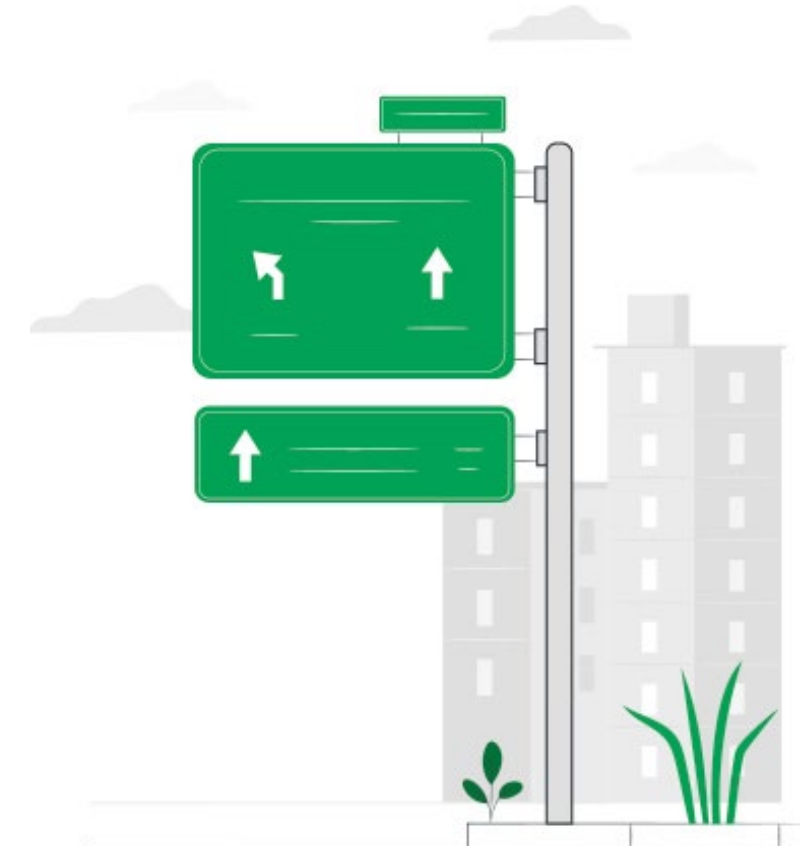# Activating Geographic & Urban Facilities Names
In Geospatial Services to sustainable Development.

وزارة الشؤون البلدية
والقروية والإسكان
Ministry of Municipal Rural Affairs & Housing

Index

Activating Geographic and Urban Facilities Names In Spatial Services to Support sustainable Development.

Joyfulness City

Quality of Livable City

Cities are places to **live** - in which people spend their daily experience, If there is someone among us who is fortunate, he will live a life that enables him to perform a facilitated life experience in cities that are livable, full of life, and with clear Geographic & Urban Facilities Names that contribute to access and inference within the developmental expansion.

Geographic & Urban Facilities Names and the geospatial arrangement of resources and activities are central in planning sustainable cities

The International Organizations have emphasized the importance of Geographic & Urban Facilities Names within addresses for their direct or indirect uses

Activating Geographic and Urban Facilities Names In Spatial Services to Support sustainable Development.

UNESCO

WORLD BANK GROUP

UPU

UN HABITAT

UNDP

ITU

International Organization for Standardization
ISO

African Union

African Union Commission

Ensuring a better quality of life in Africa

UNESCO

Cooperation towards an open world

The African Union (AU) was founded in 2000 with the vision of creating an integrated, prosperous and peaceful African continent driven by its own citizens and representing a dynamic force in the global arena. Implicit in this vision is the right of African citizens to socio-economic development. Expert forecasts on Africa's future further reinforce the African Union's role as an engine of African development. According to a recent joint study, human capital will be the major driving factor in the continent's development in the next decades (ADB/AU/NEPAD, 2010).
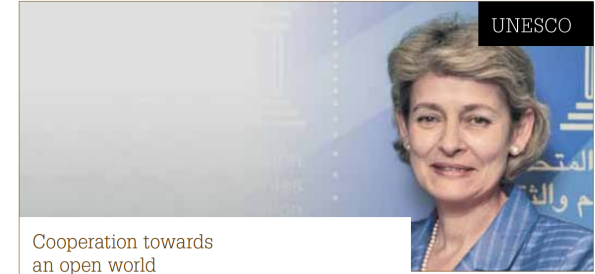
A few key facts and figures:

■ The United Nations Population Division has projected that the African population will reach 1.5 billion in 2030 and 1.7 billion in 2040.
■ The exponential growth of the African population in recent decades, at an average annual rate of 2%, has led to an increase in the young active population. This contrasts with the global ageing trend and will be an asset for African economies.
■ The rapid urbanization of Africa means that 50% of the population will live in urban areas by 2030. More than 130 African cities will surpass 1 million inhabitants; 16 of these will exceed

5 million and another six will reach more than 10 million.

This population surge represents an important opportunity for economic growth, but also a great challenge for us all. Given the large potential for expansion of Africa's growing economies, investment opportunities abound (Kaberuka, 2010). In this context, reliable infrastructure is a prerequisite for guaranteeing investment that supports broader economic growth and, consequently, poverty reduction. In contrast, lack of physical infrastructure, affects the quality of services, reduces the competitiveness of businesses and undermines the implementation of economic and social policies in African countries.

In Africa, less than 40% of the population has access to electricity, only 34% has access to improved sanitation, and 65% has access to clean water. Only about one third of the rural population has access to roads. Moreover, only 4 out of 10 Africans have access to mobile phones and fewer than 1 in 10 have access to the Internet. With this in mind, the AU Commission has undertaken a programme for the improvement of infrastructures in order to achieve the vision of the founding fathers of the African Union. Since 2007, the AU Commission, the African Development Bank (AfDB), the New Partnership for Africa's

Development (NEPAD), and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) have been working hand in hand to develop the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA).

PIDA aims to facilitate regional integration, in fulfilment of the African Abuja Treaty, by establishing a strategic framework for the development of regional and continental infrastructure. The programme includes a priority action plan and an implementation strategy, covering four sectors (energy, transport, information and communication technologies, and transboundary water resources), to be achieved by 2040. The AU is aware that the success of PIDA depends on the support provided to other sectors and programmes.

A clear example is the case of addressing systems, which are an important infrastructure for social integration and economic development. Addresses help people to be recognized as citizens and enable the distribution of basic goods and services. Although addresses play an important role in Africa's overall infrastructure, the continent is suffering from an ongoing lack of addressing. The increasing flow of people into cities puts greater pressure on the development and management of urban areas. Spontaneous settlements emerge with no planned road infrastructure making it difficult to locate individuals who live there. This

Education lies at the heart of UNESCO's work to build a culture of peace and promote sustainable development. To this end, education must be of high quality and impart the right skills and knowledge. It must also be inclusive and equitable, reaching all members of all societies. Open and accessible information and communication are essential for the attainment of these goals.

Countries across the world have made great progress towards the "Education for All" objectives set in 2000. Nonetheless, high barriers remain to be overcome. Some 796 million adults are illiterate, of which two thirds are women. An estimated 69 million children do not receive primary school education, while many more leave school without basic literacy and numeracy skills. Millions of learners endure conditions of poverty and discrimination, exacerbated by illiteracy and lack of access to information and knowledge, including poor connectivity. The price for societies is high.

The "Addressing the World" initiative of the (UPU) seeks to tackle a providing billions of citizens ss, a fundamental neces- onal identity of learners ucation and other public

with UNESCO's mandate nowledge societies that

incorporate the use of information and communication technologies to achieve open access to quality education. UNESCO's position is clear. Communication, information and knowledge are drivers for sustainable development. They are essential tools that enable individuals to exercise their rights, develop new capacities and improve their lives.

UNESCO is supporting the "Addressing the World" initiative by working with the Secretariat of the Universal Postal Union on two strategic programmes.

The first programme concerns Free/Libre and Open Source Software (FOSS/FLOSS). This refers to software that is liberally licensed to grant users the right to use, copy, study, change and improve its design through the availability of its source code. UNESCO will cooperate with the UPU in the research and evaluation of FOSS-based tools for addressing systems, in order to identity those that best match the requirements of member states. Sustainable solutions and local capacity building will form core parts of this cooperation.

The second programme targets Open Educational Resources, a UNESCO flagship priority. These resources consist of learning materials and tools in the public domain, or released with an open license (such as Creative Commons), that permit free and legal copying, adaptation, use and re-distribution by

users. UNESCO will assist the Secretariat of the UPU to transform relevant existing training materials from copyright to open licenses. We will develop partnerships with ministries of education and universities to launch training programmes and lead workshops to build the capacity of education partners of the UPU.

It is essential that this work reach those who need it most. This includes least developed countries, especially in Africa, and small island developing states, as well as girls and women across the world. To be effective, national governments must step up their commitment to expand access to information and knowledge through effective national infrastructure and open access networks for the benefit of all.

Investing in accessible and quality education through open information and communication networks is essential for sustainable development. It is also vital for empowering women and men, girls and boys, across the world.

Irina Bokova

Irina Bokova
Director General, United Nations
Educational, Scientific and Cultural
Organization (UNESCO)

International Organization for Standardization

RUE BOUTAREL

QUAI D'ORLEANS

Standardization guidelines for national address infrastructures, based on ISO 19160, *Addressing*

Signage of Paris, Franc

The Impact of Geographic & Urban Facilities Names for direct or indirect uses

Urban Planning & Development

City Management

Environment Sustainability

Emergency & crisis management

E – Commerce

Security

Economic, Commerce & Investment.

Digital Transformation

66 Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania

Regulations and Legislation of Urban Facilities Names in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Saudi Roads And Building Regulations (1941)

Article. 25

The municipality is required to naming and label all main and sub-streets. In doing so, historical occasions and events must be taken into consideration. It is illegal for any individual to damage, remove, or deface the street names, with a fine of 0.25 USD or one day imprisonment being imposed on any offender who commits such an act

Article. 26

The municipality is responsible for assigning a unique number to every house or shop located in a street or alley in an organized manner. This number will be written on a standardized metal plate and placed in a prominent location on the building. The cost of the plate will be collected from the property owner during the fee collection period and refusal to pay is not permitted. It is also illegal to damage, remove, or deface the metal plate, and any offender will be fined 0.20 USD. Failure to pay the initial fee will result in a warning, followed by an increased fee for non-compliance

حدود الامانات   حدود المناطق   حدود المملكة

Regulations and Legislation of Urban Facilities Names in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Consul Ministers Declaration (155) on 1986

Article. 1

The Amanat , and municipalities, undertake the task of naming the main and secondary streets and squares, and numbering real estate properties in all cities and villages of the Kingdom in accordance with the provisions of these rules. X

Article. 2

By decisions of the Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs - and in coordination with the concerned emirates - committees of historians, writers and experts are formed to propose names for streets and squares. These designations are approved by a decision of the Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs.

Article. 3

In choosing the names of streets and squares, historical events, names of Al Sahaba , Al tabeen , scholars, leaders, names of Arab cities, and the like are taken into account.

Article. 4

In naming streets and squares and numbering real estate, the following rules are observed: A - The city or village is divided into regions in order to prepare drawings for the naming and numbering process. B - The road network is classified into the following categories: 1- Roads 2- Streets 3- Corridors, each of which is named. C - The city or village is divided into four squares by drawing two base lines that are almost perpendicular, taking into account their conformity with the two most important roads in the city or village.

Article. 5

The numbering started from the closest point to the intersection of the two main axes, and continued in ascending order to the outskirts of the city or village. The continuous numbering stopped at the place where the street name changed to start the numbering again.

Article. 6

The numbering of all properties shall be according to a unit of measurement to be determined with the approval of the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs, taking into account the numbering of properties located on one side of the road with odd numbers and those located on the other side with even numbers.

Article. 7

The attached international standards approved by the High Authority for the Development of the City of Riyadh shall be applied to the signs of naming streets and squares.

Article. 8

The sign shall be placed in a prominent place, provided that it does not affect the sanctity of buildings. Signs may be written in English in the lower part, provided that the Arabic text is clearer.

Article. 9

Without prejudice to any harsher penalty stipulated in another law, whoever violates the provisions of these rules shall be punished with a fine not exceeding ten thousand riyals.

Article. 10

The violator shall be obligated to compensate for all damages resulting from his violation, including the costs of repairing the damage that he caused.

Article. 11

Violations of these rules and their evidence are detected and investigated according to procedures issued by the Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs

Article. 12

The provisions of these rules shall be decided by a committee formed by a decision of the Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs of not less than three competent Saudis, and its decision shall be approved by the Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs. A grievance may be made against the decision before the Board of Grievances within thirty days from the date of informing the violator of the decision.

Article. 13

The Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs issues the decisions and instructions necessary to implement the provisions of these rules.

Article. 14

The Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs may delegate some of his powers stipulated in these rules

Article. 15

The Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs may make exceptions to some of the provisions of these rules if he finds justifications to do so

Article. 16

These rules shall be published in the Official Gazette and shall come into force after ninety days from the date of their publication.

Regulations and Legislation of Urban Facilities Names in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
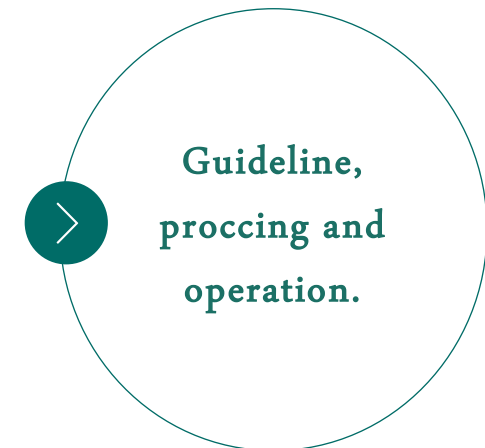
The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's Vision 2030 focuses on the main objectives of building a vibrant community by

1. improving the quality of Saudi cities.
2. enhancing the urban landscape.

to achieve these objectives, a dedicated program has been developed to monitor their progress, called the Quality of Life Program.

Within the framework of achieving its objectives, the responsible authorities have implemented initiatives and projects to enhance the naming of urban landmarks. As part of this effort, work has been done on the following:

Strategy and roadmap.

Governance framework.

Guideline, proccing and operation.

Activating the Geographic & Urban Facilities Names thru traditional

The work of installing traditional signs of street names and District (residential areas within the city) is considered a key tool to activate the achievement of benefiting from these names, the key to inference, access, navigational systems. Today, the sings of Street names includes the 2D barcode to activate the smart cities on Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

Street signage in Arusha, Tanzania

Enabling the Urban Facilities Name Database for everyone and use cases

MOMRAH National Urban Facilities Names Geospatial Database

National Geospatial Center Data

Raw Data

Data & Maps API's

U MAPS

Web Maps

- City Project Management Platform.
- Land Registration Services.
- Smart City Platform.
- Geodata Insight Platform
- Decision Support Solution for urban Development.

- judicial services platform (Najiz)
- National Education services Platform (Noor)
- Citizen ID Services App (Absher)
- Address's Registration Services.

- National Maps
- Google
- TomTom
- Here
- Esri
- …. Etc.

- Banks
- Incurrence
- E-Commerce
- Retails
- Postal and Delivery
- Commerce

This database including different Data Sets of names on the maps, such as (Geographic name, urban facilities names, landmark … etc.).

Thank you