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Ministry of Municipal & Rural Affairs

CPI PROFILE

Makkah Al-Mukarramah

UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

مستقبل المدن السعودية
FUTURE SAUDI CITIES

The Future Saudi Cities Programme
CPI PROFILE - Makkah

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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, Ihssa, 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 Makkah 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 support 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 THE HOLY CITY OF MAKKAH

Historical Background

Makkah is the holiest city in the Islamic world. It was in this city that Prophet Muhammad –the Messenger of God, peace be upon him, was born in the year 570 CE. Prophet Mohamed (peace be upon him) received the revelation of God's message in the year 610 CE, and it’s from the Holy City of Makkah that he started to preach/spread the message. The Grand Holy Mosque is in the city. All Muslims are expected to undertake a pilgrimage (hajj), to Makkah at least once in their lifetime during the Muslim month of Dhu-al-Hijah (the twelfth lunar month).

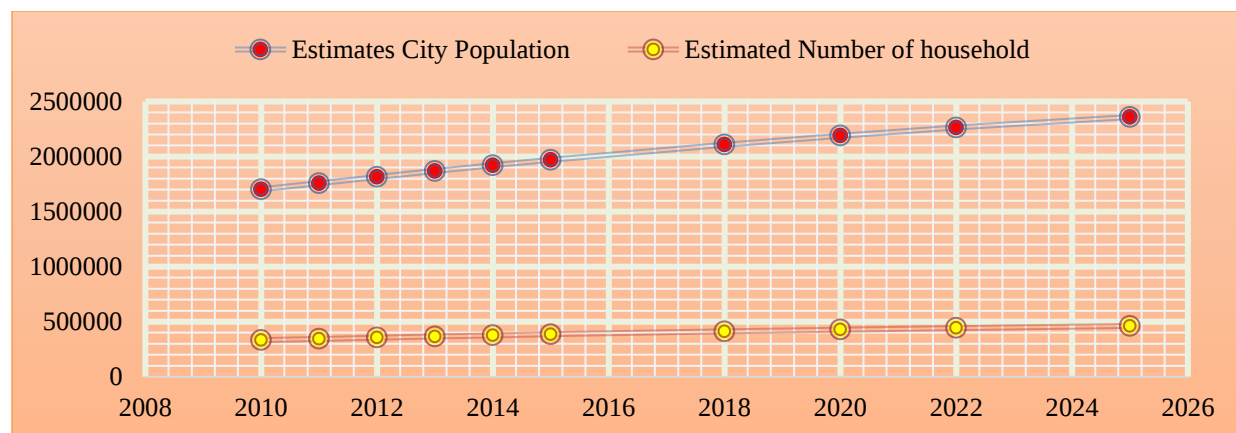
Geography and Location

The Holy City of Makkah is the capital city and the administrative headquarter of the Makkah Region. The city is located about 73 km east of Jeddah and sits at a height of 909 feet above sea level. The city lies in a valley region within a mountainous corridor often termed as the “Hollow of Makkah”, and covers a geographical area of about 1,349Km². The Holy City of Makkah exhibits a typical hot and dry, desert climate. In the summer the temperatures can go as high as beyond 40 °C (104 °F) and during winter it can go as low as 18 °C (64 °F). Makkah area has very low rainfall scattered between the months of November and January.

Demographic Background

The permanent population of City was about 1.5 million in 1429H (2010)¹, today it stands at about 1.97 million. The city population is about 22.2% of the regional population, and it is expected to reach 3.8 million by 1462H (2040). The annual growth rate of the permanent population is about 3.3%. Also, the city receives about 5million pilgrims each year during Hajj; it is expected to witness a sharp growth in the number of pilgrims in the next 30 years. The average household size in the city is 5.1 persons per household. The city of Makkah has a young population, 44% of the city’s population comprises of people below the age of 24 years, and 52% of the population is below 30 years, and only about than 3% of the population is above 65 years.

Figure 1: Trend of Population and Household Units



Socio-Economic Background

The annual religious service of the pilgrimage is the backbone of the city’s economy, most economic activities and the main sources of income for the largest number of Makkah residents revolve around goods and services offered to the pilgrims which number about 5million p.a. The unemployment rate in the city is 4.7%, and employment in the city is comprised of about 17% of the informal type of employment. The annual average household income is USD (PPP) 32387, about SAR 121,451. There are many and various types of industrial products in the Makkah region. In terms of investments, oil refinery products is ranking first with 33.2%, followed by the food and

¹ National report KSA (2015), Third United Nation Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (HABITAT III)

beverage with 15.5%, building materials and glass wear with 11%, rubber, plastics and plastic products with 8.5%, basic metal industries with 5.4% and lastly the chemical substances and products by 2.6%. All these forms key sectors of employment in the city.

Trend on Urban Growth and Existing Spatial Plans

The Holy City of Makkah annually accommodates more than 5 million pilgrims coming from all over the world and also from the different regions within Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. As a result, it disrupts the urban system and affects the urban dynamics of the city. Apart from the rapid growth of the permanent population of the city, the Hajj has had a significant impact on the urban growth and development of the City as well. Although the surrounding mountain ranges constrain the urban extent of Makkah, the land use mix of the city has drastically changed over the last decade to cope with the increasing services required for the ever-increasing number of pilgrims and permanent inhabitants. Before 1955 the city growth was characterized by the confined distribution around The Holy Mosque, limiting the city area to about 700 hectares. During this time developments were mostly unplanned and spontaneous. The topographic barriers such as mountains were the main limiting factor for the city lateral spreading. Since 1955 there have been two distinct phases of the spatial evolution and development of the City. The first phase (from 1955 to 1986) witnessed a rapid growth; tunnels were constructed in Makkah to connect the new neighborhoods with the old city. During this phase, the Holy Mosque witnessed the first extension and modernization, at the expense of the surrounding areas. The second phase started from 1986 to the present and is characterized by the extensive modernization of old urban areas, the consumption of space parcels, and for the first time the development of urban areas on rock-cut parcels at the foot-slopes of surrounding mountains. The new plans for housing are now stretching on alluvial soil outside the old city core and being connected by modern transport networks and tunnels.

Figure 2 is showing the trend of urban growth limit control of the Holy City of Makkah.

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 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.

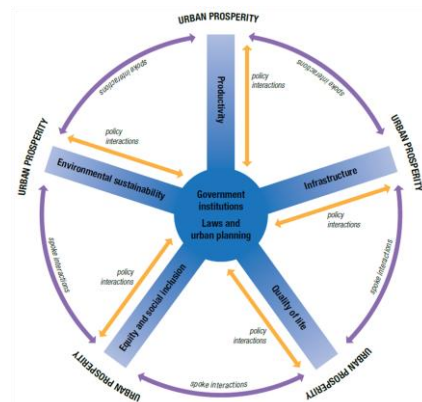
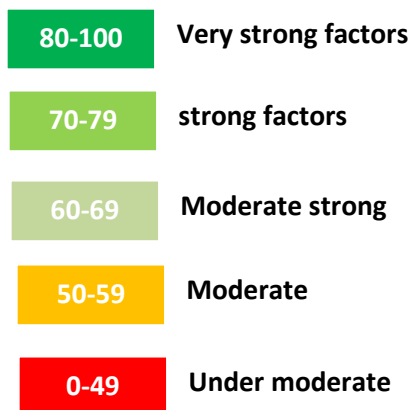


Figure 3: Scale of Urban Prosperity and the Wheel of Urban Prosperity

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

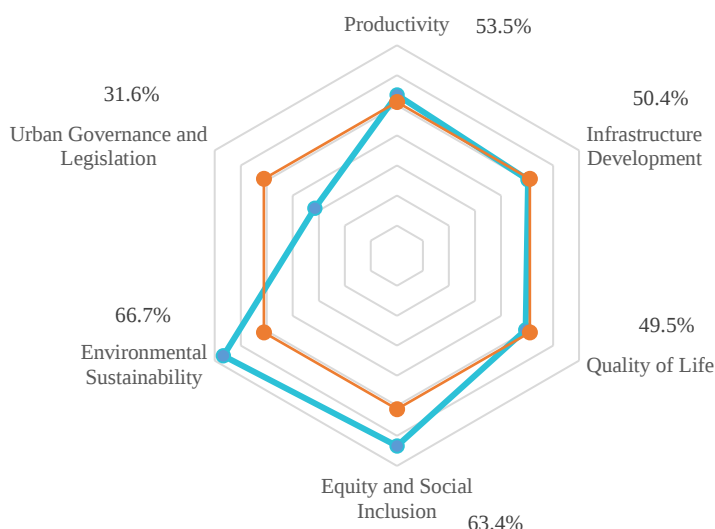
The following sections apply the CPI framework, the concept of the Wheel of Urban Prosperity and the Scale of Urban Prosperity to conduct an assessment of the level of prosperity in the city. The assessment provides an indication of the strengths or weaknesses in the factors of prosperity (in reference 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

The overall CPI index is the aggregate of the six dimensions, the overall CPI for Makkah was computed using six dimensions and the radar chart below shows the score for each of the dimensions. The overall city prosperity index score is 54.1%; the city has a moderate rating according to the global scale of urban prosperity, The prosperity of cities requires a good balance of strong indicators of prosperity. A combination where some indicators are too low while others are very high is undesirable³. This moderate rating suggests that some of the city's prosperity dimensions are weak and presence of disparity between the dimensions. The dimensions of prosperity in which the city performs dimally include Infrastructure dimension (56.8%), Quality of life dimension (49.5%), Productivity (53.5%) and Urban governance and Legislation with 31.6%. There are 2 dimensions rated as moderately strong; equity and social inclusion with 66.5% and Environmental Sustainability with 66.7%. The mixture of low and high values is observable in the shape of the blue line in the radar chart below which instead of taking the shape of a round wheel it has an irregular shape. The orange line is the overall CPI index line.

Figure 3: City Prosperity Index Dimensions



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