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Ministry of Municipal & Rural Affairs

CPI PROFILE TABUK

UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

مستقبل المدن السعودية
FUTURE SAUDI CITIES

The Future Saudi Cities Programme
CPI PROFILE - TABOUK

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Introduction

The United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT) and Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (MOMRA) jointly launched UN-HABITAT Saudi Arabia Programme titled “ Future Saudi Cities Programme (FSCP)”. The UN-HABITAT Office has been providing technical support to the MOMRA and targets 17 key cities in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The cities include Riyadh, Makkah, Jeddah, Taif, Medina, Tabouk, Dammam, Qatif, Ihsa, Abha, Najran, Jazan, Hail, Araar, AlBaha, Buraydah, and Sakaka, to respond to national and local urban challenges.

UN-Habitat provides a new approach for measuring urban prosperity: which is holistic, integrated and essential for the promotion and monitoring of socio-economic development, inclusion and progressive realization of the urban-related human rights for all. This new approach redirects cities to function towards a path of an urban future that is economically, politically, socially and environmentally prosperous. The new approach or monitoring framework, The Cities Prosperity Index (CPI), is a multidimensional framework that integrates six carefully selected dimensions and several indicators that relates to factors and conditions necessary for a city to thrive and prosper. The six dimensions include productivity, infrastructure development, equity and social inclusion, environmental sustainability, and urban governance. The CPI uses the concept of The Wheel of Urban Prosperity and the Scale of Urban Prosperity to enable stakeholders to assess achievements in cities. The City Prosperity Index (CPI) not only provide indices and measurements relevant to cities, it is an assessment tool that enables city authorities as well as local and national stakeholders, to identify opportunities and potential areas of intervention for their cities to become more prosperous.

Under FSCP, the UN-HABITAT, MOMRA, and Municipality of Tabouk together with its Local Urban Observatory has been working on developing urban statistics and spatial information (Geographic Information System) in order to provide relevant urban information that strongly supports decision making process on urban development and urban planning in the city.

This CPI Profile Report applies the CPI framework and provide a summary of the basic information and urban statistics about the City and gives an overview of the city’s achievements, opportunities and potential areas that contribute to its prosperity in areas such productivity, infrastructure development, equity and social inclusion, environmental sustainability and urban governance and legislation.

Overview of Tabouk City

Tabouk is the provincial capital and seat of the Governor of the Tabouk region. It is the headquarters of the local councils, and branches of various governmental departments. It is the largest city in North Western Saudi Arabia and is mainly a military town.

Historical Background

Tabouk is a city of great antiquity. The city is home to many ancient forts built along the old pilgrim route to Mekkah, among the most notable one is Tabouk Fort which was built by the Ottoman Turks in 1655 and has been recently restored by the Saudi Government. Tabouk was also one of the major stops on the Hejaz Railway, this also contributed allot to its growth. In 500 B.C. Tabouk (then known as Taboo) and Al-Ola, the capital of Al-Ayaneyean were major routes for incense trade. Tabouk is rich in historic monuments dating from before and after the time of the Prophet Muhammad, peace be upon him. Today it has combined an extraordinary past and the benefits of modern development to create a modern city with wide avenues lined with trees and street lighting.

Geography and Location

Tabouk City is situated on the north-western side of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, close to the Jordanian border; it is the northern gateway to the Kingdom. It is about 530Km from Madina and 765Km from Burayda. The city covers an area of about 300 Km² and the built-up area is about 86 Km². Tabouk is situated 2,200 feet above sea level and has a moderate climate compared to most parts of the Kingdom. Temperatures in the summer are between 26 and 46 °C and in winter they are between -4 and 18°C, with widespread frosts. Snowing is also common with temperatures reaching as low as -6 °C in some winters. Rainfall in Tabouk area is low, it falls in the winter months from November to March, and precipitation ranges between 50 and 150 mm.

Demographic Background

The city of Tabouk has a population growth rate of 4%, in 1992 the population of the city was 292555 people and by 2010 it had reached about 513000 people. In 2016 the population was estimated to be around 667,643 people. Out of the total population, about 16,880 people are 65 years old and above while 447,957 are between 15 years and 64 years old; therefore, the old age dependency ratio in the city is estimated at 3.77 which is good. The city's population is more 70% of the population of Tabouk region. The population density based on the built-up area of the city is about 7,763 people per square kilometer. The city has an estimated number of households of about 89,020 with an average household size of 7.5 persons per household.

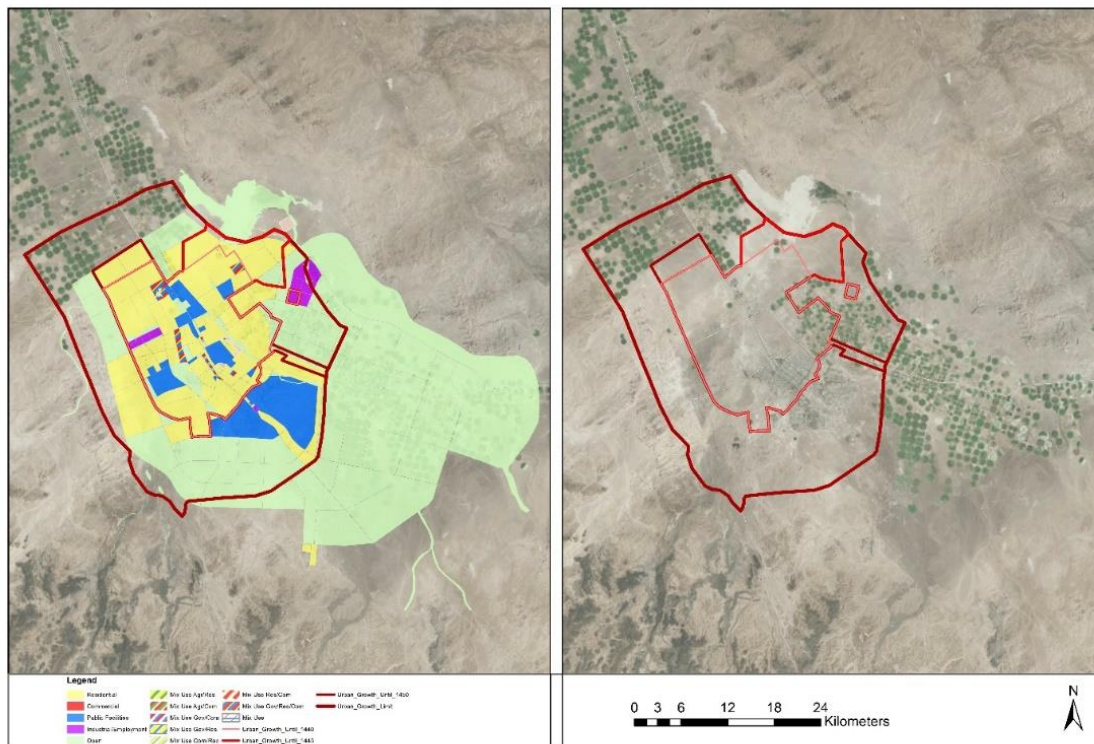
Socio-Economic Background

Tabouk has become famous for its agricultural products, particularly flowers. The region's flower exports to Europe include gladiola, lilies, and statice. The city serves as an active commercial center especially because it lies along the route of pilgrims coming from Turkey, Syria, Jordan, Palestine, and Lebanon to visit Mecca for the Hajj. Due to the moderate climate, there are some of the dairy and poultry farms scattered around the city environs. The average annual income per household is USD 33,561 (SR 125,854).

The trend on Urban Growth and Existing Spatial Plans

The city of Tabouk covers an area of about 300Km² and the urban footprint area or the built-up area is about 86Km² as of 2016. According to the data published in a 2015 UN-Habitat report¹, 65% of the built-up area of the city is densely built-up while 35% are non-built-up areas; out of the 35% which is non-built-up, 30% are open spaces and the remaining 5% are still vacant land. Apparently, all the open spaces (30%) are only found in nonresidential areas.

Figure 1: Land use and Urban Growth Limit



The figure above is showing the trend of urban growth limit control and land use for the city of Tabouk.

The City Prosperity Index (CPI) Assessment

Prosperity implies success, wellbeing, thriving conditions, safety and security, long life etc. Prosperity in cities, therefore, is about successfully meeting today's needs without compromising tomorrow and working together for a smart, competitive economy, in a socially inclusive society and a healthy, vibrant environment for individuals, families, and communities. Prosperity in cities is a process and cities can be at different levels of prosperity. In order to measure the level and also track how cities progress on the path to becoming prosperous, UN-Habitat introduced a monitoring framework: The Cities Prosperity Index (CPI). The CPI is a composite index with six

¹ Spatial Capital of Saudi Arabian Cities - Street connectivity Study for the city Prosperity initiative-2015, Pg 54.

carefully selected dimensions that captures all important elements of a prosperous city. This index along with a conceptual matrix, The Wheel of Urban Prosperity and a Global Scale of City Prosperity, are intended to help city authorities, decision-makers, partners and other stakeholders to use existing evidence and formulate clear policies and interventions for their cities.

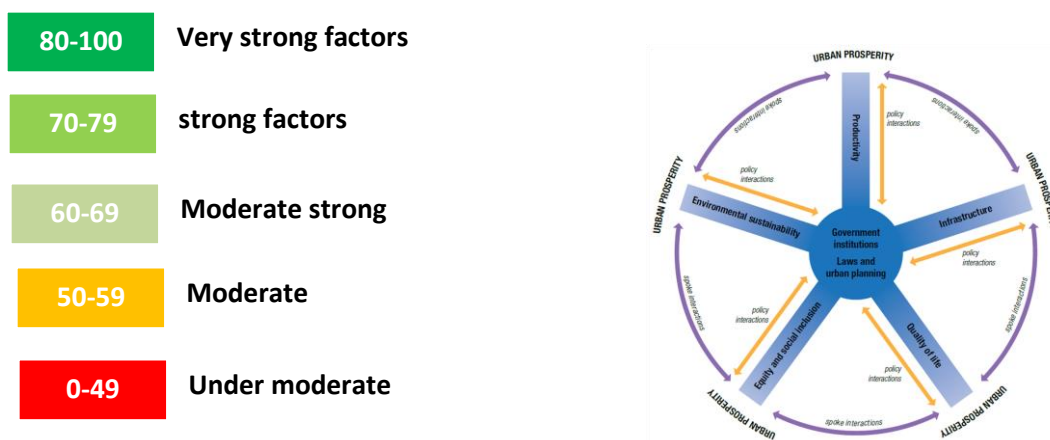


Figure 2: Scale of Urban Prosperity and the Wheel of Urban Prosperity

The UN-Habitat's Cities Prosperity Index (CPI) allows authorities and local groups to identify opportunities and potential areas for action or adjustments in order to make their cities more prosperous. The CPI is a multidimensional framework that integrates several dimensions and indicators that are not only related but have a direct and indirect influence on in regard to fostering prosperity in cities. These components are embodied in the following six dimensions: Productivity, Infrastructure Development, Quality of life, Equity and social inclusion, Environmental sustainability, and Governance and legislation. Each of the dimensions is comprised of several indicators measured differently. Since the indicators are measured in different units, the first step in the index computation involves the normalization of the indicators into values ranging between 0 and 1²; the normalized values are then aggregated stepwise to create the single value called the City Prosperity Index.

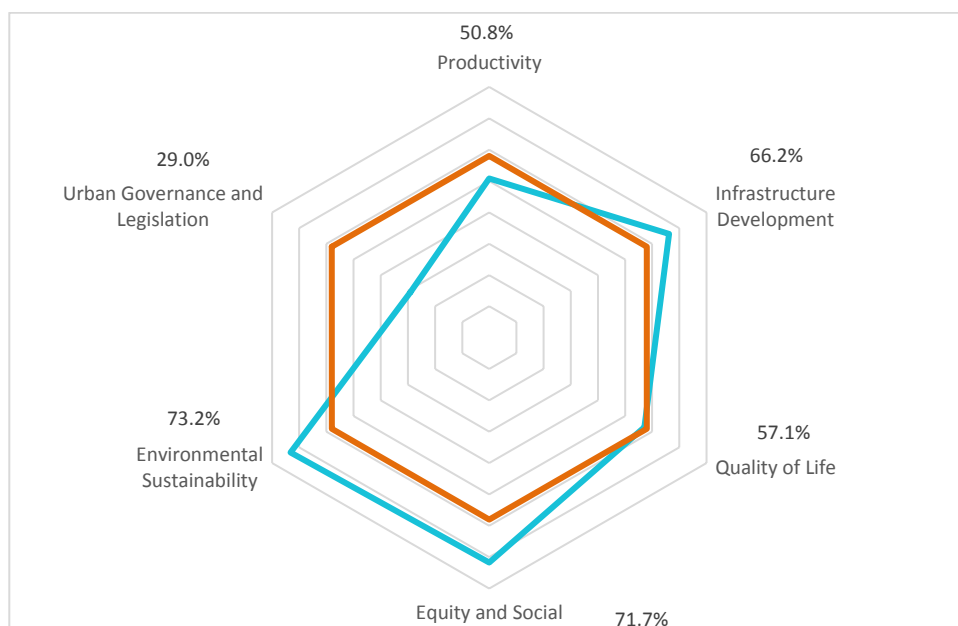
The following sections apply the CPI framework, the concept of the Wheel of Urban Prosperity and the Scale of Urban Prosperity to conduct an assessment of the level of prosperity in the city. The assessment provides an indication of the strengths or weaknesses in the factors of prosperity (in reference to the scale of urban prosperity); it also provides an indication of the level of achievement towards the set prosperity goals (based on the magnitude of the CPI scores); and highlights whether there are disparities between and within the six dimensions of prosperity (based on the concept of the Wheel of Urban Prosperity-stressing balance). An in-depth analysis of the findings will help to identify which particular sub-dimensions and indicators contribute to high or low values in each of the dimensions and the CPI scores.

² Can also be expressed in percentages so that values range between 0% and 100%, as used in this report.

Overall City Prosperity Index for Tabouk

The overall CPI index is the aggregate or a composite of six dimensions that relate to prosperity in cities. The findings show that the city has an overall city prosperity index score of 58%%; this means the city has moderate prosperity factors. The shape of the polygon in the chart below indicates the level of imbalance between the dimensions of the prosperity of the city. Prosperous cities have more or less of a balance between all the dimension of prosperity. Unbalanced cities with extremely high and extremely low scores are undesirable³. The observed weaknesses can be linked to the three moderate or under moderate dimensions (productivity with 51%, quality of life with 57%, and urban governance with 29%). The other three indicators which have shown some strength are Environmental sustainability with 73%, Infrastructure development with 66% and Equity and social inclusion with 71.7%. The radar chart below depicts the wheel of urban prosperity and illustrate the extent of the imbalance between the dimensions. The red line represents the CPI index line.

Figure 3: The City Prosperity Index Dimensions



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