



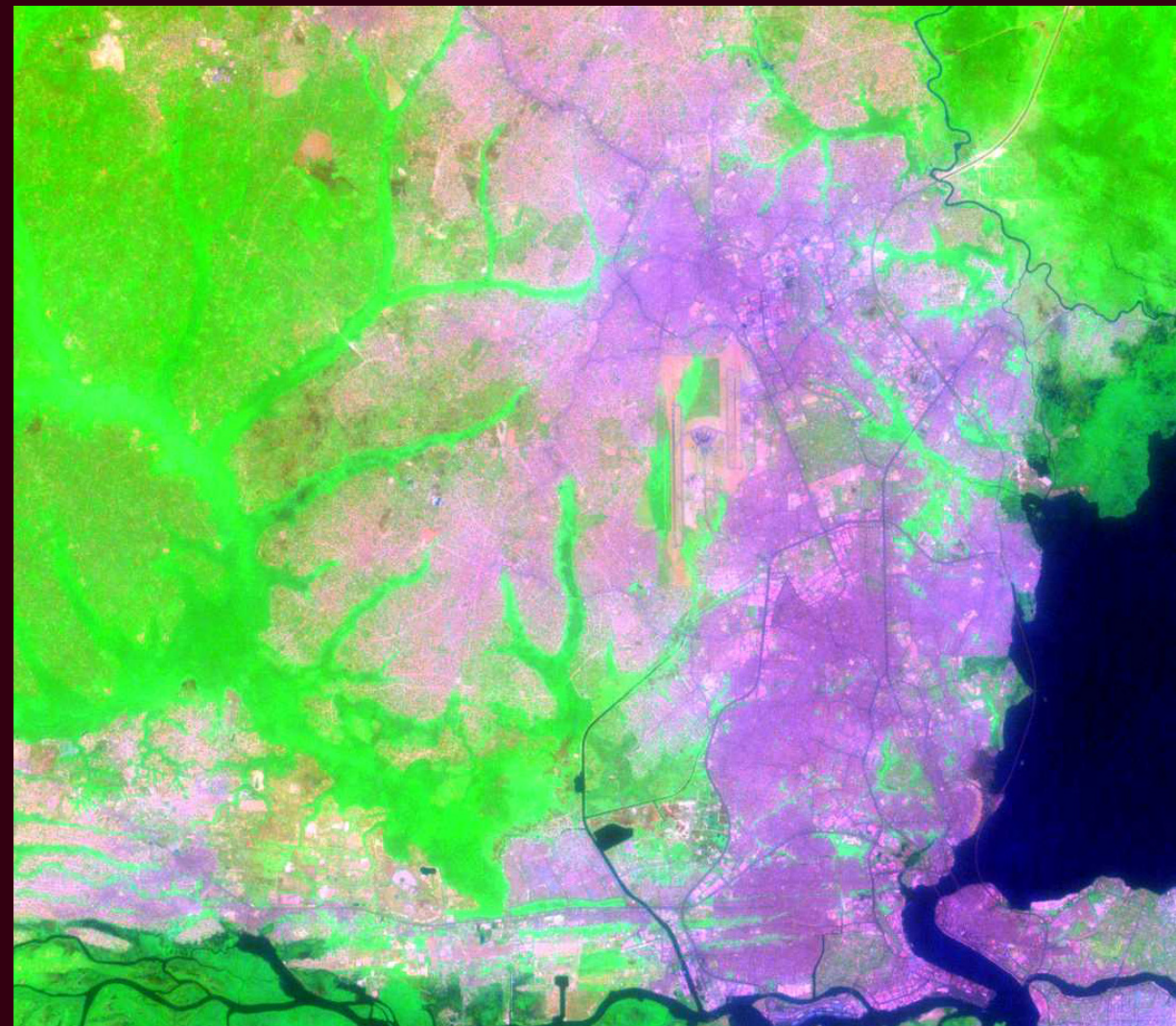
Urbanization is particularly rapid in the developing world, where globalization and major economic restructuring in countries like China and India, and the lack of rural employment opportunities in many African and Asian countries, is provoking an exodus from rural areas to towns and cities. Although much of the focus has been on the growth, infrastructural and environmental problems of megacities (those over 10 million in population), the reality is that most urbanization is taking place in the small to medium sized cities, and not just large or "primate" cities. This poses numerous challenges to the environment and human health, ranging from conversion of cropland, forest and wetlands to urban "built up" areas (and the consequent loss of ecosystem services); adequate provision of improved water and sanitation, particularly in informal settlements; waste removal; and air pollutant emissions from transportation and industry.

This book represents the proceedings of a workshop in June 2007 that was sponsored by the Programme for International Research on the Interactions between Population, Development and Environment (PRIPODE) of the Committee for International Cooperation in National Research in Demography (CICRED), in partnership with the Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN) of Columbia University, the African Population and Health Research Centre (APHRC), and the Population-Environment Research Network (PERN) of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP) and the International Human Dimensions Programme (IHDP). The overall purpose of the workshop was to better prepare for inevitable urban growth and to inform policy and programs to improve the situation of the urban poor as well as to protect the environment through a better understanding of urban population-development-environment (PDE) linkages. This meeting brought together scientists who have conducted research in individual cities (or in groups of cities) exploring these linkages, and who have offered concrete solutions to the problems of rapid urban growth in developing regions. The researchers employed a variety of data and methods, from analysis of official statistics to sample surveys and use of geospatial data and technologies (remote sensing, GIS, and GPS) to better understand the interactions among population, development, and environmental dynamics at the urban scale. Each of the papers provides recommendations for improved urban management and governance based on the insights gleaned from the research.



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URBAN POPULATION-DEVELOPMENT-ENVIRONMENT DYNAMICS IN THE DEVELOPING WORLD



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