

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910822525103321
Autore	Coulibaly Souleymane
Titolo	Eurasian cities : : new realities along the Silk Road // Souleymane Coulibaly ... [and others]
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Washington, D.C. : , : World Bank, , c2012
ISBN	1-283-70511-7 0-8213-9582-3
Descrizione fisica	pages cm
Collana	Eastern Europe and Central Asia reports
Altri autori (Persone)	CoulibalySouleymane
Disciplina	307.76095
Soggetti	Cities and towns - Eurasia City planning - Eurasia
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references.
Nota di contenuto	Cover; Contents; Foreword; About the Authors; Acknowledgments; Abbreviations; Overview; Exhibits; 0.1 Size Distribution of Cities in the Soviet Union, 1939, 1959, 1974, and 1989; Figures; 0.1 Population Shares Living in Cities of 1 Million People or More, 1990-2010; 0.2 Population Trends in Eurasian Cities, 1992-2011; Tables; 0.1 Issues That Cities Face in the Former Soviet Union and Ways Forward; Chapter Summaries; 1. Rethinking Cities; 1.1 Population Trends in Eurasian Cities, 1992-2011; The Effect of the Breakup of an Empire on the Region's Cities 1.1 Industrial Production in the Former Soviet Union, by Ownership Type, 1928, 1937, 1950, and 1960 1.2 Mean Surface Temperature in the Soviet Union, January 1990; 1.3 Size Distribution of Cities in the Soviet Union, 1939, 1959, 1974, and 1989; Back to the Market: New Realities for Cities since the Breakup; 1.2 Ethnic Composition of Net Migration from Eurasia (Excluding the Russian Federation) and the Baltics to the Russian Federation, 1990-94; 1.1 Destination of Nonnatural Resource-Intensive Exports from the Central Asian Countries, 2003 and 2008 1.3 Percentage of Total Exports, Unless Otherwise Indicated Going Forward: Rethinking Eurasian Cities; 1.4 Development of Baku, 1918, 1940, 1960, and 1980; Boxes; 1.1 Local Institution Development in Kazan; 1.5 Pollution in Former Soviet Union Cities, 1992 and 2004; 1.4

Issues That Cities Face in the Former Soviet Union and Ways Forward; Notes; References; 2. Planning Cities; The Soviet Past: The Era of Soviet Planning; 2.1 Housing Conditions in Selected Cities in the Former Soviet Union, 1988; The Transitional Present: Planning's Fall from Grace 2.1 Floor Area of Food and Consumer Goods Stores in Moscow, 1989; 2.1 GDP per Capita in Selected Countries, 1990-2008; 2.2 Density in Selected Cities and Their Peripheries, 1990; 2.3 Industrial Area as Percentage of Built-Up Area in Selected Cities, 2010; 2.2 Industrial and Similar Uses in Selected Cities in the Former Soviet Union, 2009; 2.4 New Construction in Armenia and Georgia and Their Capitals; 2.2 Homeownership Rates in Selected Countries, 2005; 2.3 Number of Passenger Cars, by Country, 1993 and 2007; 2.4 Average Daily Hours of Operation of Water Services, by Country
A Sustainable Future: The Rebirth of Planning 2.3 Distribution of Males in the Soviet Union, 1989; 2.5 Young and Old People, by Country, 1991 and 2008; 2.5 Reported Numbers of Homeowner Associations in the Former Soviet Union, by Country, 2010; 2.1 Housing Swap Scheme in Georgia; 2.6 Water Tariffs and Cross-Subsidy Rates in Regions' Capital Cities, 2010; Annex 2A; 2A.1 Car Registration in the Former Soviet Union, by Country; 2A.2 Length and Capacity of Metro Systems in the Former Soviet Union, by City, 2010; Notes; References; 3. Connecting Cities
The Soviet Past: Connecting to a Preeminent Center

Sommario/riassunto

Faced with changing economic circumstances and a reorientation of trade toward Europe and Asia, will Eurasia's cities be able to adjust? Will some cities be granted the flexible regulations and supportive policies necessary for growth? And will some others be allowed to dwindle with policies put in place to assist their people in finding prosperity elsewhere in the region? Eurasian Cities: New Realities along the Silk Road responds to pressing questions for policy makers in Eurasian cities and national governments in the region. Building on the insights of the World Development Report 2009:
