

# Index

- Abaca, 22
- Absorption systems, 44
- Adiabatic compressed air energy
  - storage (ACAES) (*see also* Compressed air energy storage (CAES)), 172
- Adsorption, 42–43
  - adsorption-based systems, 40–41
  - cooling chiller, 51
- 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, 2–3
- Air changes per hour (ACH), 68–69
- Air conditioning systems (AC systems), 40–41
  - disadvantages of conventional air conditioning systems, 41–42
  - need and demand of, 39–42
- Air pollution control (APC), 143
- Air storage, 175
- Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP), 26
  - favorability, 26
  - stages, 29
- Analyzed fibers, 26–28
- Aquaculture, 208–209
- Augmented Dickey-Fuller tests (ADF tests), 104
- Bamboo, 22
- Banana, 22
- Billionaire's Row, 7
- Biodegradable waste, 120
- Biogas, 126
- Biomass, 22
- Bird collision, 12
- Bird-glass collisions, 12
- Bottom-up planning, 121
- British Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM), 155–156
- Building energy, 68–69
- Carbon emission, 10–11
- Central business districts (CBDs), 5
- Classic Trombe walls, 62–64
- Coefficients of performance (COP), 50–51, 57
- Coir, 22
- Collector efficiency, 43
- Commercial fisheries in Malaysia, 191
- Commercial fishing, 191
- Commercial mechanized trawlers, 191
- Commercial trawl fishing, 191
- Community waste recycling, 121–123
- Complimentary strategies, 207–209
- Composite products, 21–22
- Composite Trombe walls, 62–63
- Compound parabolic collector (CPC), 50–51
- Comprehensive Assessment System for Built Environment Efficiency (CASBEE), 155–156
- Compressed air energy storage (CAES), 172
  - assumption of parameters considered for calculation of system status, 178
  - efficiency, 177
  - governing equations of mathematical model, 174–177
  - main system components, 175–177
  - results, 177–185
  - technology description, 173–174
  - transient status of system, 179–181
- Compressor, 176–177

- Conservation, 190
- Construction, 9–10
- Conventional air conditioning systems,
  - disadvantages of, 41–42
- Cooling load during summer for
  - different water-based
  - trombe wall configurations, 78–79
- Coral reefs, 201
- Cotton, 22
- Council on Tall Buildings and Urban Habitat (CTBUH), 8–9
- Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA),
  - 92–96
- Daylight desorption, 42–43
- Decision-Making Units (DMUs),
  - 92–93
- Decision-support systems, 35
- Deep-sea fishing, 207–208
- Demolition and construction waste,
  - 144–145
- Department of fisheries (DOF), 199
- Department of Fisheries, Malaysia (DOFM), 190–191, 193
- Department of marine park (DOMP),
  - 199
- Desiccant cooling units, 42–43
- Desiccant technologies, 42–43
  - system performance of LDAC systems, 43
- Desiccant units, 42–43
- Design Builder software, 68
  - description of building simulated in, 68–70
- Desorption-condensation process, 51
- Directional Distance Function (DDF),
  - 94
- Discharge energy efficiency (DEE), 177
- Drainage, 162
- Ecologically preferable materials, 26
- Ecotourism, 203
- Electrical COP, 43
- Electricity, 62
- Electrochromic Trombe walls, 62–63
- Elevator malfunction, 6–7
- Energy efficiency, 163
- Energy efficiency ratio (EER), 55–56
- Energy intensity (EI), 40–41
- Energy Plus software
  - model configuration in, 75–76
  - model options, 76
- Energy storage, 66
  - technologies, 172
- Environmental efficiency, 94
- Equality, economics, and ecology (3Es), 3
- European Economic Area (EEA), 94
- European Union (EU), 92
  - environmental policy, 92
- Evacuated tube collectors (ETCs), 44
- Evaporative cooling, 62
- Evaporator-adsorption process, 51
- Excess capacity reduction measures,
  - 197–198
- Exclusive economic zone (EEZ), 190
- Expander, 176–177
- Explanatory Data Analytics (EDA), 94
- Family-owned trawlers, 191
- FAO Agreement on Fishing Vessels on the High Seas (1993),
  - 192–193
- FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (1995), 192–193
- FAO International Plan of Action for the Management of Fishing Capacity (IPOA-capacity),
  - 198
- FAO International Plan of Actions for the Management of Fishing Capacity (1999), 192–193
- Fisheries Act of 1985, 192–193
- Fisheries Development Authority of Malaysia (FDAM), 193
- Fisheries regulation to promote sustainability, 192–194
- Fishing gears and mesh size, 194–195
- Flex, 22
- Floor, 71
- Fluidized Trombe walls, 62–63

- Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), 192–193
- Foraminifera Stress Index (FSI), 204
- Fuzzy c-Means algorithm, 94
- Geological considerations, 11–12
- German Sustainable Building Council DGNB, 155–156
- Global Environment Facility (GEF), 2–3
- Global Platform for Sustainable Cities (GPSC), 2–3
- Global warming, 61–62
- Granger causality model, 95
- Green building (GB), 154–155
  - analyzed fibers, 26–28
  - awareness of green building concepts, 159
  - comparison scale, 31
  - components, 26
  - decision matrix, 32
  - extent of adoption of green building concepts, 159–167
  - focus areas, 154
  - methodology, 29–33
- Green Building Council of Australia Green Star (GBCA), 155–156
- Green Building Index, 155–156
- Green HFC-free refrigerant, 43
- Green Mark Scheme, 155–156
- Green supply chain management (GSCM), 140
- Greenhouse gas emissions (GHG emissions), 62, 98, 172
- Gross Capital Formation (GCF), 93–94
- Gross Domestic Product (GDP), 93–94
- Ground floor, 71
- Heat exchangers, 176
- Heat recovery, 173
- Heated water, 62
- Heating load during winter for different Trombe wall configurations, 76–78
- Hemp, 22
- High-Density Polyethylene (HDPE), 125
- High-rise developments, 1–2
  - construction, repair, and maintenance, 7–8
  - economic dimension, 8–10
  - environmental dimension, 10–12
  - family, community living, and well-being, 4–5
  - future research, 17
  - human scale, placelessness, and public realm, 5–6
  - people's choice, fit, and comfort, 6–7
  - purpose of study, 2
  - searching for remedies to problems, 13–15
  - social dimension, 4–8
  - sustainability as framework, 2–3
  - tall building construction boom, 1–2
  - tapping potential of, 15–17
- High-temperature Kalina cycle system, 172–173
- Hong Kong Building Environmental Assessment Method (HK BEAM), 155–156
- Humidity adsorption, 25–26
- Huntorf CAES plant, 172–173
- Ideal waste hierarchy, 121
- Incineration, 137
- Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC), 208
- Indoor air quality, 166–167
- Indoor environmental quality (IEQ), 155–156
- International Energy Agency (IEA), 62
- Jarque–Bera normality tests, 104
- Jute, 22
- Juvenile and Trash Excluder Devices (JTED), 195
- Kakamega municipality, 156

- awareness of green building concepts, 159
- demographics, 159
- ethical considerations, 158–159
- extent of adoption of green building concepts, 159–167
- methodology, 156–159
- reliability and validity, 158
- research design, data collection, and analysis, 157–158
- study area, 156
- Kenaf, 22
- Kenya, 156
- Landfill, 134
- Landfill gas (LFG), 138
- Landscaping, 162
- Law enforcement, 203–204
- LDAC systems, system performance of, 43
- Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED), 155–156
- Leaf fibers, 22–24
- Legal framework, 192
- Lembaga Kemajuan Perikanan Malaysia (LKIM), 208
- Life cycle assessment (LCA), 138
  - benefits, 138–139
  - framework for methodology, 137–139
- Life-Cycle Saving, 50–51
- Local Government for Sustainability (ICLEI), 2–3
- Logarithmic polynomial function, 174–175
- Low impact development (LID), 162
- Low-Density Polyethylene (LDPE), 125
- Malacca Straits, 189–190
- Malaysia, Singapore, and Indonesia (MALSINDO), 199
- Malaysia's Exclusive Economic Zone Act of 1984, 192–193
- Malaysian *Acetes* (shrimp) Efficiency Device (MAED), 195
- Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency (MMEA), 199
- Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency Act 2004, 199
- Maleic anhydride polypropylene, 25–26
- Marine ecosystem conservation policy, 200–205
  - conservation of natural habitats and ecosystem, 200–201
  - law enforcement, 203–204
  - MPAs and ecotourism, 203
  - pollution and environmental policy, 201–203
  - recommendations to improve marine ecosystem conservation plan, 204–205
- Marine Park Department Malaysia (MPDM), 203
- Marine Protected Areas (MPAs), 203
- Maximum sustainable yield (MSY), 192
- Mekong Region Waste Refinery International Partnership Project, 114
- Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MNRE), 203
- Monitoring, Control, and Surveillance (MCS), 199
- Mudflats, 201
- Multicriteria decision-making methodologies, 29
- Multiple objective genetic algorithm (MOGA), 45–46
- Multiple OLS approaches, 97
- Municipal solid garbage, 132–133
- Municipal solid waste (MSW), 132–133
- Municipal Solid Waste Management (MSWM), 132
  - incidences on policy and future directions, 139–140
  - international attention, 139–140

- Municipal solid waste management (MWSM), 125
- National Plan of Action for the Management of Fishing Capacity 1 2007–2010, 192–193
- Natural fibers, 22
  - chemical composition, 28
  - classification, 25
  - mechanical features, 30
  - physical features, 29
  - primary differences, 23–24
  - priority values, 34
  - yearly production of sources and, 27
- Natural gas, 62
- Natural-based materials, 26
- Nonprobability sampling technique, 158
- Normal distribution, 31
- Offshore fisheries, 207–208
- Ordinary Least Square (OLS), 92–93, 97
- Organic Rankine cycle, 172–173
- Overfishing, 205–207
  - government subsidies, 206–207
  - recommendations for socioeconomic problems, 207
  - socioeconomic factors, 205–206
- Palmyra, 22
- Paris Agreement, 61–62
- Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA), 202–203
- Passive design strategies, 62
- Payback Period, 50–51
- Pearl Rating System for Estidama, 155–156
- Pedestrians, 5
- People, profit, and planet (3Ps), 3
- Phase change materials (PCMs), 62–63
- Photovoltaic cells (PV cells), 65
- Pineapple, 22
- Plant fibers, 22
  - classification, 25
- Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), 201
- Polyethylene Terephthalate (PET), 125
- Polypropylene (PP), 125
- Porosity, 25
- Priority values, 31–33
- Problem modeling, 29
- Process reengineering approaches, 133–134
- Prohibitive zoning system and licensing requirements, 195–197
- Purposive sampling method, 157–158
- Radiative cooling, 62
- Recuperator-equipped organic Rankine cycle, 172–173
- Regional Fishing Vessels Record (RFVR), 199
- Research & Development (R&D), 95
- Resource efficiency strategies, 133–134
- Restrictive input control approach, 194–200
  - excess capacity reduction measures, 197–198
  - illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing, 198–199
  - prohibitive zoning system and licensing requirements, 195–197
  - remedies for weaknesses in input control approach, 199–200
  - strict rules on fishing gears and mesh size, 194–195
- Return on investment (ROI), 13–14
- Roof, 71
- Rosslyn-Ballston Corridor (R-B Corridor), 16
- SAPO-34 zeolite system, 52
- Seed fibers, 22–24
- Sensitivity analysis, 29
- Simple OLS approaches, 97
- Simulations, 71–72

- Single-species MSY approach, 193–194
- Sisal, 22
- Sky living, 4
- Skyscrapers, 8, 10
- Slack Based Measure (SBM), 92–93, 95, 97
- Snowball sampling method, 158
- Social well-being, 13
- Society-based waste management
  - toward zero waste, 121–127
  - community's waste recycling, 122–123
  - waste bank, 123–125
  - waste composting, 125–126
  - waste digesters, 126–127
  - waste valorization, 122
- Solar absorption systems, 43–44
- Solar adsorption air conditioning
  - system (SADCS), 43, 45, 47
  - optimization process, 48
- Solar adsorption systems, 44
- Solar air conditioning/cooling systems, 43–57
  - effect of adsorption time on refrigeration performance, 49
  - effect of adsorption time on SCP, 49–57
  - existing, 44–49
  - solar absorption systems, 43–44
  - solar adsorption systems, 44
- Solar chimneys, 62
- Solar collector efficiency, 43
- Solar collectors, 40–41
- Solar energy, 40–41, 62–63, 163, 165
- Solar fraction, 43
- Solar heat gain coefficient (SHGC), 71
- Solar heating, 62
- Solar photovoltaic cell efficiency, 40–41
- Solar roofs, 62
- Solar-driven air conditioning systems
  - desiccant technologies, 42–43
  - need and demand of air conditioning systems, 39–42
  - solar air conditioning/cooling systems, 43–57
- Solar-powered heating systems, 40–41
- Solar-powered refrigeration systems, 40–41
- Solid waste, 135
  - hierarchy, 134
  - sources, types, and composition, 135
- South East Asia region (SEA region), 189–190
- Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC), 198
- Space efficiency, 8–9
- Speculative investment, 9
- Stochastic Frontier Analysis (SFA), 94
- Stress–strain curve, 31
- Super-SBM model, 92–93, 95, 97
- Sustainability, 94, 115, 133, 190
  - as framework, 2–3
- Sustainable construction, 154–155
- Sustainable design, 154–155
- Sustainable development, 154–155
- Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), 2–3, 133
- Sustainable waste management, 114–115
- Synthetic fibers, 22 (*see also* Natural fibers)
  - mechanical features, 30
  - primary differences, 23–24
- Talipot, 22
- Tall building construction boom, 1–2
- Tensile strength, 31
- Thermal Coefficient of Performance (COP), 43
- Thermal energy storage, 62
  - medium, 71–73
- Thermal energy stored and water
  - temperature during summer for different water-based trombe wall configurations, 83–87
- Thermal pollution, 172

- Thermodynamic cycle method, 174
- 3BL (*see* Triple bottom line (TBL))
- Three-dimensional model (3D model), 68
- Tobit regression, 94–95
- Traditional vapor-compression machines, 41–42
- Transient mathematical model, 47–48
- Transwall, 66
- Trawl fisheries, 189–190
  - complimentary strategies, 207–209
  - fisheries regulation to promote sustainability, 192–194
  - historical background of trawl fleets in Straits of Malacca, 190–192
  - marine ecosystem conservation policy, 200–205
  - overfishing, 205–207
  - restrictive input control approach, 194–200
- Trawlers, 189–190
- Triple bottom line (TBL), 3
- Trombe walls, 62, 68, 71
  - methods, 68–76
  - model configuration in Energy Plus software, 75–76
  - with PCMs, 62–63
  - properties of materials, 70, 72–74
  - results, 76–87
  - thermal properties of sand, water, tinted acrylic, and aerogel insulation, 75
  - with translucent insulation materials, 62–63
  - weather conditions used to perform simulations, 75
- Uncompleted buildings, 9–10
- United Nations (UN), 2–3, 133
- United Nations Agreement on Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish and Migratory Fish Stocks (1995), 192–193
- United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), 192
- Urban Heat Island effect (UHI effect), 11
- Urban sustainability, 2–3
- Urbanization, 1–2, 11
- Vanity height, 8–9
- Vapor absorption systems, 40–41
- Vapor compression system (VCS), 43
- Vessel monitoring system (VMS), 203–204
- Walls, 71
- Waste bank, 121, 123, 125
- Waste composting, 121, 125–126
- Waste digesters, 121, 126–127
- Waste efficiency measurement, 92
- Waste Framework Directive, 92
- Waste hierarchy, 92, 120–121
- Waste management (WM) (*see also* Municipal Solid Waste Management (MSWM)), 12, 92, 132, 136–137
  - analysis results, 101–104
  - data and variables, 99–100
  - empirical analysis, 99–104
  - literature review, 93–95
  - overview of EU countries, 97–99
  - research methodology, 95–97
  - results, 105–106
- Waste recycling activities, 121
- Waste valorization, 121–122
- Waste-to-energy (WtE), 138
  - project in Indonesia, 120
- Water-based Trombe walls, 62–63
- Weather conditions used to perform simulations, 75
- Weibull distribution, 31
- Weight aggregation, 29
- Weight valuation, 29
- Wind and natural ventilation, 11
- World Bank, 2–3
- World Health Organization (WHO), 202

World Trade Organization (WTO),  
207

World Urban Forum (WUF), 2–3

Young's modulus, 31

Zeolite–water adsorption chiller, 55–56

Zero landfill (ZL), 134

Zero waste (ZW)

concept, 140–141

construction of zero-waste  
buildings, 144–145

implementing zero-waste  
philosophy, 142–145

to landfill site, 118

plan method, 134

present development of waste  
management, 118–121

society-based waste management  
toward zero waste, 121–127

strategies to improve waste  
management and recycling,  
143

strategy for reducing energy  
consumption, 140–145  
and zero landfills, 141–142

Zero waste management (ZWM),  
143–144

strategy for industrial sector,  
143–144