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Ministry of Municipal & Rural Affairs

CPI PROFILE SKAKA

UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

مستقبل المدن السعودية
FUTURE SAUDI CITIES

The Future Saudi Cities Programme
CPI PROFILE - SAKAKAH

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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, Tabuk, Dammam, Kathef, 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 relate 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, but it is also 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 Sakaka Municipality together with its Local Urban Observatory have been working on developing urban statistics and spatial information (Geographic Information System) 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 Sakaka City

Sakaka city is the provincial capital of the Al Jouf region, the seat of the Governor, the local council, and branches of various governmental departments. The city and the entire Al Jouf region is Saudi Arabia's northern gateway linking Jordan, Syria, and Iraq with the Arabia peninsula. The history of Sakaka dates back more than 5000 years; it has numerous Arab archeological monuments of the city's past.

Geography and Location

Sakaka city is located at the northern tip of the Greater Nufud desert, spreading over an area of about 100 square kilometers. The city is located 980 kilometers North of Riyadh and 1286 kilometers North of Jeddah. The city of Sakaka has a hot and dry desert climate. In Sakaka, there is usually very little or virtually no rainfall during the year, most precipitation falls in April and averages around 13 mm. The average annual temperature is about 22.6 °C. During winter the average temperature is about 15 °C but can go as low as 4 °C. In summer the average temperature is about 40 °C, but it can go as high as 47 °C. The city is located 566 m (1,857 ft) above the sea level.

Demographic Background of the City

Sakaka governorate which comprises the city has a population of about 280,000 (2016 est.) inhabitants; this is about 57% of the total population of Al Jouf region. According to the estimation of the Central Department of Statistics and Information, the total population in Al Jouf region amounted to about 495, 000 representing about 1.6% of the total population of the Kingdom, which amounted to about 30.8 million people in 2014. The population of Saudi citizens in Sakaka is about 70% of the city's total population. The city's population density is about 4952 persons per square kilometer, and the average number of persons per household is 5.5.

Socio-Economic Background of the City

The city of Sakaka is famous for its hand-woven carpet industry. About 20Km to the west of Sakaka is the city of Domat Al Jandal, it has numerous orchards and agricultural fields which produces allot of farm products sold in the city of Sakaka. Domat Al Jandal is famous for the manufacture of swords, daggers, and carpets. The region also produces large amounts of wheat and has 230,000 date palms. Sakaka is the trading hub of most agricultural produce in the region.

The trend on Urban Growth and Existing Spatial Plans

In recent years, the Saudi government has been investing heavily in the Al-Jawf region, especially in the city of Sakaka. There is a deliberate attempt by the government to bring the city to par with other similar cities in the kingdom.

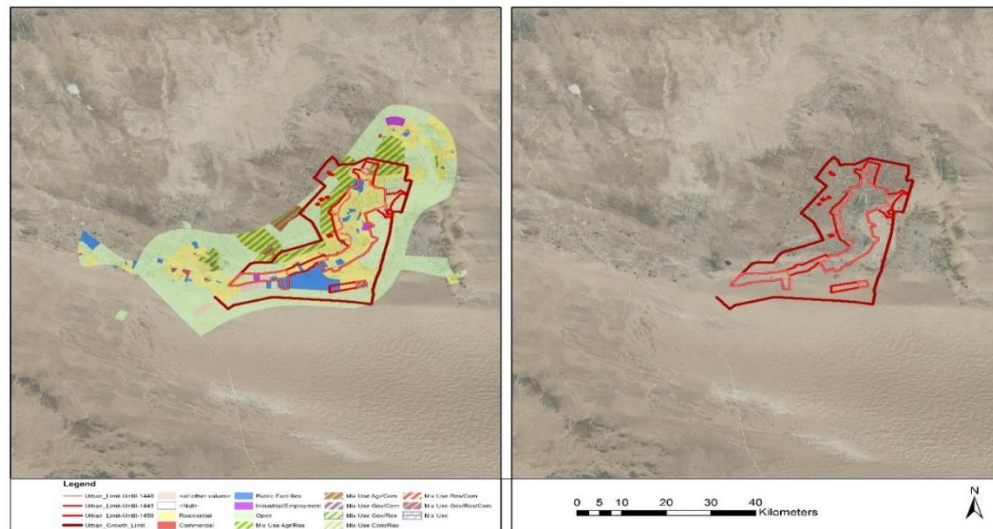
The city of Sakaka covers an area of about 100km², built up area of the city is about 57Km². Out of the built-up area, 58% are built up density area while 38% are open spaces and 4% are still vacant land.

City	Increase in built-up area %	Increase in total area of the city %
Al-Riyadh	94.2	59.97
Jeddah	317.8	389.72
Makkah	126.8	0.07
Al-Mukarramah		
Al-Madinah	69.3	64.13
Al-Monawarah		
Dammam	80.3	66.11
Hofuf & Mubarratz	91.9	18.9
Tabouk	41.6	8.78
Buraydah	1190	1811.25
Khamis Mushayt	300	422.03
Hail	53.2	31.71
Najran	16.6	30.76
Hafr Albatin	81.8	1.57
AL-Gubeil	591	611.27
Abha	8.8	4.37
Al-Kharaj	33	35.68
Yanbu	63.1	63.13
Arar	63.7	90.19
Unayzah	59.6	175.4
Sakaka	2.3	7.38
Jazan	213.3	2.1
Alquryyat	12.8	0.60
Rate	121.5	139.71

Source: Al-Gikheidb, 2009.

The total area of the city increased by 7.4% between the year 1992 and 2004, in the same period the built-up area of the city increased by 2.3%, this was a signal of an urban sprawl in the city.

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 Sakaka.

The City Prosperity Index - 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 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.

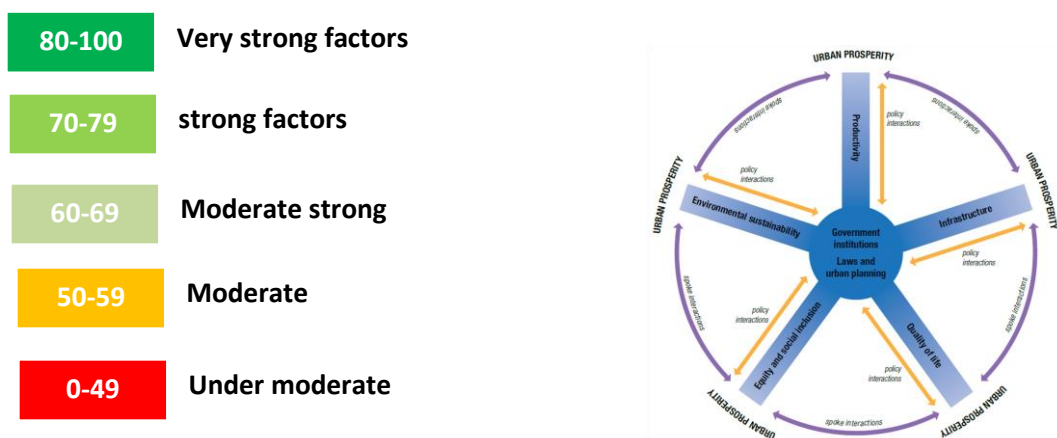


Figure 2: Scale of Urban Prosperity and the Wheel of Urban Prosperity

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 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 11; the normalized values are then aggregated stepwise to create the single value called the City Prosperity Index.

¹ Can also be expressed in percentages so that values range between 0% and 100%, as used in this report.

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.

The Overall City Prosperity Index for Sakaka

The overall CPI index is the aggregate of the six dimensions. However, in this case, due to data availability issues, the CPI was computed using five dimensions and the radar chart below shows the score for each of the dimensions. Using the five dimensions, the overall prosperity index score is 66.3%, showing that the city of Sakaka has moderately strong factors of prosperity. . Based on the concept of Wheel of urban prosperity, the prosperity of cities requires a good balance of all the dimensions to avoid undesirable disparities in the society. The radar chart below shows that the urban wheel of prosperity of Sakaka city (blue line) has an irregular shape that can be attributed to the low productivity dimension score (46.4%) and exceptionally high environmental sustainability(91.6%)..The blue line illustrates how disparity distorts the functionality of a city, it depicts a flat tire which is unable to let a vehicle move forward. A representation of the presence of deprivations or inefficiency within the city.

Figure 3: City Prosperity Index Dimensions



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