

As-Salt City

As-Salt city is an old city, it's a mixture of diverse civilization over ages, the city "As-Salt" witness the prosperous ages in during the Ottoman Turks age from 1850 to 1916 . As-Salt city has some historical streets like Hammam Street; it's the oldest street, it has been restored to be for Pedestrian. However, Buildings that surround the street were built during (1881- 1918). The old city of As-Salt is well known for its stone stairs, people use to move in the city through a network of stairs; so it was necessary to restore the stone paths as well as the stairs.

In general, As-Salt city suffers from congestion and over-crowdedness of buildings, especially in its center. In addition, roads are narrow and steep with no public Plazas and minimal car parking spaces, and the randomly scattered buildings erected within the last three decades, all these problems endamage the heritage architectural style, which rendered As-Salt city distinction during the last decades.

1-Introduction

Cities are the centers of population, economic activities, and the center of governmental and academic institutions; in them the infrastructure and civil community concentrates, which represents, as a whole, the financial and human resources, by which we can transform the program principles to outputs an positive results.

Hence, the UN Global Compact Cities programme was established in 2003 to seek these resources and exploit them to reach these outputs by inventing innovative approaches in order to develop solutions for the city connected with social, economic and environmental factors.

Whereas the program approach is based on helping cities to support thoughts, experts, innovative persons, and experiences in the governments, private sector, and civil community which correspond to the program's principles.

Whereas the results and experiences that will be reached by the cities participating in the program, they will be distributed through educational

seminars in order to enable other cities, which suffer from the same problem, to examine them and exploiting its experiences.

The United Nations has approved to consider the city of Salt-Jordan one of fifteen international cities (Australia, Brazil, China, France, Germany, India, Japan, Magnolia, Poland, South Africa, US, UK) to participate in UN Global Compact Cities, where it is the only Arabic city participating in this program.

About us

In the project of environmental street in AL-Slat city, there are cooperative efforts between governmental and civil community institutions to build special design for ideal area, where a coalition (committee) from **AI-Salt Greater Municipality and Jordanian Environmental Society** to plan and accomplish the project.

AI-Salt Greater Municipality:

AI-Salt city is located in Al-Balqa'a and its administrative center, its population is about (140000) in 2007, with population density of 1605 / Km² within the city area (48) km² which constitute 61% of the area of Al-Slat great municipality.

As-Salt City is located some 28 KM west of the capital "Amman", the general prevailing atmosphere in As-Salt City is an extension of the Mediterranean Sea, also prevail a moderate climate in the highlands which its average height to 900 meters.

The first municipal counsel formed in Al-Salt was in 1887, the counsel's objectives back then were identified to principles almost like the present ones. And due to the population increasing, building expansion, and mountainous nature of Al-Salt, the municipality area was expanding several times, and the municipality expanded until it included the following concentrations:

- 1- Al-Salt
- 2- Zai
- 3- Om Joosah
- 4- Yarka
- 5- Eera

- 6- Al-ramamin
- 7- Wadi Al hoor
- 8- Al-Yazedyah
- 9- Allan

The municipality is aiming to carry out many service and developmental projects like: Central Market, purchasing new equipments, establishing the historical museum, visitors' center, establishing new industrial area, developing the handicraft training center, in addition to the technical projects in comprehensive planning and the project of geographical information system.

Vision:

Al-Salt Great Municipality is aiming to be special institution on the kingdom level in the field of offering comprehensive and developed municipal services.

Objectives:

Al-Salt municipality is aiming to contribute in accomplishing high standard of social welfare for all its areas through offering distinguished municipal services in all organizational, service, environmental, investment, cultural, entertainment, and economical aspects to all sectors and institution working in Al-Salt Great Municipality.

Jordanian Environmental Society / Al-Salt Division:

This society has been established in 1993, it is ungobermental non-profit- seeking society, where its most important objective are:

- 1- Endeavoring to protect and improve environment, and protecting its natural elements (water, air, soil) intact and balanced.
- 2- Attracting the experts and the concerned in environmental fields, and establishing the right ambiance to enable them to participate and carrying out there role in order to accomplish a clean environment, as well as to encourage all initiatives which aim to accomplish these objectives.

- 3- To identify the problems of environmental pollution and participating in finding the successful solutions, and to fight all kinds of pollution and sources (whether physical, chemical, or organic).
- 4- Developing the patriot feeling in interacting with environment, and to use its elements positively, as well as to improve environmental knowledge for the people through distributing knowledge and objective technology.

Al-Balqa'a Applied University/Faculty of Technological Agriculture:

Al-Balqa'a Applied University has been established in 1997 by a royal will from the late King Hussein as a gift to Al-Balqa'a people.

The university is aiming to develop professional experts, who concentrate on applied studies in addition to various academic studies in all fields.

The university grants B.Sc. and master degree, in addition to Doctorate degree.

It includes nearly 21246 male and female students.

Project Location

The street extending from Al-dababna complex intersection on Amman-Al-Salt st. across Barakat Al-Ameriah Mosque until the woodland area (Nakab Al-dabor St.). the street has an organizational capacity of 16m, open from it 68m with a length of 2.5 km. the distinguished characteristic of the location in the area of Nakab Aldaboor, which will be covered by the project, is that it's new housing constructional area; and it only street which serve the population is used by vehicle to transfer the product of crushers like pile, which causes the area pollution, traffic jams, and noise pollution; moreover, the street infrastructure is not designed for this activity.

The project period

The project is carried out in periods; the first preparing period is nearly three years long in order to prepare the street infrastructure and commencing other environmental activities in order to evaluate what have been accomplished in the project and designing the prototype which will be adopted by the

municipality in order to apply it other areas and to prepare a plan that ensures its continuity.

Project reasons

The person who follow up the constructional expansion and its different styles which are inclined to single-housing in Al-Salt, finds it difficult to encompass the coverage of public services accompanying the building movement in new districts in the time that Al-Salt became great city. With this expansion, new challenges begun to emerge, as well as indication to the dangerous environmental situation in the area.

The most important reasons of this project are:

- Managing and advising water and electricity usage due to increasing demand on water supplies because of economical and social development in the area.
- The importance of educating local communities in continuing environmental projects.
- The increase of environmental pollution due to crushers in the area.
- To find public park near the city.
- The necessity of establishing real partnership between the governmental and non-governmental institution in protecting the environment, where it requires more comprehensive vision to develop its elements and cooperation between all parties in order to find the proper solutions.

3-2 Expected Challenges

- There is no integrated strategy that adopts the advising of water and electricity usage in Al-balqa Governorate.
- Weakness of education concerning the advising of power usage, this is also connected with the weakness in teaching the advised usage for consumers on the technical and practical level.

- Weakness of the technical aspect of the teams concerning using sun power and recycling of garbage.
- Scarce of investment institutions which work in sun power projects and recycling of garbage.
- Weakness of financial ability to commence the project activities like sun lightening and Environmental Park.
- Fighting negative activities against environment.

4- Objectives

- Establishing developed infrastructure and institutional environment in advising the usage of energy.
- Increasing awareness about water consumption (and to adopt the subject of reusing gray water and water harvest).
- Increasing the awareness of people about recycling and classifying solid garbage.
- Finding techniques that encourage the usage of programs concerning energy efficiency and manage it in all industrial, governmental, commercial, and housing sectors.
- Incorporating the private sector through finance or offering new techniques or give training on special skills.
- Providing qualified human crews in government and the concerned parties (public and private sector) which are able to carry out scurvies, initiatives, policies, and to adopt proper decisions in environment field.
- Developing awareness and environmental skills for a group of youths to be environment protectors in order to beatify the environment and protect the area by holding education seminars.