SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT THROUGH INTEGRATED PLANNING IN THE CITY OF

Rabat

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RABAT

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Capital of the Kingdom of Morocco since 1912

Imperial and historic city built during the Almohad era, under the name of Ribat al-Fath

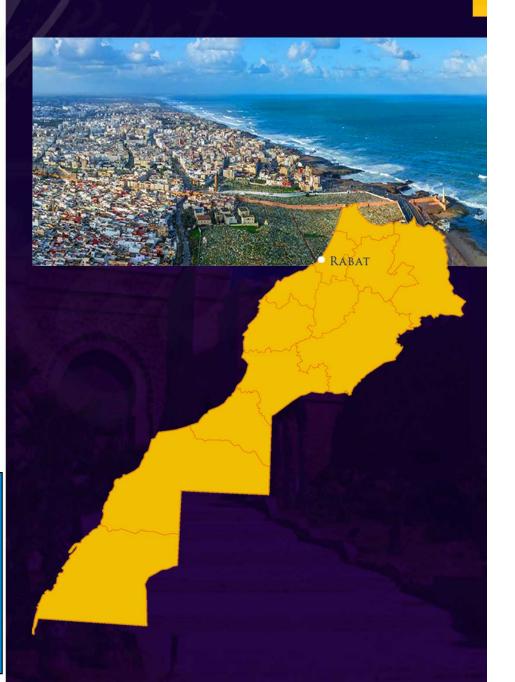
The history of the city dates back 2500 years when the Phoenicians, Carthaginians and Romans settled there.

Located on the left bank of the BOUREGREG River estuary on the Atlantic coast

2nd largest city in Morocco in terms of population, taking into account its metropolitan area Metropolitan area : 2.422.000 inh, with an rea of 1275 km2 A population of 525,927 inhabitants, for an area of 118 km 2

The Municipality of Rabat is engaged in a process of decentralization In order to reach and contribute to integrated and sustainable regional development The organic law n ° 113.14 of July 07, 2015, relating to the communes brought novelties in several domains with the aim of devoting the constitutional principles

About Rabat City





HIGHLIGHTS OF THE CITY

With a green area of around 75 m2/hab with a green heritage of around 4500 Hectares, the city of Rabat has been:

- Declared <u>a green city</u> in 2010, on the 40th anniversary of Earth Day;
- Listed as a <u>UNESCO World Heritage Site</u> in 2012 as a modern capital and historic city;
- Ranked in 2nd position, as the <u>best tourist destination</u> in 2013 (CNN ranking), and designated city of science with its famous universities and high schools;
- Designated <u>Cultural Capital of the Islamic World</u> for the year
 2022-2023 by the Islamic World Educational, Scientific and
 Cultural Organization;
- Designated <u>FIRST African Capital of Culture</u> 2022-2023;
- Open and international city rooted in its Mediterranean and African space.

RABAT CITY OF LIGHT, MORROCAN CAPITAL OF CULTURE



THE AXIS 1:

Maintaining and developing the city's cultural and cultural heritage

To strengthen Rabat's position as a cultural and tourism pole and to enhance its attractiveness while preserving its characteristics. And its cultural and historical heritage :

- The Placement of the National Museum of Archeology and Earth Sciences next to the Grand National Theater of Rabat;
- Strengthening and rehabilitating cultural structures;
- Restoration of historical monuments and cultural facilities and rehabilitation of sites classified globally;
- Rehabilitation and Protection of the Old City.

THE AXIS 2:

Protection of the environment and green areas

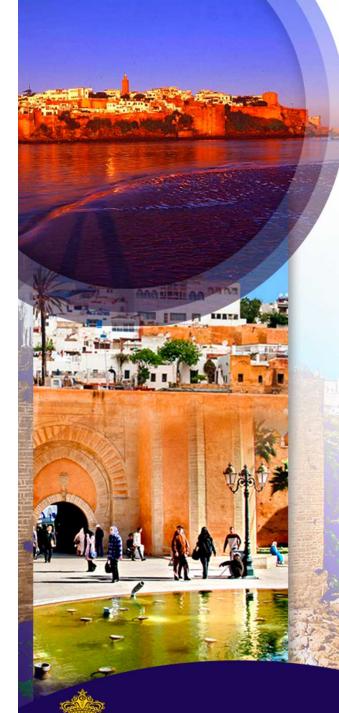
To ensure the sustainability and development of the green character through the completion of several projects of interest :

- Green areas, squares and forest spaces and conservation of the environment;
- Configure the coastal strip of the city;
- Enrich the Green Belt by creating parks and recreational spaces;
- The project of preparing the Rabat Corniche (13 km) aims to create spaces for entertainment, services and tourism
 - * Rabat was declared a green city while celebrating the 40th anniversary of Earth Day in 2010.
 - * The green area is about 75 m2 per inhabitant with a green heritage of about 4700 Hect
 - * The city of Rabat won CNN's second position as the best tourist destination in 2013

THE AXIS 3:

Strengthening social proximity facilities and improving access to services

- Strengthening proximity facilities,
- Improve and facilitate access to services;
- Strengthening sports facilities,
- Creating and opening educational institutions;
- The establishment and equipping of health centers, Building social welfare centers;
- Strengthening and supporting structures of places of worship



THE AXIS 4:

Protection and rehabilitation of urban landscape

- Rehabilitation of under-equipped neighborhoods, especially those related to infrastructure;
- Rehabilitation of sewage channels, drinking water and electricity;
- Strengthening or demolishing buildings that fall, while providing alternative solutions to their housing;
- Renewal of the cultural fabric of a group of neighborhoods.

Rabat was listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2012 as a modern capital and histor city with a common heritage, with many historical and cultural sites and monuments bui over the centuries.

THE AXIS 5:

Modernization of road and rail transport equipment

Rehabilitation of the transport sector through modernizing its structures and modernizing its services :

Establishment of a multi-use center and the creation of integrated stations, to achieve complementarity between all means of transport,

RABAT-SALÉ

- The establishment of high-speed train station,
- Creating a multi-service urban pole,
- Construction of special bus routes,
- Rehabilitation of Urban Transport.





THE AXIS 6:

Supporting and developing economic activities

- Renewal and modernization of collective and local equipment;
- Reorganization and distribution of economic activities,
- Restructuring of proximity markets and the transfer of some markets;
- Create a new composite for the traditional industry.

THE AXIS 7:

Strengthening the infrastructure and road network

- Rehabilitation of urban road network and traffic management;
- Reorganizing and strengthening the urban road network in order to the movement of traffic and to lighten the flow in the streets;
- Strengthening public lighting and organizing parking movements;
- Rehabilitation of the proximity roads at a distance of 160 km;
- Modernize and strengthen the sewage channels and the electricity network.



BOUREGREG VALLEY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

DEVELOPMENT OF THE BOUREGREG VALLEY

Key figures:

- Overall development area : 6000 ha
- Length of the valley : 15 Km
- Building area : 15%
- Length of the tram network : 19,5 Km
- Length of the Oudayas Tunnel : 1Km
- Floor area of Bab Al Bahr : 512.000 m²
- Capacity Bouregreg Marina : 240 rings
- Size of Rabat Grand Theater : 27,000 m²



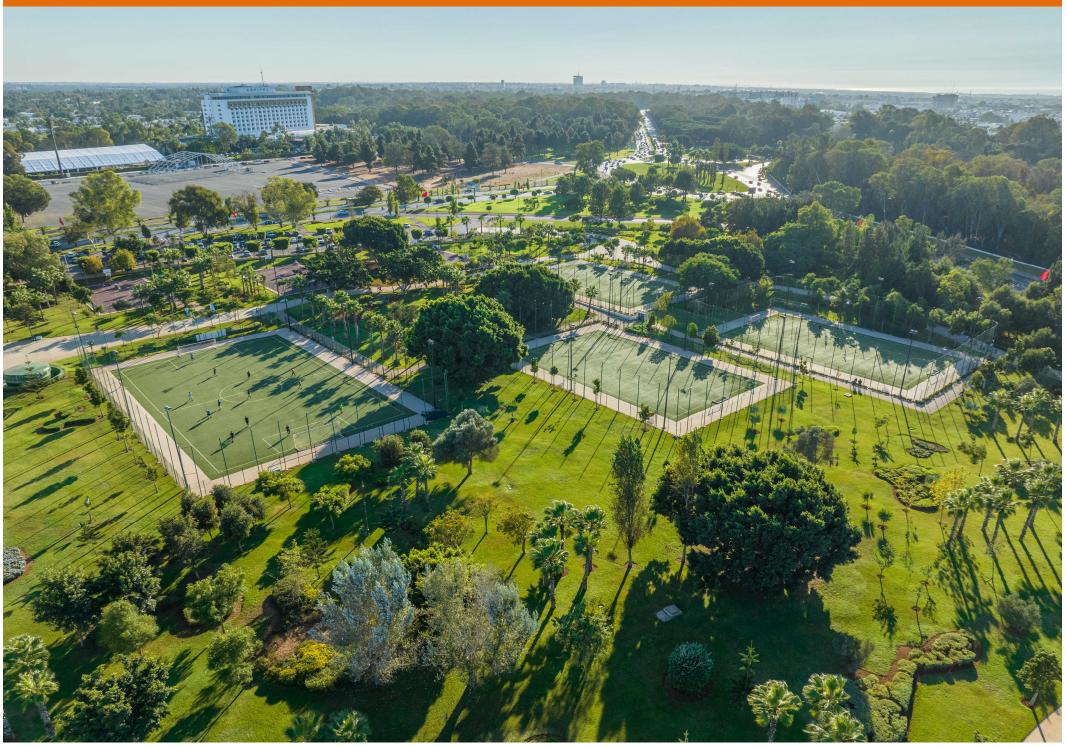
Covering an overall area of 6000 ha, the development of the Bouregreg Valley aims to rehabilitate
 and promote the banks of the river for the creation
 of an attractive and pleasant place to live;

This structuring project is conceived on the basis of new urban spaces in harmony with the history and the environment of the site;

In January 2006, His Majesty King Mohammed VI officially launched the work of this great project worthy of the capital of the Kingdom;

The development project of the Bouregreg Valley is composed of six sequences: Bab Al Bahr, As Saha
 Al Kabira, Kasbat Abi Raqraq, Sahrij Al Oued, Al
 Menzah el Kebir and Macharif Hssain.

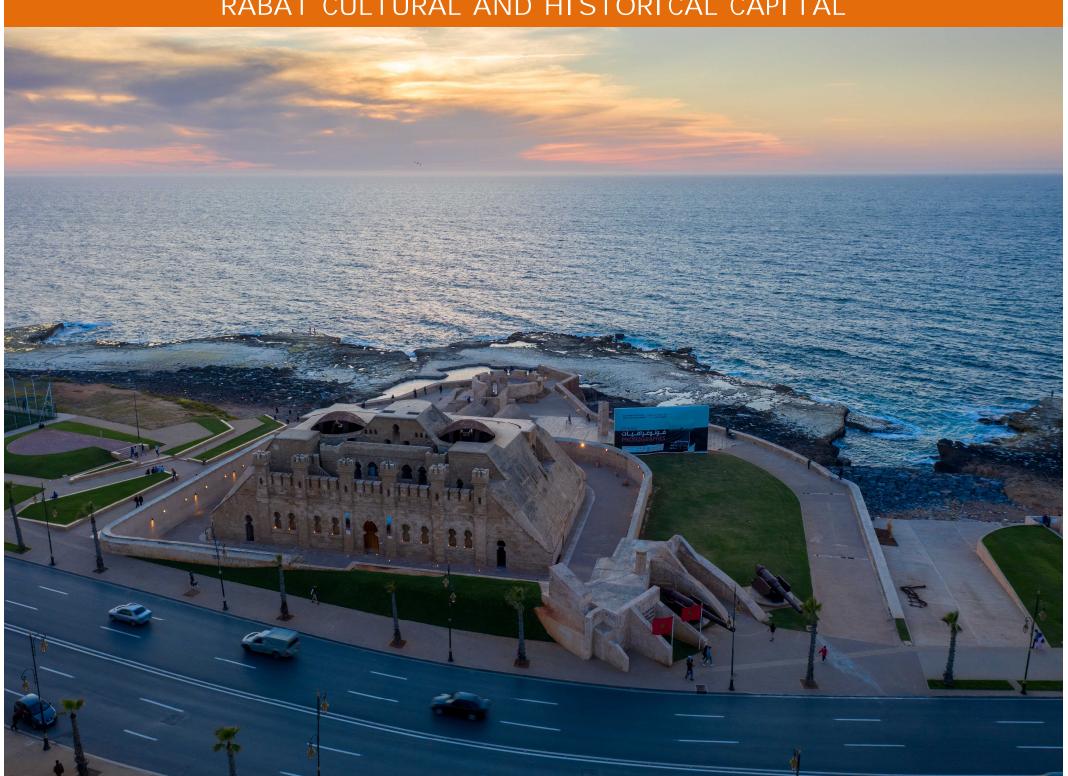
RABAT CAPITAL OF YOUTH INCLUSION AND WELLBEING



RABAT CAPITAL OF SOCIO-CULTURAL INTEGRATION



RABAT CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL CAPITAL



RABAT CAPITAL THAT LOOK TOWARD A BRIGHTENER FUTUR



COASTAL CAPITAL WITH STRATEGIC POSITION



CONCLUSION

On another aspect, it is clearly apparent that the development of the city of Rabat, which is strongly linked to geopolitical issues, has been made over the years in favor of the preservation of green spaces and the normalization of its urbanization.

This sustainable strategic vision has been built to allow our capital to enjoy a territorial attractiveness brand.

In recent times, we note that this development is a part of a dynamic thematic smart that fits into a space also SMART by its DNA fibers :

RABAT SUSTAINABLE CITY, RABAT CULTURAL CITY, RABAT CITY ACCESSIBLE, RABAT CITY OF PROXIMITY.

Rabat's ability to integrate sustainable development into its urban development projects makes it an interesting model for other Moroccan, African and other international cities, which recently earned our cultural capital to win the scroll honor of UN HABITAT 2024 and the Mediteraneen Award of Excellence in 2024 in the field of social inclusion and culture development).



THANKS FOR Following