As urbanization is a complex process, driving forces of urbanization have been identified at different levels and in different sectors.

### Dynamic Population Growth

Population growth and migration have contributed to an increase in population of the Sultanate of Oman from 410,000 in 1965 to 1,100,000 in 2000. Muscat and Salalah represent nearly 35% of the total population of the Sultanate, they accommodate about 36% of the total population to nearly 28% each. The high growth rate plus the concentration of population in Muscat also challenges the governmental bodies who did not have to find additional land to allocate, since Muscat and Salalah already accommodated the 50% of the total population in 1950, and the 75% of the population in 1970. About 800 applications have been registered only in one month in 2011 in Muscat and challenged the governmental bodies concerned, in order to meet the outstanding high demand has to find additional land to allocate, located farther away, displacement often didn’t wait for the plan being executed but wanted to build as soon as possible further contributing to the patchy structures and a high consumption of land.

### Economy

An urban economy is not set on an existing or developing reserves. During the past decades however, energy saving was not on the agenda due to seemingly reviving fossil resources. Building residential units in particular emphasises the need for energy consumption in a community, where fossil energy knowledge and skills represented in recent years. The use of energy is a major contributor to the environmental impact and the energy consumption. The majority of the energy is used for heating, cooling, lighting and appliances. In recent years, the energy consumption in Oman has increased significantly. The share of energy consumption for space heating and cooling in the total energy consumption has increased from 10% in 2010 to 17% in 2019. The share of energy consumption for lighting and appliances has increased from 20% in 2010 to 23% in 2019. The share of energy consumption for space heating and cooling, lighting and appliances in the total energy consumption has increased from 30% in 2010 to 44% in 2019.

### OIL BASED ECONOMY

Oman recently reacted to its declining of reserves. During the past decades however, energy saving was not on the agenda due to seemingly reviving fossil resources. Building residential units in particular emphasises the need for energy consumption in a community, where fossil energy knowledge and skills represented in recent years.

### Physical and Administrative Constraints

Muscat Capital Area is facing certain constraints that hinder as well the most exploitation of land area. The constraints are generally classified into structural, administrative, economic, and social constraints. Structural constraints can be classified into the following:
- **Transport infrastructure:** The current transport infrastructure in Oman is inadequate to support the urban development in Muscat Capital Area. The road network is insufficient to accommodate the increased demand for transportation. The road network is inadequate to accommodate the increased demand for transportation. The road network is inadequate to accommodate the increased demand for transportation.
- **Water supply and sanitation:** The current water supply and sanitation infrastructure in Muscat Capital Area is inadequate to support the urban development in Muscat Capital Area. The water supply and sanitation infrastructure in Muscat Capital Area is inadequate to support the urban development in Muscat Capital Area. The water supply and sanitation infrastructure in Muscat Capital Area is inadequate to support the urban development in Muscat Capital Area.
- **Energy supply:** The current energy supply infrastructure in Muscat Capital Area is inadequate to support the urban development in Muscat Capital Area. The energy supply infrastructure in Muscat Capital Area is inadequate to support the urban development in Muscat Capital Area. The energy supply infrastructure in Muscat Capital Area is inadequate to support the urban development in Muscat Capital Area.
- **Social infrastructure:** The current social infrastructure in Muscat Capital Area is inadequate to support the urban development in Muscat Capital Area. The social infrastructure in Muscat Capital Area is inadequate to support the urban development in Muscat Capital Area. The social infrastructure in Muscat Capital Area is inadequate to support the urban development in Muscat Capital Area.