

Chapter 21

Thematic Review of Trends in Inclusive Urban Development Studies (2000– 2020)

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ABSTRACT

This study followed a chronological review of literature over the past 20 years. This was able to show relationship between inclusivity and physical development. A variety of discussions were looked into including dimension of inclusivity, definition of inclusivity, scales for measurement of inclusivity, methodology for appraising inclusivity, protagonists of inclusivity, and antagonists of inclusivity. The intricacy of the correlations between inclusive physical development and life expectations of residents are improved upon so as to show the similarities of these parameters. The analysis of the relevant literature indicated the process of enhancing the urban space and ensuring that all interest and strata of groups in the human composition are adequately cared for by employing the best parameters from the conceptualization of the city development, all the indicators of inclusiveness are well thought out.

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INTRODUCTION

Unequal distribution of resources within the urban space brings into play the resource endowed location and disadvantageous locations. The resultant effect of the lack of some resources in some areas has led to both the uneven distribution of the dividends of the resources within space and introduction of the concept of exclusion (Medayese *et al.*, 2016). Societies and individuals are said to be excluded when they do not enjoy certain infrastructures and services which other societies or individual tend to benefit from (Herrmann *et al.*, 2018; Osabuohien, 2020). Driving for spatial equality and equal access to service and infrastructure within the urban area led to the promotion and advocacy for an inclusive city. Arriving at a more inclusive space prompted the paradigm development of inclusive urban planning and development. Wey (2015:1898) mentioned that a bunch of measures such as outcome-oriented policies aim at improving the quality of lives for the excluded, including inclusionary zoning and public housing have been introduced to enhance the inclusiveness in both outcomes and processes of urban planning. Kooy *et al.* (2018:110) opine that an inclusive development approach emphasizes fairness and social justice and participation in development. Gupta *et al.* (2015:546) defined inclusive development as ‘development that includes marginalized people, sectors and countries in social, political and economic processes for increased human wellbeing, social and environmental sustainability, and empowerment.

The objective of inclusive development is not just improving the wellbeing of the worse off along non-income dimensions such as education and health, but to also strengthen the case for migrants and vulnerable groups in the city. For example, the informal urban evicted group, according to Popoola *et al.* (2020) is a city-shaping with less relevance for the urban poor. Especially in the face of emerging estates and urban gated communities. Blakely and Snyder (1997) aver that the appearance of gates, walled, private and facility well-serviced community despite the outlawing of all forms of discrimination in housing, education, public transportation, and public accommodations has been termed “*a new form of discrimination*”. To this end, Schindler (2015) observed that throughout history, people had used varied methods to exclude undesirable individuals from places where they were not wanted. Whereas the real question asked is how much of the sermonized equality have reflected spatial equality in infrastructure planning, service delivery and the allocation of resources within all classes.

Arfvidsson *et al.* (2017) pointed out that various forms of informality are widespread in urban areas of low-income and many middle- income and transitional countries. To this end, improving the lives of slum dwellers by arguing for tenure security as a prerequisite for development and inclusion was suggested by the study (*ibid.* p. 8). Promoting the income and employment base as introduced in the study of Yuan *et al.* (2020) can be a motivation for inclusive development. In the study, inclusive and sustainable industrial development (ISID) is a call for action to promote industrialization by minimizing the environmental footprint and enhancing social inclusion (Yuan *et al.*, 2020). The ISID, as proposed by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) (2009), was targeted at promoting inclusiveness through increased industrialization, innovation, and provision of infrastructures. This, according to UNIDO (2019), is a framework that triggers citizens inclusion in environment, economy, and society. As earlier stated, while income growth is one determinant of improvements in education and health, it is not the only one, and there is considerable variation in these achievements at any level of income. Direct intervention along these dimensions to improve the lowest achievements is what is required if inclusive development is going to be acceptable (van de Walle, 2000; Balisacan and Pernia, 2002; Fan and Chan-Kang, 2005; Khandker, Bakht and Koolwal, 2006; Asian Development Bank, 2006; Bryceson, Bradbury and Bradbury, 2008).

Looking at the bias of the inclusive physical development, it emphasizes poor members of the society, migrants, gender mainstreaming, consideration for children and infrastructure that also give priority attention to vulnerable individuals in the city. For example, Pineda (2020) iterates that as much as cities are essential to livelihood and survival, unlocking human potential and innovation can be better improved through inclusive urban policies. The argument was that urban infrastructure and mobility concerns are brought to the forefront as the privatization of public space, and the creation of closed networks reorganize value creation and benefit distribution to those whose connections matter (ibid. p. 30). This reservation provokes the city inclusiveness for people with disabilities. In fact, Thapa and Pathranarakul (2019) identified that a limiting factor to the achieving inclusion for all is lack and limited recognition of diversity (especially across class and gender) within the urban space.

Using women experiences and vulnerability to disaster in Nepal, it was reinforced that there is vulnerability oblivion among women when women's lived realities and the Nepal government's commitment and position to promote gender equality, to empower women and the level of inclusiveness in current disaster risk governance and post-disaster recovery is taken into consideration (ibid. p. 217). The study reported gender risk exposure and social exclusion among women. However, the contention here is the bias for the consumption of environmental space for the provision of infrastructure like housing, transport, commerce and other city functions, for the disadvantaged groups in the city, which is at variance with the urban liveability concept which focus is more broadly approached. But, in the overall analysis, it negates the sustainable development definition which seeks more environmentally focused development and resource conservation.

Varying degrees of examples abound on studies on inclusive physical planning literature across the world. Kaubar and Raunyar (2009) conceptualized inclusive development with application to rural infrastructure and development assistance. This research was carried out in the Philippines a part of the Asian continent. Another research by Gougou *et al.* (2014) in Australia titled a comparative assessment review of measurement instruments to inform and evaluate the effectiveness of disability-inclusive development. Further, Kaubaur (2010) also researched inclusive growth and inclusive development in the Philippines. While a further search by Heeks *et al.* (2014) presented a new model of inclusive innovations for development in Manchester, United Kingdom.

Santiago (2014) also researched inclusive physical development in Ottawa, Canada. Promoting communal and individual innovation, Erjavec and Ruchinskaya (2019) align the idea of co-creation and community participation to arrive for at an inclusive public space. Co-creative techniques give communities and individuals more direct involvement in defining their needs and priorities, collaboratively finding solutions, influencing decisions, and achieving better outcomes (ibid. p.211). The view was that the flexibility of the process achieved by the integration of knowledge of different users and understanding that, what is being created can be changed by the community.

This body of knowledge across a diversity of groups and communities point at the existing variations to the conceptualization of inclusive development. The import of the citations as mentioned above, is that literature abounds on the issues surrounding inclusive development across the world. However, an insight into the spread of this literature across the racial group is also important to drive home the points on its wider exploration and level of acceptability amongst various groups and race across the world, bearing in mind the development peculiarities between developed and developing regions of the world. The aim, therefore, of this review work is to explore available literature resources around inclusive development and establishing the trend in the research discourse of the subject matter. This is with

a view to achieving the objectives of establishing the knowledge gap in terms of research spread in the discourse, the different locations of the identified source materials on inclusive development available both in open and closed access sources.

METHODOLOGY

The study methodology was based on the extensive review of the literature. A literature review is to enable the reviewer to understand up to date research that has been carried out on inclusive development studies. This method informed the identification of the gap on inclusive development in the process of understanding the important linkages relating resident's wellbeing and inclusivity. The study review was based on a twenty-year timeline over a period 2000-2020. The post-millennia meta-analysis led to presentations of reality and recommendations for the future studies. The literature search using Google and Google Scholar search software through the use of keywords such as inclusivity, inequality, gender bias, disable mobility, informality and informal housing, and inclusive development resulted in the identification of sizeable number-controlled research material on the topic. The focus of this study centered on the impact of inclusive development on resident's wellbeing in the urban space, the keywords employed include: Social Inclusion, Exclusion, Spatial Configuration, Vulnerable groups, Disability, infrastructure, development, wellbeing, built environments and green spaces.

The materials used for the analysis was from purposively selected from accredited and indexed materials from Science direct journals. The procedure for the study followed a laydown process of identification of the relevant literature, collection of the relevant literature, its classification and analysis to achieve the stated aim.

The collected articles were then itemized through the references so to separate relevant literature from all the collected literature. Three criteria were employed to classify the literature, which includes: year of publications, the reputation of the journal and top-cited journals.

1. **Year of Publication:** The literature employed for the study were those published between 2000 and 2020. This gives a prospect of determining the paradigm shift in the literature over time, as discovery improves through advanced technological breakthrough physical infrastructure provision.
2. **The reputation of Journal:** Journals were classified based on their wide coverage and open to a vast number of readers. The index employed provided opportunity to classify journals into Q1; Q2; Q3 and Q4. More of the Q1 and Q2 journals were collected because they provided good, quality, and reputable articles. This was achieved because more reputable publishers of journals were used (for example, Elsevier, Taylor and Francis, Springer, Emerald).
3. **Top 10 Cited Paper:** The use of the top ten cited papers for the classification was also employed to analyze the good, quality, and reputable articles.

The analysis of the relevant literature that is earmarked for the study was the last aspect of the methodology employed. The analysis conducted, was categorized into the following: safety, resilience, Social justice, inequality, social inclusion, social exclusion. This formed the basis for the structure of this study as presented. The effect of these is then linked with the impact on infrastructure planning and development.

RESULTS OF THE FINDINGS

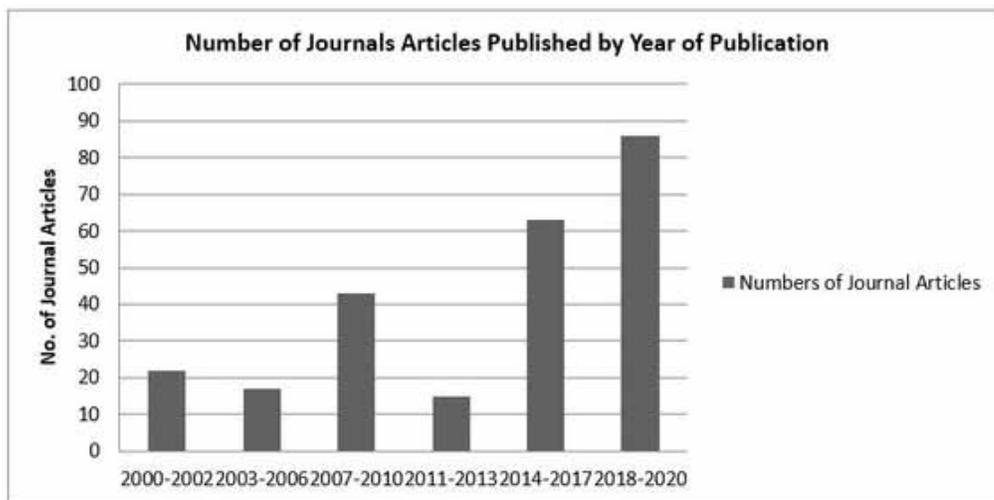
Year of Publication

This study employed the journals that were published between 2000 and 2020 for the analysis, and the total journals employed were 250. The number of papers used for the study is presented in Figure 1. This shows a variation in the number published in different years using three years interval. The analysis shows that between 2018 and 2020, the highest turnout of publication was witnessed at this era, while the least number of publications regarding the subject of inclusive development was recorded between 2011 and 2013. The implication of this as shown in Figure 1 is that from 2000 to 2020, there is a gradual increase in the awareness on the subject of inclusive development across the world even though at certain points there seems to be a drop in between.

Furthermore, it can be inferred from this analysis that the literature increase about inclusivity continues to increase as the awareness level towards the subject from scholars continues to increase over time. It is therefore important in view of the importance and challenges associated with the subject matter to continue to build literature defense wall around the subject in other to ensure that a balance is created on the inequality scale across space and ensure equality amongst the different classes in the city for the purpose of guaranteeing justice in the city over time.

Figure 1. Number of journals articles published by year of publication

Source: Author's Analysis, 2020



Indexing House of Journal Articles reviewed

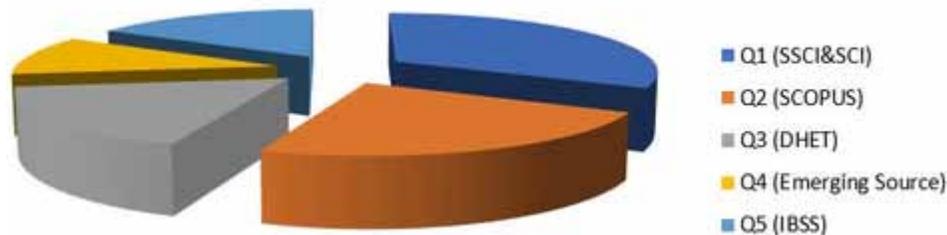
The indexing house of each journal involved in the publication of articles regarding inclusive development was also appraised in this review, as shown in Figure 2. According to the classifications laid out in the methodology from Q1 to Q5 which represent the various indexing platforms, the analysis shows that the highest number of publications examined for this review were from the Q1 which were the Social

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science citation index/Science citation index and Q4 which are the Scopus citation index. This implies that a considerable number of the journals and articles published under the inclusive development theme are considered under reputable indexed journal outlets, and this gives a lot of credit to the findings of the various research publication as being from sources that are of a good level of integrity. Other indexing platforms considered includes the Q3 which is Department of higher education and training (DHET) Q4 which are the emerging source citation index and Q5 which is the International Bibliography of Science citation index (IBSS). All of which have a fair share of publication on the theme of inclusivity which puts the subject on a radius of very important global and scholarly issues worthy of continuous evaluation by the academia until a fair balance is achieved in the balancing of the inequality scale in the city space.

Figure 2. Number of journal articles published by indexing house

Source: Authors' Analysis, 2020



Locational Spread on Studies in Inclusive Physical Development Literature

Another issue appraised in this review in the trend of literature on inclusive physical development is the concerns around the locations of the various studies on the subject matter. This is of great concern in research as is observed in the Figure 3 that the highest number of research publication is associated with Europe as the location of research or case study of the research for most of the empirical research works. It is also observed that quite many of the identified publications also have roots in Australia. Locations in Asia amongst the study locations were also observed to be high in the publication scale, as is shown in Figure 3. However, Africa and the Southern part of America were observed to have the least volume of publication on the subject of inclusivity between 2000 and 2020, this is, however, not because there are no inequalities within these areas, but these are not brought into the front burner as a result of poor scholarly publications from these locations. The implication of the above analysis there is that there is a considerable literature gap in scholarly publications which deals with the situations of Africa and South American Countries as is observed in the analysis and reviews carried out.

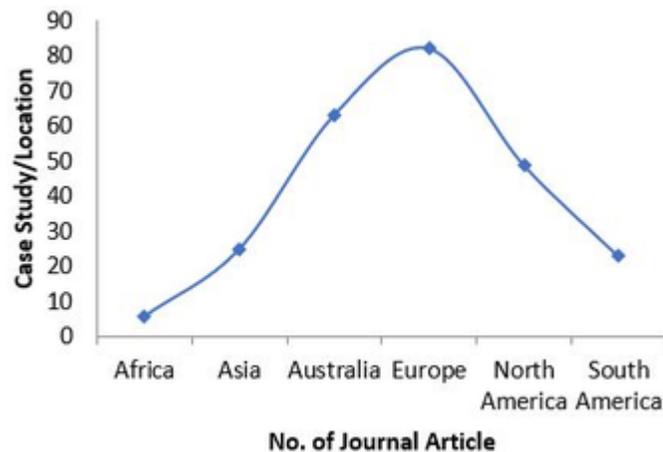
Reputation of Journal

The analysis of the reputation of journals indicated that 31 different journals were employed for the study and the analysis presented in Table 1. The journals were selected based on their 5 years impact factors as of 2019. The journal citation was used to rank the journals. The citation plays a significant role in the impact factor estimation. The best journal used was the Journal of Clean Production that has

the highest number of contributions to the study (6.395IF and 72,855 citations). In comparison, the least contributor was Journal Architectural Theory Review with no impact factor but 17 citations. Also, there are several other high-quality journal outlets such as The LANCET with over 1.1million citations and impact factor of 3.633, as shown in Table 1.

Figure 3. Number of journal articles published by case study

Source: Authors' Analysis, 2020



Top 10 Cited Journals

Of the total 250 journals articles deployed for this analysis, the top 10 articles that are cited include the following as shown in Table 2. The highest cited article is Will the real smart city please stand up. In the Journal City analysis of urban trends, culture, theory, policy, action with 2,462 citations between 2000 and 2020, while, the least was Old Age and Poverty in Developing Countries: New Policy Challenges in the World Development cited 55 times between 2000 and 2020.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

This study is based purely on a literature review focused on the analysis of trends in literature publications about inclusive physical development. This research focuses its interest on published articles on inclusivity as a concept for managing physical development and ensuring a balance on the inequality scale in the city space. Though this research is centred mainly on the inclusive development paradigm in development planning, it unlocks opportunity for several studies on Inclusive development and development approach in planning. Other aspects that research can focus on include trends in inclusive transportation, gender balance and inclusivity in the city space, migrants, and sense of belonging in the city space and several other related relationships between inclusivity and the city environment.

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Table 1. Journals that are used for this state-of-the-art study

Name of Journal	5 yrs Impact Factor, 2019	Journal citation
Cities	3.853	2,114
Sustainable Cities and Society	4.624	5,871
Journal of Regional Studies		19
Energy Conversion and Management	7.181	29,699
Journal of Cleaner Production	6.395	72,855
City, Culture and Society		230
Environment and Urbanization	3.015	2,288
Habitat International	3.846	2,366
Innovation: The European Journal of Social Science research	1.055	
World Development	3.904	
Journal of Environmental Management	4.865	18,092
Applied Energy	8.426	53,875
Technological Forecasting and Social Change	3.815	6,453
Journal of Early Intervention	2.165	759
Landscape and Urban Planning	5.144	3,823
Current Opinion in Environmental Sustainability	4.258	1,787
Journal of Area Development and Policy		248
Sustainability	2.801	
Social Inclusion	0.785	313
Critical Social Policy	2.185	1,297
Urban Studies	3.272	11,903
Environment and Planning: Economy and Space	3.146	9,985
China Information	1.481	300
Journal of Urban Affairs	1.115	108
The Lancet	59.102	60,620
JournalArchitectural Theory Review		17
Waste Management	5.431	11,336
Journal of City analysis of urban trends, culture, theory, policy, action		1,845
Journal of Special Education	1.537	1,291
Frontiers in Environmental Sciences	3.633	1,100,000
International Environmental Agreements: Politics, Law and Economics	2.404	

Source: Authors' Analysis, 2020

This study has taken chronological documentation of scholarly publications about inclusivity within the city space. This review of relevant literature in the field of inclusive development has itemized trends and the dimensions of publications relating to inclusivity within the city space between 2000 and 2020 a twenty-year period to arrive at the various conclusions on the locations of the publications, the indexing houses and the integrity of the journal outlets that have published the articles on the subject of city

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Table 2. Top ten cited papers in this state-of-the-art study

Top 10 cited papers	Number cited
Gerometta, J., Haussermann, H., & Longo, G. (2005). Social Innovation and Civil Society in Urban Governance: Strategies for an Inclusive City. <i>Urban Studies</i> , 42(11), 2007–2021. https://doi.org/10.1080/00420980500279851	386
Douglass, M. (2000). Mega-urban Regions and World City Formation: Globalization, the Economic Crisis and Urban Policy Issues in Pacific Asia. <i>Urban Studies</i> , 37(12), 2315–2335. https://doi.org/10.1080/00420980020002823	332
Robert G. Hollands (2008) Will the real smart city please stand up? Intelligent, progressive or entrepreneurial? <i>Journal City analysis of urban trends, culture, theory, policy, action</i> Pages 303-320 https://doi.org/10.1080/13604810802479126	2462
Gupta, J., Vegelin, C. Sustainable development goals and inclusive development. <i>Int Environ Agreements</i> 16, 433–448 (2016). https://doi.org/10.1007/s10784-016-9323-z	178
Peter Lloyd-Sherlock (2000). Old Age and Poverty in Developing Countries: New Policy Challenges. <i>World Development</i> Volume 28, Issue 12, Pages 2157-2168 https://doi.org/10.1016/S0305-750X(00)00077-2	55
Sybrand P T Jallingii (2000) Ecology on the edge: Landscape and ecology between town and country. <i>Landscape and Urban Planning</i> Volume 48, Issues 3–4, Pages 103-119 https://doi.org/10.1016/S0169-2046(00)00035-9	137
Agnes Binagwaho et al., (2014) Rwanda 20 years on: investing in life, <i>The Lancet</i> Volume 384, Issue 9940, 26 July–1 August 2014, Pages 371-375 https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(14)60574-2	171
Brockerhoff, M.P. (2000). BULLETIN A publication of the Population Reference Bureau Population.	316
Ramin Keivani (2010) A review of the main challenges to urban sustainability, <i>International Journal of Urban Sustainable Development</i> , 1:1-2, 5-16, DOI: 10.1080/19463131003704213	115
Healey, P. (2002). On Creating the “City” as a Collective Resource. <i>Urban Studies</i> , 39(10), 1777–1792. https://doi.org/10.1080/0042098022000002957	312

Source: Authors’ Analysis, 2020

development and the inclusivity question which is a major challenge for balancing inequality in the city space and giving every inhabitant of the city a sense of belonging a place to thrive. As from the findings from the selected literature, city development planners must begin a rethink towards a good spread of the inclusivity literature to cover areas around Africa and Southern part of America which have been observed from the literature review as seen in this research to have a great deal of limitations on the subject of inclusive physical development.

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Wey, W. (2015). Developing the Socio-Economic Urban Sustainable Planning Strategies Based on The Smart and Inclusive Growth Principles. *Journal of Business and Economics*, 6(11), 1898–1907. doi:10.15341/jbe(2155-7950)/11.06.2015/008

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