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URBAN SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT Mega-Urbanization in the Global SouthPathways to Urban SustainabilityWhat Makes a Sustainable City/Sustainable Transport in an Asian ContextMaking Sustainable Cities Possible: The Challenge of Urban Transformation in Developing CountriesMega-Urbanization in the Global South: Impact and Implications for Environmental Governance and Sustainable Urban DevelopmentChallenges of Sustainable Urban Development in Developing CountriesMega-Urbanization in the Global South: Food System SustainabilitySustainable Urbanization in Saudi Arabia

In the last 30 years, China's record of economic growth lifted half a billion people out of poverty, with rapid urbanization providing abundant labor, cheap land, and good infrastructure. While China has avoided some of the commonills of urbanization, strains are showing as inefficient land development leads to urban sprawl and ghost towns, pollution threatens people's health, and farmland and water resources are becoming scarce. With China's urban population projected to increase by one order of magnitude - to about 900 million by 2050 - China's leaders are seeking a more coordinated urbanization process. Urban China is a joint research report by a team from the World Bank and the Development Research Center of China's State Council which was released in 2013. The report talks as its point of departure the recognition that China's urbanization has become more efficient, inclusive, and sustainable. However, it stresses that achieving this vision will require strong support from both government and the markets for policy reforms in a number of areas. The report proposes six main areas for reform: first, enabling land management institutions to provide more efficient land use, denser, cleaner, and more equitable water quality distribution; second, adjusting the household registration system to support rural-to-urban migration and promote urban migrant workers equal access to a common standard of public services; third, placing urban finances on a more sustainable footing while fostering financial discipline among local governments; fourth, improving urban planning to enhance connectivity and encourage scale and agglomeration economies; fifth, reforming environmental policies to ensure that urbanization processes provide for the needs of next generation; and sixth, improving governance at the provincial level.

This open access book offers both conceptual and empirical descriptions of the process to "frame" sustainability challenges. It defines "framing" in the context of sustainability science as the process of identifying, setting boundaries, and defining problems. The chapters are grouped into two sections: a conceptual section and an empirical section. The conceptual section introduces readers to some of the key concepts that can be used to achieve multiple understandings of sustainability. In turn, the case section highlights different ways of comprehending sustainability for researchers, practitioners, and other stakeholders. The book offers diverse illustrations of what sustainability concepts entail, both conceptually and empirically, and will help readers become aware of the implicit framings in sustainability-related discourses. In the recent literature, sustainability challenges such as climate change, sustainable development, and rapid urbanization have largely been treated in isolation, and their interaction has been conceptualized very intensively. In contrast, this book demonstrates that these sustainability challenges are interrelated. The rapid urbanization that began with industrialization is now emerging to today's cities and towns to create urban and rural areas. These problems include insufficient social facilities in urban areas for increasing populations and migration and unbalanced use of resources. Consumerism and urban planning are u...
As the global population continues to increase, it has become necessary to find ways to handle this increase through various policy tools that address population growth and urbanization problems. The urbanization process has both potential issues and opportunities that need to be explored to move society forward.

Megacities and Rapid Urbanization: Breakthroughs in Research and Practice examines trends, challenges, issues, and strategies related to urban population growth and rapid urbanization and its impact on urban environments. The book also explores the use of different governance approaches in addressing challenges and different tools for implementing solutions to address issues. This book is an ideal reference source for academicians, students, practitioners, professionals, managers, urban planners, and government officials.

Digital Urbanization, Rapid Urbanization, Environmental Sustainability in Saudi Arabia: The impact of rapid urbanization on the social, economic, and environmental systems of any country is influencing the development and sustainability. As the global population grows in developing nations, it is becoming essential to examine the effects of urbanization. Urbanization and Its Impact on Socio-Economic Growth in Developing Regions is a pivotal reference source for the latest research findings on the role of urbanization on the socio-economic-infrastructures in developing regions. Featuring extensive coverage on relevant areas such as job creation, sustainability, and transportation planning, this publication is an ideal resource for current policy planners, decision-makers, researchers, academicians, and students interested in emerging perspectives on socio-economic development.

The rapid urbanization that began with industrialization has begun to cause many problems. New approaches are emerging today to minimize these problems and make urban areas more liveable. These problems include inefficient service facilities in urban areas for increasing populations due to migration and unbalanced use of green areas, water, energy, and other resources due to urbanization. This book is a summary of critical issues on the highway and urban environment which are key to understanding sustainable development in the world’s expanding urban areas.

Cities in Sub-Saharan Africa are experiencing rapid population growth. Yet their economic growth has not kept pace. Why? Other regions have reached similar stages of urbanization at higher per capita GDP. This study, however, identifies a number of empirical analyses that these new forms of city-making bring to the fore.

The social and economic systems of any country are influenced by a range of factors. As the global population grows in developing nations, it is becoming essential to examine the effects of urbanization. Megacities and Rapid Urbanization: Breakthroughs in Research and Practice examines trends, challenges, issues, and strategies related to urban population growth and rapid urbanization and its impact on urban environments. This book also explores the use of different governance approaches in addressing challenges and different tools for implementing solutions to address issues. This book is an ideal reference source for academicians, students, practitioners, professionals, managers, urban planners, and government officials.

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The global population is rapidly expanding, and urbanization is only one of the factors that are driving this change. Other factors include increased migration, improvements in healthcare and technology, and changes in consumer behavior. These factors are all interconnected and contribute to the rapid growth of urban populations, which in turn have implications for the environment, economy, and society.

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The Kenyan population is highly concentrated in urban centres, leading to increased social, economic and environmental strain, with a significant percentage of urban dwellers living in sprawling slums. Urban development is increasingly a major focus, especially in the fight against urban sustainability problems. There is little practical orientation in the academic literature for the growing gap between the rich and poor. Current literature is enormously concerned with resource use and environmental pressures, paying scant attention to the nexus between urban sustainability and the empowerment of the urban poor. This book initiates debates on the segment of urban population often referred to as “the bottom of the pyramid (BOP),” by analyzing the microfinance innovation following evaluation of the impacts of access to microfinance and financial training and the implications to urban sustainability in Kenya. The main conclusion reached is that microfinance has an enormous potential to improve urban development as it supports social welfare improvement and increase the livelihood of small businesses, enterprise development and urban sustainability to a certain extent, thereby empowering the urban poor in contributing to poverty alleviation.

Makes a significant contribution to the sustainable urbanisation agendas through authoritative interventions contextualising, assessing and explaining the relevance and importance of three central characteristics of sustainable towns and cities everywhere; that they be accessible, green and fair.

As the global population continues to grow, particularly in the developing countries, it has become necessary to find ways to handle this increase through various policy tools that address population growth and urbanisation problems. The urbanisation process has both potential issues as well as opportunities to move towards sustainable strategies and solutions. This book initiates debates on the segment of urban population often referred to as “the bottom of the pyramid (BOP),” by analyzing the microfinance innovation following evaluation of the impacts of access to microfinance and financial training and the implications to urban sustainability in Kenya. The main conclusion reached is that microfinance has an enormous potential to improve urban development as it supports social welfare improvement and increase the livelihood of small businesses, enterprise development and urban sustainability to a certain extent, thereby empowering the urban poor in contributing to poverty alleviation.

Systems of transportation long ago developed out of the profound human need to connect and communicate. Transport today is still the only means for the physical movement of goods and people. Alongside the evolution of transportation and communication technologies, the astounding phenomena of urbanization has taken place. Cities have grown faster and larger, absorbing vast inflows of people who seek convenient and comfortable lifestyles with the required fast, cheap, and safe systems of transport. Of the world’s megacities, with populations of more than ten million, over half are in Asia. While enjoying large-scale economic power, Asian megacities also face serious challenges. They suffer from too-rapid urbanization, with the resulting competition, pollution, and destruction of traditional local cultures and industries. Written by experts from Asian academic institutions, this book addresses the urgent question of how to achieve sustainability in the still-growing cities of Asia. The chapters comprise the latest research and the application of promising measures, some already realized in Asia, that include urban transport system design and management, land-use control, city planning, and sustainability. Of vast import, this volume was written for students and researchers, planners and engineers, and all who are interested in sustainable urbanization. Following is the structure and rough sketch of the contents of this book. Part I. “The First Step: An Overview” deals with Asian characteristics from natural, cultural, and economic viewpoints, and then describes how we should grasp the concept of urban sustainability in urban transport in Asia. Readers will understand the various aspects of urban sustainability in Asia and sustainability assessment method. Part II. “Best Practices from Asia with Wisdom: Keys to Success and Facing Limitations” will introduce actual comparatively successful and promising measures tried and realized in Asia. This part covers various cases from passengers transport to freight transport, from transport system design to transport management, from engineering measures to people’s participation, from traffic control to land-use control and site development. Readers will find an abundance of information and examples in this main part of the book. Part III. “Future of Urban Transport in Asia: Rising Asia Proposes to the World” discusses key issues and hot topics of study on sustainable transport and transport for the future: development and management, transport demand management, growth management, site development strategies, and financial and institutional resources. Information and communication technologies play an essential role in the effectiveness and efficiency of city transport systems. Recognising the role of process analysis in energy usage and how it can be enhanced is essential to improving city sustainability. Smart Grid Analytics for Sustainability and Urbanization provides emerging research on the development of information technology and communication systems in smart cities and smart grids. While highlights different solutions such as process mining, innovation management, and sustainability optimization, this publication explores technology development and the mobilisation of different environments in smart cities. This book is an important resource for graduate students, researchers, academics, engineers, and government officials seeking current research on how process analysis in energy usage is manifested and how it can be enhanced.

The present compendium of 26 papers relates to conceptual and empirical case studies from India and other Asian and African countries. At the beginning of the 20th century, an estimated five percent of the world’s population was urbanised. Today, half the world’s population is urbanised. Urban sustainability is multifaceted and encompasses security, economics, environment and resources, health, and quality of life. It can be viewed as the intersection of two extremely complex and not yet fully understood processes: urbanisation and global sustainability, which will increasingly overlap as urban populations continue to grow. Effective policies are critical for addressing urban sustainability, and must be politically realistic in designing on appropriate balances, such as centralized versus decentralized systems, “soft” versus “hard” solutions, local versus regional focus, agriculture versus pollution, and free markets versus interventions. Livable Cities of the Future, a symposium honoring the legacy of George Bugliarello, was hosted October 26, 2012, by the Polytechnic Institute of New York University (NYU-Poly) in the Pfizer Auditorium of the Belfer Science Library of Science and Technology. The event brought together more than 250 engineers, civic leaders, educators, and futurists to discuss how George Bugliarello’s vision manifests itself in innovative urban planning for the cities of tomorrow. This report is a summary of the presentations and discussion of that event. The symposium objectives were to cultivate ideas for best practices and innovative strategies for sustainable urban development and to facilitate the evolution of New York City to a real-life laboratory for urban innovation. Participants heard the perspectives and experiences of representatives from private and public service operators, infrastructure agencies, and the academic community. Elective officials and other stakeholders in urban and other sectors examined issues critical to resistant and sustainable cities, such as energy, water supply and treatment, public health, security infrastructure, transportation, telecommunications, and environmental protection.

Written specifically as a teaching text and authored by a team of leading academics in Asia and the US, this book is the first to bring together the key issues of rapid urbanisation with approaches to planning and housing. Outlining and explaining core concepts from ‘informal settlements’ to ‘sustainability’, it focuses on the rapid urbanization of developing countries with case studies from Latin America, Russia, and Sub-Saharan Africa. The impact of rapid urbanization and associated globalization on land-use and housing is described and analyzed with reference to the particular issues of poverty, health, and the environment of these areas. Providing an accessible introduction to the key issues as well as emphasizing current theoretical debates and applying practical conclusions, this book is an essential resource for students and researchers in this area.

Urbanization and the globalization of the food system are causing social, economic, environmental and political problems worldwide. Rapid urbanisation is increasing environmental degradation and food insecurity. Urban agriculture is one tool for sustainable development that has the potential to provide food or related services within or in the environs of urban areas. The goal of this research was to determine the current situation and the future potential of urban agriculture in Kingston. A literature review, interviews and case studies were used to determine the perceptions of relevant stakeholders, barriers and ways to overcome those barriers. Conservative estimates of Kingston’s urban population in 2015 to 2020 project a rapid growth in its urban population. Community health, food security and economic benefits were measured through qualitative analysis. A case study of a small urban farm was conducted, which resulted in identifying the various challenges faced by urban farmers and their potential solutions. The study found that urban agriculture could contribute to solving food security, health and economic benefits. A case study of the implementation of a local urban agriculture project in Kingston was conducted and showed that sourcing more local urban produced foods could reduce greenhouse gas emissions by at least 1200 to 14000 tonnes annually for 39 common fresh fruits and vegetables. Urban agriculture could meet the fresh fruits and vegetables needs of up to 76% or more of the Kingston CMA population. There appeared to be 5600 ha of area in the inner-city that could be used for food production. Major challenges identified were perceptions of limited space, limited resources and education. Recommendations to address these challenges are also provided. Overall, urban agriculture has potential to contribute to sustainability in Kingston.

Sustainability is a topic of great interest today, particularly for the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries, which have witnessed very rapid economic and demographic growth over the past decade. The observed growth has led to unsustainable consumption patterns of vital resources such as water, energy, and food. Highlighting the need for an urgent shift towards green and sustainable development strategies, the Gulfשוויזת Oases the contemporary region of Gulf countries through the lens of the UN’s Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which place sustainability at the centre of the solution to the current environmental, economic, and social imbalances facing GCC countries. The book presents multiple analyses of Gulf-specific sustainability topics, examining the current status, challenges, and opportunities, as well as identifying key lessons learned. Innovative and practical policy recommendations are provided, as well as new conceptual angles to the evolving academic debates on the post-oil era in the Gulf. Through chapters covering sector-related studies, as well as the socio-economic dimensions of the sustainability paradigm, this volume offers valuable insights into current research efforts made by the GCC countries, proposing a way forward based on lessons learned. It is a valuable resource for students, academics, and researchers in the areas of Environmental Studies, Political Economy, and Economics of the GCC states.

Peri-urban interfaces - the zones where urban and rural areas meet - suffer from the greatest problems to humans caused by rapid urbanization, including intense pressures on resources, land harm formation, lack of adequate services such as water and sanitation, poor planning and degradation of formalized. These areas, home to hundreds of millions of people, face unique problems and need distinctive and innovative approaches and solutions. This book, authored by top researchers and practitioners, covers the development of promising measures and policies to address peri-urban problems, and offers an abundance of information and examples in this area.

Urban development is increasingly a major focus, especially in the fight against urban sustainability problems. There is little practical orientation in the academic literature for the growing gap between the rich and poor. Current literature is enormously concerned with resource use and environmental pressures, paying scant attention to the nexus between urban sustainability and the empowerment of the urban poor. This book initiates debates on the segment of urban population often referred to as “the bottom of the pyramid (BOP),” by analyzing the microfinance innovation following evaluation of the impacts of access to microfinance and financial training and the implications to urban sustainability in Kenya. The main conclusion reached is that microfinance has an enormous potential to improve urban development as it supports social welfare improvement and increase the livelihood of small businesses, enterprise development and urban sustainability to a certain extent, thereby empowering the urban poor in contributing to poverty alleviation.

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