CPI PROFILE
ALBAHA

UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

مستقبل المدن السعودية
FUTURE SAUDI CITIES

King Fahd National Library Cataloging-in-Publication Data
Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs
CPI PROFILE Al Baha. / Ministry of Municipal and
Rural Affairs .- Riyadh , 2019
..p ; ..cm
ISBN: 978-603-8279-34-2
1- City planning - Al Baha I-Title
309.2625314 dc 1440/8345
L.D. no. 1440/8345
ISBN: 978-603-8279-34-2

Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs
P.O. Box : 935 - King Fahd, Riyadh, 11136
Tel: 00966114569999
https://www.momra.gov.sa/

United Nations Human Settlements Programme
(UN-Habitat)
P.O. Box 30030, 00100 Nairobi GPO KENYA
Tel: 254-020-7623120 (Central Office)
www.unhabitat.org

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS
Authors:

UN-Habitat (Riyadh)
Mr. John Obure
Mr. Mohammed Al Ahmed
Mr. Bader Al Dawsari

Un-Habitat (Nairob)
Mr. Robert Ndugwa
Mr. Antony Abilla
Ms. Esther Njiru
Mr. Julius Majale
Mr. Denis Mwaniki
Mr. Dennis Koech
Mr. Walter Oriedo

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).
For UN-Habitat:
Mr Robert Lewis-Lettington
Mr. Ayman El-Hefnawi
Ms Manka Bajaj

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 Al Bala 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.

Historical Background

After World War 1, a village called El Zafir was the administrative center. In 1925, after the establishment of Saudi Arabian government, the seat of local government was transferred to Baljurashi, a town situated 15 miles South of El Zafir. Today the city of Al Baha is the headquarters of the Governor, local councils, and branches of government departments. It is the capital of Al Baha Region located between the resorts of Mecca and Abha. Al Baha is one of the Kingdom's prime tourist attractions. It enjoys a pleasant climate and is surrounded by more than forty forests; its climate is moderate in summer and cold in winter; the area attracts visitors looking for a moderate climate in summers and pristine scenic views.

Geography and Location

Al Baha city is located in the center of Al-Baha region in the south-west of the Kingdom between Mecca and Aseer regions. It is surrounded by a number of cities, including Taif to the North, Beesha to the East, Abha to the South and the Red Sea coast city of Al Qunfuda to the west. The city's urban development boundary or the built-up area covers an area of approximately 44 square kilometers. Situated about 2200 meters above sea level, the city has a mild climate with temperatures ranging between 12-23 degrees Celsius. However, in the Tihama area of the province, which is down at the coast, the climate is hot in the summer and warm in the winter and humidity ranges from 52% - 67%. Rainfall is higher in the mountainous region ranging between 229 - 581 mm while the average for the region is 100-250 mm annually.

The city is served by highways connecting it with other major cities in the Kingdon, the distances between Al Baha and other major cities are as follows: Riyadh is 839Km to the north-east, Jeddah is 502Km to the north-west, Dammam is 1450 Km to the north-east, Madinah is 1071Km to the north and Jizan is 500 Km to the south.

Demographic Background

The Al Baha province comprises 31 administrative centers and has a population of 533,001.
Al Baha is relatively a small city and the built-up area of the city is about 44 square kilometers. The population of the city has been increasing steadily from 85,210 in 2004 to 95,090 in 2010, by the year 2014 the population was estimated at 116, 410 and in 2016 it was over 119,000

people. The pollution density of the city stands at 2466 people per square kilometers. Al Baha city is in a region where the population of None Saudi stood at about 13% according to the 2010 census.

Socio-economic Background

Al Baha city is the headquarter of a province well known for its beauty, it has forests, wildlife areas, valleys and mountains that attract visitors from all parts of the kingdom and the Persian Gulf area. Al Baha city is one of the Kingdom's prime tourist attractions which is surrounded by more than forty forests, valleys, and mountains. The Sharif of Mecca called it the garden of Hijaz area. The city is also very famous for the production of high quality of honey, in 2010 the city hosted the third International Honey Festival which was attended by farmers and people from 10 Arab states producing honey. The city also hosts the Al-Baha Tourism Festival which takes place every summer and holds a number of activities and sports events, as well as a number of cultural, literary and religious programs. Equestrian and Olympic marathon activities, as well as air shows, are also available during the festival. The region is rich in ancient mining sites which were among the major gold mining areas in the kingdom.

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.

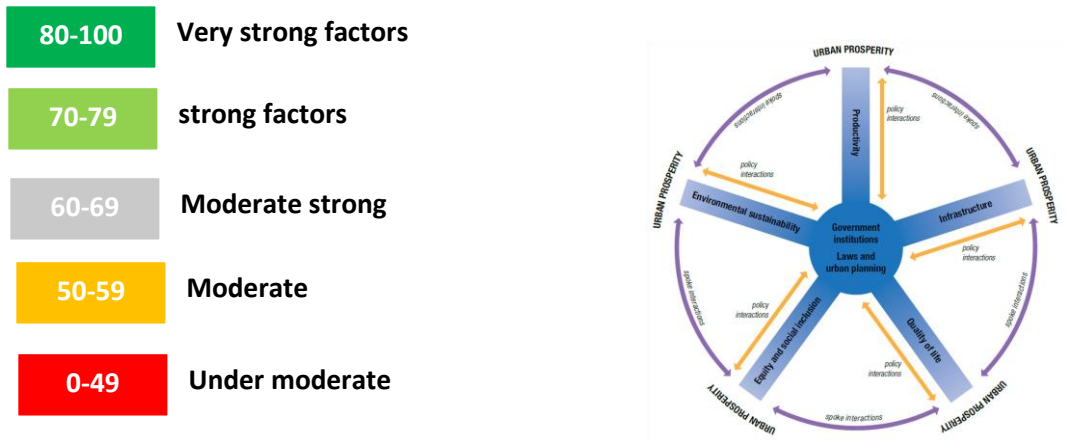


Figure 3: Scale of Urban Prosperity and the Wheel of Urban Prosperity

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.

Data Challenges and Solutions.

One of the biggest challenges facing CPI implementation work is the unavailability of data at the city level. The problem is compounded by the fact that most statistics officially produced in Saudi Arabia are at regional level and are not segregated by rural and urban i.e. city boundaries are not considered. The other problem is that CPI contains some unique indicators that have not been part of the list of indicators generally produced in standard official reports. For example, city GDP, the share of renewable energy and length of mass public transport system etc. Such indicators do not have any official data sources. However, the indicators are very important, for example, mass public transport system is very important for a large city but all cities in Saudi Arabia do not have proper public transport system; the level of usage of the available public bus transport system is also very low.

In situations like this, instead of giving all cities scores of zeros to make it a constant in the dataset, we have decided to exclude them to avoid underestimation of the CPI and the computational challenges that come with zeros where calculations involve roots of numbers.

For the same reason of data unavailability, the Governance and legislation dimension was not included. The following indicators were not included as well: Economic specialization, Access to improved water, Sufficient living area, Average broadband speed, Length of mass public transport system, Mean years of schooling, Access to public spaces, Gini coefficient, Poverty rate, Slum households, Youth unemployment rate, PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$, CO_2 emission, Share of renewable energy consumption, Public spaces for youth and solid waste collection.

Due to variations in the number of indicators included for different cities, it is not accurate to do a blanket comparison of the level of prosperity between cities. It is, therefore, advisable to look at each city individually and maybe compare dimensions or sub-dimensions where a same number of indicators are used. The indicator list will continue to be refined and more data collected so that the missing indicators can be included in future CPI analysis, and then comparisons between cities will be more accurate at all levels.

In the interest of reliability and accurate estimations, it is better to include few reliable and accurate indicator so that the result of the CPI can reliably be used in decision making, and policy formulation to avoid ending up with any form of misguided interventions. In this case, therefore, it is advisable that conclusions and recommendations can be made based on the dimensional or sub-dimensional indices.

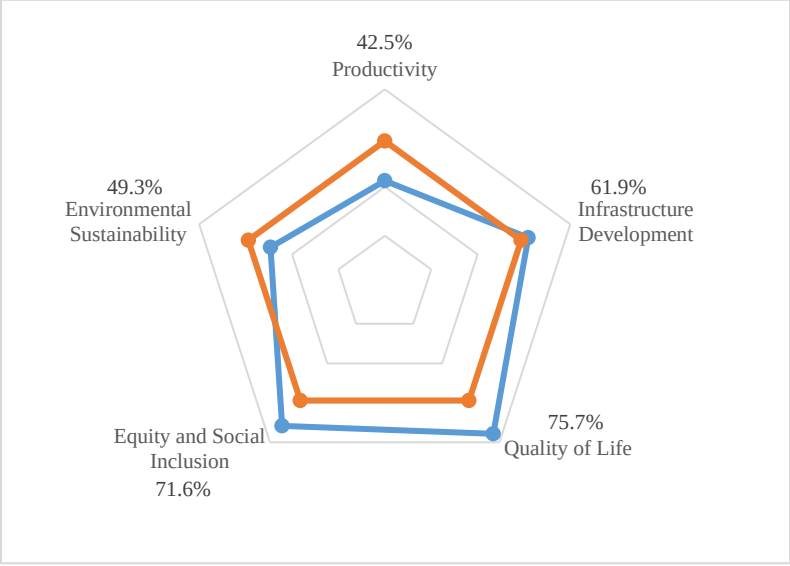
The Overall City Prosperity Index

As a measure of the level of prosperity in the city, the index value is an aggregate of many indicators and therefore to achieve a better understanding of the index value it must be analyzed stepwise back to the individual indicators. The findings show that the overall CPI index for the

city is 60.2%. Due to the fewer number of dimensions, the overall CPI may appear higher or lower than similar or cities at the same level of development. At 60.2% the overall index for the city is moderately strong, suggesting that the urban policies need to be strengthened since they are generally good. The five dimensions used are shown in the radar chart, the blue line represents the dimensional indices and the orangeline represent the overall index or the mean. The chart in figure 2 shows that Quality of life dimension and Equity and social inclusion dimension have a score of 75.7% and 71.6%, respectively; on the prosperity scale this implies that the two dimensions have strong factors of prosperity. Therefore, it is advisable that urban policies and interventions regarding equity and social inclusion, and quality of life in the city of Al Baha should be consolidated, it is also important to find out if there are any sub-dimensions or indicators within the dimensions that may need strengthening to further improve the quality of life and equity in the city. The Infrastructure development index is 61.9% and this is moderately strong, therefore it needs to be strengthened.

The dimensions of Productivity and Environmental sustainability have 42.5% and 49.3% respectively. According to the prosperity scale, the two dimensions are weak, therefore, urban policies regarding productivity and environmental sustainability in the city should be prioritized for strengthening to make them improve; urban policies and interventions regarding any sub-dimensions or indicators within these two dimensions that may be found to be weaker should also be prioritized.

Figure 2: City Prosperity Index Dimensions



The subsequent sections following this analysis of the overall index will further analyze and deconstruct the four dimensions individually and identify any areas of strengths and weaknesses so that appropriate recommendations and interventions can be formulated.

The Productivity Dimension

The productivity dimension contains three sub-dimensions which are all included in the index, but due to data issues, two indicators namely informal employment rate and economic specialization were not included. They are important indicators to keep in the list for future computations of the CPI should reliable data become available. The productivity dimension measures the city's efficiency in the creation of wealth for its people; it measures how cities contribute to economic growth and development, generate income, employment and provide equal opportunities and good living standards for its entire population. The figure below shows the scores for all the indicators used.

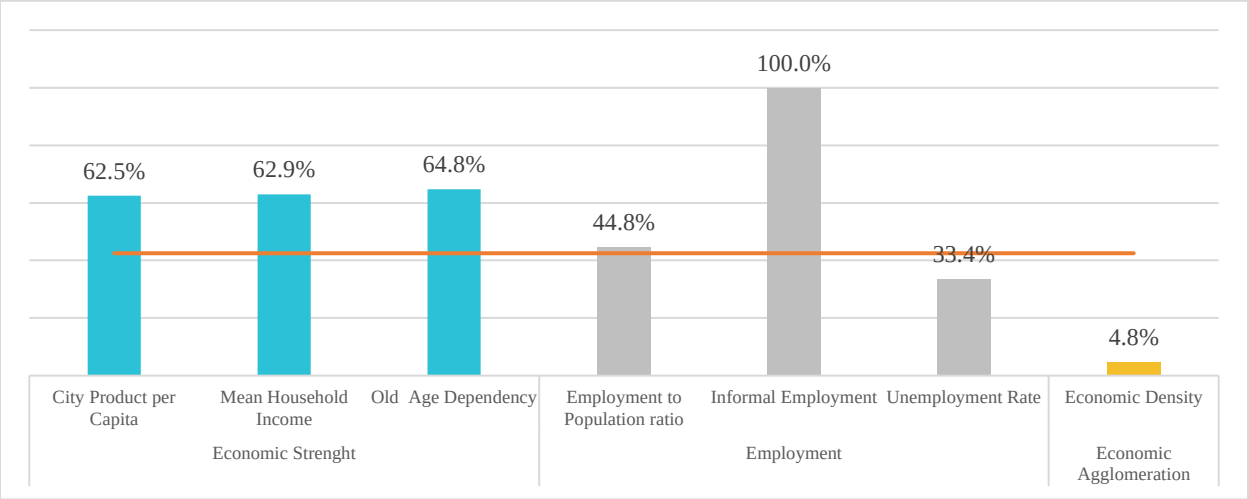
Table 1: Productivity Index (42.5%)

Sub-Dimension	Indicator	Actual	Units	Standardized	Comments
Economic Strength (63.4%)	City Product per Capita	16,544.00	USD (PPP) / Inhabitants	62.5%	M. Strong
	Mean Household Income	30,518.40	USD(PPP)	62.9%	M. Strong
	Old Age Dependency Ratio	7.37	%	64.8%	M. Strong
Employment (59.4%)	Employment to Population Ratio	50.42	%	44.8%	Under moderate
	Informal Employment	7.70	-	100.0%	V. Strong
	Unemployment Rate	12.12	%	33.4%	Under moderate
Economic Agglomeration (4.8%)	Economic Density	40,803,738	USD (PPP) /Km2	4.8%	Under moderate
	Economic Specialization		-		-

The findings indicate that the productivity index is under moderate at 42.5%, going by the global scale of prosperity, productivity is rated as under moderate, which means factors/policies relating to the economic productivity of the city are not working well and should be prioritized for revision. Consequently, it becomes apparent to find out which sub-dimensions and indicators contributes to this weakness. The table shows that economic strength sub-dimension is moderately strong (63.4%), withan almost perfect balance among its indicators. All the three indicators are moderately strong and should be strengthened equally.

The findings in the table also indicate that the employment situation in the city is moderate with an index of 59.4%, generally, this is fairly low therefore there is need to strengthen urban policies and interventions relating to employment in the city. Particular attention should be focused on strengthening urban policies targeting the high unemployment rate which currently stands at 12.12% and employment to population ratio (50.42%). These two indicators are important in showing people's access to employment and the ability of the city to create employment for its people, respectively – the strength of the two indicators is key for the economic development of the city.

Figure 3: Productivity Indicators



The other measure of the level of productivity and that which contributed to the lowering of the low productivity index is economic agglomeration with a score of 4.8%. Economic density is a measure of how economic productivity is distributed spatially, it is associated with the concentration of economic activities per unit area which has cost-saving benefits to businesses resulting from spatial proximity between suppliers, retailers, customers, service providers etc. Low economic densities may mean long distances between suppliers or providers and consumers leading to high unit costs in all production processes. It may also mean a high level of urban sprawl in the city. Low economic agglomerations imply the lack of the benefits that come when firms and people are located together near one another in cities and industrial clusters (high densities of people and firms together).

The Infrastructure Development Dimension

Adequate and efficient infrastructure is one of the means to manage the adverse effects of rapid urbanization which require faster means for moving goods, services, information and people around the city, which is key for the functioning of the city and its economic development. Prosperous cities continue to strive to achieve this by improving the quality of infrastructure relating to housing, social, ICT, mobility, street network, health, education and so on. The infrastructure dimensional index, therefore, helps to assess the level of achievements regarding such goals. The findings show that the overall index for the infrastructural development is 61.9%, which is just moderately strong according to the global scale of city prosperity thus it is not yet good enough or very strong. It is imperative therefore to find out which specific sub-dimensions and indicators are pulling down the means score; this will make it easier to pinpoint the areas of weaknesses which may need prioritization.

The housing infrastructure sub-dimensional index is 78.9%, this means the urban policies governing the housing sector are strong and therefore needs to be consolidated and strengthened. The indicators within the sub-dimension that are still under moderate, for example, the population density which is extremely low, should be prioritized for review and urban policies and interventions relating to such indicators should be reviewed.

The social infrastructure dimensional index is also under moderate, 28.1%. It is therefore important to prioritize urban policies relating to social infrastructural development in the city.

Table 2: Infrastructure Development Index (61.9%)

Sub-Dimension	Indicator	Actual	Units	Standardized	Comments
Housing Infrastructure (78.9%)	Access to Electricity	100.00	%	100.0%	V. Strong
	Access to Improved Sanitation	-	%	-	-
	Access to Improved Water	99.30	%	99.3%	V. Strong
	Access to Improved Shelter	100.00	%	100.0%	V. Strong
	Population Density	2,466.38	Inhabitants /Km^2	16.4%	Under moderate
	Sufficient Living Area	-	%	-	-
Social Infrastructure (28.1%)	Number of Public Libraries	0.84	#/100,000 inhabitants.	0.0%	Under moderate
	Physician Density	2.59	#/1,000 inhabitants.	56.3%	moderate
ICT (83.3%)	Average Broadband Speed	-	Mbps	-	-
	Home Computer Access	73.33	%	73.3%	M. Strong
	Internet Access	93.33	%	93.3%	V. Strong
Urban Mobility (73.1%)	Average Daily Travel Time	16.70	minutes	100.0%	V. Strong
	Affordability of Transport	0.00	%	100.0%	V. Strong
	Length of Mass Transport Network	-	Km/1M Inhabitants.	-	-
	Road Safety (traffic fatalities)	25.18	#/100,000 inhab.	19.4%	Under moderate
	Use of Public Transport	-	%	-	-
Street Connectivity (45.9%)	Intersection Density	59.35	#/km^2	59.4%	moderate
	Land Allocated to Streets	13.98	%	26.6%	Under moderate
	Street Density	10.34	Km/KM^2	51.7%	moderate

ICT plays a key role in driving the world economy today especially in relation to technological innovations which depends highly on knowledge and access to information, access to home computers and the internet are very important in this regard. The ICT sub-dimension measures the level of achievement in making an efficient and accessible ICT infrastructure available to the public. The ICT sub-dimensional index is 83.3%, meaning the available ICT infrastructure and associated policies are generally good and need to be consolidated, there is always room for further improvements.

Figure 4: Infrastructure Development Indicators

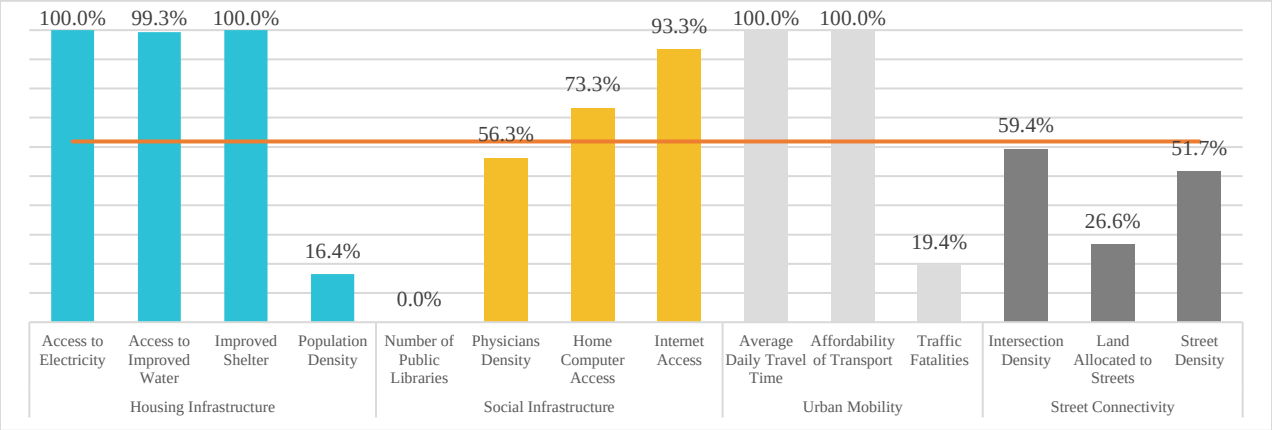
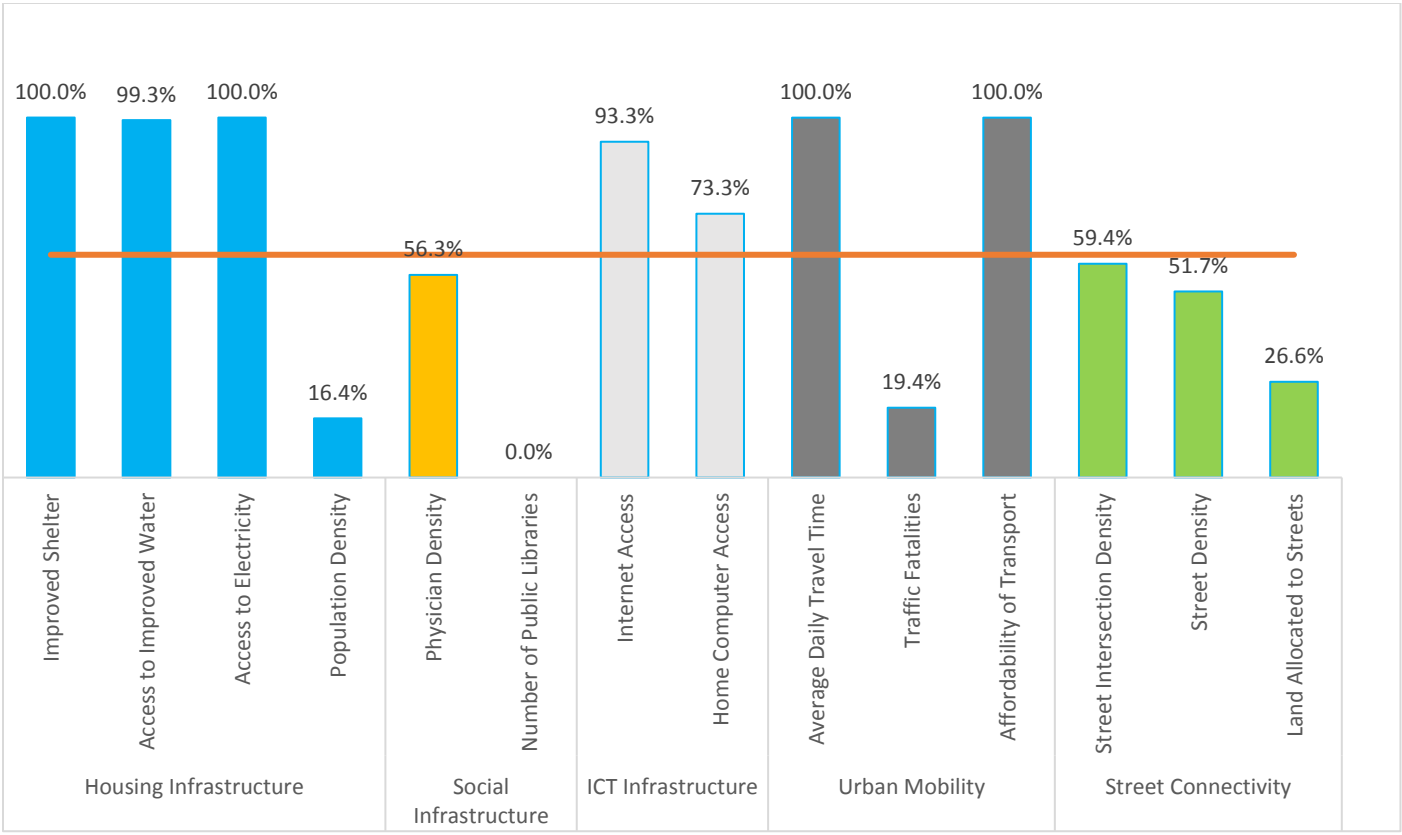


Figure 4: Infrastructure Development Indicators



Efficient urban mobility system with adequate street network allows timely and cost-effective movement of people, goods, and services, which is a very critical factor in commerce and industrial development as well as social interactions and exchanges within the city. Some Urban mobility

indicators for the city could not be included due to data availability issues, the indicators such as Length of Mass Transport Network, the use of public transport and affordability of Public Transport are still very important. Based on the available indicators, the sub-dimensional index for urban mobility is 73.1% and the index for street connectivity is 45.9%, which means the city has strong urban mobility factors, but the streets connectivity factors are still under moderate. Under urban mobility, road safety factors are the main cause of problems while on the other hand, all factors of street connectivity are moderate or under moderate. Therefore, all street connectivity factors need to be priorities and road safety need to be improved as well.

The Quality of Life Dimension

Life in the city can sometimes be very miserable especially when people are not able to access basic services, when people feel insecure and when faced with health risk situations. In situations like this people don't live long and are not productive. Cities striving for higher prosperity must ensure that all factor that contributes to the wellbeing and good standard of living such as health care, education, safety and security and public spaces are available and are easily accessible to the city dwellers. The quality of life dimension index measures the level of availability vis-a-vis access to these services. Although due to data unavailability problems, some indicators were not included in the index and measures were taken to ensure that the available data give a representative picture. Among the indicators excluded were Mean years of schooling and Accessibility to open public space. They still remain very key indicators, so efforts should be made to make them available so that they can be used in future CPI estimations.

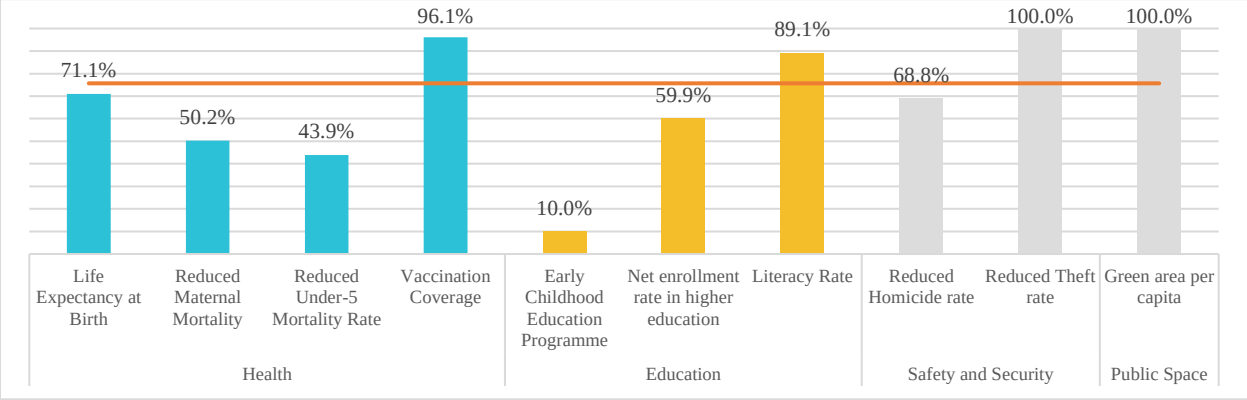
The findings show that the overall Quality of life index is 75.7%, according to the global scale of prosperity it is rated as strong which indicates that the city generally has a high quality of life, it also means that the city has good urban policies and interventions that support a high quality of life. It is therefore recommended that these policies should be consolidated and reinforced so that they remain stable and even improve further.

Table 3: Quality of Life Index (75.7%)

Sub-Dimension	Indicator	Actual	Units	Standardized	Comments
Health care (65.3%)	Life Expectancy at Birth	73.50	Years	71.1%	Strong
	Eradicate Maternal Mortality	32.64	#/100,000 live births	50.2%	moderate
	Eradicate Under-5 Mortality	26.11	#/1000 live births	43.9%	Under moderate
	Vaccination Coverage	96.10	%	96.1%	V. Strong
Education (53.0%)	Early Childhood Education	9.99	%	10.0%	Under moderate
	Net Enrolment in Higher Education	59.90	%	59.9%	moderate
	Literacy Rate	89.10	%	89.1%	V. Strong
	Mean Years of Schooling	-	%	-	-
Safety and Security (84.4%)	Homicide Rate	10.07	#/100,000 inhabitants.	68.8%	M. Strong
	Theft Rate	15.95	#/100,000 inhabitants.	100.0%	V. Strong
Public Space (100.0%)	Green Area per Capita	185.80	m^2 / inhabitant	100.0%	V. Strong
	Accessibility to Open Public Space		%		-

The findings in table 3 also show that based on the available data the healthcare sub-dimensional index is 65.3%, this is moderately strong and implies that the city has moderately good health care policies that support availability and access to healthcare services. It is therefore recommended that the policies should be strengthened. Health care indicators such as life expectancy and vaccination coverage are very strong and the city can build from this as the foundation for a better healthcare sector. However, under-five mortality rate and the maternal mortality rate is very low and needs to be prioritized for improvements.

Figure 5: The Quality of Life Indicators



The findings also show that education sub-dimension has an index of 53% and according to the global scale of prosperity this is moderate. Since the literacy rate in the city is very high with a score of 89.1%, the observed weakness could be associated with low early childhood enrolment rate which is low at 10%. It is therefore recommended that generally, all urban policies and interventions relating to education should be reviewed and strengthened, however, a particular focus should be directed to prioritizing early childhood education programmes in the city.

On the other hand, the finding shows that safety and security in the city are very good (84.4%), therefore urban policies about safety and security in the city should be consolidated and reinforced to remain strong or get better. The city has allocated a good proportion of land to public spaces in the form of green area per capita, efforts should be made to make them easily accessible to the public.

The Equity and Social Inclusion Dimension

One of the most important concepts within the concept of the prosperity of cities is the concept of shared prosperity. It requires that as cities moves from one level to another up the ladder of prosperity, it should "carry" along with it the entire population of the city. Put the other way around, no segment of the city population should remain behind in poverty or deprivation as the rest move up. Therefore, shared prosperity should cut across all sectors of the society to ensure economic inclusion, social inclusion, gender inclusions and any other form of inclusion – and eradicate any form of exclusion. The equity and social inclusion index reinforce this idea by showing how far the city has come towards achieving this goal. Due to data unavailability issues many indicators were not included in the index, nevertheless, the indicators remain very important

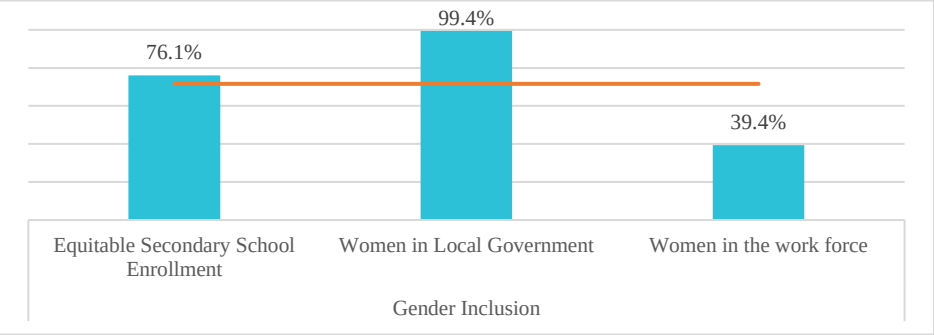
for the estimation of equity and social inclusion in the city. More efforts should be directed at collecting data on the indicators.

Table 4: Equity and Social Inclusion Index (71.6%)

Sub-Dimension	Indicator	Actual	Units	Standardized	Comments
Gender Inclusion (71.6%)	Equitable Secondary School Enrollment	0.76	∞	76.1%	Strong
	Women in local government	49.69	%	99.4%	V. Strong
	Women in the workforce	19.68	%	39.4%	V. Weak

The results in the table indicate that the Equity and social inclusion index is comprised of the gender inclusion sub-dimension only and the index score is 71.6%. According to the global scale of city prosperity it is rated as strong, which means that policies associated with gender inclusion should be consolidated and even made stronger. The gender inclusion index can be made better by prioritizing and addressing the issue of the number of women in the workforce, the indicator is under moderate, 39.4%.

Figure 6: Equity and Social Inclusion Indicators



The Environmental Sustainability Dimension

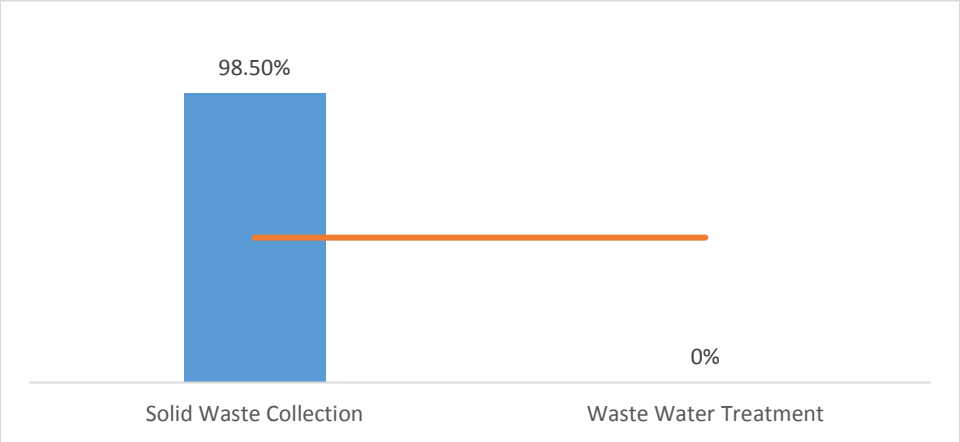
Environmental sustainability allows for the needs of man to be met by exploiting environmental resources without jeopardizing the ability of the environment to support the future generations in meeting their needs. As cities grow and develop the urban environment must be preserved to remains healthy and livable, its natural assets and resources should be well-preserved for posterity. The environmental sustainability dimension measures the level of achievement the city has made regarding environmental conservation and preservation. Due to data unavailability, some indicators such as PM10, PM2.5, share of renewable energy consumption and share of solid waste recycling were not included, resulting in waste management being the only sub-dimension included in the calculation.

Table 5: Environmental Sustainability Index (49.3%)

Sub-Dimension	Indicator	Actual	Units	Standardized	Comments
Waste Management (49.3%)	Solid Waste Collection	98.50	%	98.5%	V. Strong
	Solid waste recycling share	-	%	-	-
	Waste water treatment	0.00	%	0.0%	Under moderate

The findings based on the available data show that the city of AL Baha has under moderate environmental sustainability factors with an index score of 49.3%. Solid waste collection in the city is very good but wastewater treatment is not good.

Figure 7: Environmental Sustainability Indicators



SWOT Analysis based on City Prosperity Index

This section attempts to use the findings of the CPI to identify areas of Strength, Weaknesses or challenges, Opportunities for growth and possible Threats that the city may be facing so that appropriate recommendations and action plans can be considered.

Table 6: Summary table for SWOT Analysis

STRENGTH: List of Strong Indicators	**WEAKNESSES: List of Weak Indicators**
Productivity Dimension: • City Product per Capita • Old Age Dependency Ratio • Mean Household Income • Informal employment **Infrastructure Development Dimension** • Access to Electricity • Access to Improved Water • Access to Improved Shelter • Home Computer Access • Internet Access • Average Daily Travel Time • Affordability of transport **Quality of Life Dimension** • Life Expectancy at birth • Vaccination coverage • Literacy Rate • Homicide Rate • Theft Rate • Green Area per Capita **Equity and Social Inclusion Dimension** • Equitable Secondary School Enrolment • Women in local government **Environmental Sustainability** • Solid waste management	**Productivity Dimension**: • Employment to Population Ratio • Economic Density • Unemployment Rate **Infrastructure Development Dimension** • Residential Density • Physician Density • Number of Public Libraries • Road safety • Land Allocated to Streets • Intersection Density • Street Density **Quality of Life Dimension** • Early Childhood Education • Net Enrolment in Higher Education • Eradicate Under-5 Mortality • Eradicate maternal mortality **Equity and Social Inclusion Dimension** • Women in the workforce **Environmental Sustainability** • Wastewater collection
OPPORTUNITIES: how the indicators create opportunities.	**THREATS: How the indicator can pose threat to prosperity**
• **Old Age Dependency Ratio** – low burden on the productive population promotes growth. • **Internet Access** – access to the high-speed internet can be used to promote innovation and access to information. • **Literacy Rate** – high literacy rate is consistent with high skilled manpower to be tapped particularly women and youth. • **Good safety and Security –**in the city provides a favorable environment for both domestic and direct foreign investment. • **Women in the workforce –** although this is a weakness it provides an opportunity to tap into the huge resource of educated and skill Saudi Women.	• **Low Employment to Population Ratio** – the city can't create enough job opportunities. • **Small Number of Public Libraries** – city risk having a population without reading culture. • **Physician Density** – if not checked there is a risk of a reducing health care quality as population increases. • **Land Allocated to Streets** – the city risks getting into a complicated situation of wanting to widen streets without reserves – future threat. • **Early Childhood Education** – the city risk having a large population of youth/people without education.

References

- Al Baha Municipality, **Al Baha Urban Observatory Report**, Al Baha, 2013
- Ministry of civil services, **survey for the local government employees for 17 cities**, Riyadh, 2016
- General Authority of Statistic, **Labor Force Survey**, Riyadh, 2016
- Ministry of Health, **Survey for Physicians Density for 17 Cities**, Riyadh, 2016.
- Ministry of Culture and Information, **Survey for Numbers of Public Libraries in 17 Cities**, Riyadh,2016.
- Ministry of Justice, **Crime Rate Survey for 17 Cities**, Riyadh, 2016.
- Authority of Communication and Information Technologies, **Broad Band Speed Survey in 17 cities,** Riyadh, 2016.
- Saudi Electricity Company, **Survey for Access to Electricity in 17 Cities**, Riyadh, 2016.

ISBN: 978-603-8279-34-2