UNITED NATIONS in SAUDI ARABIA
ال الأمم المتحدة في المملكة العربية السعودية
United Nations in Saudi Arabia

The United Nations (UN) is an international organization established on 24 October 1945 by 51 countries, currently 193, committed to maintaining international peace and security, developing friendly relations among nations and promoting social progress, better living standards and human rights.

The United Nations and its System (specialized agencies, funds and programmes) work on a broad range of fundamental issues, from sustainable development, environment and refugees protection, disaster relief, counter terrorism, disarmament and non-proliferation, to promoting democracy, human rights, gender equality and the advancement of women, governance, economic and social development and international health, expanding food production, and more, in order to achieve its goals and coordinate efforts for a safer world for this and future generations.

Saudi Arabia joined the United Nations as a Charter Member on 26 June 1945. His Majesty King Faisal signed the Charter as a Founding Member at a ceremony held in San Francisco. The United Nations in Saudi Arabia comprises of FAO, UNDP, UNHCR, UN-HABITAT, UNICEF, WHO, and the World Bank Group (World Bank and IFC). IOM is also a member of the UN Country Team.

The UN agencies plan and work together, as part of the Resident Coordinator System, to ensure the delivery of tangible results in support of the National Development Plans. The eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) adopted in 2000 – which range from halving extreme poverty to halting the spread of HIV/AIDS and providing universal primary education, all by the target date of 2015 – form a blueprint agreed to by all the world’s countries and all the world’s leading development institutions.

With the MDGs concluding at the end of 2015, world leaders have called for an ambitious, long-term agenda to improve people’s lives and protect the planet for future generations. This post-2015 development agenda is expected to tackle many issues, including ending poverty, improving health and education, making cities more sustainable, combating climate change, and protecting oceans and forests. The UN is working with governments, civil society and other partners to build on the momentum generated by the MDGs and carry on with an ambitious post-2015 sustainable development agenda that is expected to be adopted by UN Member States at the Special Summit on Sustainable Development in September 2015.
A specialized agency of the United Nations that leads international efforts to defeat hunger in the world and achieve the global food security. It was founded in 16 October, 1945. Its objectives are summarized in helping both the developed and developing countries to improve the sustainable agricultural practices and achieve the sustainable management of forests and fisheries, ensuring good nutrition and food security for all and improve the standard living of the inhabitants of the member countries. It provides information to be published and conducts technical researches, holds conferences and submits developmental and technical support. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia joined FAO in 1367 H corresponding to 1948 G.

The technical cooperation between the Ministry of Agriculture in Saudi Arabia and Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations witnessed prominent development in more than half century, starting from the first joint cooperation in 1950G, and the continuation of agreements between the two sides till now through the Trust Fund Agreement that is agreed upon since 1981G and renewed every 5 years.

The current technical cooperation agreement, enduring for 5 years from 2011–2016 G, includes 16 developmental projects which cover six sub-programmes, are grouped into the main following themes:

- Sustainable management of water resources
- Sustainable crop production and good agricultural practices
- Crop protection and development of the natural resources
- Sustainable development of the animal resources
- Fish farming development
- Capacity development of human resources

The technical cooperation agreements between MoA and FAO over the past years have served to be a model for MoA to establish the infrastructure for many specialized research centers and provide the equipment and supplies to get the technical experience in different fields according to the purposes and when need arises, which resulted in establishing and developing research and agricultural training centers and provide MoA with consultations.
برنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي / برامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي هو الشبكة الإنمائية العالمية للأمم المتحدة التي تدعو إلى التنمية المستدامة والنمو الاقتصادي الشامل للجميع. نحن نساعد في ربط البلدان ببعضها البعض من أجل تحسين المعبرة والقدرة والسوق. لمساعدة البلدان في تمكينها من تحقيق أهداف التنمية، وتشجيع التنمية الاقتصادية والاجتماعية. من ضمن مجالات العمل الرئيسية التي يعنية بها برنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي هي: الحكم الرشيد، الحد من الفقر، منع الأزمات والانتعاش منها، الطاقة والبيئة، الإيدز والصحة والتنمية، وتحرص في كل أنشطتنا على دعم حماية حقوق الإنسان وتعزيز المرأة.

في المملكة العربية السعودية

يقوم برنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي في المملكة العربية السعودية منذ أكثر من 28 عامًا بإعداد استراتيجيات التنمية في سلسلة من المشاريع الاجتماعية التي تشمل التدريب، المدربين، وتبادل الخبرات. وهو يعمل بجانب شركاء محليين هادئين على تحقيق أهداف التنمية، وتشجيع التعاون بين البلدان لتنمية المؤسسات في المملكة. برنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي في المملكة العربية السعودية يركز على تنمية المجتمعات والمناطق الفقيرة، وتشجيع الاستثمار في البنية التحتية، والتعاون الدولي.

وبالنسبة لمشاريع التنمية في المملكة العربية السعودية، يتم تنفيذ العديد من المشاريع في مجالين هما: التنمية البشرية وتنمية البيئة.

ятьن ضروريات على المشاريع خلال الأعوام الماضية في المملكة العربية السعودية (بيانات أمريكية)

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UNDP in Saudi Arabia

For more than 48 years, UNDP has been working closely with the Government of Saudi Arabia assisting the Government in its efforts towards sustainable human development. UNDP has also been the number one development partner to the Saudi government, in response to the nation’s development needs.

The areas addressed are tailored to meet the Kingdom’s evolving development priorities, in particular as they are presented in the Kingdom’s Development Plans, which focus on, raising standards of living, enhancing the management of environment and energy, improving the quality of life for all, enhancing the role of women and youth in national development, optimizing globalization benefits by improving the productivity of the economy, strengthening the science and technology base and enhancing the performance of the public sector as well as partnerships for development.

Our Partners

- Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Ministry of Economy and Planning
- Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs
- Ministry of Water and Electricity
- General Authority for Tourism and Antiquities
- Saudi Food and Drug Authority
- Princess Al Anood Center for Youth Development (Warif)
- Saudi Energy Efficiency Center at King Abdulaziz City for Science and Technology

Programme Delivery in Saudi Arabia in USD

www.sa.undp.org

Young Saudi women from the Saudi Spanish Youth Dialogue Forum, Photo Courtesy of MOFA
To achieve this, the program will work on three main objectives:

- Assess the current status of the cities of Saudi Arabia in terms of its ability to provide sustainable urban environment;
- Analysis of legislative and institutional situation of the cities of Saudi Arabia and its ability to implement its urban policies and strategies;
- Develop a detailed strategic plan and pilot projects as a road map that includes mechanisms and interim procedures that transform Saudi cities into sustainable urban, productive, and equitable in distribution of development, having an efficient system of urban transport that provide smooth flow of traffic and environmentally friendly, including the institutionalization of systems of urban planning.

The project will build upon all former studies, surveys, and plans, which have been prepared until the present time through the National Spatial Strategy and those that have been developed in order to support the global urban observatories. In addition, it will rely on existing achievements and will contribute to the improvement of national and local capacity more in order to implement the following activities to achieve its goals:

- Increasing evidence-based & multi-dimensional analysis of cities using the City Prosperity Index
- Assessing capacity gaps and developing tailor-made capacity for stakeholders involved
- Engaging & integrating the needs of all residents, and in particular youth and women’s needs as part of urban plans
- Enhancing public awareness in the Kingdom on the notion of prosperous cities and sustainable urbanization
المفوضية السامية للأمم المتحدة لشؤون اللاجئين

تم تعيينها من قبل الأمم المتحدة لقيادة وتنسيق الشراكة الدولية لحماية وحل مشاكل اللاجئين، وضمن أن كل شخص يمكن أن يمارس حقه في طلب اللجوء، إيجاد مأوى آمن في دولة أخرى، أو العودة طوعاً إلى دياره.

المفوضية السامية للأمم المتحدة لشؤون اللاجئين
(UNHCR)

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ويمثل المكتب الإقليمي في المملكة العربية السعودية – الرياض - الذي يغطي الكويت والإمارات العربية المتحدة وقطر والبحرين وسلطنة عمان، كما يقوم بدعم مكاتب المفوضية في مدينة أبو ظبي، وعمان، وطهران.

في هذا الصدد يعمل مكتب المفوضية الإقليمي بالتعاون مع شركائه في الدول الخليجية لتحسين طرق محاولة اللاجئين، وضمان إشراكهم في القضايا المتعلقة بهم. كما يركز على تعزيز الوعي وبناء الشراكة بين المنظمات والحكومات والمجتمعات لضمان حقوق الإنسان في جميع أنحاء العالم.

وبالإضافة إلى ذلك، يعنى المفوضية المنظمات غير الحكومية والمنظمات الثانية لدعم حقوق الإنسان في جميع أنحاء العالم، وضمان أن كل شخص يمكن أن يمارس حقه في طلب اللجوء، إيجاد مأوى آمن في دولة أخرى، أو العودة طوعاً إلى دياره.
UNICEF is the driving force that helps build a world where the rights of every child are realized. We have the global authority to influence decision-makers, and the variety of partners at grassroots level to turn the most innovative ideas into reality. That makes us unique among world organizations, and unique among those working with the young.

Working in partnership for a better world for children

Gulf-based partnerships are at the core of everything we do to protect and realize the rights of children everywhere, with a focus on the most disadvantaged.

We strongly believe in the power of partnerships and collaborative efforts to support our mandate of advocating for the protection of children’s rights, helping to meet their basic needs and expanding their opportunities to reach their full potential.

As a result we aim to engage governments, institutions, foundations, the private sector and individuals in the Gulf as partners in turning promises to children into action and achieving a long term investment in the future, through supporting the realization of the basic rights of children and building a brighter future for our societies.

UNICEF and its major partners in Saudi Arabia have developed a program area document with proposed components:

- Sustained partnerships for child rights in the Gulf and globally; and Knowledge and evidence on children.
- Support the social policy protection and development of indicators in the fields of education, health, and protection from abuse and social level.
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منظمة الصحة العالمية هي السلطة التوجيهية والتنسيقية ضمن منظومة الأمم المتحدة فيما يخص المجال الصحي وهي مسؤولة عن تنفيذ أبرز دور في مجموعة المسائل الصحية العالمية وتضمن برنامج الصحة العالمية ووضع القواعد والمعايير وتوسيع الخيارات السياسية المسببة بالبيانات وتوفير الدعم التقني إلى البلدان ورصد الاتجاهات الصحية وتقييمها.

منظمة الصحة العالمية في المملكة العربية السعودية

يتولى المكتب القطري لمنظمة الصحة العالمية في المملكة العربية السعودية دعم السلطات الحكومية والصحية على المستويين المركزي والمحللي في: 

- تعزيز الخدمات الصحية
- معالجة مشاكل الصحة العمومية
- دعم وتشجيع البحوث في مجال الصحة

ويتولى الأطباء والإخصائيون في مجال الصحة العامة وعلماء الاجتماع وإعلاميي الأوقاف تقديم الدعم الفني المناسب والتعاون بما على طلب السلطات الوطنية أو مواقفهم، بالإضافة إلى ذلك، فريق عمل منظمة في المملكة العربية السعودية يقدم أيضًا مشورًا في مختلف المجالات الصحية.

وتجمع المنظمة من مسؤولياتها دورًا رئيسيًا في مجال الصحة مع العديد من البلدان في وقت لاحق من أحداثها الوطنية في مجال التنمية الصحية وتعزيز حمايتها. ومن بين هذه البلدان المشتركة في المملكة العربية السعودية كل من:

- البلدان الأعضاء
- البلدان الناشئة
- البلدان النامية والمنظمات غير الحكومية وال🚫 {{{                                                  }}}

أهم شركاء منظمة الصحة العالمية

اعتبارًا من عام 2009، أصبحت المملكة العربية السعودية أكبر مورد في العالم للمساعدات الإنسانية في الناتج المحلي الإجمالي. وكانت لها دورًا في تقديم المساعدات الإنسانية في المنطقة في أوقات الأزمات، مما مشاهدة في أعقاب زلزال باكستان وفترة الجفاف في الصومال. المملكة العربية السعودية هي الآن الثالث أكبر مساهم في البلدان النامية لجهود التنمية العالمية بعد الصين والهند.

أكبر مورد في العالم للمساعدات الإنسانية

- فين الناتج المحلي الإجمالي
- الثالث أكبر مساهم في البلدان النامية لجهود التنمية العالمية بعد الصين والهند

 Weltgesundheitsorganisation (WHO) / World Health Organization

WHO is the directing and coordinating authority for health within the United Nations system. It is responsible for providing leadership on global health matters, shaping the health research agenda, setting norms and standards, articulating evidence-based policy options, providing technical support to countries and monitoring and assessing health trends.

**WHO in Saudi Arabia**

The WHO Representative's Office in Saudi Arabia supports the Government and health authorities at central and local level in:

- Strengthening health services
- Addressing public health issues
- Supporting & promoting research on health

Physicians, public health specialists, scientists, social scientists and epidemiologists provide appropriate technical support and collaboration upon the request or acceptance of national authorities. WHO staff in Saudi Arabia include experts in the fields of health.

As the leading health agency, WHO works with many partners to support countries in reaching their national health development goals and to ensure that its efforts are coordinated. In Saudi Arabia these include United Nations agencies, humanitarian and development partners, donors, nongovernmental organizations, WHO collaborating centers and the private sector.

**Partners**

As of 2009, Saudi Arabia became the world’s largest provider of humanitarian assistance by GDP. It was instrumental in providing critical assistance in the Region in times of crisis, such as in the aftermath of the Pakistan earthquake and during Somalia’s famine. Saudi Arabia is now the third-largest developing-country contributor to global development efforts after China and India.

**WHO Strategic Agenda 2012–2016**

- Health system strengthening: Strengthening the health care system and improving partnership for health development.
- Noncommunicable diseases: Strengthening health promotion and control of noncommunicable diseases.
- Communicable Diseases: Strengthening communicable diseases control and health security.
The World Bank’s GCC Country Department is the principal liaison between the World Bank and the six Arab States of the Gulf Cooperation Council, namely Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates. The GCC Country Department facilitates the provision of Reimbursable Advisory Services (RAS) from the Bank to the GCC countries, the GCC Secretariat General and GCC affiliated institutions.

The GCC Department is managed through three offices: a Regional Office in Riyadh, KSA, under a Country Director, a Country Office in Kuwait and a Program Unit in the World Bank HQ in Washington, D.C. The International Financial Corporation (IFC) also has a Country Office in the Kingdom and an active portfolio of support and operations.

The Reimbursable Advisory Services (RAS) Program with KSA began in 1975 under a Technical Cooperation Program (TCP) Agreement that established the World Bank office in Riyadh. As part of the program, and based on Government demand, the World Bank brings technical expertise and global knowledge to counterpart ministries/agencies to assist in addressing KSA’s development challenges.

The TCP in KSA is a demand driven program and includes Just in Time (JIT) advisory services, discrete RAS as well as multi-sectoral programmatic approaches, focused on increased policy and program implementation support.

The TCP has grown and diversified over recent years (See graph above which shows the growth in program volume by fiscal year). The Bank is now providing approximately thirty technical assistance activities in such prominent areas of public policy as employment, health, urban development, environment, transport, investment and diversification policy, and energy efficiency.

The portfolio revolves around the following five major components:

- Finance and Planning
- Energy, Water and Environment
- Transportation
- Urban Planning and Management
- Health, Education, Labor and Social Protection

www.worldbank.org
The IFC’s strategy focuses mainly on:

- **Added value projects**
- **Supporting financial markets (specially housing, insurance and leasing)**
- **Developing infrastructure**
- **Lending small to medium enterprises to contribute in job creation and to support overall economic growth.**

The IFC also works with Saudi investors that are willing to expand their activities beyond the Kingdom, which aids in strengthening growth in emerging countries in the Middle East, Africa and Asia, especially in the areas of:

- **Health**
- **Education**
- **Financial Sector**
- **Infrastructure**

**Investment**

The IFC has focused its efforts in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to a great extend in the financial sector and facilitating cross-border investment. IFC’s investments have increased significantly totaling around USD $2 billion. IFC’s cooperation with the General Authority for Civil Aviation also has a significant growth over the last decade, especially in the recent landmark Medina airport project which helped mobilize $1.2 billion. The expansion of the Medina international airport, as part of a public-private partnership, is the first of its kind in the Gulf.

**Advisory Services**

The IFC in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia offers advisory services and training to support small and medium enterprises and infrastructure through a private-public sectors partnership program in addition to advisory services for the financial sector. The IFC has provided advisory services to AlRajhi bank, The Saudi Hollandi bank and Riyadh Bank to support them expands their small and medium enterprises (SMEs) operations and encouraged economic diversification. IFC has also organized several conferences on SME risk management, corporate governance, and housing finance.
About IOM

Established in 1951, IOM is the leading inter-governmental organization in the field of migration and works closely with governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental partners.

With 156 member states, a further 10 states holding observer status and offices in over 100 countries, IOM is dedicated to promoting humane and orderly migration for the benefit of all. It does so by providing services and advice to governments and migrants.

IOM works to help ensure the orderly and humane management of migration, to promote international cooperation on migration issues, to assist in the search for practical solutions to migration problems and to provide humanitarian assistance to migrants in need, including refugees and internally displaced people.

IOM in Saudi Arabia

IOM came to Saudi Arabia in 1992 after the First Gulf War, to assist in the departure of 40,000 Iraqi Refugees who were staying in the Rafha Refugee Camp. At present IOM Riyadh is assisting in the movement of migrants and refugees from Saudi Arabia and the Gulf region.

IOM also involves Saudi Officials in capacity building programs in different field, as well as working closely with different Saudi Governmental departments in several fields of mutual interest.

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الأمم المتحدة هي منظمة دولية أسستها عقب الحرب العالمية الثانية في عام 1945م. يوجد مقرها في مدينة نيويورك، الواقع في الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية. تأسست الأمم المتحدة في عام 1945م، بعد الحرب العالمية الثانية، كاستدامة للجامعة الدوليت ووسيلة لبناء السلام والأمن الدولي، وتنمية العلاقات الدولية بين الأمم، وتعزيز التعاون الاجتماعي، وتحسين مستوى المعيشة وحقوق الإنسان.

ويصل عمل الأمم المتحدة إلى كل ركن من أركان المجتمع. على الرغم من أنه يعرف بـ«الأمم المتحدة» تعمل في مجالات خط السلم وبناء السلام وتعزيز الثقة والتعاون بين الأمم. تقدم الأمم المتحدة خدماتًا متميزة في مختلف المجالات، من التنمية المستدامة إلى حقوق الإنسان، إلى الاستقراض لمساعدة الدول، وتحقيق السلام والأمن.

استصدرت الأمم المتحدة في المملكة العربية السعودية كعضو فعلي في الأمم المتحدة بتاريخ 21 مايو 2015م. وقد تم توقيع الميثاق في المملكة العربية السعودية بين أمم المتحدة ومنظمة الأمم المتحدة للاغاثة والإغاثة، وذلك في هيئة الأمم المتحدة في الرياض.

تتضمن المهمة التيに向تها الأمم المتحدة إلى المملكة العربية السعودية وظائفًا متعددة، منها تطوير برامج التنمية المستدامة، والعمل على حماية حقوق الإنسان، وتعزيز التعاون الدولي، وتعزيز الحياة السياسية والاقتصادية والاجتماعية في المملكة العربية السعودية.

وقد تم تشكيل الأمانة العامة للأمم المتحدة في المملكة العربية السعودية، وهي تأسست في عام 1945م، لتعزيز التعاون الدولي وحماية حقوق الإنسان، وتعزيز التنمية المستدامة، وتعزيز التنمية الاقتصادية والاجتماعية في العالم، وتحقيق السلام والأمن.

وقد تم تنفيذ العديد من البرامج والمشاريع التي تهدف إلى تحقيق أهداف الأمم المتحدة في المملكة العربية السعودية، مثل برنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي، وبرنامج الأمم المتحدة للاجئين، وโปรแกรม الأمم المتحدة للاطوار الأولية، وبرنامج الأمم المتحدة للطفولة، ومنظمة الصحة العالمية، ومجموعة البنك الدولي، وغيرها.

تتيح هذه الجهود التي تبذلها الأمم المتحدة وشركائها من أجل تحقيق أهداف الأمم المتحدة شراكتها من أجل تحقيق 행복 جميع الرباعيات في المملكة العربية السعودية.