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البلدية و القروية
Ministry of Municipal & Rural Affairs

CPI PROFILE JAZAN

The Future Saudi Cities Programme
CPI PROFILE - Jizan

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King Fahd National Library Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs

CPI PROFILE Jazan. / Ministry of Municipal and Rural

Affairs .- Riyadh , 2019

..p ; ..cm

ISBN: 978-603-8279-43-4

1- City planning - Saudi Arabia - Jazan

I-Title

309.2625314 dc 1440/8354

L.D. no. 1440/8354

ISBN: 978-603-8279-43-4

Please

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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The Future Saudi Cities Programme is a jointly implemented project managed by the Deputyship of Town Planning of the Ministry of Municipality and Rural Affairs of the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat).

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Introduction

The United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT) and Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs (MOMRA) in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia jointly launched the “Future Saudi Cities Programme (FSCP)”. The UN-HABITAT Office has been providing technical support to the MOMRA and targets 17 main cities in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The cities include Riyadh, Makkah, Jeddah, Taif, Medina, Tabouk, Dammam, Qatif, Al Ahsa, 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 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 made up of 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, quality of life, environmental sustainability, and urban governance and legislation. The CPI uses the concept of ‘The Wheel of Urban Prosperity’ and the ‘Global Scale of Urban Prosperity’ to enable stakeholders to assess achievements in their respective cities. The City Prosperity Index (CPI) not only provides indices and measurements relevant to cities, but it is also an assessment tool that enables city authorities, local and national stakeholders, and policy-makers to identify opportunities and potential areas of intervention for their cities to become more prosperous.

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

This CPI Profile Report applies the CPI framework and provides 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, quality of life, equity and social inclusion, environmental sustainability, and urban governance and legislation. The CPI was developed by UN-Habitat to provide 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 an urban future that is economically, politically, socially and environmentally prosperous. The CPI is a multidimensional framework that integrates six dimensions made up of 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, quality of life, environmental sustainability, and urban governance and legislation. The CPI uses the concept of ‘The Wheel of Urban Prosperity’ and the ‘Global Scale of Urban Prosperity’ to enable cities assess achievements in terms of service delivery to their residents. The CPI not only provides indices and measurements relevant to cities, but it is also an assessment tool that enables city authorities, local and national stakeholders, and policy-makers to identify opportunities and potential areas of intervention for their cities to become more prosperous.

Geography and Location

Jazan city is the capital of Jazan region located to the south west corner of the Kingdom and adjacent to the north border of Yemen. The region is the second smallest in the Kingdom after Al Baha, it covers an area of about 11,671 square kilometers; attached to it are 100 islands, the most important of which is called Farasan Island. Jazan city is located on the south west of the city of Abha on the west of the tropical Red Sea coast. The city covers an area of about 140 square kilometers, but the urban development or the built-up area is about 45 square kilometers. Jizan is the third most important seaport on the Red Sea.

Jazan area consists of fertile plains, forests and mountains. The fertile plains, which extend behind the coastal swampland, have been created by the alluvial deposits brought down from the mountains by rivers and floods. The forest region (the Alhazoun district), which is also subject to flooding, consists of forest interspersed with some areas of rich pasture. The mountain region is part of the Al sarawat mountain range which constitutes the jagged backbone of the Arabian Peninsula. The highest peak in Jazan is the Fifa Mountain which rises 11,000 feet above sea level.

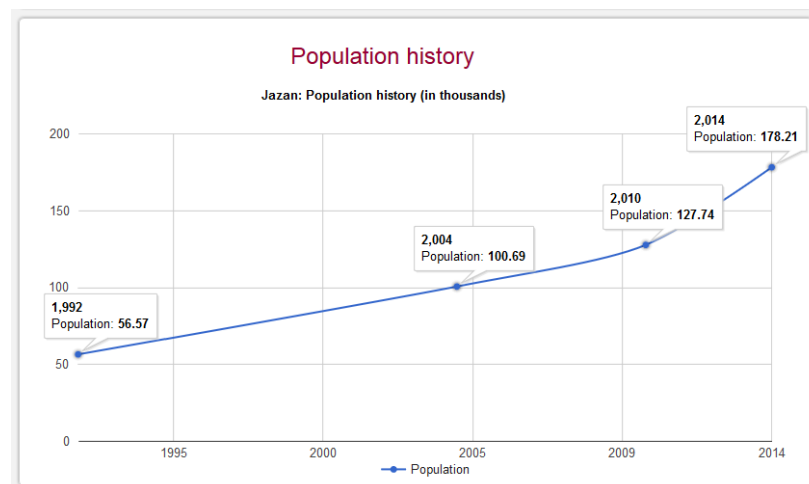
Jazan has a hot desert climate with an average annual temperature above 30 °C (86 °F). The weather is generally very hot all year round except during the winters which are very mild.

It is very humid but parched in some months; sandstorms are quite common in areas further from the sea. It is situated at an elevation of 40m above sea level.

Demographic Background

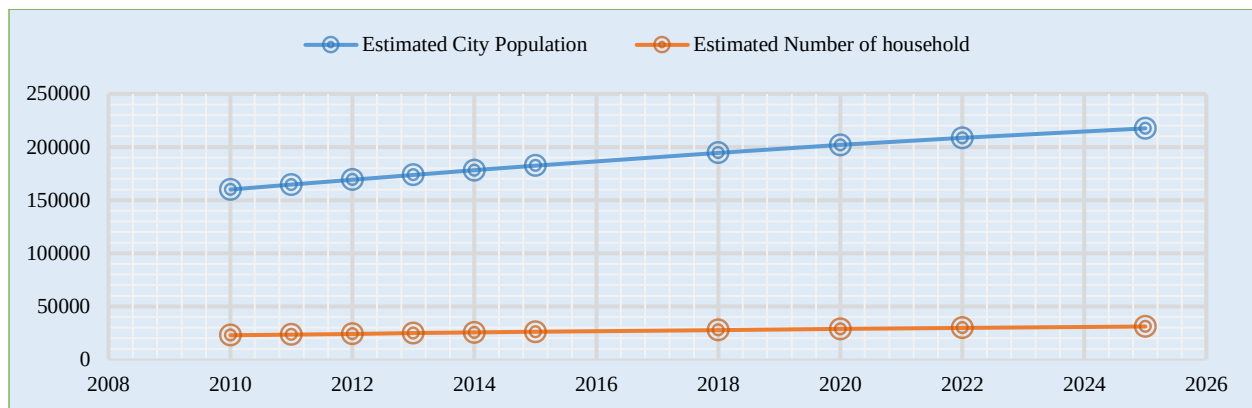
Jazan City is situated on the coast of the Red Sea and serves a large agriculturally productive region. According to the 2010 census, the population of the region was about 1.5 million. Over the years the population of Jazan city has increased steadily. In 1992, the city had a population of about 56,000 people and passed the 100,000 mark in 2004 reaching 127,740 in 2010. Between 2010 and 2014 there was a surge and the population increased to 178,210 representing a positive mean growth rate of 8.68% per year. At this rate of growth, Jazan's population should surpass the 200,000 by end of 2017.

Figure 1: Population Growth



The city is among the most densely populated cities in the Kingdom, it has population density of about 4000 people per square kilometer. The average household size in the city is about 6.7 persons per household. The number of households has been increasing gently but steadily as shown in the figure2; in 2010 the number of households was 22855, by 2013 the number increased to 24827 and in 2015 the number of households in the city was 26070. It is estimated that by 2025 the number of households in the city will be 31081.

Figure 2: Estimated Population and Number of Households



Socio-economic Background

The city is the headquarters of the Governorate, local councils and branches of governmental departments so these government institutions are significant sources of employment in the city. Jazan is one of the Kingdom's regions with highest agricultural production, remarkable for both the quality and variety of its agricultural produce. The area is known for its production of coffee beans, grain crops (barley, millet and wheat) and fruit (apples, bananas, grapes, lemons, mangoes, oranges, papayas, plums and tamarinds).

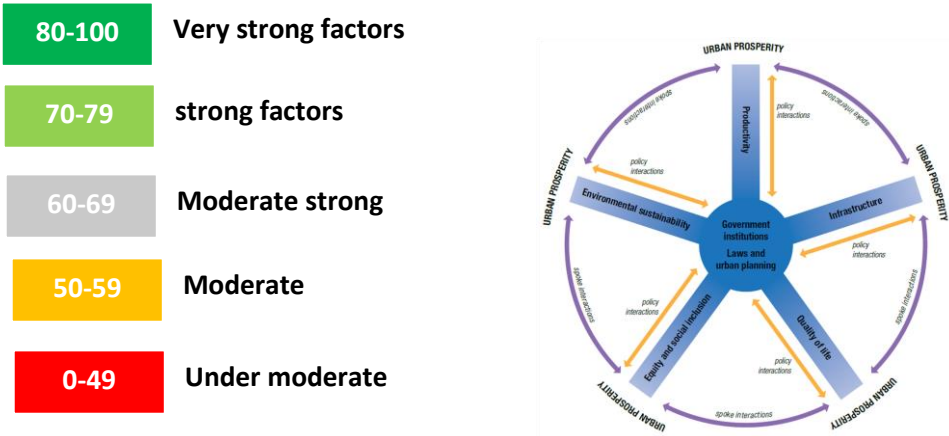
Located on an ancient caravan route, trade in agricultural produce is still one of the most important sources of livelihood for many residents of the city.

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. To measure the level and track how cities progress on the path to becoming more 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 to make their cities more prosperous. The CPI is a multidimensional framework that integrates several dimensions and indicators that are not only related but also have a direct and indirect influence on 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 1; the normalized values are then aggregated stepwise to create the single value called the City Prosperity Index.

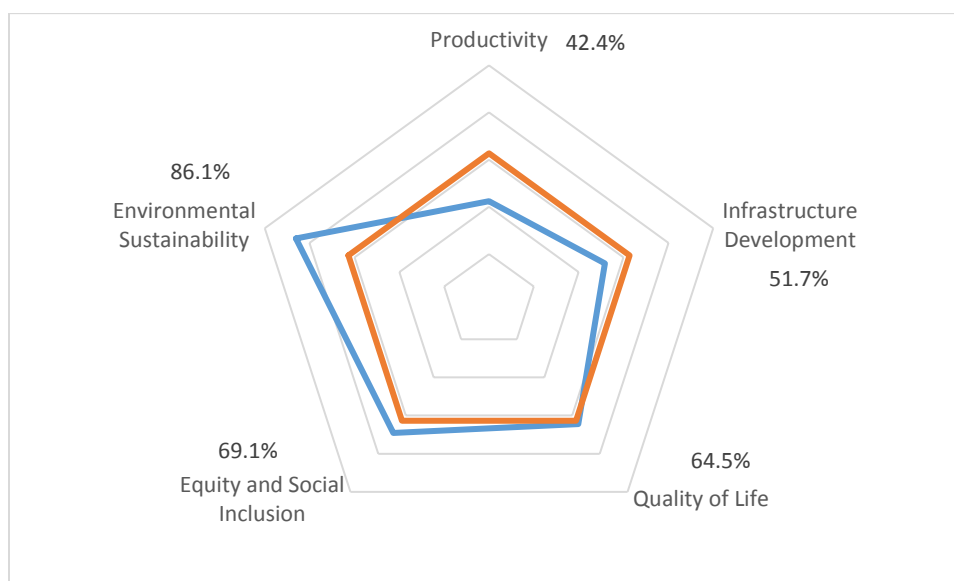
The following sections applies the CPI framework, the concept of the Wheel of Urban Prosperity and the Global Scale of Urban Prosperity to assess the level of prosperity in the city of Jazan. The assessment provides an indication of the strengths or weaknesses in the factors of prosperity (as per the 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). An in-depth analysis of the findings will help to identify which sub dimensions and indicators contribute to the high or low values in each of the dimensions and the CPI scores.

The Overall City Prosperity Index for Jazan

The overall CPI is the aggregate of the indices of the six dimensions of the CPI. Due to data unavailability, the CPI for Jazan was calculated using five dimensions. The city of Jazan has an

overall prosperity index score of 62.7%, which according to the global scale of urban prosperity is indicative of moderately strong prosperity factors. This relatively high overall score can partly be associated with the high score in environmental sustainability (86%). If the overall CPI of the city is calculated without the environmental sustainability index, the remaining four dimensions should have a score of 55.9%, which is moderate according to the prosperity scale. Therefore, there is a need to consider the causes of weaknesses in the other dimensions and improve the overall CPI score of the city. Prosperity of cities require a good balance of all the indicators of prosperity, it discourages a combination of indicators where some are too low and others very high. This is the case in Jazan where there is an undesirable imbalance between dimensions. In figure 4, the blue line represents the dimensional indices and the orange line represents the overall CPI. The chart shows that apart from the environmental dimension that is very strong, Equity and social inclusion and Quality of life dimensions are also rated as moderately strong. However, the city seems to be closer to achieving a balance on all indicators than other cities in the kingdom

Figure 4: Dimensional Indices



Analysis in the next sections will analyse all the five dimensions of prosperity individually and identify areas of strengths and weaknesses for appropriate interventions.

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