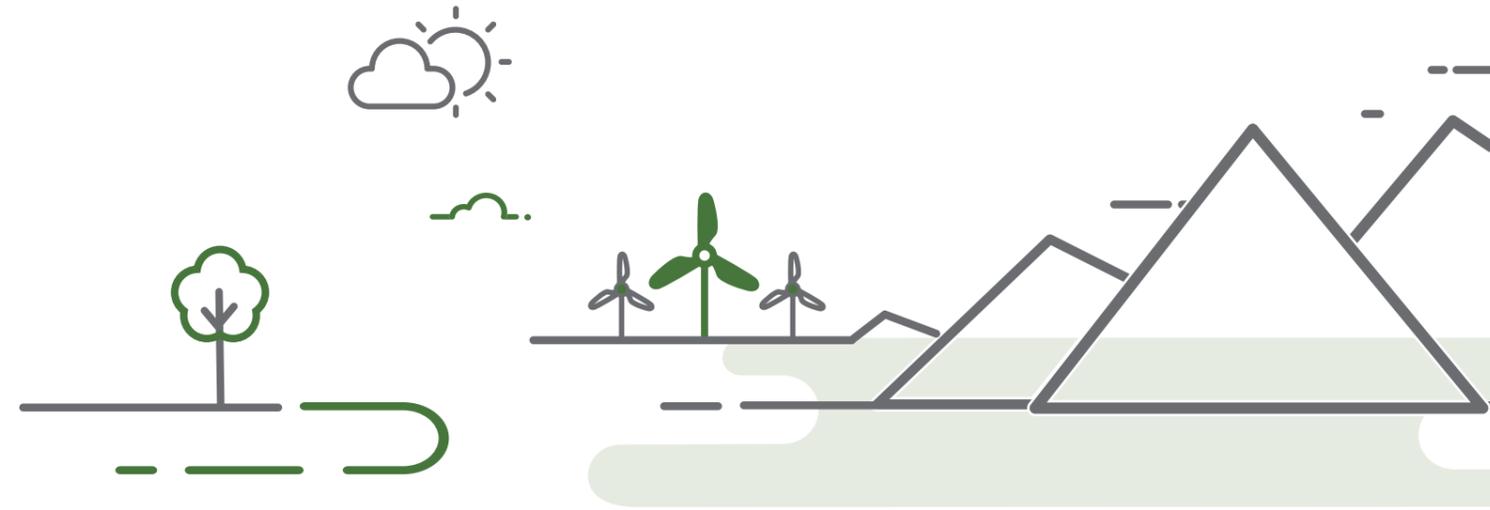
- Energy efficiency
- Diversification of renewable energy sources
- Carbon dioxide separation, storage and useful technologies
- Utilization of natural gas
- Methane recovery and gas flaring reduction



- Promote corporate social responsibility
- Reduce all types of pollution
- Safeguard the environment from natural threats

Contributions as regards adaptation to climate change. This includes the following measures²:

- Water and wastewater management
- Urban planning
- Protection of marine ecosystems
- Coastal areas integrated management plans
- Desertification control
- Early warning systems



The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has been among the first countries that have recognized potential risks of natural disasters. In this regard, the Kingdom initiated a set of related regulations, plans and measures that are designed to safeguard lives and property against all natural hazards.

- **National Disaster Management Plan:** The plan outlines a set of likely scenarios, including heavy rain, high speed surface wind, destructive earthquakes, severe dust storms, volcanic eruptions, powerful hurricanes, landslides, collapses of buildings, dams or water reservoirs and measures for how to deal with them.
- **National Chemical and Bacteriological Incidents Management Plan:** The plan covers a set of measures and procedures that should be followed to control and contain chemical and bacteriological incidents.
- **National Marine Disaster Management Plan:** The plan outlines a set of measures and procedures to address likely disasters in the Kingdom's seas.
- **Executive regulations for evacuation and shelter operation:** These regulations cover measures, procedures and responsibilities related to pre-disaster evacuation and shelter operations to protect civilians from exposure to risks.
- **National Environmental Strategy**

¹Ministry of Energy, Industry and Mineral Resources

²Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture

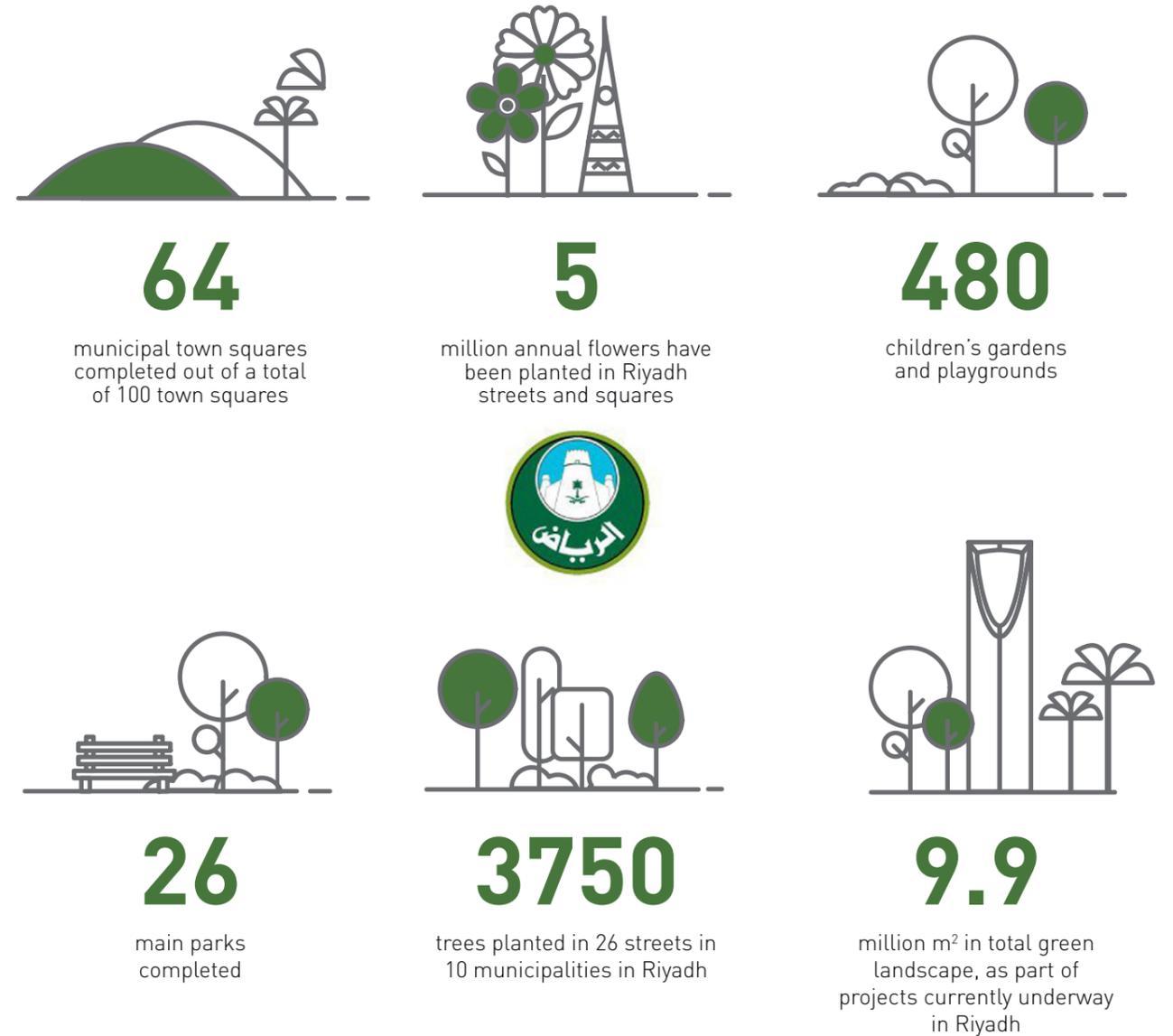
The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia seeks to improve the living environment, with climate being the most significant aspect. In pursuit of this, the Kingdom has promoted the use of clean energy and the construction of green buildings. Furthermore, it has placed emphasis on tree planting, especially in cities. Efforts have been made to also develop the infrastructure for adaptation to climate change. The Kingdom has been implementing several projects with positive environmental impacts. They include dam construction, development of agricultural terraces in mountainous areas, development and maintenance of flood control projects, along with preparation work in valleys, in order to reduce greenhouse effects.

Riyadh Environment¹ Air quality management

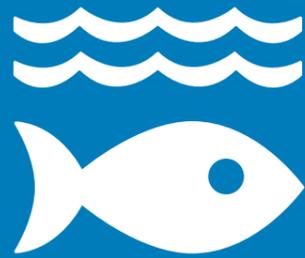


A smart phone application on air quality was recently released by Riyadh Environment. The web-based application identifies the user's location and displays air quality indicators as recorded by the nearest air quality monitoring station. It displays the date and time of the latest monitoring conducted by the station. Air quality indicator covers two sub-indicators. The first sub-indicator shows the status of gases (carbon monoxide and nitrogen dioxide). The second sub-indicator covers the status of aerial planktons that are roughly 10 micrometer diameter or less, which can penetrate the lungs, in addition to suspended particles that are 2.5 micron wide, with a diameter 30 times smaller than a hair width, which enter into human respiratory systems and penetrate into lungs. It is these particles that form an air fog.

Program to increase green landscaping in Riyadh city



14



**Conserve and sustainably use
the oceans, seas and marine
resources for sustainable
development**



“We have confidence in the capabilities of Saudi citizens and we attach high hopes on citizens to build their country and to maintain a deep sense of responsibility towards their nation. The ultimate hope is sought from Allah the Almighty.”

Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques
King Salman bin Abdulaziz

Saudi Arabia's coastlines

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has coastlines of about 2,330 km, rich with coral reefs which serve as habitat for marine life. With a relatively low population density along coastlines, negative impacts of human activity on marine ecology are overall minimal, with the exception of a few major urban centers. On the other hand, the absence of large river systems flowing into the Red Sea makes its marine ecology a unique ecosystem in its own right.

Relevance of SDG 14 to Vision 2030



- Protect & rehabilitate natural landscapes (beaches, islands, natural reserves)
- Ensure sustainable use of water resources
- Reduce all types of pollution (e.g. air, sound, water, soil)

Saudi Arabia has affirmed its continued support to international and regional efforts to protect sea and ocean ecosystems and reduce sources of marine pollution. Saudi Vision 2030 gives a high priority to environmental protection, conservation of natural resources and sustainable development, with a multitude of objectives, programs and initiatives geared to serve these purposes. The Kingdom seeks to improve its marine ecosystem as it is important for development and for strengthening of the country's food security. The Kingdom also places emphasis on solutions to address problems faced by marine ecosystems (including marine pollution, plastic debris, marine acidity (pH), marine biodiversity and marine and coastal ecosystems). The Kingdom pursues these solutions to be developed through finding of adequate environmental technologies in order to achieve future sustainable development. In addition, strategies, policies and regulations have been adopted to reduce negative effects on the Kingdom's ecosystem. The National Strategy for Conservation of the Kingdom's Biodiversity, which has been approved in 2005, includes plans for the study of present conditions of biodiversity, including threats and ways for further conservation and development. Furthermore, the strategy covers several aspects of terrestrial, mountainous and marine biodiversity and addresses optimal and sustainable use of biodiversity and marine resources in fresh water and seas. Laws and regulations are in place for the regulation of marine fishing and surveillance of poaching and illegal fishing.¹

Several research centers in the Kingdom publish reports on aquaculture of fish and lobster and feed needs and diseases of marine life, besides corals and coral reefs. Key among these centers are:

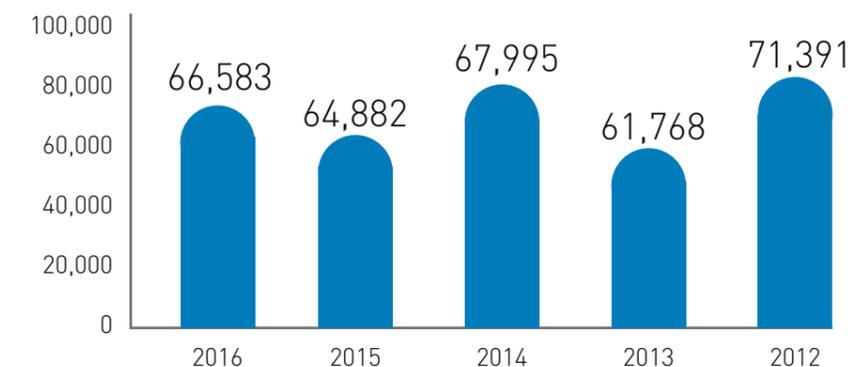
- Fish Resources Research Center
- Saudi Aquaculture Society
- Faculty of Marine Sciences, King Abdulaziz University
- Fish Resources Research Center, King Faisal University
- Red Sea Research Center, King Abdullah University of Science & Technology

Fish Resources Research Center¹

The Fish Resources Research Center was established in Jeddah in 1982 under a cooperation agreement between the government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). The center's key objective focuses on research and development programs in culturing of suitable fish, lobster and marine life. The center is also active in propagation of technical means of aquaculture and conducts related training programs. The center lies on the Saudi Arabian Red Sea coast, 60 km north of Jeddah. It has been carefully selected to fit the establishment of models for different fish farming systems, e.g. cages, pens and ponds, as well as, other accessory facilities.

The main objectives of the center include conducting of research programs to select marine fish and shrimp species suitable for fish farming at commercial level under local environmental conditions of Saudi Arabia and evaluation of different means of fish farming systems and selection of those suitable for application in different regions. In addition, the center aims to develop standard fish and shrimp feed formula using locally available components, conduct field and research studies in diseases of cultured fish and shrimp species and carry out quality control of water drainage from fish farms. The center also conducts training programs covering different aspects of aquaculture operations and provides aquaculture projects with the required fish and shrimp larvae and fingerlings. It also publishes and distributes free educational books which cover all aspects of aquaculture operational techniques and offers technical guidance to aquaculture projects. Furthermore, the center selects suitable coastal areas for aquaculture projects and evaluates feasibility studies of aquaculture projects. As a result of the center's activities, 10 new aquaculture licenses have been issued and output has increased by 131% in 2017, along with exports of 30,000 tons of fish products to markets in East Asia, Europe and North America.

Fish stock within biologically sustainable levels²



Graph: level-tons

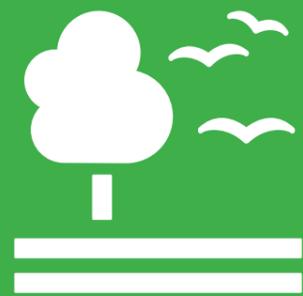
¹ Saudi Wildlife Authority

¹ Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture

² Report on SDG indicators 2017, GASTAT



15



Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

“We will endeavor to encourage tourism in various fields, including historical sites and cultural aspects.”

Crown Prince of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Mohammad bin Salman

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has long been keenly concerned with ecosystems, having been in the forefront of nations that took the lead in conservation of the environmental cycle. This concern stems from the Kingdom's recognition that healthy ecosystems are the cornerstone for sustainable development. In fact, ecosystem disturbances affect a multitude of basic factors in nature (such as climate, plants, animals, water). This consequently impacts the very process of sustainable development, in both direct and indirect ways. Saudi Vision 2030 reflects this concern through the programs and initiatives that are being implemented.

Based on analysis of Vision 2030 strategic objectives, SDG 15 has relevance to the following Vision 2030 strategic objectives:



Vision 2030 lists several targets that are bound to achieve SDG 15. In this respect, The Kingdom makes considerable efforts to fight environmental phenomena which pose a direct threat to human and animal life, such as desertification and drought. Seeking to address these phenomena, the Kingdom set up the Regional Center for Drought Monitoring and Early Warning (RDMEC), which conducts on-going monitoring of drought and related impacts for Saudi Arabia and Arab countries. The center provides assistance to government agencies in the Kingdom to plan for future measures to encounter likely negative impacts, with an aim to minimize drought effects on all forms of life (agricultural, pastoral, economic, social and environmental sectors). RDMEC issues related warnings from time to time. Using a quarterly weather forecast program, RDMEC identifies wet seasons and issues alerts on likely extreme weather events. It should be noted that quarterly weather forecasts form a basic element of drought monitoring program in order to determine wet and dry seasons. In addition, RDMEC updates the database on drought monitoring and related impacts, dam water and groundwater levels. Towards this end, RDMEC examines points of reference of drought and plant cover indicators, through field surveys conducted in all provinces of the Kingdom.¹

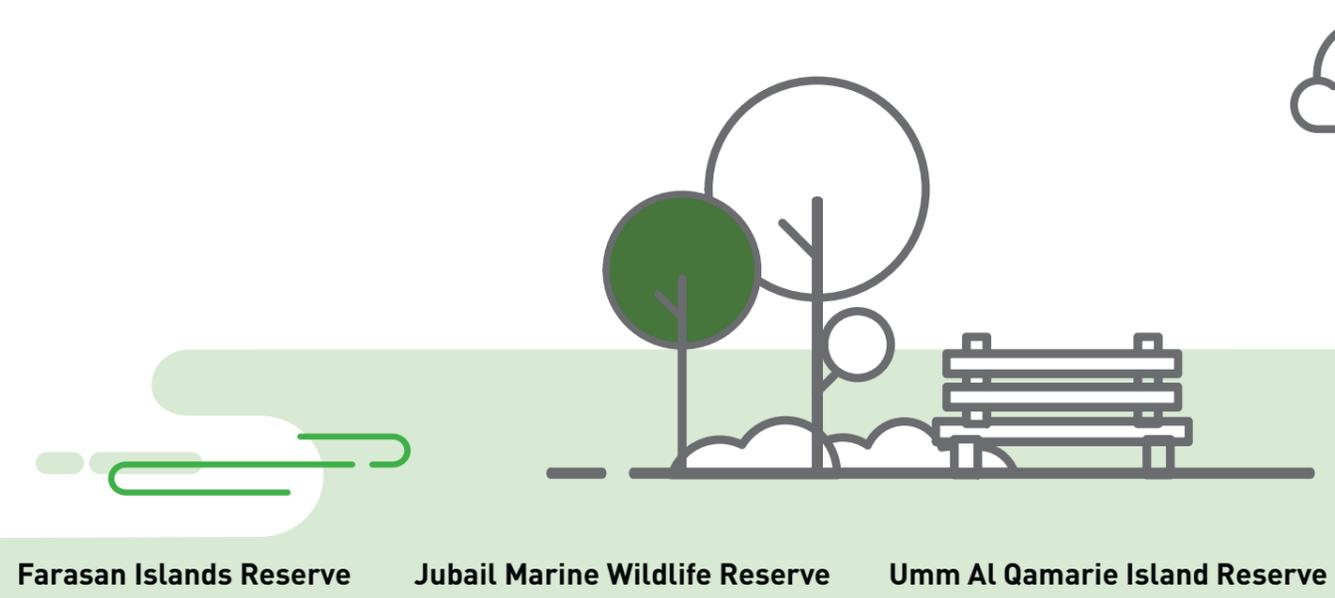
In addition, the Kingdom adopted a number of strategies, including the National Environment Strategy and the Vegetation Restoration Strategy for Riyadh region. Both strategies aim to mitigate the damage associated with drought and related negative impacts.

The Kingdom has also been keen to issue regulations on protected wildlife and plant areas, hunting of wildlife animals and birds, as well as on trafficking of wildlife species in danger of extinction, or in the products of such species. Government reports indicate that the Kingdom has 15 protected areas covering about 4% of the Kingdom's total area.

Several initiatives were also launched, most notably the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia Environmental Management Award. Organized under the generous patronage of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, the award is designed to reinforce a wider concept of environmental management in the Arab world. Riyadh Municipality set up a website through which it launched an initiative to plant trees on sidewalks. Entitled "A tree for each building", the initiative is meant to give momentum to tree planting in Riyadh and to redouble the number of trees. The initiative involves planting of trees on front sidewalks of houses and commercial centers. In the same vein, a seed bank was set up with an aim to grow local plants for cultivation into their native regions and to conserve scarce plant species against extinction. On the other hand, concerned authorities look after protection and fencing of natural areas. A smart phone application was recently released by Arriyadh Development Authority to measure air quality status in Riyadh in terms of gaseous pollutants and aerial planktons.²

Climate change is one of the key challenges that constrain development efforts, as it leads to increased desertification and significantly low rainfall. In addition, climate change causes higher temperature with the adverse impact on all efforts for rehabilitation of ecosystems. Human activities are also to blame for deterioration of ecosystems, such as logging and overfishing. Urban expansion, along with the associated activities of soil compacting and the operation of heavy equipment and bulldozers, lead to land degradation. Additionally, succession of generations undermines proper management of land. Climate change is also a major factor of deterioration as it causes low rain and higher temperatures.¹

Saudi Arabia gives increased attention to environmental rehabilitation and conservation through setting up of protected natural areas, that are constantly increased and expanded based on related ecological diversity. These areas are set up to protect animal and plant from tampering and extinction and to ensure that they are cared for and that research work is carried out for their development. In this regard, the Kingdom's terrestrial protected areas have increased from 55,034 square kilometers, roughly 2.75% of the Kingdom's total area in 1988, to 85,393 thousand square kilometers, or 4.27% of the Kingdom's total area, in 2016. During the same period, the total area of protected marine reserves has increased from 5,408 square kilometers, equivalent to 0.23% of the Kingdom's total area, to 7,823 square kilometers, or 0.33% of the Kingdom's total area.²



¹ The General Authority of Meteorology and Environmental Protection
² ArRiyadh Development Authority

¹ Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture (MEWA)
² Saudi Wildlife Authority

Umm Al Qamarie Island Reserve

Located south-west of Al Qunfudhah city on the coast of the Red Sea, Umm Al Qamarie Island Reserve comprises two Islands, Umm Al Qamarie Al-Baraniah and Um Al Qamarie Al-Foganiah. The total area of the Islands is about 4,03 square kilometers. The name of Umm Al Qamarie which literary means (the mother of doves) is derived from the turtledoves that inhabit these Islands in large numbers, particularly in the migration season. The surface of these Islands is composed of average 3m coral limestones above sea level and white coastal sand. The coral reefs of Umm Al-Qamari Al-Baraniah Island are mostly alive and diverse, making them extremely distinct for studies. Plants are abundant in the middle of the two Islands, the most important of which are the *Salvadora persica* (Arak), Suaeda, cactuses, the cyperus and the Saltbush, which also abound on the coasts, as well as migratory and resident turtledoves. In addition, several birds inhabit the Islands, including seabirds, coastal birds and many wild birds such as osprey, heron, Whit Egret and African Collared Dove. Marine life in Umm Al Qamarie Island Reserve feature a huge diversity of coral reefs and marine invertebrates.

Jubail Marine Wildlife Reserve

Located north of Jubail Industrial City along the western coast of the Arabian Gulf, Jubail Marine Wildlife Reserve covers an area of 2000 km², in addition to five coral Islands that are expected to be declared as a protected zone under the law on Protected Wildlife Zones. The reserve is home to different environments with various types of wildlife. Terrestrial environment is a habitat for Arabian red fox, jackal, several species of rodents, various birds, including two species of sniper birds and different species of Lacertilia lizards. Coastal environments of the reserve feature flamingo birds, seagulls, tern birds, ducks, heron and Socotra Cormorant birds. Water environment close to the beach are home to several species of invertebrates, such as snails and crabs.

Farasan Islands Reserve

Farasan Islands Reserve is located in the southeastern part of the Red Sea, about 42 km offshore of Jazan. The reserve covers a total area of about 5408 km and comprises 84 Islands. The largest inhabited Islands are Farasan Island, Sajid Island and Qummah Island, in which people mostly work in fishery, as well as millet and corn farming. Farasan Islands consist of coral limestone, with an average elevation 10 to 20 meters and up to 40 meters above the sea level. The maximum height is 75 meters, It also includes a number of short valleys ending into the sea. The coasts are covered with white calcareous sands resulting from the destruction of coral reefs and seashells. Among the most important types of trees there are *Acacia tortilis*, *impatiens balsamina*, *Ziziphus jujuba*, *Salvadora persica* (Arak), *Vierh* and *Rhizophora* which form dense coastal mangroves. Moreover, the trees of Mesquite or *Prosopis* have recently grown up and spread out through the reserve. The reserve is home to Idmi, or Mountain Gazelle that permanently inhabits some of Farasan Islands, along with white-tailed Mongoose and various types of rodents. There are also many types of birds, especially water, coastal and migratory birds, the most important of which are osprey, gray-backed pelican, black headed gulls, herons, sooty falcon and other species of turtledoves. In addition, the Islands are home to some lizards and snakes.

Figures and statistics

85,393

Total area of reserves (2016)

4.27%

Percentage of Protected Areas in total area of Saudi Arabia (2016)

7,823

Total area of Marine reserves (2016)

0.33%

Percentage of marine protected areas to Kingdom total area (2016)

1.35%

Percentage of forest - covered land area (2016)

119

Number of seizure cases of animal control cases (2017)

4.27%

Percentage of terrestrial protected areas in total Kingdom area (2016)

Saudi Arabia does not allow the export, import or even transit of animals, alive or dead birds except by official and international identification documents. The Kingdom's considerable efforts in this regard have led to a reduction in the number of animal and bird seizures in all ports from 470 seizures in 2014 to 119 seizures in 2017.

Area: per 1000 Square Kilometers





16



Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

“All the rights sought by mankind, including promoting human happiness, raising living standards of people, promoting compassion and consultation, protection of human rights, along with all standards and criteria claimed by people in our present time, are in fact preserved in the Holy Koran and the Sunna of the Prophet.”

Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques
King Salman bin Abdulaziz

SDG 16 is in line with several Vision 2030 strategic objectives. Furthermore, the Kingdom has adopted many strategies, including the National Strategy for Safeguarding Integrity and Combating Corruption, which serves as a comprehensive national framework for promoting integrity and fighting corruption in all its forms and manifestations. The ultimate goal is to protect Saudi society from corruption through religious, moral and educational values and to create a conducive climate for the successful implementation of development plans, particularly in the socio-economic realm. The Kingdom has made remarkable progress in the ranking according to the Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) issued by Transparency International. It now ranks 57th out of 180 countries listed, having advanced 5 ranks from 2016.

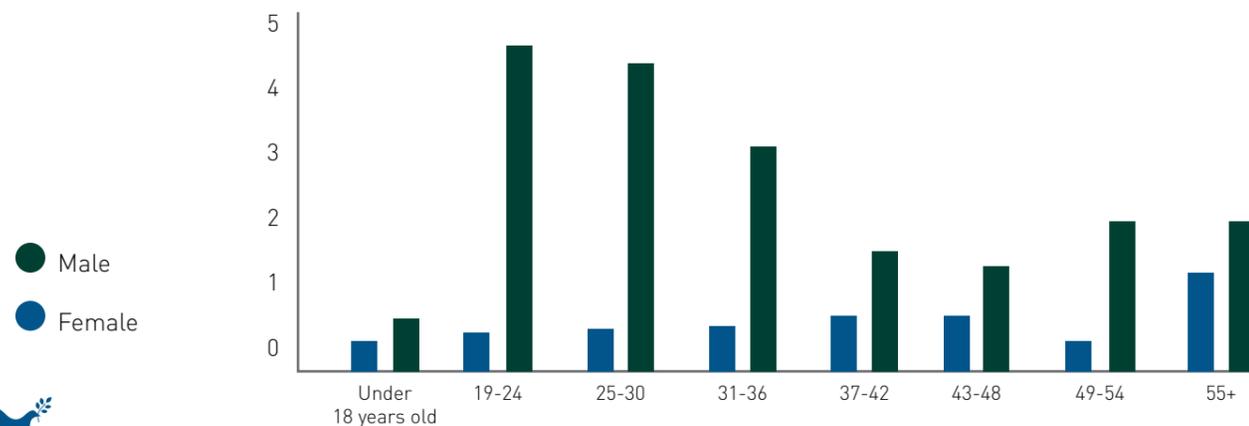
Saudi Arabia has also made great efforts to fight all forms of violence and ill-treatment, especially violence against children. With the ratification of the Convention on Children's Rights, the Kingdom has made headway in the protection of children's rights and is making available legislative and executive means to provide such protection. In this regard, the Kingdom has conducted several studies and developed a number of strategies, including the Saudi National Strategic Plan for the Prevention of and Action on Family Violence. Prepared by the Ministry of Labor and Social Development, the strategy is aimed at addressing the needs of victims of violence and battered people through family visitations and the fostering of children subjected to violence. Furthermore, the Kingdom has made serious efforts to bridge legislative gaps, ensure consistency between all laws and regulations relevant to social protection and develop and update regulations on the protection of children from harm and neglect.¹

Relevance of SDG 16 to Vision 2030



- Foster values of equity & transparency
- Enhance transparency across government roles
- Ensure responsiveness of government entities to stakeholders' feedback
- Improve quality of services provided to citizens

Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 populations, by sex and age, (2016)²



¹ National strategy for protection of integrity and combat of corruption
² Report on SDG indicators 2017, GASTAT

National Anti-Corruption Commission¹

Chaired by the Crown Prince, HRH Prince Mohammad bin Salman, the National Anti-Corruption Commission is made up of the following members



Committee Tasks

- Identify violations, crimes, persons and bodies involved in public corruption cases.
- Investigation, issue of arrest warrants, travel ban, detect and freeze accounts and portfolios, trace and ban transfer or remittance of funds by persons or bodies of whatever status. At its own discretion, the committee may take precautionary measures until the cases are referred to investigation or judicial authorities as may be applicable.
- Take the necessary action against those involved in public corruption cases and adoption of measures, at its own discretion, with respect to persons, bodies, funds, immovable and movable assets within the country and abroad, repatriation of funds to state treasury and registration of real estate as state property. The committee may take whatever measures it deems appropriate for the best interest of the state, particularly with those who responded favorably to the committee.

The Crime Prevention Research Center, an arm of the Ministry of Interior, conducts a full scale monitoring and documentation of crimes in the Kingdom, studies the causes and circumstances that result in criminal behavior and develops programs and initiatives to reduce crime incidence. The Center has launched a number of initiatives to combat crimes, including the initiative to reduce crime incidence through environmental design, which aims to promote a sense of security among the population. There is also the initiative to reduce crime incidence through social development, which is designed to address social and economic factors and to target the circumstances and conditions which encourage commission of crimes.²

¹ Royal Order, no. A/38, dated 15-2-1439H
² Ministry of Interior

National Information Center

The National Information Center (NIC) reports to the Presidency of State Security. It provides information technology support and services around the clock to the Kingdom's 13 provinces and to over 40 Ministry of Interior agencies, as well as over 35 government agencies with which NIC has concluded information sharing agreements. NIC contributes to the process of preparing the e-government infrastructure, having provided its services to over 7 million citizens and residents through the e-services portal (Absher). In addition, NIC provides a wide range of digital services to businesses, either directly or through NIC strategic partners. The following are NIC's key tasks:

- Provide technical systems to all sectors of the Ministry of Interior
- Plan and implement training programs related to NIC activities
- Coordinate with the technical authorities and represent the Ministry of Interior in IT areas
- Support the Ministry of Interior's bodies and sectors to make the best use of the NIC services and capabilities

NIC's Digital Strategy 2017-2019 is based on Saudi Vision 2030 and the National Transformation Program. Three basic pillars have been identified for NIC to realize Vision 2030. These are:

- National security - as this is the cornerstone for the achievement of targeted social and economic transformation.
- National data - this is a key success factor for the achievement of targeted transformation.
- National digital transformation -this is a key factor for the achievement of social and economic transformation.

General strategic objectives

Strategic perspective 1 National & institutional contribution

General objective

Achieve as much contribution as possible towards successful national transformation

Targets		
Effective contribution to realization of Saudi Vision 2030	Contribute to promote welfare of society through excellence in digital services available to the nation	Contribute to achieve the highest security, protection and safety degrees as well as risk minimization at the national level
Achieve excellence in electronic services and support digital transformation at national level	Enhance centrality of data as national assets and achieve the highest data privacy protection and utilization levels	Enhance excellence of government services and continuity of work

Strategic perspective 2 Customers and companies

General objective

Provide pioneering digital services that are bound to support excellence of our customers and promote our strategic partnerships

Targets		
Broaden the base of our public and private customers and improve their satisfaction level	Broaden the base of business partners and enhance relations with them to achieve the highest reciprocal values	Provide digital services and solutions with the highest security, quality and continuity levels
Make available national digital platforms to enable customers and partners to build and operate safe and outstanding digital services and solutions	Continually develop the level of customer knowledge, skill and qualification	Improve efficiency of marketing and communication with customers and partners and promote NIC institutional image

Strategic perspective 3 Internal operations

General objective

Achieve operational and financial excellence with the highest security and institutional governance levels

Targets		
Promote sustainability and achieve excellence at service and financial levels	Enhance efficiency of research and development and innovate new products and services	Maintain an excellent and high performing technical infrastructure that keeps pace with demand and which supports service continuity
Improve level of institutional governance and efficiency in the management of processes and services	Achieve the highest levels of information security and privacy as well as protection and safety of assets and facilities	Optimal utilization of modern technologies as commensurate with NIC requirements and focus
Enhance management efficiency of programs and projects and attain the highest possible benefits		

Strategic perspective 4 Organization and human resources capabilities

General objective

Develop human resources capabilities within a competitive and safe environment which encourages education and growth

Targets		
Improve productivity of staff and optimally capitalize on their capabilities	Achieve the highest level of job security and career development of NIC staff	Recruit and maintain staff with outstanding capabilities
Encourage creativity and continually develop knowledge and skill level of NIC staff	Enhance attractiveness of work environment and develop corporate culture	

During the 4th Absher event, NIC won five awards. These are: Award of Partners for Support of Digital Transformation; Smartphone Application Award for the new Absher Application Version; Security Services Award for Face Recognition System; Strategic Initiatives' Award for Absher Work System and Award of Excellence in Promotion of Services, for NIC Participation in GITEX International Exhibition. In addition, NIC's general administration for human resource development obtained ISO 9001:2015 quality management system certification, following the application of quality management systems in all NIC departments and branches with the aim of raising the quality of technical support services provided by NIC to various Ministry of Interior sectors and government agencies.

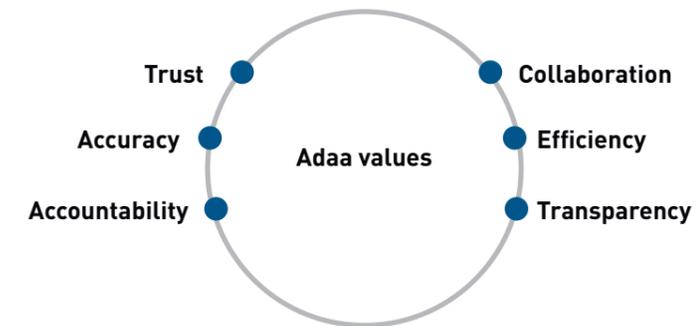
National Center for Performance Measurement (Adaa)

Creation and Establishment

The National Center for Performance Measurement "Adaa" is an independent government body, founded by dint of a decision of the Council of Ministers, no. 3, dated 2016, based on the recommendation of the Council of Economic and Development Affairs. Adaa reports directly to the Prime Minister and aims to integrate performance measurement principles and tools in public organizations by providing the necessary support through the utilization of standard tools and models that will assist these organizations to have better performance. Adaa publishes quarterly reports on progress in the realization of strategic goals, initiatives and key performance indicators (KPIs). It helps public entities to track their progress in realizing Vision 2030, in addition to measuring user satisfaction with their services.

Vision

Measure performance of public bodies through application of world class standards, thus driving organizational excellence and achievement of the national Vision.



Adaa's Mandate

- Develop, approve and continually upgrade performance measurement indicators and instruments for public entities.
- Support public entities in achieving their strategic plans and goals, through indicators that are designed to ensure achievement of their approved goals, initiatives and projects.
- Deliver reports on performance results of public entities which can be used to review and improve government performance.
- Identify and analyze challenges public entities face in the process of achieving their goals and propose adequate solutions.
- Support the process of developing and improving public services, by measuring services' quality and user satisfaction.
- Promote a culture of measurement, revision and performance improvement in public entities and enhance their capabilities in this regard.



General Authority for Statistics (GASTAT)¹

Statistical work in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia began as early as 1930, having grown into a systematic work, with a legal and administrative framework under the General Statistics Law issued through a Royal Decree. The law regulates the statistical sector and governs relations between the General Authority for Statistics (GASTAT), which is a central statistical authority and other entities, so as to reinforce statistical work, strengthen its impact on planning and raise statistical awareness.

Key Tasks



Implement statistical work



Collect statistical data and information



Furnish agencies with official statistics



Offer statistical work, plus advisory and technical service



Prepare statistical bulletins and reports



Create a central statistical information system



Provide statistical services



Knowledge transfer



Prepare the national statistical work strategy



Enforce international standards



Prepare national statistical indices and classifications



Tracking and monitoring



Supervise the process of creating a comprehensive system of statistical databases



¹General Authority for Statistics

National Statistical Development Strategy

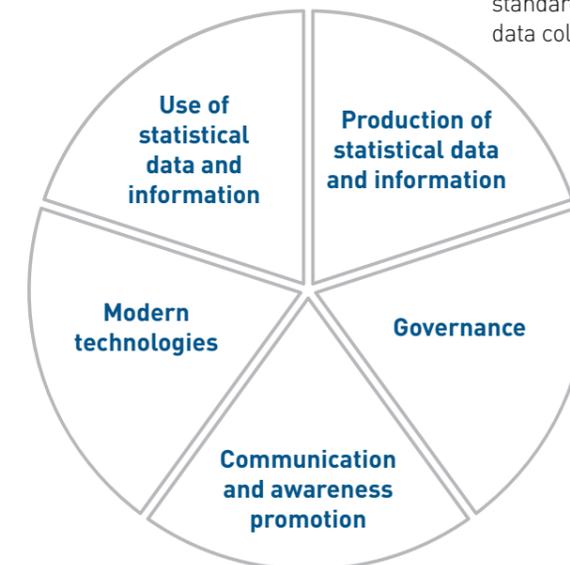
With the successive crises recently experienced by the world in the areas of energy, food, economy and finance, demand for statistical data and information has greatly increased, in terms of both quantity and quality. Demand for Saudi statistics and information sector services has been high, in view of the Kingdom's standing in the international arena and the key role it plays at regional and international levels. On the other hand, significant advancement of information and communication technology has generated an accelerated demand for prompt, comprehensive, reliable and flexible statistical information. The demand is further accentuated by ongoing upgrading of the development path in the Kingdom in order to support the process of decision-making, policy formulation tracking of progress, impact assessment and performance evaluation.

Strategic themes and key targets

Meet users' needs through timely provision of easy to use statistical data and information and by maintaining a high level of user satisfaction.

Develop administrative records, improve field operations, such as censuses, surveys and research and apply the latest standards, practices and classifications in data collection analysis and dissemination.

Use the latest technologies in all statistical work.



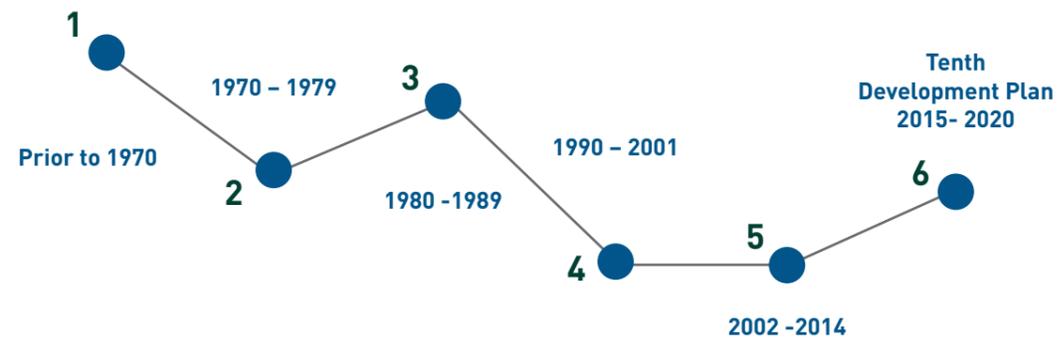
Consolidate principles that govern operation of the statistics & information sector and establish a culture of results-based management.

Boost statistical knowledge among society members through education and awareness promotion, and establish a culture of communication among key actors within the statistics & information sector.



Statistical Process

Statistical Process over the past 50 years¹



- 1 During phase 1 of statistical activity, a survey was conducted covering the Kingdom's population, buildings and establishments in all provinces. It also involved capacity building and development of statistical indicators, including GDP. A survey of private establishments was also carried out.
- 2 Phase 2 of statistical activity: several surveys were conducted during this phase. Key among these were the population and housing census 1974 and the establishment census 1974. Several sample surveys were also carried out, in addition to consumer expenditure surveys.
- 3 Phase 3 of statistical activity. This phase saw expansion of coverage of surveys. The consumer expenditure survey, conducted during this phase, covered 10 provinces. In addition, the economic census 1980 was carried out, followed by the agricultural census a year later. Cost of living index was further developed in terms of coverage and has since then been published on a monthly basis.
- 4 Phase 4: This phase saw implementation of several surveys, including the population and housing census 1993. The national accounts system was initiated for application through a multi-phased process. During 1994, the establishment census was carried out and the harmonized system for classification of foreign trade statistics was put into use.
- 5 Phase 5: This phase saw the implementation of the population and housing census 2004 in which a uniform census time span of 10 years was adopted. Besides, two establishment surveys were carried out and application of the national accounts system was initiated. Prices programs were developed, along with price indices. Work began in design of a central information system with an automatic link-up to all government agencies.
- 6 The tenth development plan seeks to ensure easier access to quality statistical data and information in a timely manner, making sure that the data meet users' needs. The plan also aims to secure a high quality statistical infrastructure, strengthen knowledge of statistics, promote awareness of society as to the importance of statistics, modernize work systems at statistics and information sector, attract highly efficient staff, along with capacity building of human resources and ensure periodic publication of statistical data and reports.

Vision

An efficient and effective statistical and information sector that meets users' needs in a professional, high quality and reliable manner.

¹General Authority for Statistics

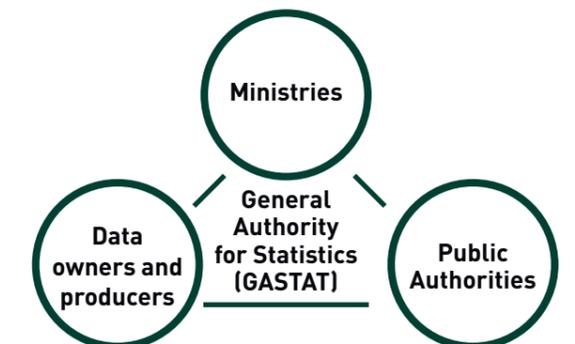
National Statistical Data Program "Masdar"

Masdar is an ambitious program that is being implemented by the General Authority for Statistics (GASTAT) to build a comprehensive national statistical database in which all statistical data from different internal and external sources are collected to produce the classifications, indicators and analyses needed by data users and analysts inside and outside GASTAT, for use as a statistical reference to support decision-making and to formulate different developments plans.

Program Objective

Build national statistical databases based at GASTAT

Method of extracting primary data



Primary data needed for the program are extracted through a link-up of GASTAT with 33 government agencies. These data are compiled in the form of usable information within an integrated information system that supports the process of decision-making for ministries and decision makers. It also provides comprehensive and homogeneous communication mechanisms for users to view the data and make informed decisions.

Statistical Products

Smart phone applications for statistical indicators

These are applications on smart phones and tablets for interactive statistical indicators, with direct communication between smart device users and GASTAT.

Interactive statistical data portal

This is the main portal which contains statistical indicators and metadata grouped and classified in interactive graphical interfaces and charts that can be customized by user. The data can be reviewed and downloaded in multiple formats.

Self-service indicator builder

A self-service for data through which a user can build his own data and charts.

Data Exchange with users

This is a data and metadata exchange service with relevant agencies.



17



Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development



“We are also moving ahead to achieve Arab and Islamic solidarity, through clearing of differences and misunderstandings and by joining forces to address the risks and meet the challenges. This is all accompanied with our quest to achieve global security and stability, establish the principle of justice and peace, along with our commitment to dialogue and resolution of differences through peaceful means, rejection of violence and the use of force and abstinence from practices which threaten world peace and security.”

Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques
King Salman bin Abdulaziz

Saudi Arabia cooperates with the international community to tackle economic and social hardships faced by developing countries. The Kingdom pays considerable attention to development issues and supports the development endeavors of developing countries in various fields.

During the 2012-2017 period, Saudi assistance saw a considerable increase of up to USD 38.24 billion (SAR 143.4 billion), equivalent to 1.9% of Saudi Arabia's GNI. As such, Saudi Arabia ranks 4th among the largest donor countries, preceded by USA, UK and Germany. In terms of development assistance as a share of GNI, Saudi Arabia topped the list of countries in 2014, having exceeded the UN target of 0.7% of GNI.¹

38.24
USD billion in **Saudi aid** during the period 2012-2017

1
Kingdom's rank among world countries in 2014, in terms of official development assistance **as a share of GNI**

40
countries received official development assistance from Saudi Arabia to the tune of over 1 billion USD- since the establishment of King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Centre, (2015)

500
USD million **channeled by the Kingdom to finance the humanitarian response plan in Yemen.** The funds were pledged by Saudi Arabia to the UN during the 2018 Yemen High-Level Pledging Event held in Geneva in April 2018

King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Centre (KSrelief)

KSrelief was established in 2015 as the Kingdom's humanitarian and relief arm. Since its foundation, KSrelief has provided assistance to 40 countries, with a total amount of USD 1.045 billion (SAR 3.918 billion). Over 70% of this amount has been official development assistance in food security, health, education, water, environmental sanitation, shelter, non-food stuff, logistical services, nutrition, protection, early recovery, emergency communications and other sectors.

Saudi Arabia is keen to promote humanitarian endeavors and makes considerable effort to host refugees of countries hit by humanitarian hardships. The following figures show the number of refugees hosted by Saudi Arabia:

5,611,911
Yemeni nationals

262,573
Syrian nationals

249,669
Myanmar nationals

- The Kingdom's aid to Yemen totaled over USD 1.543 billion (SAR 5.79 billion) during the past three years. KSrelief implemented 260 projects which targeted food security, refugees, control of cholera, water and wastewater and support to the central bank of Yemen.
- Saudi Arabia has contributed to education projects in 32 countries worldwide. These totaled 132 projects, with a total cost of over 5 billion USD (SAR 18.77 billion). More than two million persons plus 393,000 students benefited from these projects.

Saudi Fund for Development (SFD)²

Saudi Arabia provides assistance through bilateral development cooperation to recipient developing countries through the Ministry of Finance and other agencies, such as the Saudi Fund for Development (SFD), the King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Centre, as well as regional and international multilateral financial institutions and specialized organizations. Through the SFD vehicle, Saudi Arabia had provided up to the end of 2017 about USD 14.6 billion which were used to finance 635 development projects and economic programs in 83 countries. On the other hand, Saudi Arabia is at the forefront of countries in terms of expatriate worker remittances. According to SAMA statistical bulletin, remittances of expatriate workers in the Kingdom totaled about USD 40.5 billion (SAR 151.9 billion) in 2016.

¹ King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Centre (KSrelief)

² Saudi Fund for Development (SFD)

Capacity building

Saudi Arabia provides financial support to several economic and social programs, as well as programs related to public institutions and structural adjustment programs that are carried out by developing countries in cooperation with the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. The purpose of this financial support is to provide soft loans in specific production sectors to help developing countries overcome economic hardships that constrain their development programs. This finance contributes to budget consolidation of borrower states and helps these countries address balance of payment deficits, deal with economic slowdowns and bring stability to the economy through treatment of economic, fiscal and monetary imbalances. It also seeks to achieve continued economic growth through reform of national economy structure. In addition, the financial support also contributes to investments of developing countries, through development of transport systems, social infrastructure, industry, energy, research and development and modern technology. It also helps recipient countries upgrade the performance of public institutions, along with the provision of advisory and technical services.

16 countries have benefited from socio-economic development support programs, as well as programs targeting public institutions and structural adjustment. The total includes 14 African and two Asian countries. The cost of the program has totaled SAR 465.1 million (USD 124.03 million).

Programs for support of economic development and structural adjustment have achieved the following objectives:



Projects financed by Saudi Arabia in the field of alternative energy

Saudi Arabia signed 15 loan agreements to finance construction and improvement of 11 dams for electricity generation. The agreements cover diversion of river courses and construction of mounds, dams and generators to convert hydraulic power into a sustainable, renewable and clean energy source. Loans provided for this purpose totaled SAR 2.4 billion (USD 640 Million) accounting for 22.08% of total sector loans. Four such projects were carried out in Asia through six loan agreements totaling SAR 1.1 billion (USD 293.33 million), in addition to seven projects in Africa through nine loan agreements totaling SAR 1.2 billion (USD 320 million).

Saudi Fund for Development (SFD)



Trade

Saudi Arabia is the largest open market economy in the Middle East and North Africa region. It accounts for 25% share of the combined MENA region GDP. It should be noted that Saudi Arabia's geographical position allows it ease of access to export markets in Europe, Asia and Africa.

Saudi Arabia supports national companies by opening new avenues for them in developing countries and by enabling Saudi capital to invest in all parts of the world. Towards this end, the Kingdom provides loans to projects that help attract Saudi investors to these countries, such as energy and water projects for agricultural sector investors.

The Kingdom offers incentives to attract buyers to Saudi products through the Saudi program for promotion of exports. In this regard, SAR 72 billion (USD 19.2 billion) have been approved to support the export promotion program and strengthen finance of exports. In addition, an initiative was launched for indirect lending to small and medium size enterprises (SMEs). The program helps attract foreign direct investment, positions Saudi Arabia as a global logistics and transport hub and opens the door for industries to reach as large number of countries as possible.

Saudi Arabia is a founding member of the recently established Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB). In addition, the Kingdom takes part in developing policy and coordination arrangements with BRICS countries (BRICS Development Bank- currently under incorporation) and participates in the India, Brazil and South Africa Dialogue Forum, which helped accelerate free trade agreements and encouraged investment in clean energy resources, such as bio fuel. Along with Arab countries, the Kingdom seeks to strengthen relations with South American and African countries in order to boost mutual trade and investment. Saudi Arabia accounts for about 64% of Arab Official Development Assistance (ODA) provided to Africa over the period 1973-2008.



Policy consistency

The Kingdom is keen to attend regional and international meetings and conferences held to promote the alignment of SDGs with regional and international strategies. The Kingdom participated in the meetings convened by the League of Arab States (LAS) to develop an indicative Arab framework to support the realization of the SDG 2030 agenda through the development of strategies, or alignment of current strategies of countries of the region, in such a way as to achieve the SDGs, along with the mechanisms needed. The Kingdom plays an effective role in the Group of Twenty (G20). Saudi Arabia will host the G20 summit in 2020 which is due to address topics related to the promotion of cooperation and achievement of the SDGs.

Alignment of Vision 2030 strategic objectives reveals that SDG 17 is relevant to the following strategic objectives:



Examples of Saudi Arabia's Global Partnerships

To Achieve Sustainable Development Goals

A multilateral partnership between Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Islamic Development Bank, and Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, represented by King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Centre (KSrelief), has contributed USD 100 million to the Lives and Livelihoods Fund LLF. A multilateral development initiative launched by Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Islamic Development Bank and Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. With a capital of USD 2.48 billion, LLF focuses on combating poverty and on providing livelihoods over the next five years in 32 countries, including 26 least developed and six low and middle income countries. LLF aims to enable recipient countries to eradicate communicable diseases, fight polio, strengthen and provide primary healthcare, support smallholder farming families, support the infrastructure sector, electricity generation and transmission in rural communities, water and sanitation supply projects, as well as other projects which support lives and livelihoods.¹

Saudi Aid Platform²

Established in 2018 by King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Centre, Saudi Aid Platform lists Saudi Arabia's humanitarian, development and philanthropic aid provided to world countries. The platform lists data on Saudi assistance contributions in accordance with international standards set by OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC), UN financial tracking platform and international transparency principles. The Saudi Aid Platform is a role model in creating consistency of policies between Saudi donor agencies that provide sustainable development assistance. The platform provides all data on humanitarian, development and philanthropic aid provided by the Kingdom.

UN Counter-Terrorism Centre³

The UN Counter-Terrorism Centre was established in response to a call by the late King Abdullah bin Abdulaziz to the international community to create an international center to fight terrorism, with an aim of promoting global cooperation in the fight against terrorism and strengthening the capabilities of member states to implement a global counter-terrorism strategy. The center was established with a USD 10 million donation from Saudi Arabia to the UN. An additional grant of USD 100 million (2014) was provided by the Kingdom to help finance the center's operations. Objectives pursued by the UN Counter-Terrorism Center include strengthening the implementation of the pillars of the UN global counter-terrorism strategy in a comprehensive and integrated way through the development of national and regional implementation plans. In addition, the center carries out initiatives that seek to promote cooperation among counter terrorism centers at the national, regional and international levels. The center has carried out over 30 capacity building projects worldwide.

¹ King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Centre

² Website of the Saudi Aid Platform

³ Counter-Terrorism Centre



Prince Mohammad bin Salman bin Abdulaziz Foundation "MiSK"

Since it was founded in 2011, Prince Mohammad bin Salman bin Abdulaziz Foundation "MiSK" has been keen to support positive change in the Kingdom by seeking to foster, develop and invest in youth capabilities, in order to enable young men and women to become effective leaders in the new economy. Towards this end, MiSK is committed to enable youth through initiatives that are geared to bring about change within four key themes, namely education and training, innovation and technology, culture and arts and creative digital media. In fact, MiSK was created to serve as a key instrument of support to young men and women in Saudi Arabia and the world over, through MiSK's centers, initiatives and programs that are designed to bring about change.

Change for Enablement

Change Through Science and Knowledge

MiSK seeks to develop and enable human capital across all age brackets, from kindergarten, through secondary school and up to university and higher education, as well as MiSK fellowships and training courses, through educational institutions, initiatives and programs conducted by MiSK.

Impact In 2017, MiSK educational institutions and programs conducted skill enhancement schemes for 5,271 young men and women. 2,128 participants took part in 11 training programs, along with 3,508 students spanning kindergarten to secondary education and 58 post-graduate students.

Change Through Innovation and Technology

MiSK seeks to enable youth to become creative in charting out their world's future and to acquire a leading position in the creation and development of ideas. In this regard, MiSK supports innovation, people with creative digital capabilities, providers of digital solutions and digital entrepreneurs, with emphasis on five technologies. These are cloud computing, big data, Internet of Things, artificial intelligence and computer programming.

Impact "Saudi Arabia is Programming": a MiSK initiative launched in conjunction with "Hour of Code" a media campaign conducted by Code.org. MiSK managed to enable over 300,000 young men and women in Saudi Arabia, in cooperation with 4,411 trainers in more than 100 cities, over a time span of 30 days. In the course of this initiative, participating youth learned the basics of programming and technical creativity through various platforms, including electronic platforms, direct encounters and robotic competitions. Saudi Arabia held the 4th rank worldwide in activation of the Hour of Code in terms of participants' performance and interaction with the event. Another initiative has been "All Online". Launched by MiSK in collaboration with Google Corporation and the Saudi Ministry of Education, the initiative involved 20,326 students in various parts of the Kingdom, who gained knowledge on the positive and safe use of the Internet and electronic platforms and on enhancing useful content.

Change Through Arts and Culture

MiSK enables Saudi youth to drive arts in the Kingdom by setting the scene for gifted and creative young men and women to express opinions and ideas in various artistic forms. MiSK is confident that young Saudi artists will set the world on fire through their works and creativity. MiSK seeks, therefore, to enable youth to move forward to the international scene through MiSK creative institutions and initiatives.

Impact In 2017, MiSK succeeded in enabling 116 Saudi artists and over 150,000 persons with deep interest in culture and arts, through more than 11 art exhibitions held in Saudi Arabia, USA, France and the UK. More than 250 art works reflecting Saudi art and culture were on display in these exhibitions.

Change Through Creativity in Digital Media

MiSK's creative media enables youth to gain knowledge and skills and allows them to explore their potential capabilities in storytelling arts and sciences. Along with this are other areas of creative media, such as digital and social media, film industry and media production, with an aim to enrich the Arabic content and the creative digital scene.

Impact MiSK creative media initiatives succeeded in enabling over 350,000 young men and women through four initiatives launched in two countries in which more than 30 leading creative media figures took part. In addition, a number of cartoon series were produced in cooperation with world-renowned film producers.



Global Change to Enable Youth

Seeking to expand its horizons and extend its impact well beyond Saudi Arabia, MiSK has launched initiatives and platforms that are targeted to influence change, in order to enable youth around the world to become effective members in the new economy.

Impact 7,700 youth leaders, plus 600 non-government organizations from 75 countries took part in 2017 in MiSK global initiatives. In addition, MiSK provides support to 100 creative persons around the world through a USD 100,000 grant to help them develop and translate their ideas into real products.

Initiatives and Programs

Launched in 2016, MiSK Global Forum brings together under one roof young leaders, creative persons and intellectuals along with internationally renowned creative persons, with an aim to explore ways and means of addressing the challenge of change. MiSK global forum is held in partnership with leading international universities and companies to deliberate four key themes through the main sessions "In the Field", along with offering intensive training courses within the "In-depth Discussion" section and the workshops conducted in the Skill Workshops" section. These activities seek to grow practical knowledge in the following topics: redefinition of the essence of humankind, forces and trends which influence professional future, planning for smart and sustainable cities and how to build a long and happy life.

Together with the UNDP Youth Program, MiSK Global Forum brings together about 400 world leaders, UN officials, leading public and private figures as well as youth leaders, students and social entrepreneurs. The forum aims to achieve sustainable development goals through promotion of understanding between cultures, tolerance, mutual respect, ethics of good citizenry and sharing of responsibilities.

Multiple training and fellowship programs in over 20 international universities

MiSK offers a wide range of programs that aim to enable youth to gain world class practical knowledge. The programs cover such fields as leadership development, press, digital design, technical education and development of programming skills. These programs are conducted in well renowned international institutions. The MiSK fellowship is designed to capitalize on the dreams and aspirations of youth, helping to turn them into unique implementation plans. The ultimate aim is to furnish youth with the necessary tools to change their future under theme of "Academicians of influence".

- More than 2126 participants took advantage of training programs in 2017 and these numbers continue to increase. Udacity is the program with the largest number of participants. The Udacity Program initiative aims to help Saudi young men and women acquire technical knowledge and skills needed for the labor market. In fact, this partnership is a proactive step to enhance the technical skills of job seekers in the Kingdom, a step that will prove to be instrumental for our youth and our nation.

"All Online" program, in cooperation with Google Corporation

- Through this program, MiSK seeks to promote digital awareness and a culture of safe use of the Internet among students and to encourage them to promote a positive sense through interactive educational media.
- "All Online" program has provided training to over 20,000 students kingdom-wide in 2017, in collaboration with Google Corporation.

"Saudi Arabia is Programming" initiative

This is a MiSK initiative launched in conjunction with Microsoft. Targeting young men and women in the Kingdom, the initiative is designed to clear confusion as regards programming and to encourage all to learn the relevant basics. Through cooperation between MiSK, the Ministry of Education and Microsoft, opportunities are offered to young men and women to learn the basics of programming in an enjoyable and simple environment. The initiative won the 4th rank worldwide at the "Hour of Code" initiative level. More than 307,000 participants hailing from the Kingdom's 13 provinces took part in the initiative. Participants ranged between 7 and 18 years of age, with girls accounting for 76% of participants.

MiSK Major Challenges in Cooperation with Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation

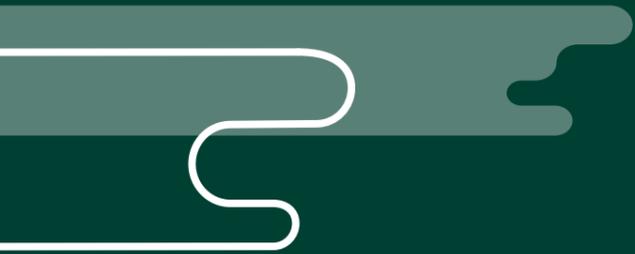
This is a three- year cooperation initiative between MiSK and Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. It is MiSK's largest global initiative that is designed to convert brilliant ideas into tangible work. The initiative aims to help youth to change the world through enablement of young men and women to find unprecedented and creative solutions to global challenges faced by youth. It also aims to enable youth with the skills needed for success in the knowledge-based economy and seeks to inspire youth to confront the most challenging difficulties and to empower a new generation of leaders who possess the capability to transform their society and to change the world.

Change Through Global Partnerships

Recognizing that opportunities are boundless, MiSK pursues cooperation with the world's key universities, institutions and non-government organizations to chart new horizons for youth to prosper and to be creative. This endeavor seeks to bring to realization MiSK's vision which focuses on education, training, technology, science, culture, arts and creative digital media.



CONCLUSIONS



Saudi Arabia's first Voluntary National Review presents the country's experience and situation with the adaptation and implementation of the Sustainable Development Agenda, highlighting major achievements, challenges and lessons learned. As has been emphasized throughout this report, the Kingdom is firmly committed to the implementation and achievement of the SDGs and is keen on engaging in the global process of sharing knowledge, experiences and good practices related to the global development agenda. To this end, Saudi Arabia highly values the High-Level Political Forum as a platform for reviewing the implementation of the SDGs, sharing experiences and lessons and strengthening cooperation at the state level.

Saudi Arabia's national ownership of the sustainable development agenda and political commitment to its implementation is evidenced by the establishment of a dedicated team under the Ministry of Economy and Planning responsible for the coordination of SDG-related activities within the government, including the preparation of this report. Efforts are underway to further strengthen the institutional framework underpinning the SDGs and to enhance cooperation within and between relevant governmental and non-governmental stakeholders.

The early implementation of the 2030 Agenda has greatly benefitted from the launching in early 2016 of the Saudi Vision 2030 which outlines a clear path for building a thriving society and economy. The extensive and solid policy planning and management framework established to implement the Vision 2030 agenda provides solid foundations for the implementation of the 2030 sustainable development agenda. This includes several major transformative and executive programs, which set out priority long-term objectives and targets and an extensive network of government entities which were either created from scratch or restructured and /or merged together.

As this report has shown repeatedly, a significant degree of alignment between the SDGs and Vision 2030 is already in place. Many of the SDGs and targets are incorporated into the Vision 2030 agenda. Hence, the SDGs amplify key priorities of the national development agenda in the three dimensions of social, economic and environmental sustainability. Further work will be undertaken to ensure that sectoral and thematic policies and programs at the national and sub-national levels are further aligned with the SDGs.

As this report has demonstrated, Saudi Arabia has made significant progress towards the achievement of The SDGs. In the social sphere the country has modernized the social welfare system and made it more empowering, efficient and fair. A range of social protection programs provide the population with adequate income, child care, elderly pensions and care, support for women and other types of social assistance. Subsidies for fuel, water, food and electricity have been redirected to those in need and the less privileged citizens, leading to a more equitable distribution. In addition, the Citizen Account program has been established to alleviate the impact of the reform on affected families. In the area of human development, Saudi Arabia has invested considerable resources in healthcare and education which have resulted in significant improvements in health and educational outcomes. Improvements have also been evidenced in food and water security, sustainable agriculture, labor market participation, etc. Saudi Arabia has taken several measures aimed at advancing the status of women in the society, such as the establishment of a national observatory of women's participation in societal and economic affairs, the launch of an electronic portal that allows job seeking women to register and obtain information on job opportunities in all provinces, a program supporting the transport of working women, a program providing childcare for working women, etc.

In the economic sphere, the process of transformation has been remarkable. Saudi Arabia has experienced decades of rapid economic growth that has enabled it to become a high-income country and a member of the G-20. While the foundations for this success have been provided by the Kingdom's abundant natural resources, the government is now committed to diversify the economic base and the capabilities of the labour force. The government has invested significant resources in advanced transport, communications, e-government, water supply, sanitation and energy. Furthermore, the country has established an advanced infrastructure for research, development and innovation and built partnerships between the public and private sectors, CSOs, research centers, universities and other entities. As highlighted in the report, marked improvements have taken place in the business and investment environment to encourage domestic and foreign investments and foster industrial development. According to the World Bank Group's latest Doing Business report, Saudi Arabia has carried out the largest number of reforms to improve the business climate for small and medium enterprises in the Middle East and North Africa region.

In the environmental sphere, Saudi Arabia has experienced significant investments in efficient waste management, the establishment of comprehensive recycling projects and efforts to reduce desertification and various forms of pollution. To address the challenge of limited water resources and to supply high-quality drinking water to consumers, optimal use of water resources is promoted through reduced consumption and the utilization of desalinated and treated water. The Kingdom is also actively promoting the use of clean energy and the construction of green buildings. Significant investments have taken place in the area of renewable energy, especially solar power. Serious efforts have also been made in the protection and sustainable use of marine and coastal ecosystem. The Kingdom has long been concerned with ecosystems and is an initiator and advocate for the conservation of the ecosystem as a basis for sustainable development. In this regard, the Kingdom's land protected areas have increased considerably.

Furthermore, as highlighted in this report, Saudi Arabia has generously provided development and humanitarian assistance to a number of vulnerable communities and countries around the world. The Kingdom is the fourth largest provider of aid in the world. It has also been the source of considerable remittances to low income countries through transfers by millions of expatriate workers resident in the country. Through these two channels, Saudi Arabia has made a significant contribution to the reduction of poverty and improvement of living conditions worldwide.

Despite the significant achievements that are highlighted in the report, there are major challenges that stand in the way to the achievement of The SDGs. They are related to the availability of data and the capacity of statistical bodies to collect and disseminate SDG-related statistics, achieving more effective coordination among government and non-government institutions to ensure synergies rather than duplication of efforts, building on existing institutional frameworks rather than creating new structures and promoting the SDGs at the sub-national level.

Saudi Arabia is committed to pursuing the implementation of the global development agenda through close collaboration among all relevant stakeholders. SDG-related activities will proceed hand-in-hand with the implementation of Vision 2030 which has already gathered significant momentum. By laying out a transformational path forward for the Saudi economy and society, Vision 2030 constitutes the foundation for the pursuit of The SDGs. The Saudi government is committed to investing significant resources in pursuit of this transformation. The government has earmarked significant budgetary resources for investments in human resource development, including sectors such as healthcare, education, training, etc. The government has allocated more than a billion dollars for the construction of the King Abdullah City for Atomic and Renewable Energy through which it aims to generate 3.4 GW of renewable energy by 2020. It has also launched the Solar Power Project Plan 2030 which aims to generate 200 gigawatts by 2030 from various solar farms all over the country. A pipeline of large-scale infrastructure projects worth hundreds of billions of dollars have been announced, including the expansion of the national rail network, new metro lines and bus routes in Riyadh, Jeddah, Makkah and Medina, wastewater and desalination plants, etc. Historically renowned for its religious tourism, Saudi Arabia is now looking to attract more leisure tourists through the easing of visa restrictions and investments in hospitality projects.

SDG-related activities will proceed hand-in-hand with the realization of Vision 2030 which is already well underway. Saudi Arabia will continue to incorporate the SDGs into public policies and plans through close collaboration between all relevant stakeholders.

The following are some priority areas for concentrated action in the coming years:

- Continuing the adaptation of the SDGs to the realities of the country through further alignment of national programs, plans and strategies with global development goals, targets and indicators. The concept of sustainable development will be further anchored as a guiding principle in all policy areas. This will require the further mapping of The SDGs at the level of targets and indicators, in close collaboration with the General Authority for Statistics.
- Improving the quality and coverage of SDG indicators and analysis of data by strengthening the methodology and systems for data production and analysis, particularly in a disaggregated format. This will be linked with activities in support of the capacities of the national statistical system based on methodologies harmonized with international standards.

- Strengthening the monitoring of The SDGs at the national and sub-national level. Reviews of SDG implementation will be conducted on a regular basis to track progress towards the achievement of The SDGs, identify good practices and challenges, as well as undertake appropriate adjustments. Systems for monitoring and reporting on a regular basis will be strengthened. Particular attention will be paid to the adaptation and implementation of The SDGs at the sub-national level and establishing systems for tracking and using SDG-related indicators in local decision making processes. The Ministry of Economy and Planning, as the coordinator for The SDGs implementation, will continue to offer capacity building support to relevant institutions, especially at the sub-national level. Main forms of support will be disseminating information to stakeholders, training on mainstreaming The SDGs in development plans, training on development of The SDGs indicators, training on action plan formulation, etc.

- Strengthening collaboration among relevant stakeholders across public, private and non-profit sectors. This will be achieved by further building on existing governance frameworks, especially the institutional framework around Vision 2030 and developing strategies for strengthening collaboration among actors. More active engagement with the SDGs will strengthen the sense of ownership and commitment by the involved parties. Particular efforts will be made to strengthen the engagement of academia and non-profit sector with the SDGs.

- Enhancing Saudi Arabia's role in the promotion of international partnerships around the SDGs, especially at the regional level. This will include the exchange of lessons, good practices and expertise through bilateral and multilateral cooperation.

Statistical Annex

Indicator	Unit	Value	Unit	Amount USD	Year
Real GDP growth rate, 1980-2017	%	93%			2017
Per capita income in Saudi Arabia	SAR	76,261	\$	20,300	2016
Private sector's GDP contribution by 2030	%	65%			2030
Total allocations earmarked for private sector stimulus plan	SAR billion	200	\$ billion	53.33	2017
Total allocations approved to implement first 17 initiatives within private sector stimulus plan	SAR billion	72	\$ billion	19.20	2017
Total amount earmarked for the housing projects' acceleration initiative	SAR billion	21	\$ billion	5.60	2017
Total amount earmarked for private sector finance initiative	SAR billion	17	\$ billion	4.53	2017
Total amount earmarked for the initiative to boost efficiency and technology	SAR billion	17	\$ billion	4.53	2017
Total amount earmarked for the initiative to incentivize small and medium size enterprises	SAR billion	12	\$ billion	3.20	2017
Total amount earmarked for the export promotion initiative	SAR billion	5	\$ billion	1.33	2017
Amount channeled to increase the capital of the Saudi Industrial Development Fund	SAR billion	25	\$ billion	6.67	2017
Total amount recently channeled into the National Housing Corporation	SAR billion	15	\$ billion	4	2017
Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere					
Total amounts provided by the Kingdom in concessionary aid and favorable development assistance over the past three decades	SAR billion	315	\$ billion	84	2015
Total annual assistance to cooperative societies	SAR million	100	\$ million	26.67	2015
Total annual assistance provided to charitable societies	SAR million	450	\$ million	120	2015
Social security allocations in national budget	SAR billion	15	\$ billion	4	2017
State budget allocations for health and social development	SAR billion	95	\$ billion	25.33	2017
Total expenditure for social insurance pensions in 2015	SAR billion	17	\$ billion	4.53	2015
No. of beneficiaries of the decision to exempt special needs people from visa fees related to recruitment of nurses, drivers and laborers	Beneficiary	136,500			2017
No. of male beneficiaries of the decision to exempt special needs people from visa fees related to recruitment of nurses, drivers and laborers	Beneficiary	73,500			2017
No. of female beneficiaries of the decision to exempt special needs people from visa fees related to recruitment of nurses, drivers and laborers	Beneficiary	63,000			2017
Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	%	100%			2016
Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services	%	99%			2016
Proportion of population living in households with access to sanitation services	%	99%			2016
Direct economic loss attributed to disaster in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)	%	0.0043%			2016
Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)	%	36			2017
Total amounts earmarked for educational scholarships programs of the Social Charity Fund in 2016	SAR million	524.30	\$ million	139.81	2016
Total amounts earmarked for training and employment programs of the Social Charity Fund in 2016	SAR million	114.40	\$ million	30.51	2016
Total amounts earmarked for "My Future" programs of the Social Charity Fund in 2016	SAR million	18.10	\$ million	5.83	2016
Total beneficiaries of Citizen Account program- Family heads	Family head	3,710,634			2017
Total beneficiaries of Citizen Account program- Dependents	Dependent	9,237,735			2017
Total beneficiaries of Citizen Account program- Unqualified dependents	Dependent	451,000			2017
Total beneficiaries of Citizen Account program- Unqualified family heads	Family head	85,742			2017
Total beneficiaries of Citizen Account program-Qualified recipients, including family heads and dependents	Dependent/family head	12,948,369			2017
Total beneficiaries of Citizen Account program, family heads	Family head	3,862,346			2018
Total beneficiaries of Citizen Account program- Unqualified dependents	Dependent	422,439			2018
Total beneficiaries of Citizen Account program- Qualified family heads	Family head	120,173			2018

Indicator	Unit	Value	Unit	Amount USD	Year
Total beneficiaries of Citizen Account program- dependents	Dependent	9,542,633			2018
Total qualified beneficiaries of Citizen Account program- including family heads and dependents	Dependent/family head	13,404,978			2018
Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture					
Value of export of dates through electronic trade, expected by 2020	SAR million	820	\$ million	218.67	2020
Ksrelief international food aid (food security) during the period 2015-2018	SAR million	982.5	\$ million	262	2018
Prevalence of malnutrition (Wasting) among children under 5 years of age	%	3.30%			2016
Prevalence of malnutrition (overweight) among children under 5 years of age	%	9.10%			2016
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%	10.60%			2016
Prevalence of undernourishment	%	4.10%			2016
Proportion of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture	%	20%			2016
The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures	%	11.1%			2016
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%	16%			2014
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture					
Allocations for health services and social development sector for 2018	SAR billion	147	\$ billion	39.20	2018
Total amounts allocated for Vision Realization Programs pertinent to health services and social development sector in 2018	SAR billion	33	\$ billion	8.8	2018
Number of new hospitals currently under implementation and upgrading in all provinces of the Kingdom	Hospital	36			2018
Bed capacity of new hospitals currently under implementation and upgrading in all provinces of the Kingdom	Bed	8,950			2018
Number of medical cities currently under implementation and upgrading	Medical city	2			2018
Bed capacity of medical cities currently under implementation and upgrading	Bed	2,350			2018
Health worker density and distribution					
Number of physicians, including dentists, per 10,000 population in the Kingdom	Physician	28,3			2016
Number of nurses, including midwives, per 10,000 population in the Kingdom	Nurse	57			2016
Number of pharmacists per 10,000 population in the Kingdom	Pharmacist	7,9			2016
Number of allied medical staff, excluding physicians, dentists, nurses, midwives and pharmacists, per 10,000 population in the Kingdom	Technician/admin staff	33,8			2016
Kingdom's worldwide ranking among 190 countries in terms of health services quality	Ranking	26			2017
Number of participants in Al Hasa Governorate's first female marathon "Al Hasa on the run"	Participant	1500			2017
Number of participants in the hiking events organized in Riyadh, Jeddah and Jubail at the end of 2017	Participant	5,000			2017
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all					
Number of schools in Saudi Arabia	School	38,368			2017
Number of school students (Boys and girls)	Student	6,230,108			2017
Number of school teachers (Male and female)	Teacher	537,147			2017
Number of public universities in Saudi Arabia	University	28			2017
Number of private universities and colleges in Saudi Arabia	University/college	30			2017
Number of university students in Saudi Arabia (male and female students)	College student	1,489,013			2017
Number of students on scholarship outside the Kingdom (male and female students)	Scholarship student	174,333			2017

Indicator	Unit	Value	Unit	Amount USD	Year
Budget allocations for general and higher education and training in 2018	SAR billion	192	\$ billion	51.20	2018
Enrolment rate In primary education	%	98%			2017
Net enrolment rate in primary school education	%	98%			2017
Net enrolment rate in intermediate school education	%	97%			2017
Net enrolment rate in secondary school education	%	94%			2017
Survival rate in primary education	%	97%			2017
Gender parity index in education enrolment	%	1.02%			2017
Student / teacher ratio	Student	11			2017
Percentage share of private and foreign education	%	17.90%			2017
Percentage rented buildings	%	23%			2017
Enrolment rate, vocational education	%	24.26%			2017
Total enrolment rate, higher education	%	69%			2017
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls					
Women participation rate in the labor market	%	18%			2017
Expected women participation rate in the labor market by 2020	%	25%			2020
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (Shura Council)	%	20%			2013
Proportion of seats held by women in local government (Municipal Councils)	Seat	19			2016
Number of commercial registrations held by women	Registrations	27,0001			2017
Women's share in private sector investments	%	20%			2017
Ratio of females in the Kingdom's total population	%	49.60%			2016
Economic participation rate of women	%	19%			2016
Economic participation rate of men	%	64.60%			2016
Number of Family Council members	Member	16			2015
Number of new women jobs targeted for creation by 2020	Job	450,000			2020
Number of Family Council female members	Female member	8			2015
Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all					
Total number of dams constructed in the Kingdom	Dam	508			2016
Total storage capacity of dams constructed in the Kingdom	billion m ³	2.2			2016
Total number of dams under construction in the Kingdom	Dam	40			2016
Total storage capacity of dams, both completed and under construction in the Kingdom	billion m ³	2.5			2016
Total design storage capacity of all dams in the Kingdom by 2030	billion m ³	4,5			2030
Total number of dams designated for drinking water supply in the Kingdom (both completed and under construction)	Dam	58			2016
Total water demand	billion m ³	24.83			2015
Total water demand for agricultural purposes	%	84%			2015
Total water demand for domestic purposes	%	12%			2015
Total water demand for industrial purposes	%	4%			2015
Total volume of drinking water distributed	million m ³	3.025			2015
Share of desalinated water in total distributed water	%	61%			2015
Share of water produced from wells and dams in total distributed water	%	39%			2015
Percentage annual increase of total distributed water, 2014-2015	%	5%			2015
Actual volume of desalinated water produced in 2016	million m ³	1,335			2016
Number of water desalination plants in the Kingdom	Plant	29			2016
Total volume of drinking water distributed (desalinated water) in Riyadh Province	million m ³	491			2016

Indicator	Unit	Value	Unit	Amount USD	Year
Total volume of drinking water distributed (groundwater and dams) in Riyadh Province	million m ³	483			2016
Total volume of drinking water distributed (desalinated water) in Makkah Province	million m ³	693			2016
Total volume of drinking water distributed (groundwater and dams) in Makkah Province	million m ³	7			2016
Total volume of drinking water distributed (desalinated water) in Medina Province	million m ³	148			2016
Total volume of drinking water distributed (groundwater and dams) in Medina Province	million m ³	26			2016
Total volume of drinking water distributed (desalinated water) in Qassim Province	million m ³	6			2016
Total volume of drinking water distributed (groundwater and dams) in Qassim Province	million m ³	126			2016
Total volume of drinking water distributed (desalinated water) in the Eastern Province	million m ³	358			2016
Total volume of drinking water distributed (groundwater and dams) in the Eastern Province	million m ³	275			2016
Total volume of drinking water distributed (desalinated water) in Asir Province	million m ³	10			2016
Total volume of drinking water distributed (groundwater and dams) in Asir Province	million m ³	73			2016
Total volume of drinking water distributed (desalinated water) in Tabuk Province	million m ³	11			2016
Total volume of drinking water distributed (groundwater and dams) in Tabuk Province	million m ³	59			2016
Total volume of drinking water distributed (desalinated water) in Hail Province	million m ³	0			2016
Total volume of drinking water distributed (groundwater and dams) in Hail Province	million m ³	55			2016
Total volume of drinking water distributed (desalinated water) in North Borders Province	million m ³	0			2016
Total volume of drinking water distributed (groundwater and dams) in North Borders Province	million m ³	22			2016
Total volume of drinking water distributed (desalinated water) in Jazan Borders Province	million m ³	42			2016
Total volume of drinking water distributed (groundwater and dams) in Jazan Province	million m ³	36			2016
Total volume of drinking water distributed (desalinated water) in Najan Borders Province	million m ³	0			2016
Total volume of drinking water distributed (groundwater and dams) in Najan Province	million m ³	23			2016
Total volume of drinking water distributed (desalinated water) in AlBaha Province	million m ³	13			2016
Total volume of drinking water distributed (desalinated water) in AlBaha Province	million m ³	27			2016
Total volume of drinking water distributed (desalinated water) in AlJouf Province	million m ³	0			2016
Total volume of drinking water distributed (desalinated water) in AlJouf Province	million m ³	41			2016
Water consumption, by province	million m³				
Riyadh		974			2016
Makkah		700			2016
Medina		174			2016
Qassim		132			2016

Indicator	Unit	Value	Unit	Amount USD	Year
Eastern Province		633			2016
Asir		83			2016
Tabuk		70			2016
Hail		55			2016
North Borders		22			2016
Jazan		78			2016
Najran		23			2016
AlBaha		40			2016
AlJouf		41			2016
Share in total water consumption, by province	%				
Riyadh		32%			2016
Makkah		23%			2016
Medina		6%			2016
Qassim		4%			2016
Eastern province		21			2016
Asir		3%			2016
Tabuk		2%			2016
Hail		2%			2016
North Borders		1%			2016
Jazan		3%			2016
Najran		1%			2016
AlBaha		1%			2016
AlJouf		1%			2016
Average per capita water consumption, by province	Liter/day				
Riyadh		337			2016
Makkah		237			2016
Medina		231			2016
Qassim		258			2016
Eastern province		364			2016
Asir		104			2016
Tabuk		211			2016
Hail		220			2016
North Borders		164			2016
Jazan		136			2016
Najran		108			2016
AlBaha		232			2016
AlJouf		222			2016
Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all					
Share of oil sector GDP contribution	%	43%			2017
Proportion of electricity services delivery to all provinces of the Kingdom	%	99%			2017
Expected volume of renewable energy production in the Kingdom, by 2020	GW	3.45			2020
Expected share of renewable energy in total energy production in the Kingdom, by 2020	%	4%			2020
Expected volume of renewable energy production in the Kingdom, by 2023	GW	9.5			2023
Expected share of renewable energy in total energy production in the Kingdom, by 2023	%	10%			2023
Expected capacity of Sakaka energy generation project by 2019	MW	300			2019
Number of houses expected to be served by Sakaka energy generation project by 2019	House	40,000			2019

Indicator	Unit	Value	Unit	Amount USD	Year
Generation capacity of Al-Midra Tower parking project in Dhahran through solar energy	MW	10.5			2017
Expected production capacity of Turaif wind power project	MW	2.7			2017
Expected production capacity of Huraymla wind power project	MW	2.7			2017
Expected production capacity of Tabuk solar energy project	MW	1			2017
Expected production capacity of Solar panels at King Abdullah University of Science & Technology (KAUST)	MW	2			2017
Expected production capacity of Solar panels at King Abdullah Petroleum Studies and Research Center (KAPSARC)	MW	5			2017
Proportion of houses using solar power	%	1.30%			2017
Proportion of houses using solar power in Hail city	%	2.84%			2017
Average fuel use efficiency at Saudi Electricity Corporation (SEC) and private sector power plants	%	38.80%			2017
Share of transport sector in total domestic consumption of primary energy	%	21%			2017
Share of land transport in total transport sector consumption of primary energy	%	90%			2017
Share of buildings' sector in total domestic consumption of primary energy	%	29%			2017
Share of buildings' sector in total electric energy produced	%	75%			2017
Share of air conditioners in total buildings' sector consumption of domestic energy	%	65%			2017
Share of industrial sector in total domestic consumption of energy	%	42%			2017
Share of iron, cement and petrochemical industries in total industrial sector's energy consumption	%	80%			2017
Average fuel economy in Saudi Arabia	Km/litre	12.2			2012
Expected average fuel economy in Saudi Arabia by 2020	Km/litre	15			2020
Number of vehicles in Saudi Arabia by the end of 2016	Million vehicles	15			2016
Expected number of vehicles in Saudi Arabia by 2030	Million vehicles	30			2030
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all					
Population of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	million	32.60			2017
Unemployment rate in Saudi Arabia	%	11.60%			2017
Expected unemployment rate in Saudi Arabia by 2030	%	7%			2030
Private sector's GDP contribution by 2030	%	65%			2030
Expected share of non-oil exports in non-oil GDP by 2030	%	50%			2030
Value of Public Investment Fund assets	SAR billion	840	\$ billion	224	2017
Expected value of Public Investment Fund assets by 2020	SAR trillion	1.50	\$ billion	400	2020
Expected value of Public Investment Fund assets by 2030	SAR trillion	7	\$ trillion	1.87	2030
Number of Kingdom-wide initiatives to upgrade cities, promote heritage and support finance in tourism sector	Initiative	23			2017
Total number of Cooperation agreements held by Saudi Commission for Tourism and National Heritage (SCTH) with partners	Agreement	121			2017
Proportion of jobs in sustainable tourism industries out of total tourism jobs, Expected by 2020	Million jobs	1,7			2020
Total tourism sector investments expected by 2020	SAR billion	170	\$ billion	45.33	2020
Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate, Expected by 2020					
SAR billion	118	\$ billion	31.47	2020	
Number of persons listed in the National Registry of Craftsmen	craftsman	3,883			2016
Number of craftsmen and craftswomen trained through BARE program	Trainee	1,007			2016
Number of participations by BARE program in local and international exhibitions	Participation	25			2016

Indicator	Unit	Value	Unit	Amount USD	Year
Number of short documentaries on Saudi crafts, along with BARE participations	short documentary	75			2016
Number of participations in providing finance to craftsmen and craftswomen	Funding support	42			2016
Number of craftsmen and craftswomen who took part in events conducted in provinces	Participation	820			2016
Number of operating creativity centers for crafts	Center	7			2016
Number of malls taking part as outlets for vending and marketing of craft products	Mall	51			2016
Number of models approved as presents of Saudi crafts	Model	50			2016
Number of participations in social media (Tweets)	Tweet	8,647			2016
Number of prize winners in crafts	Person	170			2016
Number of BARE promotion workshops in provinces	Workshop	12			2016
Number of BARE program participations in consumer product exhibitions	Participation	147			2016
Share of Saudi working women in total workforce	%	17%			2016
Expected share of Saudi working women in total workforce	%	25%			2020
Share of employment of persons with disability who are capable of work	%	7.7%			2016
Expected share of employment of persons with disabilities who are capable of work by 2020	%	15%			2020
% compliance with wage protection system	%	50%			2016
Targeted % compliance with wage protection system	%	80%			2020
Kingdom's ranking in the "Best Countries to Live in for Expats"	Ranking	65			2016
Kingdom's targeted ranking in the "Best Countries to Live in for Expats" by 2020	Ranking	50			2020
Kingdom's ranking in the Global Talent Competitiveness Index	Ranking	39			2016
Kingdom's targeted ranking in the Global Talent Competitiveness Index by 2020	Ranking	37			2020
Sales volume of productive families that receive support from the Social Development Bank	SAR million	360	\$ million	96	2016
Expected sales volume of productive families that receive support from the Social Development Bank, by 2020	SAR billion	2.50	\$ million	666.67	2020
GDP share of non-profit sector	%	0,2%			2016
Targeted GDP share of non-profit sector, by 2020	%	0,6%			2020
Proportion of beneficiaries who opt out from financial support provided by the Ministry of Labor and Social Development	%	1%			2016
Targeted proportion of beneficiaries who opt out from financial support provided by the Ministry of Labor and Social Development, by 2020	%	12%			2020
Total number of volunteers in Saudi Arabia, 2016	Volunteer	23,000			2016
Total number of volunteers in Saudi Arabia, 2017	Volunteer	55,832			2017
Targeted number of volunteers in Saudi Arabia, by 2020	Volunteer	300,000			2020
Per capita economic value of volunteering in Saudi Arabia	SAR	0.6	\$	0.16	2016
Targeted per capita economic value of volunteering in Saudi Arabia, by 2020	SAR	15	\$	4	2020
Total economic value of volunteering	SAR million	45,56	\$ million	12.15	2017
Total PIF assets, 2015	SAR billion	570	\$ billion	152	2015
Targeted % increase in volume of PIF foreign investments in 2020	%	25%			2020
Targeted % increase in foreign investments through PIF programs	SAR billion	20	\$ billion	5.33	2018
Number of jobs targeted in 2020 by PIF in new fields and R&D	Job	11,000			2020
Investment amount expected by PIF in new fields and R&D in 2020	SAR billion	210	\$ billion	56	2020
PIF contribution to GDP	SAR billion	110	\$ billion	29.33	2016
Rate of PIF contribution to GDP	%	4.4%			2016
Targeted PIF contribution to GDP, by 2020	SAR billion	170	\$ billion	45.33	2020

Indicator	Unit	Value	Unit	Amount USD	Year
Targeted rate of PIF contribution to GDP by 2020	%	6.30%			2018
New direct job opportunities targeted by PIF by 2020	Job	20,000			2020
New indirect job opportunities targeted by PIF by 2020	Job	9,000			2020
New building-related job opportunities targeted by PIF by 2020	Job	256,000			2020
PIF contribution to local content	SAR billion	32	\$ billion	8.53	2017
Targeted PIF contribution to local content by 2020	SAR billion	50	\$ billion	13.33	2020
Share of PIF contribution to total local content	%	1.7%			2017
PIF contribution to local content by 2020	%	2.3%			2020
Volume of cumulative non-government investment targeted for 2020	SAR billion	630	\$ billion	168	2020
Expected PIF investment impact on the balance of payments in 2020	SAR billion	47	\$ billion	12.53	2020
Expected PIF investment impact on actual household final consumption rate by 2020	%	1.40%			2020
Expected PIF investment impact on inflation rate by 2020	%	0.7%			2020
Technical Colleges, Branches and International Technical Colleges					
Number of annual admissions targeted (male)	Student	53,000			2016
Actual number of admissions achieved (male)	Student	46,130			2016
% achieved of targeted admissions (Male)	%	87%			2016
Number of annual admissions targeted (Female)	Student	11,240			2016
Actual number of admissions achieved (female)	Student	9,636			2016
% achieved of targeted admissions (female)	%	85.7%			2016
Annual target of total trainees (male)	Trainee	80,000			2016
Actual number achieved of total annual trainees (male)	Trainee	116,643			2016
% achieved of targeted annual number of trainees (male)	%	145,8%			2016
Annual target of total trainees (female)	Trainee	19,500			2016
Actual number achieved of total trainees (female)	Trainee	21,549			2016
% achieved of targeted total annual trainees (female)	%	110,5%			2016
Annual target of total graduates (male)	Graduate	16,020			2016
Actual number achieved of total annual graduates (male)	Graduate	11,092			2016
% achieved of targeted annual number of graduates (male)	%	69.20%			2016
Annual target of total graduates (female)	Graduate	2,580			2016
Actual number achieved of total annual graduates (female)	Graduate	1,556			2016
% achieved of targeted annual number of graduates (female)	%	60.3%			2016
Secondary Technical Institutes					
Number of annual admissions targeted (male)	Student	12,000			2016
Actual admissions achieved	Student	5,719			2016
% achieved of targeted admissions	%	47.7%			2016
Annual target of total trainees	Trainee	15,000			2016
Actual number achieved of total annual trainees	Trainee	18,157			2016
% achieved of targeted total annual trainees	%	121%			2016
Annual target of total graduates	Graduate	5,000			2016
Actual number achieved of total annual graduates	Graduate	2,791			2016
% achieved of targeted annual number of graduates	%	55.8%			2016
On-the-job training and the national system of joint training & vocational military training					
Annual target of total trainees	Trainee	3,050			2016
Actual number achieved of total annual trainees	Trainee	3,866			2016
% achieved of targeted total annual trainees	%	126.80%			2016
Annual target of total graduates	Graduate	2,450			2016

Indicator	Unit	Value	Unit	Amount USD	Year
Actual number achieved of total annual graduates	Graduate	1,974			2016
% achieved of targeted total annual trainees	%	80.75%			2016
Girls' Welfare and Women Prisons					
Annual target of total trainees	Trainee	1,200			2016
Actual number achieved of total annual trainees	Trainee	1,101			2016
% achieved of targeted total annual trainees	%	91.75			2016
Annual target of total graduates	Graduate	1,100			2016
Actual number achieved of total annual graduates	Graduate	1,050			2016
% achieved of targeted total annual graduates	%	95.45%			2016
Industrial vocational training program in prisons					
Annual target of total trainees	Trainee	2,400			2016
Actual number achieved of total annual trainees	Trainee	4,992			2016
% achieved of targeted total annual trainees	%	208%			2016
Annual target of total graduates	Graduate	1,200			2016
Actual number achieved of total annual graduates	Graduate	1,342			2016
% achieved of targeted total annual graduates	%	111.80%			2016
Private sector training program					
Annual target of total trainees	Trainee	172,200			2016
Actual number achieved of total annual trainees	Trainee	183,691			2016
% achieved of targeted total annual trainees	%	106.7%			2016
Annual target of total graduates	Graduate	154,300			2016
Actual number achieved of total annual graduates	Graduate	180,799			2016
% achieved of targeted total annual graduates	%	117.2%			2016
E-Training program					
Annual target of total trainees	Trainee	80,000			2016
Actual number achieved of total annual trainees	Trainee	34,370			2016
% achieved of targeted total annual trainees	%	43%			2016
Higher technical institutes of strategic partnerships					
Annual target of total trainees	Trainee	10,000			2016
Actual number achieved of total annual trainees	Trainee	9,943			2016
% achieved of targeted total annual trainees	%	99.4%			2016
Annual target of total graduates	Graduate	3,400			2016
Actual number achieved of total annual graduates	Graduate	3,672			2016
% achieved of targeted total annual graduates	%	108%			2016
Training courses (Business center)					
Annual target of total trainees	Trainee	43,295			2016
Actual number achieved of total annual trainees	Trainee	82,725			2016
% achieved of targeted total annual trainees	%	191.1%			2016
Annual target of total graduates	Graduate	12,000			2016
Actual number achieved of total annual graduates	Graduate	10,340			2016
% achieved of targeted total annual graduates	%	86.2%			2016
Proportion of Saudi workforce in the private sector	%	31.74%			2017
Rate of Saudization of jobs in the Kingdom	%	18.37%			2017
Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation					
Budget amount allocated infrastructure and transport development in Saudi Arabia	SAR billion	54	\$ billion	14.40	2018

Indicator	Unit	Value	Unit	Amount USD	Year
Total expenditure made on transport infrastructure over the last decade (2007-2017)	SAR billion	400	\$ billion	106.67	2016
Total length of roads currently under construction	Km	14,000			2017
Total cost of all roads currently under construction	SAR billion	46	\$ billion	12.27	2017
Lengths of existing roads up to the end Of 2017, as per engineering classification					
Single carriageway	Km	49,713			2017
Dual carriageway	Km	13,155			2017
Expressway	Km	5,393			2017
Aqabat roads	Km	264			2017
Total	Km	68,525			2017
Total expenditure made on transport infrastructure over the past decade (2007-2017)	SAR billion	400	\$ billion	106	2017
Total length of intercity expressways, under MOT superVision	Km	5,257			2017
Total length of inner-city asphalted roads, under MOMRA superVision	Km	144,000			2017
Total length of rail tracks - km	Km	4,500			2017
Total railway passengers (Riyadh-Dammam)	Million passengers	1.2			2017
Average TEU of Riyadh - Dammam train		600,000			2017
Volume of minerals shipped via railways	Million MT	7			2017
Total number of non-oil commercial ports	Port	10			2017
Proportion of treated storage units	TEU	7.8			2015
Total revenues of ports	SAR billion	4.50	\$ billion	1.20	2015
Total number of airports in Saudi Arabia	Airport	27			2017
Total number of international airports in Saudi Arabia	Airport	4			2017
Total number of regional airports in Saudi Arabia	Airport	9			2017
Total number of domestic airports in Saudi Arabia	Airport	12			2017
Number of passengers handled by Saudi airports per year	Million passengers	86			2017
Annual volume of air cargo handled through Saudi airports	Million tons	1			2017
Penetration rate of mobile telecommunication networks in populated areas, 2015-2017	%	99%			2017
Annual research papers expected to be issued by scientific institutions in the Kingdom by 2020	Research	20,000			2020
Cumulative total number of patents issued in the Kingdom, by 2020	Patent	5,000			2020
Total experts expected to be qualified through technical leaders' preparation program by 2020	Expert	350			2020
Number of enterprises expected for content development by 2020	Expert	17			2020
Total technologies expected to be developed and localized in targeted strategic sectors by 2020	Technology	125			2016
Total number of jobs expected to be generated in startup companies emerging from the incubator and business accelerator program by 2020	Job	3,600			2020
Total number of startup technology companies that will be set up and supported through the innovative research support program by 2020	Company	800			2020
Total number of services that will be provided to government and private sector bodies by 2020	Service	200			2020
KACST expenditure on scientific research, innovation and technology					
Scientific research expenditure	SAR million	17,14	\$ million	45.71	2016
Support of inventors	SAR million	28	\$ million	7.47	2016
Science, technology and community	SAR million	49,78	\$ million	13.27	2016
Science, technology and innovation systems	SAR million	1,42	\$ 1000	37,91	2016

Indicator	Unit	Value	Unit	Amount USD	Year
Diversification, development and strengthening of support sources for activities	SAR million	21,29	\$ million	5.68	2016
Institutional structures of science, technology and innovation	SAR million	30,66	\$ million	8.18	2016
Science and technology human resources	SAR million	51,15	\$ million	13.64	2016
Advanced strategic technologies	SAR million	119,20	\$ million	31.79	2016
Research and development capabilities	SAR million	86,28	\$ million	23,01	2016
Technology transfer and development	SAR million	92,32	\$ million	24.62	2016
Number of factories licensed in 2017	Factory	56			2017
Number of workers at the 56 new plants recently licensed in 2017	Worker	3,000			2017
Number of private sector factories in the Kingdom	Factory	7,500			2017
Total number of workers in private sector factories in Saudi Arabia	Million workers	1			2017
Proportion of Riyadh Province factories in total private sector factories in Saudi Arabia	%	41%			2017
Proportion of Makkah Province factories in total private sector factories in Saudi Arabia	%	29%			2017
Proportion of Eastern Province factories in total private sector factories in Saudi Arabia	%	22%			2017
Proportion of other Provinces factories in total private sector factories in Saudi Arabia	%	17%			2017
Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP	%	12.87%			2016
Manufacturing value added per capita	SAR	9,814	\$ 1000	2,617	2016
Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added	%	21.1%			2016
Death/Injury rate per 100,000 population	Person	26			2017
Expected death/injury rate per 100,000 population, by 2020	Person	20			2020
Expected death/injury rate per 100,000 population, by 2030	Person	8			2030
Urban congestion level (rush hours spent in congestion during the year, for 5 major cities)	Hour	23.5			2017
Expected urban congestion level (rush hours spent in congestion during the year, for 5 major cities), by 2020	Hour	15			2020
Expected urban congestion level (rush hours spent in congestion during the year, for 5 major cities, by 2030	Hour	10			2030
Transport sector energy consumption, per capita tonne of oil equivalent (toe)	TOE	1.42			2017
Transport sector energy consumption: Expected per capita tonne of oil equivalent (toe) in 2020	TOE	1,32			2020
Transport sector energy consumption: Expected per capita tonne of oil equivalent (toe) in 2030	toe	1,02			2030
Expected proportion of projects with higher cost than planned by 2020	%	50%			2020
Expected proportion of projects with higher cost than planned by 2030	%	20%			2030
Proportion of projects that are more than 20% behind completion schedule	%	60%			2017
Expected proportion of projects that are more than 20% behind completion schedule, by 2020	%	50%			2020
Expected proportion of projects that are more than 20% behind completion schedule, by 2030	%	20%			2030
Proportion of private sector participation in development and operation processes	%	4%			2017
Expected proportion of private sector participation in development and operation processes, by 2020	%	10%			2020
Expected proportion of private sector participation in development and operation processes, by 2030	%	16%			2030
Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries					
Interest margin to gross income ratio	%	70%			2016

Indicator	Unit	Value	Unit	Amount USD	Year
Non-interest expenses to gross income ratio	%	38%			2016
Ratio of non-performing loans net of provisions to capital	%	-4.70%			2016
Ratio of total non-performing loans to total loans	%	1.40%			2016
Liquid assets to total assets ratio	%	20.30%			2016
Proportion short-term liabilities in total assets	%	31.80%			2016
Return on assets	%	1.80%			2016
Return on stock in total assets	%	12.60%			2016
Labor share in GDP	%	29.00%			2015
Proportion of increase of labor share in GDP during the period 2012-2015	%	9%			2015
Ratio of organizational capital to risk-weighted assets	%	19.50%			2016
Ratio of organizational capital to assets	%	17.50%			2016
Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable					
Number of cities in Saudi Arabia	City	285			2014
Total number of Saudi household occupied dwellings	Dwelling	3,504,690			2017
Total number of Saudis living in houses	Saudi	20,931,182			2017
Average Saudi household size	person	5.97			2017
Houses by source of potable water (Public water system)	%	74.80%			2017
Houses by source of electricity (Public electricity system)	%	99.80%			2017
Houses by source of sanitation (Public sanitation system)	%	57%			2017
Riyadh Province					
Number of dwellings	Dwelling	829,670			2017
Houses by source of potable water (Public water system)	%	89.00%			2017
Houses by source of electricity (Public electricity system)	%	99.8%			2017
Houses by source of sanitation (Public sanitation system)	%	76.00%			2017
Relative distribution of dwellings in total number of dwellings (Saudi household occupied dwellings)	%	23.60%			2017
Makkah province					
Number of dwellings	Dwelling	871,089			2017
Houses by source of potable water (Public water system)	%	64%			2017
Houses by source of electricity (Public electricity system)	%	99.70%			2017
Houses by source of sanitation (Public sanitation system)	%	48%			2017
Relative distribution of dwellings in total number of dwellings (Saudi household occupied dwellings)	%	24.80%			2017
Qassim Province					
Number of dwellings	Dwelling	164,480			2017
Houses by source of potable water (Public water system)	%	82%			2017
Houses by source of electricity (Public electricity system)	%	99.70%			2017
Houses by source of sanitation (Public sanitation system)	%	58%			2017
Relative distribution of dwellings in total number of dwellings (Saudi household occupied dwellings)	%	4.6%			2017
Hail Province					
Number of dwellings	Dwelling	78,171			2017
Houses by source of potable water (Public water system)	%	69%			2017
Houses by source of electricity (Public electricity system)	%	99.80%			2017
Houses by source of sanitation (Public sanitation system)	%	30%			2017
Relative distribution of dwellings in total number of dwellings (Saudi household occupied dwellings)	%	2.20%			2017
Najran Province					
Number of dwellings	Dwelling	66,030			2017

Indicator	Unit	Value	Unit	Amount USD	Year
Houses by source of potable water (Public water system)	%	35%			2017
Houses by source of electricity (Public electricity system)	%	100%			2017
Houses by source of sanitation (Public sanitation system)	%	15%			2017
Relative distribution of dwellings in total number of dwellings (Saudi household occupied dwellings)	%	1.80%			2017
Jazan Province					
Number of dwellings	Dwelling	174,196			2017
Houses by source of potable water (Public water system)	%	77%			2017
Houses by source of electricity (Public electricity system)	%	100%			2017
Houses by source of sanitation (Public sanitation system)	%	18%			2017
Relative distribution of dwellings in total number of dwellings (Saudi household occupied dwellings)	%	4.9%			2017
Asir Province					
Number of dwellings	Dwelling	299,571			2017
Houses by source of potable water (Public water system)	%	31%			2017
Houses by source of electricity (Public electricity system)	%	99.7			2017
Houses by source of sanitation (Public sanitation system)	%	46%			2017
Relative distribution of dwellings in total number of dwellings (Saudi household occupied dwellings)	%	8.5%			2017
AlBaha Province					
Number of dwellings	Dwelling	66,080			2017
Houses by source of potable water (Public water system)	%	77%			2017
Houses by source of electricity (Public electricity system)	%	100%			2017
Houses by source of sanitation (Public sanitation system)	%	4%			2017
Relative distribution of dwellings in total number of dwellings (Saudi household occupied dwellings)	%	1.80%			2017
Medinah Province					
Number of dwellings	Dwelling	243,930			2017
Houses by source of potable water (Public water system)	%	71%			2017
Houses by source of electricity (Public electricity system)	%	99.90%			2017
Houses by source of sanitation (Public sanitation system)	%	49%			2017
Relative distribution of dwellings in total number of dwellings (Saudi household occupied dwellings)	%	6.90%			2017
Tabuk Province					
Number of dwellings	Dwelling	117,656			2017
Houses by source of potable water (Public water system)	%	79%			2017
Houses by source of electricity (Public electricity system)	%	100%			2017
Houses by source of sanitation (Public sanitation system)	%	59%			2017
Relative distribution of dwellings in total number of dwellings (Saudi household occupied dwellings)	%	3.30%			2017
AlJouf Province					
Number of dwellings	Dwelling	56,280			2017
Houses by source of potable water (Public water system)	%	91%			2017
Houses by source of electricity (Public electricity system)	%	100%			2017
Houses by source of sanitation (Public sanitation system)	%	48%			2017
Relative distribution of dwellings in total number of dwellings (Saudi household occupied dwellings)	%	1.60%			2017
Eastern Province					
Number of dwellings	Dwelling	500,465			2017
Houses by source of potable water (Public water system)	%	93%			2017

Indicator	Unit	Value	Unit	Amount USD	Year
Houses by source of electricity (Public electricity system)	%	99.80%			2017
Houses by source of sanitation (Public sanitation system)	%	82%			2017
Relative distribution of dwellings in total number of dwellings (Saudi household occupied dwellings)	%	14.20%			2017
North Borders Province					
Number of dwellings	Dwelling	37,072			2017
Houses by source of potable water (Public water system)	%	95%			2017
Houses by source of electricity (Public electricity system)	%	99.9%			2017
Houses by source of sanitation (Public sanitation system)	%	47%			2017
Relative distribution of dwellings in total number of dwellings (Saudi household occupied dwellings)	%	1.06%			2017
Percentage of work carried out towards completion of King Abdulaziz Project for Public Transport in Riyadh	%	68%			2017
Riyadh Metro Project					
Number of train lines	line	6			2017
Train line length	km	176			2017
Number of train cars	Car	470			2017
Number of train stations	Station	85			2017
Number of maintenance and parking centers	Center	7			2017
Number of work sites	Site	250			2017
Number of control & maintenance centers	Center	5			2017
Number of passengers per day (maximum capacity)	Million passengers	3,6			2017
Riyadh Rapid Bus Transit Project					
Number of bus lines	Line	22			2017
Length of bus lines	km	1,900			2017
Number of Terminal stations	Main stops	7			2017
Number of bus stop points	Terminal stations	3,000			2017
Number of buses	Bus	906			2017
Number of community bus stops	Community stop	1,800			2017
Number of regular line stations	Stops	1,083			2017
Passengers per day (maximum capacity)	Passengers	900,000			2017
Wadi Hanifa catchment basin area	km ²	4,000			2017
Length of Wadi Hanifa	km	120			2017
Proportion of achievement of transport strategy and means of transport in urban planning	%	17.20%			2017
Expected proportion of achievement of transport strategy and means of transport in urban planning, by 2020	%	100%			2020
Per capita share of road length	Linear meter	4.27			2017
Expected per capita share of road length, by 2020	Linear meter	4.04			2020
Expected proportion of the population to be served by rainwater disposal projects, by 2020	%	100%			2020
Percentage of work carried out towards completion of phases for update of urban strategy	%	15%			2017
Percentage of work carried out towards completion of phases for update of urban strategy, by 2020	%	100%			2020

Indicator	Unit	Value	Unit	Amount USD	Year
Percentage of work carried out towards completion of regional plans of targeted provinces	%	20%			2017
Expected percentage of work carried out towards completion of regional plans of targeted provinces, by 2020	%	100%			2020
Proportion of inhabited land for which cadastral maps have been surveyed and updated in the two cities of Makkah and Medina	%	35%			2017
Expected proportion of inhabited land for which cadastral maps have been surveyed and updated in the two cities of Makkah and Medina	%	100%			2020
Proportion of waste treated	%	0%			2017
Expected proportion of waste to be treated, by 2020	%	40%			2020
Indicator of user individuals and businessmen's satisfaction with municipal services provided	%	61.85%			2017
Expected indicator of user individuals and businessmen's satisfaction with municipal services provided, by 2020	%	75%			2020
Indicator of population satisfaction with food safety in restaurants and public food services' centers	%	59%			2017
Expected indicator of population satisfaction with food safety in restaurants and public food services' centers, by 2020	%	70%			2020
Indicator of population with cleanliness of cities	%	64%			2017
Expected indicator of population with cleanliness of cities, by 2020	%	70%			2020
Indicator of population satisfaction as to infestation-free public health	%	59%			2017
Expected indicator of population satisfaction as to infestation-free public health, by 2020	%	90%			2020
Per capita share of open space for public use	m2	4.14			2017
Per capita share of open space for public use, by 2020	m2	4.44			2020
Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns					
Domestic waste generation per person per day	Kg	1.39			2016
Waste generation methods in Jubail Industrial City					
Incineration		11%			2017
Landfill		38%			2017
Recycling		51%			2017
Amount of waste recycled every month through sanitary landfilling in Jubail Industrial City	Ton	500			2016
Proportion of industrial waste recycled in Jubail Industrial City	%	51%			2016
Number of waste bins sorted every day for recycling	Ton	23			2016
Number of paper collection bins posted at all government buildings in Jubail Industrial City	Bin	226			2016
Length of internal streets covered by sweeping and cleaning services in Jubail Industrial City	Linear kilometer	75			2016
Length of main roads covered by sweeping and cleaning services in Jubail Industrial City	Linear kilometer	65			2016
Number of waste bins emptied every day in Jubail Industrial City	Bin	7,800			2016
Number of equipment, provided with use of state-of-the-art technology, that are in operation every day in Jubail Industrial City	Equipment	91			2016
Number of waste bins that are sterilized every day in Jubail Industrial City	Bin	300			2016
Waste management services provided to residential houses in Jubail Industrial city	Service	40,000			2016
Waste management services provided to commercial centers in Jubail Industrial city	Service	103			2016
Total waste volume per day in Jubail Industrial city	Ton	281			2016
Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts					
Number of annual flowers have been planted in Riyadh streets and squares	Million flowers	5			2017
Number of children's gardens and playgrounds in Riyadh city	Park/children's playgrounds	480			2017

Indicator	Unit	Value	Unit	Amount USD	Year
Total area of green landscape, as part of projects currently underway in Riyadh city	Million m2	9.9			2017
Number of trees planted in 26 streets in 10 municipalities in Riyadh city	Tree	3,750			2017
Number of main parks completed in Riyadh city	Park	26			2017
Number of municipal town squares completed out of a total of 100 town squares planned in Riyadh city	Municipal square	64			2017
Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development					
Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	Ton	66.583			2016
Length of the Kingdom's coastline	km	2,330			2016
Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss					
Total number of reserves in Saudi Arabia	Reserve	15			2016
Forest area as a proportion of total land area	%	4.27%			2016
Proportion of terrestrial reserve areas in total Kingdom's area	km	85,393			2016
Total area of marine reserves	km	7,823			2016
Proportion of marine reserve areas in total Kingdom's area	%	0.33%			2016
Total area of Umm Al Qamarie Island Reserve	km2	403			2017
Total area of Jubail Marine Wildlife Reserve	km2	2,000			2017
Total area of Farasan Islands Reserve	km2	5,408			2017
Forest area as a proportion of total land area	%	1.35%			2013
Number of seizures of animals and birds	seizure	119			2017
Number of seizures of animals and birds, 2014	seizure	470			2014
Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels					
Kingdom's world ranking on Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI)	Ranking	57			2017
Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age					
Males (under 18 years of age)	%	0.5			2017
Females (under 18 years of age)	%	0.1			2017
Males (19-24 years of age)	%	4.7			2017
Females (19-24 years of age)	%	0.3			2017
Males (25-30 years of age)	%	4.4			2017
Females (25-30 years of age)	%	0.4			2017
Males (31-36 years of age)	%	3.1			2017
Females (31-36 years of age)	%	0.5			2017
Males (37-42 years of age)	%	1.8			2017
Females (37-42 years of age)	%	0.6			2017
Males (43-48 years of age)	%	1.6			2017
Females (43-48 years of age)	%	0.6			2017
Males (49-54 years of age)	%	1.8			2017
Females (49-54 years of age)	%	0.2			2017
Males (above 55 years of age)	%	2			2017
Females (above 55 years of age)	%	1.3			2017
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development					
Kingdom's rank among the world's largest donor countries	Ranking	4			2017
Volume of Saudi aid during the period 2012-2017	SAR billion	143.40.38	\$ billion	38.24	2017
Saudi aid as a share of GDP	%	1.9%			2017
Kingdom's rank among world countries, in terms of development assistance as a share of GDP	Ranking	1			2014
Number of countries received official development assistance from Saudi Arabia through KSrelief, from May 2015 to April 2018	Country	40			2018

Indicator	Unit	Value	Unit	Amount USD	Year
Total amounts provided by KSrelief, since it was founded in 2015	SAR billion	3,92	\$ billion	1.04	2017
Share of government humanitarian assistance (official development aid) in total humanitarian aid extended by KSrelief	%	70%			2017
Total amounts provided by the Kingdom in development assistance to other countries through Saudi Fund for Development (SFD)			\$ billion	14.6	2017
Number of projects supported by Saudi Fund for Development	Project	635			2017
Number of countries that received support provided by Saudi Fund for Development	Country	83			2017
Total amount of remittances made by expatriate workers in the Kingdom	SAR billion	151,90	\$ billion	40.50	2016
Number of countries that benefited from the socio-economic development support program, as well as aid programs directed to public institutions and structural adjustment	Country	16			2017
Number of African countries that benefited from the socio-economic development support program, as well as aid programs directed to public institutions and structural adjustment	Country	14			2017
Number of Asian countries that benefited from the socio-economic development support program, as well as aid programs directed to public institutions and structural adjustment	Country	2			2017
Total cost of socio-economic development support program, as well as aid programs directed to public institutions and structural adjustment	SAR million	465.10	\$ million	124.03	2017
Number of finance agreements signed by the Kingdom for construction and improvement of hydraulic power dams	Agreement	15			2017
Number of hydraulic power dams covered by finance agreements	Dam	11			2017
Total loans extended for construction and improvement of hydraulic power dams	SAR billion	2.40	\$ million	640	2017
Total loans extended for construction of hydraulic power dams in Asia	SAR billion	1.10	\$ million	293.33	2017
Total loans extended for construction of hydraulic power dams in Africa	SAR billion	1.20	\$ million	320	2017
Share of Saudi Arabia in MENA's free market economy as a share of the combined GDP of MENA	%	25%			2017
Total amount approved for the export promotion and export finance program as well as the initiative for indirect lending of SMEs	SAR billion	72	\$ billion	19.20	2017
Total Saudi contribution to the Lives and Livelihoods Fund (LLF), through KSrelief	SAR million	26.66	\$ million	100	2017
Lives and Livelihoods Fund's Capital	SAR billion	9.30	\$ billion	2.48	2017
Number of Yemeni refugees hosted by the Kingdom	Person	591,191			2018
Number of Syrian refugees hosted by the Kingdom	Person	262,573			2018
Number of Myanmar refugees hosted by the Kingdom	Person	249,669			2018
Total amount of aid extended by the Kingdom to Yemen over the past three years (2015-2018)	SAR billion	5.79	\$ billion	1.54	2018
Number of projects implemented by Saudi Arabia in Yemen, through KSrelief, which targeted food security, refugees, cholera control, water and wastewater.	Project	260			2018
Amount of the Kingdom's grant to the UN to finance Humanitarian Response Plan in Yemen	SAR billion	1.88	\$ million	500	2018
Number of beneficiaries of MiSK's educational programs and initiatives, 2017	Project	5,721			
Number of participants in training programs among beneficiaries of MiSK education programs and initiatives, 2017	Trainee	2,128			
Number of participants in school education programs (Kindergarten-to-secondary school levels) among beneficiaries of MiSK education programs and initiatives, 2017	Participant	3,508			
Number of participants in postgraduate study level programs among beneficiaries of MiSK education programs and initiatives, 2017	Participant	58			
Number of beneficiaries of MiSK – sponsored "Saudi Arabia is Programming" initiative	Person	300,000			

Indicator	Unit	Value	Unit	Amount USD	Year
Number of trainers enlisted for cooperation with MiSK to train young men and women on programming and technical creativity basics	Trainer	4,411			
Number of cities in which MiSK conducted training courses to train young men and women on programming and technical creativity basics	City	100			
Number of beneficiaries of "All Online" initiative, launched by MiSK in collaboration with Google Corporation and the Saudi Ministry of Education	Person	20,326			
Number of artists enabled by MiSK in 2017	Artist	116			
Number of persons with deep interest in culture and arts, who benefited from culture and arts initiatives conducted by MiSK	Person	150,000			
Number of domestic and international art and culture exhibitions organized by MiSK	Exhibition	11			
Number of art works displayed at domestic and international art and culture exhibitions organized by MiSK	Art work	250			
Number of young men and women who have ben enabled in Creative Digital Media through related MiSK initiatives	Person	350,000			
Number of youth leaders who took part in MiSK global initiatives	Person	7,700			
Number of non-government organizations that took part in MiSK global initiatives conducted in 2017 in 75 countries	NGO	600			
Total number of beneficiaries of worldwide Inventor Support Programs conducted by MiSK	Inventor	100			
Amount of financial support provided by MiSK for development and realization of innovations and ideas, per individual inventor	SAR	100,000	\$	26,670	
Number of beneficiaries of Training in Science program conducted by MiSK, 2017	Person	2,126			
Number of participants in "Hour of Code" program conducted by MiSK in conjunction with Microsoft, in 13 provinces of the Kingdom	Programmers	307,000			
Share of participants, aged 7-18 years, who took part in the "Hour of Code" program	%	97.5%			
Share of girls who took part in the "Hour of Code" program, in total number of participants	%	76%			

