

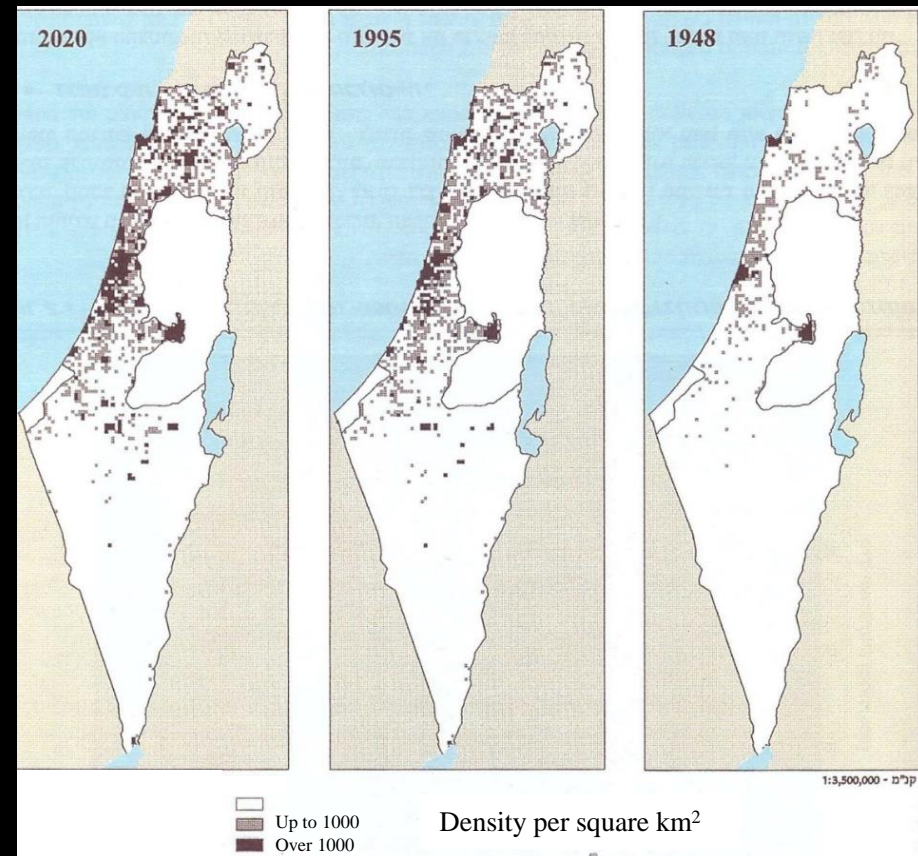
Israel

Israel 2020 National Master Plan

Head of project team: Adam Mazor. Prepared 1990-1997

Background

- The first long term comprehensive plan for Israel in 40 years
- Prepared in the 1990's by professionals and members of the academic community
- Integrates economic, social and environmental issues, while outlining planning principles
- Not legally binding. Its principles incorporated in the statutory National Master Plan TAMA no. 35
- Main issues identified by the plan are the scarcity of land, the constantly increasing density in Israel and the depletion of its natural resources, including open spaces



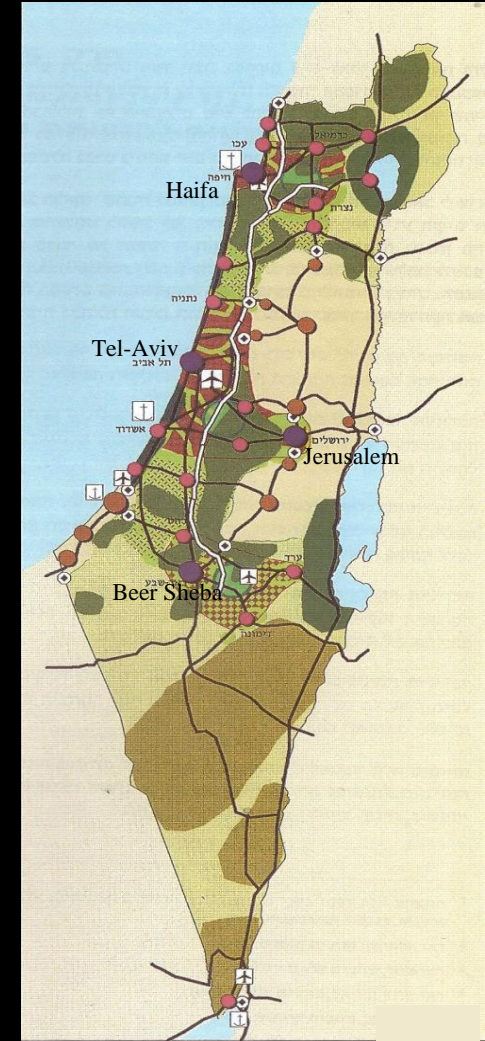
Israel

Israel 2020 National Master Plan

Head of project team: Adam Mazor. Prepared 1990-1997

The Plan

- The main challenge: how to absorb the large scope of development expected in the forthcoming decades, without depleting natural resources, risking a collapse of infrastructure and increasing the conflicts between different sectors of the population
- The main answer: the principle of "concentrated dispersal" - the development on a national level should be dispersed and directed to the northern and especially to the southern peripheral regions, while the development in the regional level should be concentrated in urban clusters
- The product: An integrated plan, and more than 20 reports in all relevant disciplines for the national long term vision, and it's implementation



Israel

TAMA 31 National Outline Plan

Head of project team: Lerman Architects. Approved 1993

Background

- A short term national statutory plan
- The plan's purpose: to provide national solutions in view of the growing waves of immigration from the former Soviet Union in the early 1990's, which resulted in a fast and significant growth in Israel's population (a growth of about 1.6 million people)
- Immigration Absorption is one of the main goals of the plan
- Prepared during a short period of time between 1991 and 1992



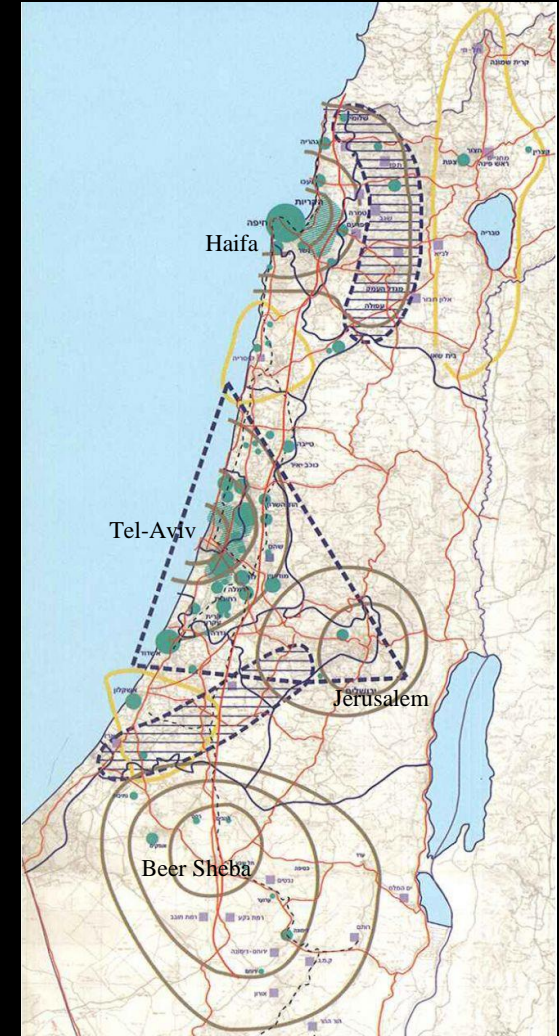
Israel

TAMA 31 National Outline Plan

Head of project team: Lerman Architects. Approved 1993

The plan

- Three geographical areas were defined for housing the new population: "center", "middle" and "periphery"
- Tools for the development of each area were specified
- The first time in which a national metropolitan layout was defined in Israel
- For each area the plan determined development goals, transportation development principles, access roads and open spaces
- The plan was initially planned to last 5 years, but remained valid for 15, until its replacement by TAMA 35



Israel

Desalination Plan TAMA 34b/2 National Outline Plan

Head of project team: Feitelson-Shilo-Jacobson Architects. Approved 2004 updated 2014

Background

Land is not the only scarce resource in Israel, there is also a shortage of natural water.

To tackle this challenge, a National Outline Plan was approved in 2004 locating 8 sites for seawater desalination facilities with capacity determined by demand and supply forecasts for 2020.

Updated forecasts show that the potential output of existing facilities does not meet the forecasts of consumption and that in 2030 a shortage will be created. All actions undertaken and planned for demand reduction are expected to reduce demand by 10%.



Desalination Plant



Negev Desert

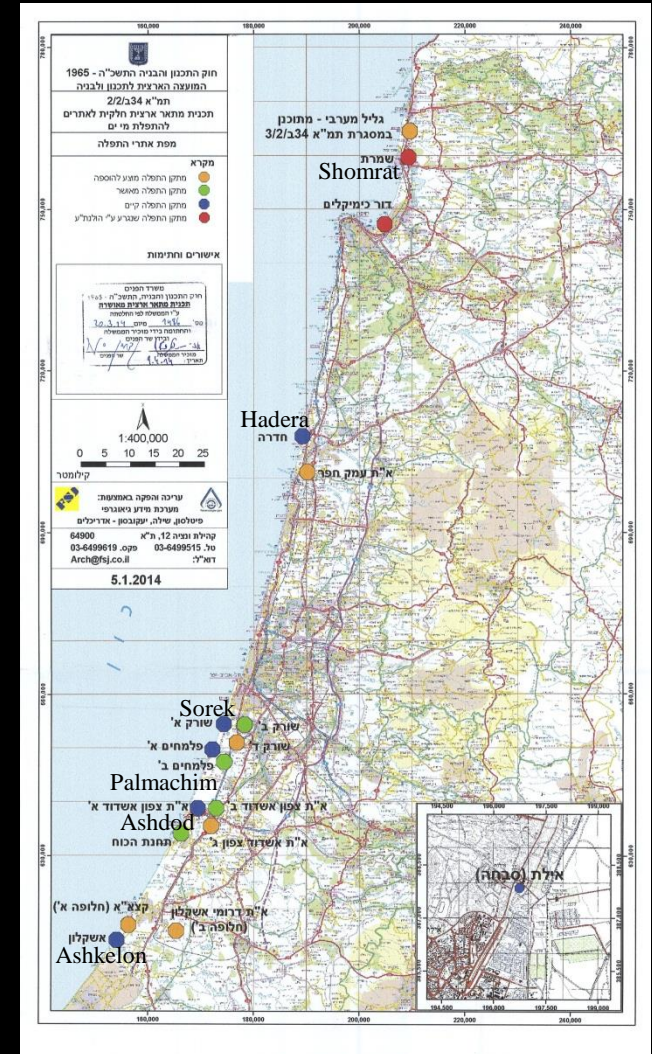
Israel

Desalination Plan TAMA 34b/2 National Outline Plan

Head of project team: Feitelson-Shilo-Jacobson Architects. Approved 2004 updated 2014

The plan

- Amendment no. 2 to the plan approved in 2014 offers additional sites for desalination plants
- The plan offers a total of 15 desalination sites
- The strategic approach is to establish large facilities and to disperse them along the Mediterranean coast
- The plan includes a mechanism to monitor and review : demand and supply of water; status of planning and implementation of desalination facilities; the coherence between demand forecasts and objectives of national planning; technological innovation that may affect the location of the facilities and their size; options for saving water; the impact of desalination plants on land environment and marine environment; and the development of knowledge and experience concerning consumption of water and desalination



Israel

Evaluation

Written by Guy Kav-Venaki and Amos Brandeis

- **The total land area of Israel is 21,500 square kilometers and its population is just over 8 million.**
- **The state was established in 1948.**
- **Due to its dimensions, the tool of national outline plans is used relatively often.**
- **During Israel's early years comprehensive national plans were prepared for immigrant absorption, settlements, development and dispersion of the population.**
- **In the following years there was a shift from comprehensive national plans to thematic plans, plans for the construction of projects in the form of disjointed incremental planning.**

Israel

Evaluation

Written by Guy Kav-Venaki and Amos Brandeis

- **At the beginning of the nineties there was a clear comeback of comprehensive planning, both short-term and long-term, as the result of the great waves of immigration from the former USSR (Israel 2020 and TAMA 31).**
- **The new wave of planning in the nineties was made with increasing awareness of environmental aspect.**
- **The comprehensive national vision renewed in the early nineties after forty years, led to the recognition of the scarcity of the land resource in Israel and the need for development densification.**
- **This recognition changed the main planning paradigm from dispersed dispersal to concentrated dispersal (Israel 2020).**
- **Denser population and scarce natural resources required developing new technologies, like demonstrated in the national plan for desalination plants (TAMA 34/b/2).**