

1: What are Key Urban Environmental Problems?

Rather than being passive, the natural environment frequently played an active and even destructive role in the life of cities. Urban history is filled with stories about how city dwellers contended with the forces of nature that threatened their lives, their built environments, and their urban ecosystems.

Subjects Description Urban centres are bastions of inequalities, where poverty, marginalization, segregation and health insecurity are magnified. Minorities and the poor are often residing in neighbourhoods characterized by degraded infrastructures, food and job insecurity, limited access to transport and health care, and other inadequate public services are inherently vulnerable, especially at risk in times of shock or change as they lack the option to avoid, mitigate and adapt to threats. Offering both theoretical and practical approaches, this book proposes critical perspectives and an interdisciplinary lens on urban inequalities in light of individual, group, community and system vulnerabilities and resilience. Touching upon current research trends in food justice, environmental injustice through socio-spatial tactics and solution-based approaches towards urban community resilience, Resilience, Environmental Justice and the City promotes perspectives which transition away from the traditional discussions surrounding environmental justice and pinpoints the need to address urban social inequalities beyond the built environment, championing approaches that help embed social vulnerabilities and resilience in urban planning. With its methodological and dynamic approach to the intertwined nature of resilience and environmental justice in urban cities, this book will be of great interest to students, scholars and practitioners within urban studies, environmental management, environmental sociology and public administration. Reviews "An ambitious and thought-provoking anthology that seeks to grapple with approaches on how to make the existing literature on resilience and sustainability more conversant with social and environmental justice EJ issues. Resilience, environmental justice and the city: A framework for improving resilience: Revealing the resilience infrastructure of cities: Nurturing an acquiescence to toxicity: Governance and policy 9. Rethinking the politics of water: The pitfalls and promises of climate action plans: Resisting environmental injustice through socio-spatial tactics: Environmental justice initiatives for community resilience: About the Series Routledge Equity, Justice and the Sustainable City series This series positions equity and justice as central elements of the transition toward sustainable cities. Routledge Equity Justice and the Sustainable City series addresses sustainable city trends in the global North and South and investigates them for their potential to ensure a transition to urban sustainability that is equitable and just for all. These trends include municipal climate action plans; resource scarcity as tipping points into a vortex of urban dysfunction; inclusive urbanization; "complete streets" as a tool for realizing more "livable cities"; the use of information and analytics toward the creation of "smart cities". The series welcomes submissions for high-level cutting edge research books that push thinking about sustainability, cities, justice and equity in new directions by challenging current conceptualizations and developing new ones. The series offers theoretical, methodological, and empirical advances that can be used by professionals and as supplementary reading in courses in urban geography, urban sociology, urban policy, environment and sustainability, development studies, planning, and a wide range of academic disciplines.

2: City of Chicago :: Environment and Sustainability

City of Seattle and King Conservation District announce funding for environmental justice and natural resource improvement projects Six organizations to receive a total of \$, through the King Conservation District - Seattle Community Partnership Grant Program The City of Seattle and the King Conservation District have announced funding.

Tarr Carnegie Mellon University While cities and their metropolitan areas interact with and shape the natural environment, it is only recently, as Martin Melosi and Christine Rosen have observed, that historians have begun to systematically consider this relationship. Geographers and urban designers such as Ian Douglas, Spencer W. Havlick, and Ann Spirin, however, had previously laid foundations for this work. Just as urban history developed as a field in reaction to a growing societal focus on and awareness of urban problems, so has urban environmental studies grown with the evolution of the environmental movement. During our own time, as Ian McHarg was one of the first to demonstrate, the tension between natural and urbanized areas has increased, as the spread of metropolitan populations and urban land uses has reshaped and destroyed natural landscapes and environments. The relationship between the city and the natural environment has actually been circular, with cities having massive effects on the natural environment, while the natural environment, in turn, has profoundly shaped urban configurations. Rather than being passive, the natural environment frequently played an active and even destructive role in the life of cities. Urban history is filled with stories about how city dwellers contended with the forces of nature that threatened their lives, their built environments, and their urban ecosystems. Nature not only caused many of the annoyances of daily urban life, such as bad weather and pests, but it also gave rise to natural disasters and catastrophes such as floods, fires, and earthquakes. In order to protect themselves and their settlements against the forces of nature, cities built many defenses including flood walls and dams, earthquake resistant buildings, and storage places for food and for water. At times, such protective steps sheltered urbanites against the worst natural furies, but often their own actions -- such as building on flood plains and steep slopes, under the shadow of volcanoes, or in earthquake prone zones -- exposed them, as Theodore Steinberg has recently written, to danger from natural hazards. Cities have always placed demands on their sites and their hinterlands. In order to extend their usable territory, urban developers often reshaped natural landscapes, leveling hills, filling valleys and wetlands, and creating huge areas of made land. On this new land, they constructed a built environment of paved streets, malls, houses, factories, office buildings, and churches. In the process they altered urban biological ecosystems for their own purposes, killing off animal populations, eliminating native species of flora and fauna, and introducing new and foreign species. Thus urbanites, as Ann Spirin has written, constructed a built environment that replaced the natural environment and created a local micro-climate, with different temperature gradients and rainfall and wind patterns than those of the surrounding countryside. City populations require food, water, fuel, and construction materials, while urban industries need natural materials for production purposes. In the nineteenth century, for instance, the demands of city dwellers for food produced rings of garden farms around cities and drove the transformation of distant prairies into cattle ranches and wheat farms; and, the many horses quartered in cities required feed, consuming the products produced by thousands of acres. In the twentieth century, as urban population increased, the demand for food drove the rise of large factory farms. The subject of the flow of food and other such commodities into 19th century cities and its subsequent marketing, however, still has to find its historian. Cities also require fresh water supplies in order to exist -- engineers, acting at the behest of urban elites and politicians, built waterworks, thrust water intake pipes ever further into neighboring lakes, dug wells deeper and deeper into the earth looking for groundwater, and dammed and diverted rivers and streams to obtain water supplies for domestic and industrial uses and for fire-fighting. In the process of obtaining water from distant locales, cities often transformed them, making deserts where there had been fertile agricultural areas. The most dramatic story of such water theft involves Los Angeles, as graphically told by William Kahrl, Norris Hundley, jr. City entrepreneurs and industrialists were actively involved in the commodification of natural systems, putting them to use for purposes of urban consumption. The exploitation of water power from rivers and streams in New England, for instance, provided power for

manufacturing cities, but, as Theodore Steinberg has argued, it also sharply altered river dynamics, destroying fish populations and depriving downstream users of adequate and unpolluted supplies. For materials to build and to heat the city, loggers stripped millions of acres of forests, quarrymen tore granite and other stone from the earth, and miners dug coal to provide fuel for commercial, industrial and domestic uses. Urbanites had to seek locations to dispose of the wastes produced. They were, as I have written, seeking an "ultimate sink" for the wastes, but often ended up polluting downstream locales. Initially, they placed wastes on sites within the city, polluting the air, land, and water with industrial and domestic effluents and modifying and even destroying natural biological systems. In the post-Civil War period, as cities grew larger, they disposed of their wastes by transporting them to more distant locations. Thus, cities constructed sewerage systems for domestic wastes to replace cesspools and privy vaults and to improve local health conditions. They usually discharged the sewage into neighboring waterways, often polluting the water supply of downstream cities. In order to avoid epidemics of waterborne disease such as typhoid and cholera, downstream cities sought new sources of supply or used technological fixes, such as water filtration or chlorination, but the choices were not simple. Industrial wastes also added to stream and lake pollution, and urban rivers often became little more than open sewers. The air and the land also became "sinks" for waste disposal. In the late-nineteenth century, bituminous or soft coal became the preferred fuel for industrial, transportation, and domestic use in cities such as Chicago, Pittsburgh and St. But while providing an inexpensive and plentiful energy supply, bituminous coal was also very dirty. The cities that used it suffered from air contamination and reduced sunlight, while the cleaning tasks of householders were greatly increased. The story of smoke pollution and attempts at control has been well told by David Stradling in his recent dissertation. Industry also used land surfaces for disposal of domestic and industrial wastes, and open areas in and around cities were marked with heaps of garbage, horse manure, ashes, and industrial byproducts such as slag from iron and steel-making or copper smelting. Such materials were often used to fill-in "swamps" wetlands along waterfronts. In the late-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, reformers began campaigning for urban environmental cleanups and public health improvements. Many progressive reformers, according to the work of Paul Boyer, Stanley Schultz, and William Wilson, believed that the moral qualities of good citizenship were related to environmental improvements and to exposure to nature. Reformers pushed for reduction of pollution and for construction of urban parks and playgrounds as a means to acculturate immigrants and upgrade workingclass citizenship as well as to provide elite playgrounds. Coalitions of enlightened businessman, reformers, and urban professionals such as engineers and public health officials spearheaded drives for improvements in water supply and sanitary services. The replacement of the horse, first by the electric trolleys and then by the automobile and motor truck, as a prime means of power for urban transport, brought about substantial improvements in street and air sanitation. Campaigns for clean air, however, as Harold Platt and Christine Rosen have written in regard to Chicago, and reduction of waterway pollution, as I have written, were largely unsuccessful. On balance, urban sanitary conditions were probably somewhat better in the s than in the late-nineteenth century, but the cost of improvement often was the exploitation of urban hinterlands for water supplies, increased downstream water pollution, and growing automobile congestion and pollution. Environmental Politics in the United States, , city environments suffered from heavy pollution loads as they sought to cope with increased automobile usage, pollution from industrial production, new varieties of exotic chemical pesticides and herbicides such as DDT, and the wastes of an increasingly consumer-oriented economy. Cleaner fuels and smoke control laws largely freed cities during the s and s of the dense smoke that they had previously suffered from. Improved urban air quality resulted largely from the substitution of natural gas and oil for coal as urban fuels and the replacement of the steam locomotive by the diesel-electric. However, great increases in automobile usage in areas such as Los Angeles and Denver produced the new phenomena of photo-chemical smog, and air pollution replaced smoke as a major concern. By the s, however, it had become clear that the sanitary landfill often had substantial polluting qualities. In addition, some metropolitan areas ran out of land for landfills, beginning an expensive search for non-polluting and environmentally sound alternatives. During these decades, the suburban out-migration, which had begun in the nineteenth century with commuter trains and streetcars and accelerated because of the availability and

convenience of the automobile, now increased to a torrent, putting major strains on the formerly rural and undeveloped metropolitan fringes. To a great extent, suburban layouts, as Adam Rome has emphasized, ignored environmental considerations, making little provision for open space, producing endless rows of resource-consuming and pesticide-and fertilizer-dependent lawns, contaminating groundwater through leaking septic tanks, and absorbing excessive amounts of fresh water and energy. The growth of the edge or outer city since the s, reflected a continued preference on the part of Americans for space-intensive single-family houses surrounded by lawns, for private automobiles over public transit, and for greenfield development. Without greater land use planning and environmental protection, urban American will, as it has in the past, continue to damage and to stress the natural environment. The core cities themselves, especially in areas of the east and midwest where industries have vacated the regions and urban populations have decreased, suffer from the environmental burdens imposed by vacant, abandoned, and derelict sites. Many of these sites had formerly been used by industries and are contaminated, as Craig Colten, Hugh Gorman, and Andrew Hurley have discussed, with toxic wastes, which often require costly procedures to remove. Vacant lots and derelict structures in urban neighborhoods plagued by population loss and by poverty, also impose a human cost. In some of these cases, issues of environmental equity are involved. Chicago and the Great West New York: Davis, Margaret Leslie, Rivers in the Desert: Gorman, Hugh "Manufacturing Brownfields: Hoffman, Abraham, Vision or Villany: Hoy, Suellen, Chasing Dirt: Californians and Water, ss Berkeley, CA: Hurley, Andrew, "Fiasco at Wagner Electric: Environmental Justice and Urban Geography in St. Louis," Environmental History 2 Oct. An Environmental History of St. Long, James Allen, "Greening the City: Ogle, Maureen, All the Modern Conveniences: American Cities and City Planning, Philadelphia: Steinberg, Theodore, Nature Incorporated: Stradling, David, "Civilized Air: Coal, Smoke, and Environmentalism in America," unpublished Ph. Te Brake, William H. Warner, Sam Bass Jr. Hirsch and Raymond A. Tarr is the Richard S. He is also President of the Urban History Association. His latest publications include The Search for the Ultimate Sink: Achievement and Emulation," in Andrew Hurley ed.

3: Are Cities Bad for the Environment? | www.enganchecubano.com

Pollution of the urban environment and its components is the total resultant of an excessive burden on the environment and the self-cleaning capacity. Environmental problems in urban areas are growing especially in cities in developing countries. Of greatest concern are the state of air quality, noise, and congestion.

Traffic pollution, Delhi Source Introduction Together with many social and economic benefits of urbanization, there are also environmental problems. The ecological footprints of cities go through emissions, consumption and other human activities far beyond their urban boundaries to forests, agriculture, water and other surfaces, which supply their residents so that they have an enormous impact on the surrounding rural, regional and global ecosystem. Mexico City Source Cities are therefore centers of consumption energy, materials, Ecological and sociological footprints of cities have expanded over increasingly large areas and created urban - rural continuum of communities, who share similar aspects of individual lifestyles. There are less and less areas in the world which are not under the influence of the dynamics of cities. The world faces enormous environmental challenges in terms of climate change, resource use and protection of the natural environment. Urban areas have a high environmental impact that can be felt globally, as well as within its own borders. Shanghai smog Source Ecological footprint The environmental impacts of modern cities go beyond their surrounding regions. Size, rate, and connections of the modern metropolis show a global impact. The ecological footprint is one measure of these effects. The ecological footprint of cities is defined as the total amount of productive land needed to maintain current activities and the removal of waste. The ecological footprint of cities such as New York and Tokyo are hundreds of times larger than their actual size and are also faced with problems such as acid rain, reduction of the ozone layer and global warming. Los Angeles smog Source Developing countries In the cities of the developing world, where population growth is outpacing the ability to provide the necessary infrastructure and services, the most serious environmental problems are expected in the immediate vicinity, with serious economic and social impacts on the urban population. Inadequate water supply to households, the accumulation of waste and unhygienic conditions require large claims in terms of unnecessary deaths and illness of one billion of the world population who lives in slums. Cities in developing countries are also faced with the worst urban air pollution in the world, which occurs as a result of rapid industrialization and increased motorized traffic. US city with , inhabitants requires approximately 30, km² to meet their needs, similarly big, but a less wealthy city in India requires only 2, km². Similarly, the urban population of the developed world produces six times more waste than urban dwellers in developing countries. However, developing countries are becoming richer and urbaner, and their levels of consumption are close to those in developed countries. As a result, they rapidly and significantly contribute to the global problem of resource depletion and climate change. The need to change the cities into more efficient and less polluted areas is, therefore, more necessary than ever. While cities of developed countries have adopted policies and technologies to improve many of their local environmental problems, it is growing recognition that human activities in urban areas have significant impacts at the global level. Smog in Cairo Source Environmental problems of modern cities Urban environmental problems are mostly inadequate water supply, wastewater, solid waste, energy, loss of green and natural spaces, urban sprawl, pollution of soil, air, traffic, noise, etc. All these problems are particularly serious in developing countries and countries with economic transition, where there is a conflict between the short-term economic plan and the protection of the environment. Smog on Manhattan Source Pollution of the urban environment and its components is the total resultant of an excessive burden on the environment and the self-cleaning capacity. Environmental problems in urban areas are growing especially in cities in developing countries. Of greatest concern are the state of air quality, noise, and congestion. In cities of economically developed countries, the environmental problems related to industrial production, lodging, and basic infrastructure are reduced, however, the problems of consumption increasing waste and traffic problems have increased. Cities consume increasing amounts of natural resources, produce more and more waste and emissions, and all this have an impact on the regional and planetary environment. Air and water pollution and waste are the main environmental problems in most cities.

The underlying causes of air pollution of the city are the processes that are associated with the burning of fossil fuels production and consumption of energy for heating buildings, industrial activities, traffic. Noise is also a special form of pollution, which burdens the urban population. Urbanization causes numerous effects on water resources; these effects can change the hydrology, water quality and availability of aquatic habitats. Deterioration in the quality of ground and river water in the cities is mainly due to the water consumption of the population and industry. Contamination is usually caused by industrial activity as well as the disposal of waste, so in cities is dominated water pollution from municipal and industrial wastewater. The city is marked by large inputs of energy, water, food and a variety of raw materials, resulting in large quantities of goods, as well as waste, which means a huge loss of natural resources in the form of raw materials and energy. Urban ecosystems are indicated by a very high energy consumption and large amounts of solid waste that accumulate in certain places. In this way, they represent landscape degradation factor and adversely affect the quality of water resources and urban air. Have you ever felt the polluted air in your city? Yes See results Nature In most cities, a man transformed nature, vegetation was replaced with concrete, asphalt, and other surfaces, transformed or buried riverbeds, caused city climate and created huge artificial transfers of energy, water, and various substances. Growing cities are changing hydrological relationships and thereby influence the size and frequency of floods. Knowledge of urban hydrology and geomorphology is not only a key to good urban planning but should be available to each resident. Climate Cities have little direct impact on the global balance of radiation, but inside urban climate, generated by absorption and subsequent re-radiation of heat from built-up areas and emissions of artificial heat through combustion, creates the effect of the urban heat island. Cities are warmer at night than the surrounding countryside and often, especially in the higher latitudes, even during the day. In Tokyo, anthropogenically generated heat increases the temperature of the urban surface by about 1. Water Even the hydrological cycle is increasingly under the influence of a man who uses water for different purposes and returns it to the water cycle contaminated. These changes are in urban areas so profound that we can speak of urban hydrology. Built-up areas create artificial impervious surfaces that reduce surface water supplies, infiltration is gone, surface flow, permeability, and erosion are increased, evaporation is reduced. In a wider range, it comes not only to qualitative but also quantitative consequences regulation, dams, However, human activity is reflected in the quality of water resources. The major problem present urban waste water and residues of pesticides and biocides, which pass through the surface and groundwater. Freshwater resources in urban areas are also threatened by the waste from transport, tourism, military activities. Soil Human activities have a negative impact on pedosphere; this is reflected in the increasing chemisation and mechanization of agriculture and in the cities, however, especially as poisoning the soil through contaminated air and precipitation and changes in the quality of land use for sealing. Polluted air in Delhi Source Consequences and effects of urbanization Knowing the problems of urbanization is not enough, it is necessary to understand their implications and the degree of social preparedness to deal with them. Consequences and effects of urbanization depend on many other factors and are operating in all segments of human activity and the environment. They can be divided into several groups: Environmental problems due to the production and consumption: Pollution problems from major manufacturers and emissions problems due to the dispersed agents: Social and environmental problems and the consequences of urbanization differences between population groups, stress loads, accidents, disease, crime, The economic component of the effects of urbanization accidents, the cost of building infrastructure, road network damage as a result of an interaction of a large number of factors which by themselves would not have negative effects on the environment, Smog over the city Source The future? Where the cities trigger environmental problems, they also offer solutions. Solving these problems is beneficial for the environment, and also improves the health and wellbeing of citizens and should be the basis of development that would make cities more attractive places for living and working.

4: Environmental news, opinion and analysis from Guardian US | The Guardian

With its methodological and dynamic approach to the intertwined nature of resilience and environmental justice in urban cities, this book will be of great interest to students, scholars and practitioners within urban studies, environmental management, environmental sociology and public administration.

Pursuant to state and local law, CEQR identifies any potential adverse environmental effects of proposed actions, assesses their significance, and proposes measures to eliminate or mitigate significant impacts. Only certain minor actions, known as Type II actions, are exempt from environmental review. Download the CEQR Technical Manual A "lead agency", responsible for undertaking, funding or approving an action, determines whether the action requires environmental review. If so, the lead agency is responsible for notifying and coordinating with other involved or interested agencies, distributing documents for public comment, conducting required public hearings, determining the significance of potential environmental impacts and, before making a decision on the proposed action, issuing its findings with respect to measures that would avoid or mitigate any significant impacts. Other city agencies are lead for ULURP actions, such as site selections or housing projects and urban renewal plans, for which they are the applicants. The applicants themselves, whether public or private entities, are responsible for preparing the environmental analyses in accordance with methodologies set forth in the CEQR Technical Manual. For example, when DCP proposes a zoning map or text amendment, DCP must disclose and analyze its potential environmental impacts which the CPC, as lead agency, must take into consideration when it votes to approve or disapprove the proposal. The CPC is also lead agency when a zoning amendment is proposed by a private applicant. For applicants seeking discretionary land use actions, the Department will advise you at the Interdivisional Meeting as to whether environmental review will be required. Following the Interdivisional Meeting, Department staff will assist the applicant in beginning the process of preparing the CEQR application. Beginning the Application Process and Step 3: Preparing Land Use and Environmental Applications will be helpful in the preparation of materials required as a part of the application review process. If EARD determines that an environmental review is necessary for the application, an Environmental Assessment Statement must be prepared. The EAS form, with any supporting documentation, describes the proposed action and provides an initial analysis of its potential effects on the environment. Its purpose is to assist the lead agency in assessing whether identified adverse effects on the environment may be significant enough to warrant further analysis in an Environmental Impact Statement. For some large-scale projects with clear likelihood of significant impacts, an EAS need not be completed in detail to determine the necessity for an EIS. View recent completed EASs. Determination of Significance Based on information in the EAS, and criteria listed in the CEQR Technical Manual, the lead agency decides whether or not any identified adverse environmental impacts may be significant. If no significant impacts are anticipated, a negative declaration is issued; signaling completion of the CEQR process and allowing for certification of the ULURP application once it is complete. A conditional negative declaration may be issued when a private applicant agrees to mitigate impacts as part of the project. The lead agency sends notices of these determinations of significance to all involved or interested agencies, affected community boards and elected officials, and files copies with the Office of Environmental Coordination. Negative declarations for major actions Type I and all conditional negative declarations are published in the City Record and State Environmental Notice Bulletin. The public may comment on the conditions described in a conditional negative declaration for 30 days. Scoping Within 15 days of the issuance of a positive declaration, the lead agency must issue a draft scope of work which details the topics to be addressed in the EIS, the methods of analysis to be used, and possible alternatives to mitigate or eliminate potential significant impacts of the proposed action. Technical areas that may be addressed include: Land use, zoning and public policy Socioeconomic conditions.

5: Resilience, Environmental Justice and the City: 1st Edition (Hardback) - Routledge

It's true that as people in developing nations move from the countryside to the city, the shift may reduce the pressure on land, which could in turn be good for the environment. This is especially so in desperately poor countries like Madagascar, where residents in the countryside slash and burn forests each growing season to clear space for.

What are Key Urban Environmental Problems? Defining urban environmental problems While there is now widespread agreement that urban environmental issues are important, there is little coherence in how international agencies and others define the urban environment and identify its critical problems. This is not just a semantic question, as it is intimately related to how and where funds are allocated and to who can expect to benefit from the resulting environmental improvements. If urban environmental problems are defined and pursued too broadly, then almost all urban development initiatives can be labeled environmental. But if urban environmental problems are defined too narrowly, many of the generalizations noted in the introductory paragraph cease to be true. So common sense suggests that urban environmental problems are threats to present or future human well-being, resulting from human-induced damage to the physical environment, originating in or borne in urban areas. Localized environmental health problems such as inadequate household water and sanitation and indoor air pollution. City-regional environmental problems such as ambient air pollution, inadequate waste management and pollution of rivers, lakes and coastal areas. Natural hazards that are not caused or made worse by urban activity. The environmental impacts of urban activities that are of no concern to humans, either now or in the future. The table presents a wide range of city-related environmental hazards. Most are the unintended side-effects of human activity in cities. Some might more accurately be ascribed to a lack of preventive measures. In all examples, however, better urban practices and governance could help reduce the burdens, and it is this distinction that is most critical operationally. However, a review of a range of bilateral and multilateral donors suggests that several factors skew the operational definition of environment away from many of the central environmental concerns of the urban poor: Responsibility for taking the lead on environmental matters is often assigned to divisions that are not directly involved in urban development assistance on the grounds that the environment generally, and natural resources in particular, are primarily rural concerns. Such divisions are unlikely to have the knowledge or influence to promote urban environmental issues. Moreover, they have a tendency to define environment in natural resource management terms, which can easily lead to ignoring the environmental health issues that are of particular concern to the urban poor. Broad definitions are employed to illustrate the importance of environmental issues but narrower definitions are used to construct environmental indicators, while still narrower definitions are typically employed to identify environmental programs and projects. Operationally, a distinction is often made between two different approaches to environmental improvement: However, at least in its early stages, mainstreaming tends to define the environmental agenda in terms of reducing the environmental impacts of development in both urban and rural areas. Again, this can easily detract from the local environmental threats that are of particular concern to the urban poor. Pressure from Northern environmentalists has been an important factor in convincing international development agencies to address environmental issues. Northern environmentalists are usually more concerned with regional and global issues involving the natural environment than with local environmental health burdens faced by the urban poor. Again, this reinforces a tendency to ignore the environmental threats facing the urban poor although it does put pressure on development agencies to address global environmental issues. As international and local interest and capacity to address urban environmental problems increases, new, more locally-driven environmental strategies are also emerging. Many cities in Europe and America, and increasingly in Latin America, Asia and Africa are experimenting with city-wide initiatives to address environmental problems. Bilateral and even more often multilateral donors have been supporting a number of these initiatives, often called Local Agenda 21s. There is still much to learn from these local initiatives, including perhaps how best to define urban environmental problems in their local context. Ultimately, while it may be useful to define urban environmental problems in the abstract, operationally it may be more important to respond to local initiatives in a coherent fashion, whether or not they fit some abstract

definition.

6: Environmental Problems of Modern Cities | Owlcation

The City of Chicago is a leader of innovative environmental initiatives, and sustainability is a key focus of Chicago's policies. From the Chicago Climate Action Plan's broad leadership to the City's targeted energy efficiency investments, Chicago is integrating sustainability in the places residents work, live, learn, and play while preparing for a resilient future.

Lake A lake from Latin lacus is a terrain feature , a body of water that is localized to the bottom of basin. A body of water is considered a lake when it is inland, is not part of an ocean , and is larger and deeper than a pond. Natural lakes on Earth are generally found in mountainous areas, rift zones , and areas with ongoing or recent glaciation. Other lakes are found in endorheic basins or along the courses of mature rivers. In some parts of the world, there are many lakes because of chaotic drainage patterns left over from the last Ice Age. All lakes are temporary over geologic time scales, as they will slowly fill in with sediments or spill out of the basin containing them. Pond A pond is a body of standing water , either natural or man-made, that is usually smaller than a lake. A wide variety of man-made bodies of water are classified as ponds, including water gardens designed for aesthetic ornamentation, fish ponds designed for commercial fish breeding, and solar ponds designed to store thermal energy. Ponds and lakes are distinguished from streams by their current speed. While currents in streams are easily observed, ponds and lakes possess thermally driven micro-currents and moderate wind driven currents. These features distinguish a pond from many other aquatic terrain features, such as stream pools and tide pools. Human impact on water[edit] Humans impact the water in different ways such as modifying rivers through dams and stream channelization , urbanization , and deforestation. These impact lake levels, groundwater conditions, water pollution, thermal pollution, and marine pollution. Humans modify rivers by using direct channel manipulation. Dams are good for humans, some communities need the reservoirs to survive. However, reservoirs and dams may negatively impact the environment and wildlife. Dams stops fish migration and the moving of organisms down stream. Urbanization effects the environment because of deforestation and changing lake levels, groundwater conditions, etc. Deforestation and urbanization go hand in hand. Deforestation may cause flooding, declining stream flow, and changes in riverside vegetation. The changing vegetation occurs because when trees cannot get adequate water they start to deteriorate, leading to a decreased food supply for the wildlife in an area. Lightning is an atmospheric discharge of electricity accompanied by thunder , which occurs during thunderstorms and certain other natural conditions. The remaining gases are often referred to as trace gases, [13] among which are the greenhouse gases such as water vapor, carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, and ozone. Filtered air includes trace amounts of many other chemical compounds. Air also contains a variable amount of water vapor and suspensions of water droplets and ice crystals seen as clouds. Many natural substances may be present in tiny amounts in an unfiltered air sample, including dust , pollen and spores , sea spray , volcanic ash , and meteoroids. Various industrial pollutants also may be present, such as chlorine elementary or in compounds , fluorine compounds, elemental mercury , and sulphur compounds such as sulphur dioxide [SO₂]. The atmosphere also retains heat during the night, thereby reducing the daily temperature extremes. These layers are mainly determined by whether temperature increases or decreases with altitude. From highest to lowest, these layers are: The top of the thermosphere is the bottom of the exosphere, called the exobase. It is the layer where most meteors burn up upon entering the atmosphere. The troposphere is mostly heated by transfer of energy from the surface, so on average the lowest part of the troposphere is warmest and temperature decreases with altitude. The tropopause is the boundary between the troposphere and stratosphere. Other layers Within the five principal layers determined by temperature are several layers determined by other properties. The ozone layer is contained within the stratosphere. It forms the inner edge of the magnetosphere. The homosphere and heterosphere: The homosphere includes the troposphere, stratosphere, and mesosphere. The upper part of the heterosphere is composed almost completely of hydrogen, the lightest element. Effects of global warming[edit] The Retreat of glaciers since of Aletsch Glacier in the Swiss Alps situation in , and , due to global warming. Effects of global warming The potential dangers of global warming are being

increasingly studied by a wide global consortium of scientists. These scientists are increasingly concerned about the potential long-term effects of global warming on our natural environment and on the planet. It is clear the planet is warming, and warming rapidly. The most recent report from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change the group of the leading climate scientists in the world concluded that the earth will warm anywhere from 2. Some examples of recent collaboration to address climate change and global warming include: Another view of the Aletsch Glacier in the Swiss Alps and because of global warming it has been decreasing The United Nations Framework Convention Treaty and convention on Climate Change, to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. A common solution is to adapt a static view neglecting natural variances to exist. Methodologically, this view could be defended when looking at processes which change slowly and short time series, while the problem arrives when fast processes turns essential in the object of the study.

7: Environment and Crime, Research, Landscape and Human Health Laboratory, University of Illinois

Content about conservation, sustainability and environmental regulation, monitoring and enforcement, including sustainable building and all sustainable practices by the city.

Definitions[edit] Environmentalism denotes a social movement that seeks to influence the political process by lobbying, activism, and education in order to protect natural resources and ecosystems. An environmentalist is a person who may speak out about our natural environment and the sustainable management of its resources through changes in public policy or individual behavior. This may include supporting practices such as informed consumption, conservation initiatives, investment in renewable resources , improved efficiencies in the materials economy, transitioning to new accounting paradigms such as Ecological economics , renewing and revitalizing our connections with non-human life or even opting to have one less child to reduce consumption and pressure on resources. In various ways for example, grassroots activism and protests , environmentalists and environmental organizations seek to give the natural world a stronger voice in human affairs. In its recognition of humanity as a participant in ecosystems, the movement is centered around ecology , health , and human rights. Conservation movement and Timeline of history of environmentalism Lord Mahavira , the last Jain Tirthankar is also considered to be a great environmentalist. The earliest ideas of environment protectionism can be traced in Jainism , which was revived by Mahavira in 6th century BC in ancient India. Jainism offers a view that may seem readily compatible with core values associated with environmental activism, i. Their works covered a number of subjects related to pollution, such as air pollution, water pollution , soil contamination , municipal solid waste mishandling, and environmental impact assessments of certain localities. At the advent of steam and electricity the muse of history holds her nose and shuts her eyes H. The emergence of great factories and the concomitant immense growth in coal consumption gave rise to an unprecedented level of air pollution in industrial centers; after the large volume of industrial chemical discharges added to the growing load of untreated human waste. An Alkali inspector and four sub-inspectors were appointed to curb this pollution. The responsibilities of the inspectorate were gradually expanded, culminating in the Alkali Order which placed all major heavy industries that emitted smoke , grit, dust and fumes under supervision. In industrial cities local experts and reformers, especially after , took the lead in identifying environmental degradation and pollution, and initiating grass-roots movements to demand and achieve reforms. It was founded by artist Sir William Blake Richmond , frustrated with the pall cast by coal smoke. Although there were earlier pieces of legislation, the Public Health Act required all furnaces and fireplaces to consume their own smoke. It also provided for sanctions against factories that emitted large amounts of black smoke. The provisions of this law were extended in with the Smoke Abatement Act to include other emissions, such as soot, ash and gritty particles and to empower local authorities to impose their own regulations. During the Spanish Revolution , anarchist controlled territories undertook several environmental reforms which were possibly the largest in the world at the time. Daniel Guerin notes that anarchist territories would diversify crops, extend irrigation , initiate reforestation , start tree nurseries and helped establish nudist colonies. Financial incentives were offered to householders to replace open coal fires with alternatives such as installing gas fires , or for those who preferred, to burn coke instead a byproduct of town gas production which produces minimal smoke. His advocacy for legislation to protect animals from hunting during the mating season led to the formation of the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds and influenced the passage of the Sea Birds Preservation Act in as the first nature protection law in the world. The poet William Wordsworth travelled extensively in the Lake District and wrote that it is a "sort of national property in which every man has a right and interest who has an eye to perceive and a heart to enjoy". Systematic efforts on behalf of the environment only began in the late 19th century; it grew out of the amenity movement in Britain in the s, which was a reaction to industrialization , the growth of cities, and worsening air and water pollution. Starting with the formation of the Commons Preservation Society in , the movement championed rural preservation against the encroachments of industrialisation. Robert Hunter , solicitor for the society, worked with Hardwicke Rawnsley , Octavia Hill , and John Ruskin to lead a successful campaign to

prevent the construction of railways to carry slate from the quarries, which would have ruined the unspoilt valleys of Newlands and Ennerdale. He observed in Swiss and Siberian glaciers that they had been slowly melting since the dawn of the industrial revolution, possibly making him one of the first predictors for climate change. He also observed the damage done from deforestation and hunting. In Hill, Hunter and Rawnsley agreed to set up a national body to coordinate environmental conservation efforts across the country; the "National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty" was formally inaugurated in 1895. Idealists championed the rural life as a mythical Utopia and advocated a return to it. John Ruskin argued that people should return to a small piece of English ground, beautiful, peaceful, and fruitful. We will have no steam engines upon it. By 1864, public support for the organisation had grown, and it had over 25,000 members. The Garden city movement incorporated many environmental concerns into its urban planning manifesto; the Socialist League and The Clarion movement also began to advocate measures of nature conservation. The movement in the United States began in the late 19th century, out of concerns for protecting the natural resources of the West, with individuals such as John Muir and Henry David Thoreau making key philosophical contributions. He published his experiences in the book *Walden*, which argues that people should become intimately close with nature. He successfully lobbied congress to form Yosemite National Park and went on to set up the Sierra Club in 1892. The conservationist principles as well as the belief in an inherent right of nature were to become the bedrock of modern environmentalism. In the 20th century, environmental ideas continued to grow in popularity and recognition. Efforts were starting to be made to save some wildlife, particularly the American bison. The death of the last passenger pigeon as well as the endangerment of the American bison helped to focus the minds of conservationists and popularize their concerns. The Forestry Commission was set up in Britain to increase the amount of woodland in Britain by buying land for afforestation and reforestation. The commission was also tasked with promoting forestry and the production of timber for trade. By 1911, the Forestry Commission was the largest landowner in Britain. The concept of the *Dauerwald* best translated as the "perpetual forest" which included concepts such as forest management and protection was promoted and efforts were also made to curb air pollution. The book is sometimes called the most influential book on conservation. Throughout the 18th, 19th, 20th and beyond, photography was used to enhance public awareness of the need for protecting land and recruiting members to environmental organizations. David Brower, Ansel Adams and Nancy Newhall created the Sierra Club Exhibit Format Series, which helped raise public environmental awareness and brought a rapidly increasing flood of new members to the Sierra Club and to the environmental movement in general. The powerful use of photography in addition to the written word for conservation dated back to the creation of Yosemite National Park, when photographs persuaded Abraham Lincoln to preserve the beautiful glacier carved landscape for all time. The Sierra Club Exhibit Format Series galvanized public opposition to building dams in the Grand Canyon and protected many other national treasures. The Sierra Club often led a coalition of many environmental groups including the Wilderness Society and many others. After a focus on preserving wilderness in the 18th and 19th centuries, the Sierra Club and other groups broadened their focus to include such issues as air and water pollution, population concern, and curbing the exploitation of natural resources. The book cataloged the environmental impacts of the indiscriminate spraying of DDT in the US and questioned the logic of releasing large amounts of chemicals into the environment without fully understanding their effects on human health and ecology. The book suggested that DDT and other pesticides may cause cancer and that their agricultural use was a threat to wildlife, particularly birds. The limited use of DDT in disease vector control continues to this day in certain parts of the world and remains controversial. With this new interest in environment came interest in problems such as air pollution and petroleum spills, and environmental interest grew. New pressure groups formed, notably Greenpeace and Friends of the Earth US, as well as notable local organizations such as the Wyoming Outdoor Council, which was founded in 1972. In the 1960s, the environmental movement gained rapid speed around the world as a productive outgrowth of the counterculture movement. Protection of the environment also became important in the developing world; the Chipko movement was formed in India under the influence of Mohandas Gandhi and they set up peaceful resistance to deforestation by literally hugging trees leading to the term "tree huggers". Their peaceful methods of protest and slogan "ecology is permanent economy" were very influential. Another milestone in

the movement was the creation of Earth Day. Earth Day was first observed in San Francisco and other cities on March 21, , the first day of spring. It was created to give awareness to environmental issues. On March 21, , United Nations Secretary-General U Thant spoke of a spaceship Earth on Earth Day, hereby referring to the ecosystem services the earth supplies to us, and hence our obligation to protect it and with it, ourselves. Earth Day is now coordinated globally by the Earth Day Network , [43] and is celebrated in more than countries every year. It marked a turning point in the development of international environmental politics. The Back-to-the-land movement started to form and ideas of environmental ethics joined with anti-Vietnam War sentiments and other political issues. These individuals lived outside normal society and started to take on some of the more radical environmental theories such as deep ecology. Around this time more mainstream environmentalism was starting to show force with the signing of the Endangered Species Act in and the formation of CITES in A new look at life on Earth, which put forth the Gaia hypothesis ; it proposes that life on earth can be understood as a single organism. This became an important part of the Deep Green ideology. Throughout the rest of the history of environmentalism there has been debate and argument between more radical followers of this Deep Green ideology and more mainstream environmentalists. Since , the percentage of Americans agreeing that the environment should be given priority over economic growth has dropped 10 points, in contrast, those feeling that growth should be given priority "even if the environment suffers to some extent" has risen 12 percent. They have also set up corn and coffee worker cooperatives and built schools and hospitals to help the local populations. They have also created a network of autonomous community radio stations to educate people about dangers to the environment and inform the surrounding communities about new industrial projects that would destroy more land.

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Regional or global environmental burdens that arise from activities outside a city's boundaries, but which will affect people living in the city It does not encompass: Problems in what are sometimes termed the 'social', 'economic' or 'cultural' environment.

However, nanotechnology may also present unintended health risks or changes to the environment. It is presumed that some of these chemicals may present new, unexpected challenges to human health, and their safety should be evaluated prior to release. These cross-cutting issues are not yet understood well enough to inform the development of systems for measuring and tracking their impact. Further exploration is warranted. The environmental health landscape will continue to evolve and may present opportunities for additional research, analysis, and monitoring. Blood Lead Levels As of , there are approximately 4 million houses or buildings that have children living in them who are potentially being exposed to lead. Nearly half a million U. Since no safe blood lead level have been identified for children, any exposure should be taken seriously. However, since lead exposure often occurs with no obvious signs or symptoms, it often remains unrecognized. References 1 World Health Organization. Preventing disease through healthy environments. Status and trends through Impact of regional climate change on human health. Climate change, air quality, and human health. Am J Prev Med. Environmental health, from global to local. Biological interactions of carbon-based nanomaterials: From coronation to degradation. Health and the Built Environment: Am J Public Health.

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Education for physically handicapped children. The philosophy of the novel Giving a Blessing Vignettes (Willow Creek Drama Scripts) Asia And Western Dominance What can we do? Remedies for reducing inequality Lisa M. Lynch. The art of possibility The Conduction System of the Mammalian Heart Following in the footnotes of the apostle Paul Pamela Eisenbaum Guide to Criminal Law for North Carolina Honda car owners manual. Specification of box car bodies Construction Contracts Questions and Answers On a street called easy, in a cottage called Joye 6 A Successful Covert Operation 124 You and the music business Military shock treatment Veyi padagalu telugu novel Cross-cultural views on death and dying Aids and References Real-Time Shader Programming (The Morgan Kaufmann Series in Computer Graphics) Trusting God supernaturally Modeling monetary economies solutions 1899 The Meeker Mine Minor Rites In Masonry Pima Bajo of Central Sonora, Mexico Fantasy football rankings 2017 ppr Necronomicon the book of dead names Dust collector design calculation Formulating an urban passenger transport policy Handling investment losses Instructors manual to accompany Personal finance Modifying elements V. 11 No 2 February 1960. Mastering the nikon d750 Reason, will, and sensation Creatures of Prometheus The good years, your life in the twenty-first century Etl testing tools tutorial Faithfully piano sheet music The coming of a legend