Resources

The evolution of thinking about the role of cities in promoting sustainable development and the application of sustainable development theory and practice to the management of urban settlements have come a long way in the decade and a half since the Brundtland Commission. Indeed, the literature on these subjects is extensive and complex, just as cities have become in the latter half of the twentieth century. The brief set of resources that follows cannot possibly do justice to all aspects of the debate. Rather, it attempts to list some of the newer publications on the subject that discuss the emerging understanding of the main bottlenecks in achieving cities that provide incomes, healthy living conditions, and vibrant cultural life for all sectors of the population. Cities that manage to do this without exporting negative by-products to other regions or following generations are 'sustainable'.

Some of the major themes that are covered the bibliography include those that have been raised in the chapters in this volume:

Major Definitions of Sustainable Urban Development: *These are references on existing and emerging definitions of and approaches to sustainable development in an urban context, emphasising, for example, ecological footprints, environmental protection, poverty alleviation, competitiveness, bankability, etc..*

Action Towards Sustainable Urban Development: *This includes descriptions of projects and activities of the major international and bilateral agencies in the name of sustainable development (including UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UNICEF, and the World Bank). Some agencies influence the debate on sustainable urban development primarily through advocacy, while others do so through the provision of technical assistance and/or loans and grants to developing countries. The advice and assistance offered to the same country by different donors can be contradictory.*

The Role of Local Authorities/Municipal Governance: *The role of local bodies in planning and implementing action for sustainable*

development, highlighting the changing roles and responsibilities of cities as official players, the relationship of the city government to planning and market forces, current methods of planning for the sustainable city, and the politics of sustainable development at the local level.

Global forces in Sustainable Development: *How are external forces, particularly the integration of local economies into the international economy, constraining and/or promoting sustainable development in urban settlements?*

Other themes appearing in the books in the bibliography were less directly addressed in this volume, but will be useful for those looking for a more comprehensive view of the debate. For example, this volume deals largely with urban sustainable development in and from the perspectives of developing country practitioners. A number of the titles in the bibliography focus on the problems and solutions for achieving sustainable cities in developed countries. Other topics not dealt with explicitly in this Reader *but included in some of the entries below examine sectoral issues (water, sanitation, transportation, refuse removal, etc.) in relation to urban sustainable development, whereas others document efforts to build sustainable cities on the basis of neighbourhood or community action.*

We chose Habitat II, which took place in Istanbul in June 1996, as the chronological starting point of the bibliography. Readers looking for earlier materials on the same subject will do well to consult the journals listed in the bibliography, some of which published many important articles and reviewed the book-length studies on sustainable development in the urban context that were coming on the market at around the time of Habitat II. The Earthscan Reader on Sustainable Cities (1999), listed below, is also an important reference. Alas, because none of the five contributors to this bibliography was able to lay hands on physical copies of a number of important new books, we were unable to include them in the resources list. For this we offer apologies to both their authors and our readers.

This resource list was compiled and annotated by Katy Agg, Rachael Mann, and David Westendorff (all of UNRISD), with additional input from Deborah Eade and Nicola Frost (Editor and Reviews Editor respectively of Development in Practice*).*

Books

Adrian Atkinson and Adriana Allen: *The Urban Environment in Development Co-operation: A Background Study*, Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the Countries of the European Community, 1998.

Environmental degradation is not inevitable; it can be halted, and sometimes reversed, by developing appropriate policies, devising effective management programmes, and applying the right tools. This European Commission (EC) study is concerned with improving the coherence and effectiveness of development co-operation in relation to the urban environment. It identifies the major priorities and needs of developing countries, provides a detailed analysis of all relevant activities and instruments of the EC and an overview of those of related institutions, investigates other forms of international development co-operation, and summarises the most successful policies and best practice.

Adrian Atkinson, Julio D. Davila, Edésio Fernandes, Michael Mattingly (eds): *The Challenge of Environmental Management in Urban Areas*, Aldershot: Ashgate, 1999.

Sustainability is not only about the continuing supply of resources but also about social and economic systems, politics, and culture. It is a challenge that cities in both the South and the North are failing to meet effectively. Chapters from a range of international contributors are grouped under three headings: policy, management and organisation, and politics. They look at sectoral issues (such as waste management or fresh water supplies) as well as the underlying context to the topic and relations among the actors involved.

Joel Audefroy and Cesare Ottolini (eds): *Vivre dans les centres historiques: Experiences et luttes des habitants pour rester dans les centres historiques*, Paris: Editions Charles Léopold Mayer, 2001.

The deterioration of housing conditions in old city centres is a common phenomenon, particularly in the South. Projects to upgrade these centres often result in evicting long-term residents, who are also likely to be among the poorer members of society. Contributors ask how city residents can best collaborate with professional urban developers and politicians so that they can avoid being forced to leave their homes and way of life. The book includes case studies from Bucharest, Dakar, Lima, Mexico, Tuzla, and Venice, which testify to the creative efforts of residents to prevent the decline of old city centres. Its editors are representatives of Habitat International Coalition.

Antoine S. Bailly, Philippe Brun, Roderick J. Lawrence, and Marie-Claire Rey (eds): *Socially Sustainable Cities: Principles and Practices*, London: Economica, 2000.

Arising from the UNESCO Management of Social Transformations programme (MOST), this publication extracts key details from its aim of building an internationally comparable knowledge base for urban management. It takes perspectives from the ten cities in the MOST network (Budapest, Cape Town, Geneva, Lyon, Montreal, Nairobi, Rotterdam, Sâo Paulo, San Salvador, and Toronto) and looks at the central components of socially sustainable urban development. Issues covered include: urban governance,

social and cultural policies, public services, city planning and habitat, urban transport and accessibility, and economic revitalisation.

Sheridan Bartlett, Roger Hart, David Satterthwaite, Ximena de la Barra, and Alfredo Missair (eds): *Cities for Children: Children's Rights, Poverty and Urban Management*, London: Earthscan, 1999.

Children want to live among family and friends, to feel safe in their homes and communities, have space to play, and places where they can escape from noise and pollution. This book is intended to help local authorities respond to these basic rights and requirements. The book introduces the history of children's rights and goes on to look at issues such as housing, community participation, working children, health and education services, and juvenile justice. It also discusses wider factors, including economic security, social justice, and environmental management, all crucial to improving children's well-being. The volume includes a resource section, listing relevant publications and organisations.

Hugh Barton (ed.): *Sustainable Communities: the Potential for Eco-neighbourhoods*, London: Earthscan, 2000.

It is widely agreed that sustainable communities are the key to sustainable urban development, but there is little clear idea about how to halt the demise of local neighbourhoods, and re-invent them as the basis for local resource management and community-based decision making. Basing its observations on case studies from the UK, this book examines the practical implications of a commitment to building social capital within urban communities. It highlights some of the operational contradictions inherent in these ideals, such as the fact that, while the re-use of urban brown-field sites is accepted as sensible planning policy, local Agenda 21 groups and neighbourhood associations often oppose development on playing fields and allotments. The book argues for a holistic model that builds on consensus.

Timothy Beatley: *Green Urbanism: Learning from European Cities*, Washington, DC: Island Press, 2000.

This book looks at sustainable cities in Europe and asks what the USA might learn from their experience. The author visited 30 cities in 11 European countries, although the focus is on The Netherlands, Scandinavia, and Germany, as countries or sub-regions that have invested most in this area. The way in which all elements of city planning (finance, taxation, land use regulation, densification, and transportation) have been woven together to tackle environmental issues is examined closely. The book also looks at creative housing and living environments, and at the growth of green commerce. While the city is widely viewed as the cause of, rather than the solution to, many environmental problems, the author argues that the city represents the most compelling opportunities for moving society towards sustainability. By the same author, see also *The Ecology of Place: Planning for Environment, Economy, and Community*, Washington, DC: Island Press, 1997.

Erhard Berner: *Defending a Place in the City: Localities and the Struggle for Urban Land in Metro Manila*, Manila: Ateneo de Manila University Press, 1997.

Far from being victims of urban dynamics, Berner argues that squatters are at the core of the metropolitan dilemma. This study of the slums of Metro Manila emphasises that such developments are the logical results of both globalisation and localisation. The Philippines is not an isolated case as metropolises across the world face similar challenges. Five communities are analysed in terms of an urban theory of strategic groups, localities, and local organisations. Addressed at social scientists, government, and private sector officials, the study concludes that planning should be based on the residents' own existing designs for everyday living.

Jordi Borja and Manuel Castells: *Local and Global: The Management of Cities in the Information Age*, London: Earthscan, 1997.

Profound changes in systems of production, consumption, government, and communication are transforming the patterns of urban development. The authors argue that cities are being reborn as global networks, structured around new principles of technological space. Old community norms are being discarded in order to adapt to the emergent international economic order. Citizens and NGOs are crucial to involving a collective development programme in which strategic plans are rooted in the diverse groupings of the urban area. Unless a dynamic relationship between the local and the global is established, problems of urbanisation will become unmanageable. Both authors are widely respected in the field of urban policy, and this book is aimed at planners and policy makers, as well as academics and students.

Rod Burgess, M. Carmona, and T. Kolstee (eds): *The Challenge of Sustainable Cities: Neo-liberalism and Urban Strategies in Developing Countries*, London: Zed Books, 1997.

This book presents a critical assessment of the development of urban policy in an era of neo-liberal development rhetoric. It explores the implications of current policy and practice for the roles of architects and planners, and compares the varying approaches employed in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. It examines how, in the face of structural adjustment, and under pressure from an increasingly market-oriented civil society, issues such as participation and community enablement can have a positive influence on urban strategies. Policy makers, planners, and urban professionals tend to lose sight of the meaning of macroeconomic, environmental, and political changes, thus overlooking marginal interests and social groups, and the pattern of regulatory processes that shape the relationships between the state, the market, and the built environment.

Michael Carley, Paul Jenkins, and Harry Smith (eds): *Urban Development and Civil Society: the Role of Communities in Sustainable Cities*, London: Earthscan, 2001.

With the shift in emphasis from state-run development to market-driven and public-private sector initiatives, the urban poor have been further marginalised from decision making and implementation. This book argues that 'bottom-up' community initiatives should be placed at the heart of sustainable urban planning, and that the state must engage fully with both the market and civil society in order to develop innovative new approaches to urban management.

Charles Correa: *Housing and Urbanisation*, London: Thames and Hudson, 2000.

This book offers some concrete solutions to inner-city planning. In the first section, architect and planner Charles Correa publishes 450 recent plans and photographs of low-cost urban dwellings in India and Malaysia. The second section identifies and discusses the key issues for a contemporary urban manifesto. Several examples of places where these principles have been applied include government projects for the recycling of urban land in Bombay and the construction of an indigenous township in South India.

Mike Douglass and John Friedmann (eds): *Cities for Citizens: Planning and the Rise of Civil Society in a Global Age*, Chichester: John Wiley, 1998.

This collection of 14 case studies addresses the issues of democratisation, multiculturalism, gender difference, and human flourishing in the field of urban planning. Cities are undergoing a profound identity change: the editors highlight the rising strength of civil society and the emerging local–global setting as key factors behind this transformation. Contributors argue that planning can and should represent an alternative to the uncertainties presented by the global competitive market. In particular, urban planning has the potential to collaborate with those marginalised by the new order. Presentations on policy and practice from cities in South America, Europe, the USA, and Asia are sandwiched between two introductory conceptual chapters on planning and the concluding theoretical debates in this wide-ranging volume on shaping cities for citizens.

Edèsio Fernandes and Ann Varley (eds): *Illegal Cities: Law and Urban Change in Developing Countries*, London: Zed Books, 1998.

The editors identify the role of law in urban growth as a neglected element of development and legal studies. The book collates essays on Africa, Asia, and Latin America, where the poor must step outside the law to gain access to land. It asks why their housing is illegal, why it matters that it is illegal, and what should be done about it. Contributors approach the subject from a socio-legal perspective, emphasising how legal institutions, legislation, and judicial decisions affect the social production of urban space. They offer a basic introduction to the subject through a broad-ranging collection of empirical studies, looking at issues such as property rights and the public control of urban land, land invasions and informal settlements, the deregulation of housing markets, legal pluralism, and security of tenure. Fernandes is also editor of *Environmental Strategies for Sustainable Development in Urban Areas* (Avebury, 1998).

Maria Emilia Freire and Richard Stren (eds): *The Challenge of Urban Government: Policies and Practices*, Washington, DC: World Bank, 2001.

Freire argues that urbanisation is a defining factor of a country's economic growth, and the most efficient means of bringing amenity and civilisation to human lives. This publication is the result of the first course run by the World Bank on urban management, designed to steer cities towards their full potential – as liveable, competitive, well-governed, and bankable entities. The nine chapters relate to the

modules of the course, taught by academics and researchers from within and outside the Bank. The chapters cover globalisation and city strategy, financial management and private sector participation, local governance, environmental management, and poverty reduction. The book explores innovative policies and practices for meeting the challenges – increasing in scope and complexity – that cities are facing.

Richard Gilbert, **Don Stevenson, Herbert Girardet, and Richard Stren**: *Making Cities Work: The Role of Local Authorities in the Urban Environment*, London: Earthscan, 1996.

Two trends – urbanisation and the diffusion of political power – put the responsibility for economic growth and sustainable development squarely on the shoulders of cities and municipal authorities. This publication, written to coincide with the Second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) held in Istanbul in 1996, argues that local authorities should be at the centre of work concerning the urban environment, and that broad partnerships are needed to achieve sustainable development. With an eye towards future international co-operation, the principal authors, Gilbert and Stevenson, analyse current global mechanisms of collaboration in the field of urban development. They make recommendations on the role of intergovernmental, national, and local agencies in achieving stronger links between municipalities internationally.

Herbert Girardet: *The Gaia Atlas of Cities: New Directions for Sustainable Urban Development*, revised edition, New York: Anchor Books, 1996.

An attractive and accessible look at the future of cities in the face of continually rising urban populations. Girardet takes examples from all over the world to examine trends in architecture, waste and sanitation, housing, cultural life, and social problems such as drug abuse and violence. He explains the forces which both drive and entice people to migrate from rural areas, and argues for the need to (re-)establish a mutually enriching relationship between town and country, and to revive rural community life in order to help deal with the problem of excessive urban growth.

Peter Geoffrey Hall and Ulrich Pfeiffer: *Urban Future 21: A Global Agenda for Twenty-First Century Cities*, New York: Spon Press, 2000.

Prepared for the World Commission on Twenty-First Century Urbanisation conference in July 2000, the authors offer a comprehensive review of the state of world urban development at the millennium and a forecast of the main issues that will dominate urban debates in the next 25 years. Topics covered include demographic change, markets and planning, informal hyper-growth, urban governance, housing policy, transport, infrastructure, and the weakening of mature cities.

Jorge E. Hardoy and David Satterthwaite: *Squatter Citizen: Life in the Urban Third World*, London: Earthscan, 1989.

Arguing that the true planners and builders of Third World cities are the poor, this book seeks to describe the rapid and complex process of urban change in developing countries from the perspective of those who are living through it. The authors question many assumptions about Third World conglomerations and the role and

status of 'squatters' within them. They begin by describing the growth of cities in terms of colonialism and go on to review some practical implications of this, such as the failure of government policies to incorporate the 'illegal' elements of their cities, as well as housing, transport, and environmental problems. The final chapter looks at the growth of smaller urban centres, challenging the view that urbanisation is about the development of megacities.

Jorge E. Hardoy, Diana Mitlin, and David Satterthwaite: *Environmental Problems in an Urbanising World: Finding Solutions in Africa, Asia and Latin America*, London: Earthscan, 2001.

This new edition of the 1992 *Environmental Problems in Third World Cities* argues that successful urban planning requires an understanding of the links between the city's economy and built environment, and the physical environment in which it is located. A more inter-disciplinary attitude from professionals will greatly enhance the chances of achieving this. It is argued that, although each city is different, many environmental problems can be improved at relatively little cost; and that environmental problems generally have political solutions.

Mike Jenks and Rod Burgess (eds): *Compact Cities: Sustainable Urban Forms for Developing Countries*, London: Spon Press, 2001.

An addition to the Compact Cities series (*Compact City*, 1996; *Achieving Sustainable Architecture*, 2000), this volume extends the debate about the nature of sustainable cities to developing countries. It examines the merits and defects of compact city approaches in terms of their applicability to urban areas in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. The volume brings together a wide range of papers and case studies from academics and practitioners to review issues of theory, policy, and practice.

William M. Lafferty and James Meadowcroft (eds): *Implementing Sustainable Development: Strategies and Initiatives in High Consumption Societies*, Oxford: OUP, 2000.

This book aims to provide the empirical 'fire' to justify the discursive 'smoke' of many academic publications on sustainable development. It focuses on the concrete progress made by governments in the developed world since the 1992 Earth Summit, showing that sustainable development has influenced a change of direction in governmental response to environmental problems. Each chapter examines the attitude of a different country (Australia, Japan, the USA, and the EU states). In addition, the book provides a political and policy context to the practical programmes reviewed, with introductory and concluding essays by the editors.

Charles Landry: *The Creative City: A Toolkit for Urban Innovators*, London: Earthscan, 2000.

While cities have always been at the centre of cultural expression as well as of wealth creation, they currently face immense economic, social, and infrastructural problems. The author brings together examples of innovation and regeneration from around the world in the form of a toolkit of methods and approaches to solving urban problems in ways that catalyse and capitalise upon the energies residing in them.

Gordon McGranahan, Pedro Jacobi, Jacob Songsore, Charles Surjadi, and Marianne Kjellén: *The Citizens at Risk: From Urban Sanitation to Sustainable Cities*, London: Earthscan, 2001.

The authors argue that current debates on the policy and practice of sustainable development fail to engage with the political and ethical aspects of promoting environmental justice. The international urban environmental agenda has tracked the concerns of cities in developed countries, rather than the 'older' problems experienced by less affluent cities. It has thus moved away from the concern for equity that spurred the promotion of sanitation in Western cities in the nineteenth century, to a concern with environmental pollution and, more recently, to the sustainability of urban lifestyles. The authors argue that there is still much to learn and improve upon on in the area of environmental health, and that traditional solutions are no longer appropriate.

Isabelle Milbert: *What Future for Urban Co-operation? Assessment of Post-Habitat II Strategies*, Bern: SDC, 1999.

This inventory of urban activities undertaken by bilateral and multilateral development co-operation agencies is a sourcebook for international co-ordination and political dialogue in the urban sector. The reversal of rural/urban demographics in the last 30 years has established grounds for the urbanisation of human habitats, lifestyles, and cultural values. International agencies have responded by calling for a new approach to cities, prioritising partnerships between government and civil society. This book, which comes out of the Graduate Institute of Development Studies (IUED) in Geneva, catalogues their efforts as well as analysing the trends and perspectives revealed by the data on urban aid.

Panos: *Governing Our Cities: Will People Power Work?* London: Panos Institute, 2000.

Prepared as a briefing paper for the 2001 Istanbul Plus Five review of Habitat II, this document reviews the model of governance that was endorsed by UN member states, which was supposed to respond to the needs of the poor and the marginalised within cities and so move away from the privatisation of public services favoured by the World Bank as a solution to urban problems. Progress towards this goal has been at best patchy, and undermined by lack of commitment as well as inadequate resources. The case of Porto Alegre, where participatory budgeting has been working for some years, is highlighted as an example of what can be done, given the will to create the mechanisms.

Keith Pezzoli: *Human Settlements and Planning for Ecological Sustainability: The Case of Mexico City*, Massachusetts: MIT Press, 2000.

This describes what happened when residents of a greenbelt zone in Mexico City refused to be relocated, instead proposing that the area be transformed into ecological settlements. The book tackles the fundamental conflict between the human need for shelter and survival, and the scientific necessity of preserving the natural environment. It also looks at the history of human settlement in the area and traces the origins of urban development. The author uses urban and regional planning theory and practice to examine the implications for sustainability raised by the topic.

Meine Pieter van Dijk, Marike Noordhoek, and Emiel Wegelin (eds): *New Institutional Forms in Urban Management: Emerging Practices in Developing and Transitional Countries*, Rotterdam: Institute for Housing and Urban Development Studies, 2001.

The body of knowledge and expertise on innovative forms of urban management is growing rapidly. This book aims to give insight into some of the theoretical and practical aspects of increasingly complex urban issues. The 11 contributors from IHS link their practical experience in a wide range of countries to the international context. In particular, they discuss the changing role of government, decentralisation and new legal frameworks, the impact of new technologies, and the incorporation of cultural diversity into urban management. The evolution of new institutional forms is mapped in order to determine the major actors in this development process.

Janelle Plummer: *Municipalities and Community Participation: A Sourcebook for Capacity Building*, London: Earthscan, 2000.

Throughout developing nations, municipal authorities remain the single most important influence on whether conditions will improve or deteriorate for much of the urban population. But municipalities can only work effectively through partnership with all levels of society. This sourcebook aims to bring about stronger and more sustainable forms of community participation and to offer a strategic framework for working urban partnerships. Illustrative examples document key elements of participatory processes, identify common constraints, and outline effective instruments municipalities can adopt to achieve change. A checklist for action is provided to help translate concepts into tangible form.

Mario Poléses and Richard Stren: *The Social Sustainability of Cities: Diversity and the Management of Change*, Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2000.

As large cities with tight links to the international economy grow larger and wealthier, they also tend to manifest greater social dislocation in the form of increasing poverty, unequal access to public services, entrenched spatial segregation of different classes and social or ethnic groups, anomie, and crime, etc.. Including case studies from Africa, the Americas, and Europe, this book highlights the importance and impact of the policies that cities adopt to integrate diverse groups and cultural practices in an equitable fashion while contending with a global economy that presses for structural adjustment. The authors conclude that 'policies conducive to social sustainability should...seek to promote fiscal equalisation, to weave communities within the metropolis into a cohesive whole, and to provide transport systems that ensure equal access to public services and workplaces, all within the framework of an open and democratic local governance structure'.

Cedric Pugh (ed.): *Sustainable Cities in Developing Countries: Theory and Practice at the Millennium*, London: Earthscan, 2001.

This volume brings together a wide range of expert opinion on sustainable urban development for a multi-disciplinary review of the major issues. It looks at the application of Local Agenda 21 in cities in the developing world and examines the legal mechanisms, environmental, health, and economic concerns raised by the topic.

The contributors cover key contemporary developments such as the effects of international law and the control of greenhouse gases, and analyse theoretical studies of community environments from the World Bank, WHO, and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). See also by the same author *Sustainability, the Environment and Urbanisation*, London: Earthscan, 1996.

Joe Ravetz: *City Region 2020: Integrated Planning for a Sustainable Environment,* London: Earthscan, 1999.

Drawing on a comprehensive case study undertaken in Greater Manchester, this manual offers guidelines for the integrated strategic management of cities and regions. It presents a 25-year plan for the restructuring of the post-industrial urban system in the West, with a focus on the links between economic, social, and environmental sectors. It includes technical scenarios for land use, energy, and material flows; spatial scenarios for each area and settlement type; lateral thinking on cultural, informational, localisation and globalisation trends; and practical actions for national and local government, business, the voluntary sector, and the general public.

David Satterthwaite (ed.): *The Earthscan Reader in Sustainable Cities*, London: Earthscan, 1999.

This Reader for students and professionals examines how a growing urban population can be compatible with sustainable development goals. It includes published articles and extracts from books from a wide range of sources. The papers come from several perspectives, but many argue that the key issue is not so much the creation of 'sustainable cities' as the generation of an integrated system that fits into the sustainable development of the wider region and, ultimately, the whole biosphere. Defining the boundaries of such a diffuse topic is recognised as a challenge; the conceptual essays present a context to the subject, while sectoral case studies provide examples of programmes at local, national, and global levels. David Satterthwaite is author of several books on the urban environment and founder and co-editor of the journal *Environment and Urbanization*.

Maf Smith, John Whitelegg, and Nick Williams: *Greening the Built Environment,* London: Earthscan, in association with the World Wide Fund for Nature, 1998.

The built environment incorporates homes, workplaces, public facilities, and places of leisure; as such it is the site of many conflicting interests and needs, including space, mobility, production and consumption, pollution, health, and security. The authors note that while cost and similar concerns are of major importance, they should not take precedence over other values that underpin human well-being. Getting the right balance among these competing issues is the only way to build sustainable towns and cities that will in turn facilitate sustainable lifestyles.

UNCED: *Agenda 21,* Geneva: UN Department of Public Information, 1999.

Agenda 21 is the statement of principles on sustainable development adopted by 178 governments attending the Earth Summit held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. In conjunction with the Rio Declaration, it has become the comprehensive blueprint for an international

programme of action to prevent further environmental degradation. Its key thesis is that global partnership is the only way to achieve progress for sustainable development. It includes relevant chapters on urban topics such as: demographic dynamics and sustainability; promoting sustainable human settlement development; environmentally sound management of solid wastes and sewage-related issues; and local authorities' initiatives in support of Agenda 21.

UN Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat): *Cities in a Globalising World: Global Report on Human Settlements 2001*, London: Earthscan, 2001.

The positive effects of globalisation are its ability to facilitate the diffusion of knowledge and the acceptance of norms of democracy, environmental care, and human rights. However, as Kofi Annan the UN Secretary General states in his foreword, these benefits are distributed unevenly. Cities represent the starkest of these inequalities; they harbour unprecedented patterns of segregation, often generating wealth at the centre while allowing huge populations to live in poverty on the periphery. This report presents a comprehensive review of the world's cities and analyses the impacts of global social, economic, and technological trends on human settlements. Drawing on more than 80 background papers from international specialists, it includes case studies, graphics, and statistical data.

UN Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat): *The State of the World's Cities 2001*, Nairobi: UNCHS, 2001.

This attractively produced report constructs a current picture of urban issues and policies around the world and is the organisation's first attempt to monitor, analyse, and report on the realities that the urban agenda presents policy makers. It provides an overview of areas that are most affected by global trends, whether positively or negatively, before taking a region-by-region look at urbanisation and its implications. The report then covers urban shelter, society, environment, economy, and governance.

Nick Wates: *The Community Planning Handbook: How People Can Shape Their Cities, Towns, and Villages in Any Part of the World*, London: Earthscan, 2000.

It is widely held that local participation is the only way of achieving sustainable societies. A range of methods has been pioneered in different countries, and growing numbers of residents are becoming involved in determining the shape of their local environment. This handbook, concerned particularly with the built environment, features accessible best-practice information on the methods available to communities. Scenarios and possible strategies are worked through, and checklists and tips provided for reference. Based on experience in the UK, it is recommended by an international selection of experts, with the aim of being applicable in communities in any part of the world.

Diane Warburton (ed.): *Community and Sustainable Development: Participation in the Future*, London: Earthscan, 1998.

This UK-based publication features contributions from academics and community-based workers, who offer varied perspectives on the underlying issues of participation and sustainable development. Despite the international consensus on the importance

of participation, there are unresolved questions about achieving sustainable development in practice. Can the ideal of collective action compete with pervasive individualism? How can expert knowledge and participation be allied with the diversity of local culture? What are the implications of community action for democracy and wider accountability? Taking the WCED definition of sustainable development, the book looks at the future resources needed to sustain humanity.

Edmundo Werna: *Combating Urban Inequalities: Challenges for Managing Cities in the Developing World*, Cheltenham: Edward Elgar, 2000.

Analysing the relationship between urban management and the unequal pattern of provision in developing countries, this book starts from the premise that socio-economic inequalities constitute a significant development problem. The author argues that inequalities are more harmful to society than poverty itself, and that poverty should be defined as relative, not absolute. This is particularly significant in urban areas, where the divisions between rich and poor are most evident and most real. Werna's concern is with the impact of local government performance and privatisation on relative poverty. The implications for policy making are highlighted throughout, and the argument is illustrated with empirical data from Nairobi, Chittagong, and Sâo Paulo.

Edmundo Werna, Trudy Harpham, Ilona Blue, and Greg Goldstein (eds): *Healthy City Projects in Developing Countries: An International Approach to Local Problems*, London: Earthscan, 1998.

Urban growth has generated a number of health problems for poorer residents, such as pollution and stress in addition to the infectious diseases associated with poverty. The WHO Healthy City Project has helped to highlight this situation and has stressed the importance of integrating public health into management. The book relates experience from a range of cities and suggests ways to make better linkages between urban policy makers, environmentalists, and health professionals.

Kenneth G. Willis, R. Kerry Turner, and Ian J. Bateman (eds): *Urban Planning and Management*, Cheltenham: Edward Elgar, 2001.

A collection of 29 key articles dating from 1991 to 1998 on different aspects of sustainability in urban planning and management, which tease out the conflicting arguments about whether and how sustainability should be achieved. Topics include the life and death of cities, whether cities should be compact or dispersed, sustainable urban policy and energy use, town planning, Local Agenda 21, the sustainable provision of services, and legal property rights and management practices.

World Bank: *Cities in Transition: World Bank Urban and Local Government Strategy*, Washington, DC: World Bank, 2000.

This work crystallises the World Bank's current understanding of sustainable development in the urban context. Cities that fulfill the bill are those that are 'liveable, competitive, well-governed, and bankable'. Despite the inherent contradictions between the means and ends implied in the Bank's approach, this document deserves

reading because of the influence the Bank has on policy in many developing countries. The report urges the World Bank to 'view the city holistically while intervening selectively', facilitate city-led development processes and support national urban policy frameworks, as well as investing in education on urban issues. Four chapters look in detail at the need for a new urban strategy, the means to pursue a vision of sustainable cities, and requirements for implementation of such a programme.

World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED): *Our Common Future*, Oxford: OUP, 1987.

This document was commissioned by the UN to construct a 'global agenda for change', in particular to propose long-term environmental strategies for achieving sustainable development by 2000. As such, it is a key document for those reviewing developments since its publication. Under three headings – common concerns, common challenges, and common endeavours – the report considers ways to ensure greater co-operation between nations in order to halt environmental degradation, and methods to implement international agreements more effectively. A real sense of urgency underlies its attempts to construct a definition of environmental priorities, and the project, which was headed by Gro Harlem Brundtland, achieved unanimous backing from all the Commissioners involved.

Journals

City: published three times a year by Carfax, Taylor & Francis. ISSN: 1354-9839. Editors: Ash Amin, Manuel Castells, Bob Catterall, Michael Edwards, Mark Gottdiener, Kevin Robins, Sophie Watson, and Jianfei Zhu.

Publishing analysis of urban trends, culture, theory, policy, and action in the new urban arena, *City* looks at cities and their futures from a multi-disciplinary perspective with contributions from scholars in geography, the social sciences, planning, cultural studies, and the humanities. It aims to tackle policy and action as well as theory and analysis. Recent articles of interest include: Eduardo Mendieta, 'Invisible cities: a phenomenology of globalisation from below', and Adrian Atkinson, 'Surabaya, Indonesia: Local Agenda 21 in the context of radical political reform'.

Development in Practice, published five times a year by Carfax, Taylor & Francis on behalf of Oxfam GB. ISSN: 0961-4524. Editor: Deborah Eade.

Publishing practice-based analysis and research concerning the social dimensions of development and humanitarianism, the journal serves developing professionals worldwide by challenging current assumptions, stimulating new thinking, and seeking to shape future ways of working. Special thematic and guest-edited issues are published regularly. www.developmentinpractice.org

Environment and Urbanization: published twice a year by the International Institute for Environment and Development. ISSN: 0956-2478. Editor: David Satterthwaite.

Designed to encourage experts from Latin America, Asia, and Africa to write about their work, debate issues, and exchange information on their activities and publications. A theme-based journal, there have been three issues on sustainable cities since 1998.

Habitat International: published quarterly by UNCHS (Habitat). ISSN: 0197-3975. Editor: Charles L. Choguill.

Focuses on urbanisation in the developing world, publishing research on the study, planning, design, production, and management of human settlements. It acknowledges, however, that changes in the industrialised world are of growing importance, and the economic, social, technological, and political changes in one region will always affect other regions.

International Journal of Urban and Regional Research: published quarterly by Blackwell Publishers. ISSN: 0309-1317. Editor: Patrick le Gales.

Publishes articles on recent developments in policy, theory, and practice by leading writers in the field. It also includes shorter pieces in its 'debates' section, as well as book reviews, conference reports, and coverage of new mobilisations. Recent articles include: Abdoumaliq Simone, 'Straddling the divides: remaking associational life in the informal African city', and Karl F. Seidman, 'Revitalising inner-city neighbourhoods in the United States'.

Journal of Environment and Development: A Review of International Policy: published quarterly by Sage. ISSN: 1070-4965. Editor: Gordon F. MacDonald.

Seeking to further research and debate on the nexus of environment and development issues at every level, the journal provides a forum that bridges the parallel policy debates among policy makers, lawyers, academics, business people, and NGO activists worldwide.

Local Environment: published quarterly by Carfax, Taylor & Francis. ISSN: 1354-9839. Editors: Julian Agyeman and Bob Evans.

Focusing on local environmental and sustainability policy, politics, and action, the journal aims to be a forum in which to examine, evaluate, and discuss the environmental, social, and economic policies involved in sustainable development. *Local Environment* is associated with the International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI) in evaluating and presenting the methods and tools necessary to achieve local sustainable development worldwide. Recent issues contain guest editorials on themes such as Waste, Youth and Sustainability, and Sustainability's Greatest Challenge.

Regional Development Dialogue: published twice yearly by the United Nations Centre of Regional Development (UNCRD). ISSN: 0250-6505. Editor: Yo Kimura.

Invites critical discussion of regional development matters among academics and practitioners and is particularly aimed at policy makers, government officials, and professional planners worldwide. Recent articles include: Chamniern P. Vorratnchaiphan and Elizabeth C. Hollister, 'Urban environmental management, governance innovation and the UNDP LIFE programme'; Emiel A. Wegelin, 'Urban poverty and local actions towards its reduction'; and Wang Huijiong, 'Urban poverty alleviation and development'. The first issue of 1999 runs on the theme of poverty alleviation in the context of urban and regional development.

Third World Planning Review (TWPR): published quarterly by Liverpool University Press. ISSN: 0142-7849. Editors: Bill Gould, Chris Pycroft, and Katie Willis.

Publishes papers on urban and regional planning in the developing world, stressing the social, cultural, economic, and political relationships that underlie and inform planning practice. Issues covered include the use and development of resources and energy; technical co-operation and planning policy, shelter, transport, communications and other infrastructure, planning techniques and methodology, rural development, demographic change, education, and finance for development. Recent articles include: Victor F.S. Sit, 'A window on Beijing: the social geography of housing in a recent period of transition' and Paul W.K. Yankson, 'Accommodating informal economic units in the urban built environment: Accra Metropolitan Area'.

Town and Country Planning: published monthly by the Town and Country Planning Association Journal. ISSN: 0040-9960. Editor: Nick Matthews.

The journal of the UK-based Town and Country Planning Association publishes articles on planning policies that promote sustainable development as a means of conserving natural resources and reducing pollution. These are inspired by the belief that effective planning is good for economic well-being and that the needs and aspirations of the local communities should be reflected in planning policies. Although focusing on the UK, it also draws on relevant worldwide issues.

Urban Studies: published 13 times a year by Carfax, Taylor & Francis. ISSN: 0042-0980. Editors: W.F. Lever and Ronan Paddison.

Deals with a broad range of urban and regional problems susceptible to the analysis of social science. These include issues such as urban housing, employment, race, politics, and crime, and problems of regional investment and transport. Most articles deal with European and North American societies, but those addressing less developed nations are published regularly. Relevant special issues published recently are: Anne Haila, *Asia's Global Cities*; Joos Droogleever Fortuijn, Sako Musterd, and Wim Ostendorf, *Ethnic Segregation in Cities: New Forms and Explanations in a Dynamic World;* and Cedric Pugh, *Habitat II.*

Organisations

The Development Planning Unit (DPU), University College London is an international centre specialising in academic teaching, practical training, research, and consultancy in the field of urban and regional development, planning, and management. It is concerned with promoting sustainable forms of development, understanding urbanisation processes, and encouraging innovation in all aspects of responding to the economic, social, and environmental development of cities and regions, especially in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. Contact details: 9 Endsleigh Gardens, London WC1H 0ED, UK. E-mail: dpu@ucl.ac.uk. **www.ucl.ac.uk/dpu/**

Institute for Housing and Urban Development Studies is an international education institute dedicated to strengthening local capacities in housing, urban management, and urban environmental management, with the overall objective of improving

urban quality and reducing urban poverty. Besides developing and conducting training and education programmes in The Netherlands, IHS is engaged in various advisory and technical assistance projects for clients including the multilateral agencies. Contact details: PO Box 1935, 3000 BX Rotterdam, The Netherlands. E-mail: ihs@ihs.nl. **www.ihs.nl**

International Council for Local Environment Initiatives (ICLEI) is an association of over 340 local government offices dedicated to the prevention and solution of local, regional, and global environmental problems through local action. ICLEI was launched in 1990 as the international environmental agency for local governments under the sponsorship of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the International Union of Local Authorities (IULA), and the Center for Innovative Diplomacy. The Council's strategic objectives are achieved through ICLEI's international campaigns, which generate widespread political awareness and recruit local governments to make formal commitments to the priority issues identified by ICLEI's members. **www.iclei.org**

International Development Banks
The African Development Bank (AfDB) runs urban projects and makes loans to programmes throughout Africa for the re-development of cities and slums. The percentage of annual lending to urban spheres, however, is minimal in comparison to other fields. **www.afdb.org** The Asian Development Bank (AsDB) has a less consolidated approach to urban development, but is moving towards more emphasis on urban policy and lending in response to increasing strain on urban centres in Asia. **www.adb.org** The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) has a history of urban development lending and grants for projects in Latin America, but focuses heavily on investment in infrastructure and has a less developed idea towards sustainable urban development. **www.iadb.org** The World Bank offers a large database of information regarding its lending in the urban development sector. This is based on urban project assessment documents for specific projects. **www.worldbank.org**

International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)
The Human Settlements programme represents the IIED's policy research work in urban areas undertaken in partnership with NGOs and academic institutions. It focuses on the reduction of poverty and improvement of health and housing conditions in low-income urban groups (in mainly Africa, Asia, and Latin America) while promoting more ecologically sustainable patterns of urban development. It also concentrates on urban environmental quality and planning, urban governance, and urban change. It seeks to influence government and aid agencies, strengthen influence of researchers and professionals in the South, and network. The work includes evaluation, technical policy assistance, seminars, publications, and training. Contact details: 3 Endsleigh Street, London WC1H 0DD, UK. E-mail: humans@iied.org. **www.iied.org**

Research Institute for the Built Environment (Institut de Recherche sur l'Environnement Construit, IREC) was founded in 1971 as an interdisciplinary team of researchers analysing the built environment and urban phenomena in regional, national, and global development plans. Through courses and publications, as well

as direct exchanges with city builders and managers, IREC sensitises architects and engineers (academic and professional), public opinion, and the political environment to ongoing transformations and likely outcomes in the urban context. Contact details: Institut de Recherche sur l'Environnement Construit (IREC), Ecole Polytéchnique Fédérale de Lausanne, CH-1015 Lausanne, Switzerland. **www.epfl.ch**

Network-Association of European Researchers on Urbanisation in the South (N-AERUS) is a network of researchers and experts working on urban issues in developing countries which works in association with counterpart researchers and institutions in the South. It seeks to mobilise and develop European institutional and individual research and training capacities on urban issues in the South with the support of institutions and individual researchers with relevant experience in this field. E-mail: naerus@naerus.org. **www.naerus.org**

Instituto PÓLIS (Formaçao e Assessoria em Políticas Sociais) is a Brazilian NGO dedicated to research, training, technical assistance, and advocacy in the areas of citizens' rights and democracy in relation to local governance as well as local government. In addition to a substantial database on participatory local government, Pólis has a range of publications including the journal *Revista Pólis*, abstracts from which are available on its website. Contact details: Rua Cônego Eugênio Leite 433-Pinheiros, 05414-010 Sâo Paulo SP, Brazil. E-mail: polis@polis.org.br. **www.polis.org.br**

Rooftops Canada Foundation/Abri International is an international development organisation dedicated to improving housing conditions and building sustainable communities in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Caribbean, and Eastern Europe. Founded by the Co-operative Housing Federation of Canada, Rooftops Canada is now a leading authority in this area, and was the NGO liaison and global NGO secretariat for Habitat II. Contact details: 2 Berkeley Street, Suite 207, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5A 4J5. **www.chf.ca**

United Nations agencies with programmes on sustainable urban development include: UNCHS – The Sustainable Cities Programme based in Nairobi, which focuses heavily on the Environmental Planning and Management (EPM) approach. **www.undp.org/un/habitat/scp/** UNESCO – The Management of Social Transformations Programme (MOST), which promotes international comparative social science research, a main theme of which is urban development and governance. UNESCO is also involved in the Campaign on Cities as Messengers of Peace. **www.unesco.org/most/most2.htm** UNICEF runs the Child-friendly Cities Campaign. **www.unicef.org** WHO – Healthy Cities Programme seeks to enhance the physical, mental, social, and environmental well-being of the people who live and work in cities. **www.who.dk/healthy-cities/welcome.htm**

United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD) engages in multi-disciplinary research on the social dimensions of contemporary problems affecting development. Its work is guided by the conviction that, for effective development policies to be formulated, it is crucial to have an understanding of the social and political. Through an extensive international network, UNRISD aims to promote original research and

strengthen research capacity in developing countries. Two recent publications include: **Solon Barraclough**, *Towards Integrated and Sustainable Development?*, Geneva: UNRISD, 2001; and **Jaime Joseph**, *Lima Megaciudad, democracia, desarrollo y descentralización en sectores populares*, Lima: Centro Alternativa and UNRISD, 1999. Contact details: Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland. E-mail: info@unrisd.org. **www.unrisd.org**

Urban Sector Network (USN) is an umbrella group of nine autonomous South African NGOs that are involved in development and governance issues, focusing on the involvement of the poor in decision-making processes, particularly in relation to housing and service needs, sustainable human settlements, and transformation of local government. Their members provide a range of technical assistance programmes and research and documentation services, with publications ranging from self-help manuals to information on social housing and formal submissions to government committees. Contact details: PO Box 146, Wits 2060, South Africa. E-mail: info@usn.org. **www.usn.org.za**

Addresses of publishers

(addresses for organisations are listed under individual entries)

Anchor Books
1540 Broadway, New York, NY 10036, USA

Ashgate Publishing
Gower House, Croft Road, Aldershot, Hants GU11 3HR, UK.
E-mail: info@ashgate.com

Ateneo de Manila University Press
Bellarmine Hall, Katipunan Avenue, Loyola Heights, Quezon City, PO Box 153, 1099 Manila, Philippines. Fax: +632 920 7215

Blackwell Publishers
108 Cowley Road, Oxford OX4 1JF, UK. Fax: +44 (0)1865 791347

Earthscan Publications
120 Pentonville Road, London N1 9JN, UK. E-mail: earthinfo@earthscan.co.uk

Economica
9 Wimpole Street, London W1M 8LB, UK.

Editions Charles Léopold Mayer
38 rue Saint-Sabin, F-75011 Paris, France. E-mail: diffusion@fph.fr

Edward Elgar Publishing
Glensanda House, Montpellier Parade, Cheltenham GL50 1UA, UK.
E-mail: info@e-elgar.co.uk

International Institute for Environment and Development
3 Endsleigh Street, London WC1H 0BD, UK. E-mail: humans@iied.org

Institute for Housing and Development Studies
PO Box 1395, 3000 BX Rotterdam, The Netherlands. Fax: +31 10 404 1523

Island Press
1718 Connecticut Avenue NW, Suite 300, Washington, DC 20009, USA.
E-mail: info@islandpress.org

MIT Press
Five Cambridge Center, Cambridge, MA 02142-1493, USA.
E-mail: mitpress-orders@mit.edu

Office for the Official Publications of the Countries of the European Community
57 rue des Romains , L-2444 Luxembourg. E-mail: claire.noel@seid.com

Oxford University Press
Great Clarendon Street, Oxford OX2 6DP, UK. E-mail: enquiry@oup.co.uk

The Panos Institute
9 White Lion Street, London N1 9PD, UK. E-mail: panos@panoslondon.org.uk

Sage Publications
6 Bonhill Street, London EC2A 4PU, UK. E-mail: info@sagepub.co.uk.

Spon Press
11 New Fetter Lane, London EC4P 4EE, UK. E-mail: info.sponpress@sponpress.com

Swiss Agency for Development and Co-operation (SDC)
Industry, Vocational Education and Urban Development Service, CH-3003 Bern,
Switzerland

Taylor & Francis
11 New Fetter Lane, London EC4P 4EE, UK. E-mail: journals.orders@tandf.co.uk

Thames & Hudson
181a High Holborn, London WC1V 7QX, UK. E-mail: sales@thameshudson.co.uk

Town and Country Planning Association
17 Carlton House Terrace, London SW1Y 5AS, UK. E-mail: editor@tcpa.org.uk

John Wiley & Sons
Baffins Lane, Chichester, West Sussex PO19 1UD, UK. Fax: +44 (0)1243 843296

UNCHS (Habitat)
Publications Unit, PO Box 30030, Nairobi, Kenya
E-mail: habitat.publications@unchs.org

United Nations Centre of Regional Development (UNCRD)
Nagono 1-47, Nakamura-ku, Nagoya 450-0001, Japan. E-mail: rep@uncrd.or.jp

United Nations Publications
Sales Office and Bookshop, CH-1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland.
E-mail: unpubli@unog.ch

University of Toronto Press
5201 Dufferin Street, North York, Ontario M3H 5T8, Canada.
E-mail: utpbooks@utpress.utoronto.ca

World Bank
1818 H Street NW, Washington, DC 20433, USA. E-mail: books@worldbank.org

Zed Books
7 Cynthia Street, London N1 9JF, UK. E-mail: sales@zedbooks.demon.co.uk