

CY PLAN 256  
**Healthy Cities:**  
Planning, Politics & Population Health  
Fall 2011  
Associate Professor Jason Corburn, [jcorburn@berkeley.edu](mailto:jcorburn@berkeley.edu)  
314b Wurster Hall  
Wednesdays 2-5pm  
Office Hours: Tuesdays 2-3:30, Wurster Hall 410c

## **Overview**

City life is the norm for an ever growing proportion of the world's population. As urban populations increase, strains are placed on basic infrastructure, housing, ecologic resources, social relationships, the local and regional economy and governance practices. The urban environment influences many aspects of health and well-being: what people can eat, the air they breathe and the water they drink, where (or if) they work, the housing that shelters them, where they go for health care, the danger ( or safety) they encounter on the street, who is available for emotional and financial support, how political power is distributed and public resources allocated. How cities are managed, local policy, planning and design decisions can all help determine whether the places we live will be threats to the health of the public, protective against disease and premature death, and which populations will benefit or suffer the most.

While the fields of modern city planning and public health emerged together in the 19<sup>th</sup> century to address urban inequities and infectious diseases, they were largely disconnected for much of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. In the 21<sup>st</sup> century, planning and public health are reconnecting to address the new health challenges of urbanization and globalization – from racial and ethnic disparities to land use sprawl to providing basic services to the millions of urban poor around the world living in informal slum settlements. How to reconnect the fields of planning and public health to address these and other 21<sup>st</sup> century urban health challenges is the focus of this course. Students will explore the multiple forces that influence urban population health, how to analyze these determinants, and what roles city planning and public health agencies, as well as other political institutions such as local governments, civil society, the private sector and international organizations, can play in research and action aimed at improving urban health.

Students will be expected to complete readings, write a blog entry of 1-2 pages each week commenting on the readings, participate in and lead seminar discussions and write a term paper at the end of the semester. Each week, except where noted by the instructor, a student or team of students will summarize the readings and lead the discussion.

### Grading:

- 40% Weekly reaction papers/blog entry
- 20% Participation in and leading class discussion
- 40% Final paper/proposal

## ASSIGNMENTS

### 1) Reaction Papers/blog entry

You must complete a 1-2 page reaction paper in the form of a blog entry each week, except when you are a discussion leader (see below) or when noted by Professor Corburn. The objective of the reaction paper is to give you a chance to develop your own views on the readings and, at the same time, demonstrate your command of what we have read thus far. Your reaction paper/blog entry must: (1) summarize the key themes you took away from the readings. This DOES NOT mean summarizing the articles, but rather pulling out the ideas, concepts and/or methods that seem most relevant to you; (2) use examples from the readings to respond to one or more of the questions listed in the syllabus for that week; (3) include your own reflections on the readings (from your life/work experiences, class discussions, previous week's readings) and any challenges or questions that you had with the readings. *Since these are blog entries, you should use web-links, images and other media to enhance your commentary.* **BLOG ENTRIES MUST BE POSTED BY NOON THE TUESDAY BEFORE WEDNESDAY'S CLASS.**

### 2) Leading class discussion

One or more students will be required to open class discussion each week. The discussion leaders should use the first 10-15 minutes of class to summarize the main arguments they gleaned from the readings. Use examples from the readings to make your points. Discussion leaders must also review the blogs/reaction papers of other students and highlight interesting points/questions, etc. raised by others. Discussion leaders should also: (1) Discuss how the week's readings relate to previous class readings, (using specific examples); (2) raise reactions, questions, frustrations that you and others in the class had with the week's readings, and; (3) close with one or more provocative questions/issues you would like to discuss further with the class.

### 3) You must participate in and complete all in-class exercises/case studies

### 4) Final Paper

**DUE DECEMBER 14**

**October 19<sup>th</sup>:**

**Abstract, bibliography and meeting with Professor DUE DATE.**

You have 3 options for your final paper: (1) Building on the claims made in the April 28<sup>th</sup>, 2010, *New England Journal of Medicine* article<sup>1</sup> on the importance of community health centers, you will describe the work of a community/neighborhood health center (CHC) in the US (preferably the Bay Area) and highlight whether and how its work resembles the characteristics of healthy city planning as discussed in the readings and class. You will also be expected to make recommendations for how your chosen CHC can extend their work to better address the social determinants of health in their geographic area. (2) write a grant proposal for the *Lindheim Award* (*the past 4 winners have come from this class!*) or for a fellowship from the Center for Global Public Health (3) draft a set of 'healthy city indicators' for Richmond, CA or the informal settlement project in Nairobi discussed in class and the readings. You must choose a manageable (<20) set of metrics, use evidence to support why you selected each indicator, suggest where the data (qualitative or quantitative) will come from, and discuss how your set of indicators when taken together can help track progress toward a more healthy city. With permission of the instructor, you may select a different topic for your final paper if related to your thesis/dissertation/qualifying exams.

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<sup>1</sup> Adashi et al. 2010. Health Care Reform and Primary Care — The Growing Importance of the Community Health Center. *New England Journal of Medicine*, 10.1056/nejmp1003729. (also on bspace).

## SCHEDULE AND READINGS

### 8/31 Introduction to Healthy Cities: Place, Equity & Population Health

- What population health issues are confronting global cities in the 21<sup>st</sup> century?
- What are the relationships between city planning and population health?
- How do social, physical and political dynamics differ between North American/European cities and those of the global south?
- What are the benefits and drawbacks of comparative work between different cities?

#### Required reading:

Vlahov, D. et al. 2007. Urban as a determinant of health. *Journal of Urban Health*. 84:16-26.

Duhl, L. 1986. The Healthy City: Its function & its future. *Health Promotion*. 1(1):55-60.

World Health Organization (WHO). 2010. *Urban Planning essential for Public Health*.

UN Habitat & WHO. 2011. *Urban Health Equity*.

#### Recommended:

Dubos, R. (1959, 1987 ed.) *Mirage of Health: Utopias, Progress, and Biological Change*. Rutgers University Press. New Brunswick.

Hancock, T. 1996. Planning and creating healthy and sustainable cities: the challenge for the 21st century, In: Price, C. and A. Tsouros (eds), *Our Cities, Our Future: Policies and Action Plans for Health and Sustainable Development*, WHO, Copenhagen.

Drier, P. et al. 2004. *Place Matters: Metropolitcs for the Twenty-first Century*. University Press of Kansas, pp.76-102.

Royal Town Planning Institute. *Delivering Healthy Communities*. RTPI Good Practice Note 5. Available at [www.rtpi.org.uk](http://www.rtpi.org.uk)

Adler, N., et al 2007. Reaching for a healthier life.

<http://www.macses.ucsf.edu/News/Reaching%20for%20a%20Healthier%20Life.pdf>

### 9/7 Planning, Prevention Policy and Health Equity in Cities

- What is planning and population health?
- What decisions by local governments influence human health & health equity?
- What role might planners have in promoting urban health and what role might public health professionals have in promoting healthy urban policy?

#### Required Readings:

Ibsen, H. *An Enemy of the People*. Please read entire play.

<http://www.classicreader.com/booktoc.php/sid.7/bookid.1535>

Corburn, J. 2009. *Toward the Healthy City*. Chapter 1.

Mercado, S. et al. 2007. Urban Poverty: An Urgent Public Health Issue. *Journal of Urban Health*. 84(1):i7-i15.

Harpham, T. 2009. Urban Health in Developing Countries: What do we know and where do we go? *Health & Place*, 15:107-116.

Barton, H. et al. 2009. Healthy urban planning in European cities. *Health Promotion International* 24:i91-i99.

#### Recommended Reading:

- de Leeuw E. 2001. Global and local (glocal) health: the WHO healthy cities program. *Global Change and Human Health*. 2(1):34–45.
- Kickbush, I. 2010. Health in All Policies: Where to from here? *Health Promotion International*, Vol. 25 No. 3:261-64.
- Farmer, P. 1995. Medicine and Social Justice. *America*. 173 (2):13-17.
- Forester, J. 1989. “What do Planning Analysts Do? Planning and Policy Analysis as Organizing,” In, *Planning in the Face of Power*. Berkeley: UC Press, pp. 14-24.
- Maantay, J. 2001. Zoning, Equity and Public Health. *American Journal of Public Health*. 91(7): 1033-1041.
- Raphael, D. & Bryant, T. 2002. The Limits of Population Health. *Health Promotion International*, 17,2:189-199.
- Frumkin, H. 2002. Urban Sprawl and Public Health, *Public Health Reports*, 117:201-217.
- Burris, S. Hancock, T., Lin, V. & Herzog, A. 2007. Emerging strategies for healthy urban governance. *Journal of Urban Health*, 84: 154-163.
- Beckfield, J. and Krieger, N. 2009. Epi + demos + cracy: Linking Political Systems and Priorities to the Magnitude of Health Inequities--Evidence, Gaps, and a Research Agenda, *Epidemiologic Reviews*.
- Green, G. et al. 2009. City Health Development Planning. *Health Promotion International* 24:i72:i80.

#### **9/14 Cities, Planning & Public Health in Historical Context**

- What are the key issues in urban population health?
- What are the characteristics of cities, city life and politics that influence well-being?
- What forces and events brought the fields of urban planning and public health together and what separated the fields?

#### Required Reading:

- Corburn, J. 2009. *Toward the Healthy City*. Chapter 2.
- Waitzkin, H. 2006. One and a Half Centuries of Forgetting and Rediscovering: Virchow’s Lasting Contributions to Social Medicine. *Social Medicine* 1:5-10.
- Schultz, S.K. and McShane, C. 1978. To Engineer the Metropolis: Sewers, Sanitation and City Planning in late Nineteenth Century America. *The Journal of American History*, Vol. 65, No. 2, pp. 389-411.
- Du Bois, W.E.B. 1906[2003 reprint]. *The Health and Physique of the Negro American*. Report of a Social Study Made Under the Direction of Atlanta University; Together With the Proceedings of the Eleventh Conference for the Study of the Negro Problems, Held at Atlanta University, on May the 29th, 1906. Atlanta, Ga: Atlanta University Press. Reprinted in, *American Journal of Public Health*, 93(2):272-276.
- Rosen, G. 1971. The First Neighborhood Health Center Movement: Its Rise and Fall. *American Journal of Public Health* 61(8):1620-1637.

#### Recommended Reading:

- Chadwick, E. 1842. Summary of, Report on the Sanitary Conditions of the Labouring Population of Great Britain. SKIM
- Tufte, E. 1997. *Visual Explanations*, Chapter 2, pp. 27-36 only.
- Boyer, C. 1983. *Dreaming the Rational City: The Myth of American City Planning*, Cambridge, Mass: MIT. P. 9-82
- Jacobs, J. 1961. *The Death and Life of Great American Cities*, NY; Random House. Chapter 2, “The Uses of Sidewalks: Safety” and Chapter 3 ““The Uses of Sidewalks: Contact.”

9/21

## History of Planning and Public Health, Part II

### Required Readings:

Self, R.O. 2003. Introduction, In, *American Babylon: Race & the Struggle for Post-War Oakland*. pp. 1-20

Euclid Supreme Court Decision, SKIM.

<http://caselaw.lp.findlaw.com/scripts/getcase.pl?court=US&vol=272&invol=365>

\*American Public Health Association. 1948. Planning the Neighborhood. Intro and Chapter 4.

Fulliove, M. 2001. Root Shock: African-American Displacement. *Journal of Urban Health* 78: 72-80.

\*Hancock, T. and Duhl, L. 1986. Promoting Health in the Urban Context. WHO Healthy Cities Project.

### Recommended:

Corburn, J. 2007. Returning to our Roots: American Urban Planning and Public health in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. *Urban Affairs Review*. 42:688-713.

Lopez, R. 2009. Urban Renewal, APHA and Public Health. *AJPH*. 99(9).  
doi:10.2105/AJPH.2008.150136

Krieger, N. 2000. Epidemiology and social sciences: Toward a critical reengagement in the 21st century. *Epidemiologic Reviews* 22: 155-163.

**\*Reaction Paper:** *Please comment on the similarities and differences between the definition of a healthy city/place/neighborhood from the APHA 1948 report, "Planning the Neighborhood" and Hancock and Duhl's conception in the article "Promoting Health in the Urban Context." What aspects of these reports did you find innovative?*

9/28

## Built & Social Environments & Health

- How ought we conceptualize urban places and populations in order to analyze how urbanization influences human health?
- How ought researchers measure and analyze urban health?
- What range of methods are appropriate and in which circumstances to measure urban population health?
- How ought researchers and others make decisions over the appropriate research methods for analyzing urban health?

### Required Readings:

Galea, S. Freudenberg, N. Vlahov, D. 2005. Cities and Population health. *Social Science & Medicine* 60: 1017-1033.

Diez-Roux, A.V. 2001. Investigating neighborhood and area effects on health. *American Journal of Public Health*. 91:1808-1814.

Macintyre, S., Ellaway, A and Cummins, S.. 2002. Place effects on health: how can we conceptualise, operationalise and measure them? *Social Science & Medicine*. 55(1):125-139.

Morland K, Wing S, Diez Roux A, Poole C. 2002. Neighborhood characteristics associated with the location of food stores and food service places. *Am J Prev Med*. 22:23-29.

Frank, L.D., Sallis, J.F., Conway, T. L. et al. 2006. Many Pathways from Land Use to Health: Associations between Neighborhood Walkability and Active Transportation, Body Mass Index, and Air Quality. *Journal of the American Planning Association*, 72 (1): 75-87.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (CDC). Surveillance of Health Status in Minority Communities — Racial and Ethnic Approaches to Community Health Across the U.S. (REACH U.S.) Risk Factor Survey, United States, 2009. *MMWR* 2011;60.

### Recommended Readings:

- Lovasi, G, Hutson, M. et al. 2009. Built Environments and Obesity in Disadvantaged Populations. Epi Reviews. doi:10.1093/epirev/mxp005.
- Altschuler, A. Somkina, C.P. & Adler, N.E. 2004. Local services and amenities, neighborhood social capital, and health. Social Science & Medicine 59: 1219–1229.
- Elliott, P & Wartenberg, D. 2004. Spatial Epidemiology: Current Approaches and Future Challenges, Environmental Health Perspectives. 112:998–1006.
- Galea, S and Schultz, A. 2006. Methodological Considerations in the Study of Urban Health: How do we best Assess how cities affect health? In, Freudenberg, N et al (eds). Cities and the Health of the Public. Vanderbilt University Press, pp. 277-293.

**Reaction Paper:** *Summarize the methods used in the Morland and Frank articles. What was being measured and how convincing was the evidence that the built environment influenced health? How do they help us understand the persistence of racial/ethnic health disparities in the US?*

### **10/5            Beyond the Built Environment: Healthy Places**

- What is a Type III error and how might the concept apply to planning more healthy places?
- What is the difference between a healthy built environments and healthy places? Can you give some examples?
- What does it mean to think and act ‘relationally?’
- What role can community members and participatory research play in promoting our understandings of places and how to intervene to make them healthier?

### Required readings:

- Schwartz, S & Carpenter, K.M. 1999. The right answer for the wrong question: Consequences of type III error for public health research. American Journal of Public Health. 89 (8): 1175-1180.
- Osypuk, T. L. and S. Galea. 2007. What Level Macro? Choosing Appropriate Levels to Assess How Place Influences Population Health, in In: Macrosocial Determinants of Population Health, Sandro Galea, Editor. 2007. New York NY: Springer. pp. 399-435.
- Cummins S., Curtis, S., Diez-Roux, A.V. and Macintyre, S. 2007. Understanding and representing ‘place’ in health research: A relational approach. Social Science & Medicine 65:1825–1838.
- Leung, M., Yen, I. H., & Minkler, M. 2004. Community-based participatory research: a promising approach for increasing epidemiology’s relevance in the 21st century. International Journal of Epidemiology 2004;33:499–506.
- \*Klinenberg, E. 2002. “Race, place and Vulnerability.” Chapter 2 in, Heat Wave: A Social Autopsy of a Disaster. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. Pp.79-128.

### Recommended Reading:

- Frumkin, H. 2003. Healthy Places: Exploring the evidence. American Journal of Public Health. 93, 9:1451-1456.
- O’Campo, P. Salmon, C. and Burke, J. 2009. Neighbourhoods and mental well-being: What are the pathways? Health and Place. 15: 56-68.
- Oakes, M. 2008. Rescuing Robinson Crusoe. American Journal of Epidemiology, 168:9–12
- Auchincloss, A.H. and Diez Roux, A.V.. 2008. A New Tool for Epidemiology: The Usefulness of Dynamic-Agent Models in Understanding Place Effects on Health, Journal of Epidemiology, 168:1-8.

**\*Reaction Paper:** *Using the reading from the book, “Heat Wave:” Describe the aspects of the research design that captured the elements of place that influence health and health equity? If you could alter the study design in any way, what would you do and why?*

## **10/12 Segregation, Embodiment & the Residential Environment**

- What is the relationship between housing, residential environments and health disparities?
- What is meant by ‘embodiment’ and how might the physical, social and economic characteristics of places ‘get under our skin’ to influence morbidity and mortality?
- How might planners and public health professionals work together to promote policies that address the health impacts of housing and residential environments more generally?

### Required Reading:

- Krieger, J. & Higgins, D.L. 2002. Housing and Health: Time Again for Public Health Action. *American Journal of Public Health*, 92(5):758-768.
- Hartig, T & Lawrence, R.J. 2003. The Residential Environment and Health. *Journal of Social Issues*, 59 (3): 455-473.
- Geronimus, A.T. and Thompson, J.P. 2004. To denigrate, ignore, or disrupt: Racial Inequality in Health and the Impact of a Policy-induced Breakdown of African American Communities. *Du Bois Review*, 1:2 (2004) 247–279.
- Williams, D.R. & Jackson, P.B. 2005. Social Sources of Racial Disparities in Health. *Health Affairs*. 24 (2): 325-335.

### Recommended:

- Massey, D. 2004. Segregation and Stratification: A Biosocial Perspective. *Du Bois Review*, 1:7–25.
- Wilson, S., Hutson, M. & Mujahid, M. 2008. How Planning and Zoning Contribute to Inequitable Development, Neighborhood Health, and Environmental Injustice. *Environmental Justice*, 4(1):211-216.
- Williams, D. R. & Collings. 2001. Racial Residential Segregation: A fundamental cause of racial disparities in health. *Public Health Reports* 116: 404-416.
- Hood E. 2005. Dwelling disparities: how poor housing leads to poor health. *Environmental Health Perspectives* 113:A310–A319.
- Wallace, D. and Wallace, R. 2001. *A Plague on Your Houses: How New York Was Burned Down and National Public Health Crumbled*. New York: Verso.

## **10/19 Peace, Violence & Health Equity in Richmond, CA**

**Guest: Devonne Boggan. Director, Office of Neighborhood Safety, Richmond, CA**

### Required Reading:

- ONS report /overview
- Alameda County Public Health Department, 2008. *Unnatural Causes: Life and Death in Alameda County*. Skim
- Flores, L.M., Davis, R. and Culross, P. 2007. Community Health: A critical approach to addressing chronic diseases. *Preventing Chronic Diseases*. October.  
[www.cdc.gov/pcd/issues/2007/oct/07\\_0080.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/pcd/issues/2007/oct/07_0080.htm)

### Recommended Reading:

- SF Department of Public Health. Healthy Development Measurement Tool (HDMT).  
<http://www.thehdmtool.org/intro.php>

O'Neill, M. and Simard, P. 2006. Choosing indicators to evaluate Healthy Cities projects: a political task? *Health Promotion International* (21): 145-152.

**Reaction Paper:** *You must submit a Powerpoint presentation of your indicators INSTEAD of a reaction paper for this week. Use the 2 reports below about Richmond, CA and in your presentation be sure to suggest a set (no more than 12) of healthy city/community indicators for Richmond. Members of the Richmond community may join our class to review some of your ideas.*

- a) Measuring what matters: Neighborhood Research for Economic & Environmental Health and Justice in Richmond, North Richmond and San Pablo. Pacific Institute.  
[http://www.pacinst.org/reports/measuring\\_what\\_matters/final.pdf](http://www.pacinst.org/reports/measuring_what_matters/final.pdf)
- b) Richmond Community Health and Wellness Element.  
<http://www.cityofrichmondgeneralplan.org/Content/10020/preview.html>. SKIM
- c) Contra Costa County, Health Equity Report

## 10/26 Science, Measurement and Urban Healthy Equity

- What role does science and technology have in connecting planning and public health?
- What policy instruments should government use to promote healthy planning?
- What role can lay or local knowledge play in helping build the evidence base for and interventions to promote more healthy cities?

### Required reading:

Foucault, M. 1979. "Panopticism" In, *Discipline and Punish* (New York: Vintage), Part III, pp. 195-228.

Scott, J.C. 1998. *Seeing Like a State* (New Haven: Yale University Press), Chapter 1, pp. 11-52.

Corburn, J. 2005. *Street Science*. Introduction, chapters 1&3

### Recommended Readings:

Jasanoff, S. 1990. "Peer Review and Regulatory Science." In, *The Fifth Branch: Science Advisors as Policy Makers*. Cambridge: Harvard. Pp. 61-83.

Bourgois, P. 2002. Anthropology and epidemiology on drugs: the challenges of cross-methodological and theoretical dialogue. *International Journal of Drug Policy* 13:259-269

Moss, A. 2003. Put down that shield and war rattle: Response to Philippe Bourgois. *International Journal of Drug Policy* 14 (2003) 105-109

Jasanoff, S. 2003. Technologies of humility: Citizen Participation in Governing Science. *Minerva*, 41: 223-244.

Big Cities Health Inventory: The Health of Urban America, 2007. 2007. National Association of County and City Health Officials, Benbow, N., editor. Washington, D.C.

## 11/2 Urban Environmental Health Justice

**\*\*No Reaction paper due this week\*\***

You must come to class ready to meet with your group having read the general instructions and your confidential role for the *Madrona Environmental Justice* simulation. You will use the class time to meet and negotiate a response to the Mayor's concerns and possibly other issues that you see fit. Be sure to record the conclusion your group reaches at the end of class time and assign one group member to report back to the entire class on 11/9.

### Recommended Readings:

Brulle, R. J. and David N. Pellow. 2006. Environmental Justice: Human Health and Environmental Inequalities. *Annual Review of Public Health* 27:103-24

Shostak, S. 2004. Environmental Justice and Genomics: Acting on the Futures of Environmental Health. *Science as Culture* 13(4): 539-562.



Pastor, M. J. Saad, R. Morello-Frosch. 2007. Still Toxic After All These Years: Air Quality and Environmental Justice in the San Francisco Bay Area. Center for Justice, Tolerance & Community, University of California, Santa Cruz. <http://cjtc.ucsc.edu>

### **11/9 Environmental & Health Impact Assessment (Informal Settlements & Health)**

- What is Environmental Impact Assessment and what role does human health play in this process?
- What is HIA? What are some similarities/differences between EIA and HIA?
- How can city/local governments use EIA or HIA to influence health equity?

#### Required Reading:

Corburn, J. 2009. Toward the Healthy City. Chapters 3, 5-7.

Collins, J. & Koplan, J.P. 2009. Health Impact Assessment: A Step Toward Health in All Policies. JAMA. 302(3):315-317.

Unger & Riley, L. 2007. Slum Health: From Understanding to Action. PLOS Medicine. 4(10):1561-1566.

Harpham, T. 2009. Urban Health in Developing Countries: What do we know and where do we go? Health & Place, 15:107–116. RE-READ

**\*\*Come to class prepared to discuss the Madrona simulation and be sure to have 1 member of your group appointed as a spokesperson\*\*** REACTION PAPER *should address; What is HIA? How is it different/similar to Environmental Review? What is 'health in all policies' and can this idea/concept promote more healthy cities and places? Why or why not?*

#### Recommended:

Bowen, C. 2000. Health impact assessments in London: Assessing the London Mayoral Strategies. NSW Public Health Bulletin, Vol. 18(9–10): 185-189.

Quigley, R., et al. 2006. Health Impact Assessment. International best practice principles. Special publication series No. 5. [www.iaia.org](http://www.iaia.org)

Corburn, J & R. Bhatia. 2007. HIA in San Francisco: Incorporating the Social Determinants of Health into Environmental Planning. Journal of Environmental Planning and Management, Vol. 50, No. 3, 323 – 341.

Harris, P., Harris-Roxas, B., et al. 2007. Health Impact Assessment: a practical guide. 2007. Centre for Health Equity Training, Research and Evaluation (CHETRE). University new South Wales, Australia. Available at [www.hiaconnect.edu.au](http://www.hiaconnect.edu.au)

Health Impact Assessment. Blog. <http://healthimpactassessment.blogspot.com/>

NHS Healthy Urban Development Unit. Health and urban planning toolkit. 2007. Available at [www.healthyurbandevelopment.nhs.uk](http://www.healthyurbandevelopment.nhs.uk)

### **11/16 Healthy & Equitable Cities in the Global South**

- What are different definitions of informal settlements and how do these characteristics influence health and well being?
- What is 'slum upgrading' and how might it be a health promotion strategy?
- What role might participatory planning play in promoting health of the urban poor in the global south?

#### Required readings:

Mercado, S. et al. 2007. Urban Poverty: An Urgent Public Health Issue. Journal of Urban Health. 84(1):i7-i15. RE-READ.

- Sheuya, S. A. 2008. Improving the Health and Lives of People Living in Slums. Annals of the New York Academy of Science. 1136:298-306.
- Weru, J. 2004. Community federations and city upgrading: the work of Pamoja Trust and Muungano in Kenya. Environment & Urbanization;16(1):47–62.
- APHRC. 2002. Health and Livelihood Needs of Residents of Informal Settlements in Nairobi City. <http://www.chs.ubc.ca/archives/?q=node/831>

## 11/23 Healthy & Equitable Cities in the Global South II

### Required Readings:

- D’Cruz C, Satterthwaite D. The role of urban grassroots organizations and their national federations in reducing poverty and achieving the millennium development goals. Global Urban Development. 2006;2(1):1–17.
- Gulyani, S. and Basset, E. 2007. Retrieving the baby from the bathwater: slum upgrading in Sub-Saharan Africa. Environment and Planning C: Government and Policy. 25:486-515.
- Amnesty International. 2010. Violence against women in Nairobi’s Slums. <http://www.amnesty.org/en/news-and-updates/report/kenya-fear-attack-leaves-women-prisoners-their-homes-2010-07-07>

### Recommended Reading:

- Neuwirth, R. Shadow Cities: A Billion Squatters, A New Urban World. “Nairobi: The Squatter Control,” pp. 67-100.
- Patel S, Burra S, D’Cruz C. 2001. Slum/shack dwellers international (SDI)—foundations to treetops. Environ Urban. 13(2):45–60.

## 11/30 Health Equity for an Urban Planet

### **\*\*no reaction paper this week\*\***

### Favelas in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

*The City and State of Rio de Janeiro in Brazil launched a major urban investment strategy to improve the lives of residents living in favelas (informal settlements) as well as to prepare for their hosting of the Olympics in 2016 and the World Cup in 2014. One major initiative, the Growth Acceleration Program or PAC2, aims to build housing for the urban poor and improve core infrastructure, such as roads, transit and sanitary systems. Another ongoing programs aim to promote ‘social inclusion,’ reduce poverty and improving equity and living conditions for the poor in Rio. UC Berkeley has developed a partnership with the State University of Rio de Janeiro to track the impacts of these projects and policies in one or more favelas in Rio starting this year. We will discuss this project and the broader implications for planning more equitable and healthy cities in the Global south.*

### Required Readings:

- Hidden Cities. Skim Part III.
- Pearlman, J. 2010. Favela: Four Decades of Living on the Edge in Rio de Janeiro. Oxford University Press. Selections.
- Soares, F. and Soares, Y. 2005. The Socio-Economic Impact of Favela-Bairro: What do the Data Say? Working Paper. Inter-American Development Bank. OVE/WP-08/August 4, 2005. SKIM.

\*Additional readings to be added to bspace