



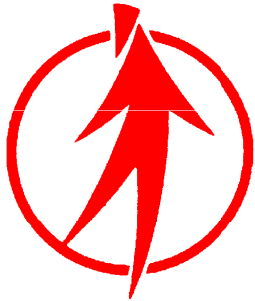
PLANNING HEALTHY CITIES

Building Community Capital

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Victoria BC, Canada

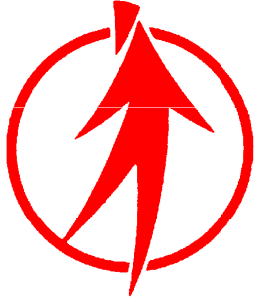
7th July, 2006



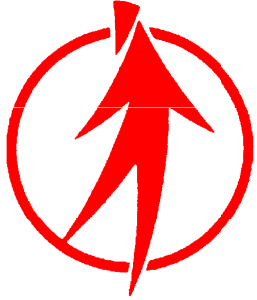


Outline

1. From health to human development
2. Five aspects of city development
3. Building community capital
4. A model of sustainable human development
5. New ways of working
 - corporate governance
 - societal governance
 - city governance



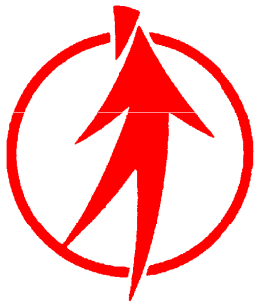
1. From health to human development



**"the human person is the
central subject of development"**

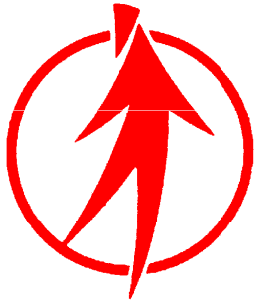
Declaration on the Right to Development

UN General Assembly, 1986



Human development is the purpose

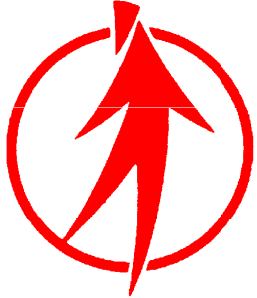
Surely the ultimate purpose of communities, governments and societies is the development of human beings (citizens) so they can achieve their maximum potential.



The Healthy City - a definition

A healthy city is one that is continually creating and improving those physical and social environments and expanding those community resources which enable people to mutually support each other in performing all the functions of life **and in developing to their maximum potential.**

(Hancock & Duhl, 1986)

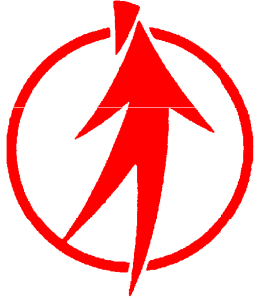


Human potential

"motivation, human intelligence, social and emotional development, ethics and morality, and a sense of civic responsibility"

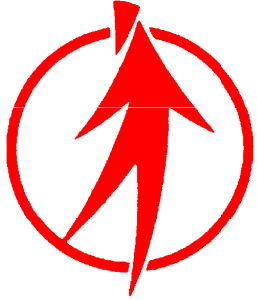
(The Centre for Human Potential and Public Policy at the University of Chicago)

(www.harrisschool.uchicago.edu/research/chppp/)

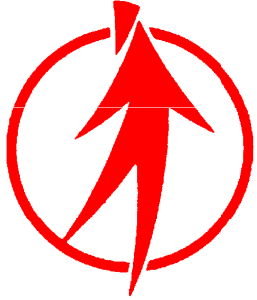


**We would all like a community
full of people who are . . .**

- **Happy**
- **Healthy**
- **Intelligent**
- **Innovative,
creative**
- **Productive**
- **Caring and
supportive**
- **Peaceful**
- **Loving**



2. Five aspects of city development



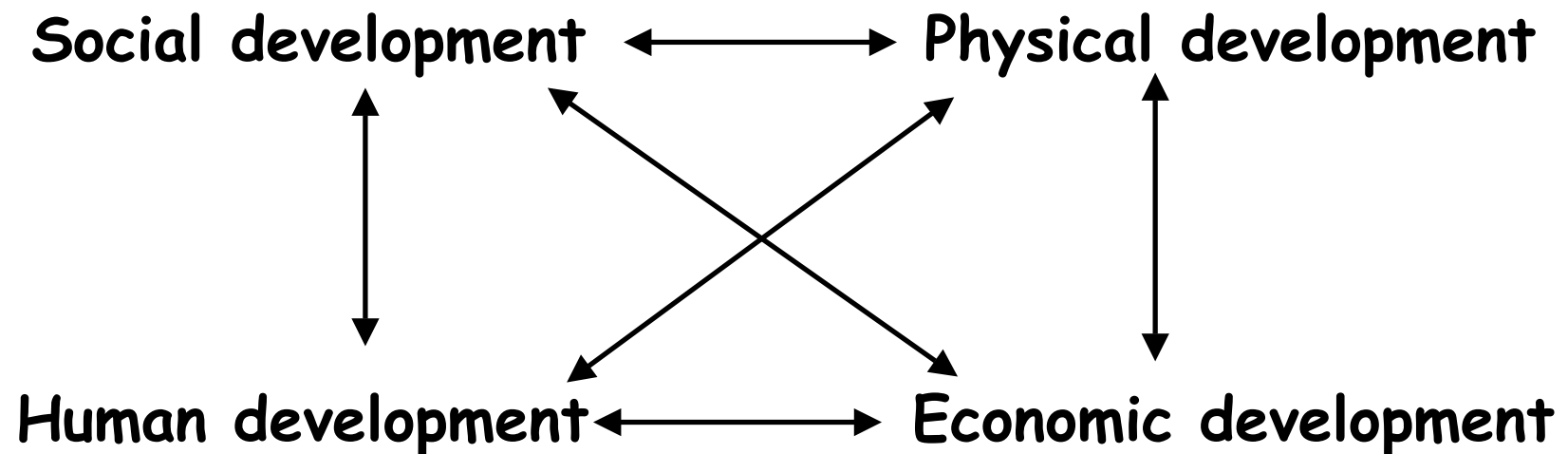
Four forms of city development

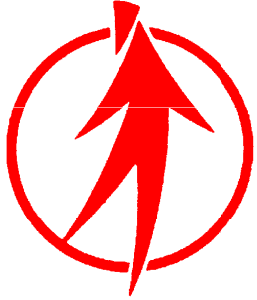
Development of a city or community is of four kinds

- physical development
- economic development
- social development
- human development



Development is or should be reciprocal





Physical development

This refers to development of the built environment.

- We are 80% urbanised
- We spend 90% of our time indoors

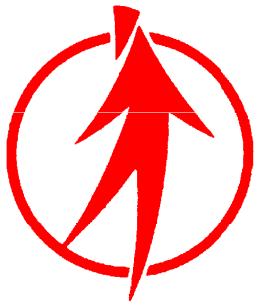
The built environment is the 'natural' habitat of humans today



Built environment & human development

- Shelter
- A clean, safe physical environment
- Clean water, clean air
- Waste management
- Transportation and communications
- Energy utilities

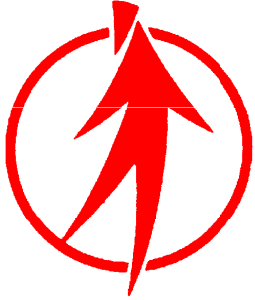
This also contributes to and supports economic development



Built environment & social development

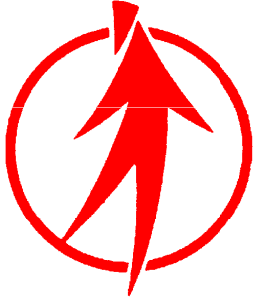
- Public space for public events
- Neighbourhood design
- Community centres, parks etc
- Access to amenities and services
- Public transportation
 - "the great democratizer"

Toronto Mayor John Sewell



Social development and economic development

- Social networks enhance economic development
 - Putnam - Northern Italy
- A strong and caring community may reduce conflict and crime and enhance the climate for investment
- Good health care services may reduce the costs to business



Human development and economic development

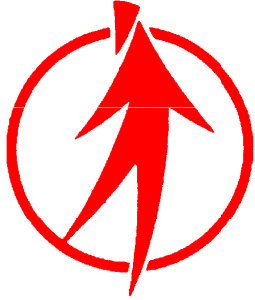
- A literate and well educated population is needed for modern economic development
- A healthy workforce enhances productivity
- Creativity and innovation underpins the information economy



Economic development & human development

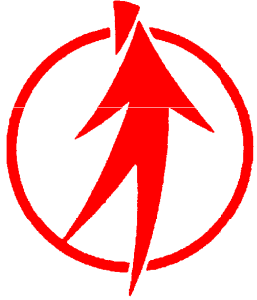
Funds physical, social and human
development

- indirectly, via taxes
 - hard infrastructure of mains and drains
etc
 - soft infrastructure of public education
etc
- directly via the activities of the
private sector



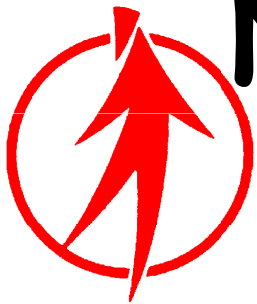
**“With a well organised
Department of Public Health, a
municipality may have as much
health as it is willing to pay for.”**

**Legend at the masthead of the
Toronto Department of Public Health's
monthly newsletter, approx 1920**



Sustainability - the fifth dimension

All development should be humanly, socially and ecologically **sustainable**

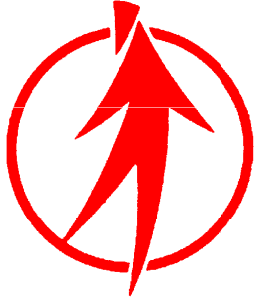


Natural ecosystems & human development

All development occurs within the context of regional and global ecosystems:

"In every respect, human development and human security are closely linked to the productivity of ecosystems. Our future rests squarely on their continued viability.

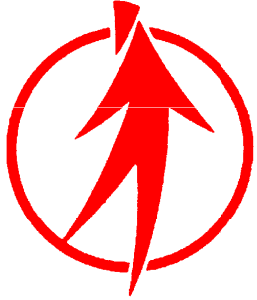
(World Resources, 2000-2001)



Ecosystems sustain us

"They are earth's primary producers - solar-powered factories that yield the most basic necessities: food, fibre, water - and all at an efficiency unmatched by human technology."

(World Resources, 2000-2001)

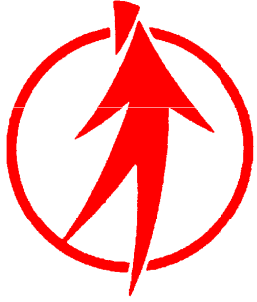


Human settlements are ecosystems

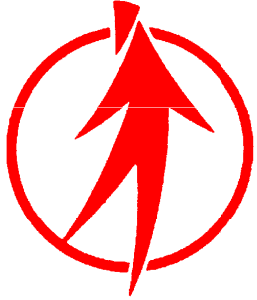
"Ecosystems are communities of interacting organisms and the physical environment in which they live."

(World Resources, 2000-2001)

They integrate the physical place and the social space in a single setting

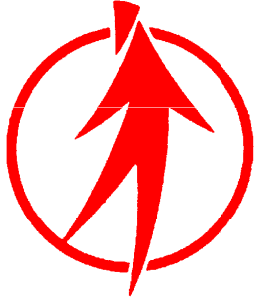


3. Building community capital



Development builds capital

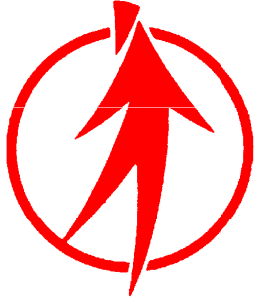
- Economic and physical development
- Social development
- Sustainable development
- Human development
- Economic capital
- Social capital
- Natural capital
- Human capital



Four forms of capital

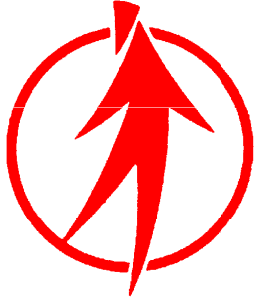
Even the World Bank recognises there are 4 forms of capital, and in 1995 estimated the world's wealth was

- 20% 'produced' (economic) capital
- 20% natural capital
- 60% human and social capital



Natural capital

- **Ecosystem goods**
 - Renewable
 - soils, forests, fisheries, water, solar energy
 - Non-renewable
 - fossil fuels, minerals etc
- **Ecosystem services**
 - climate regulation
 - UV protection
 - hydrological, carbon, nitrogen cycles



Elements of Social Capital

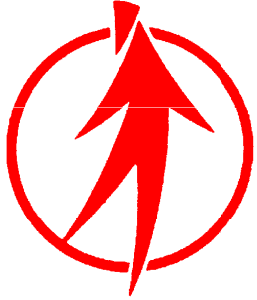
Informal - social networks, social cohesion

Formal - investments in social policies and programs

- public sector

- community sector

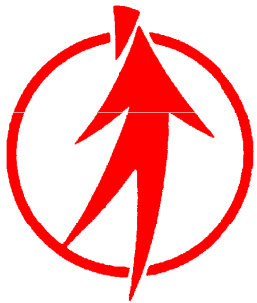
"Invisible" - constitutional, legal and political infrastructure



Human v Social Capital

Social capital does not exist within any single individual but instead is concerned with the structure of relationships between and among individuals.

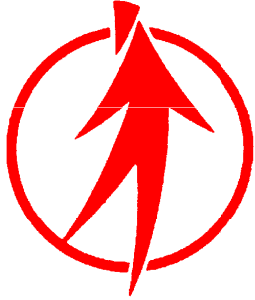
(Coleman, 1988)



Human capital - the narrow vision

“The capabilities or capacities of the working age population that allow it to work productively with other forms of capital to sustain economic production.” It includes

- education,
- knowledge and skills of the labour force
- health of the working population.



However, this ignores anyone who is not part of the labour force, thus entirely discounting such significant sectors of the population as children and youth, seniors, people who are ill or have disabilities and others who for one reason or another are not part of the labour force.



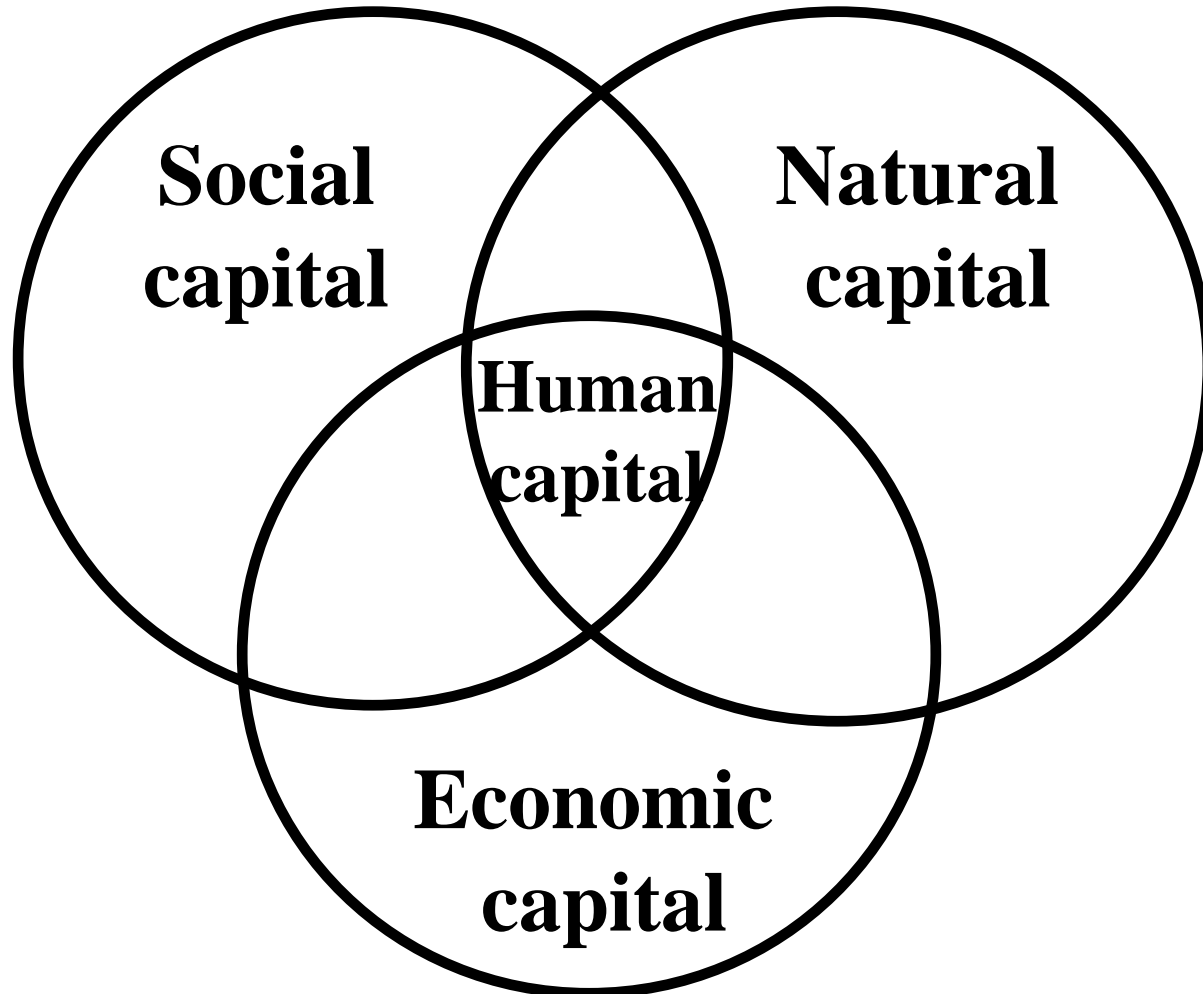
Human capital - a broader approach

The sum of the capacities of all the individuals in the community - their level of

- intelligence, education
- creativity and innovativeness
- health and wellbeing
- capacity for empathy and caring
- etc



The four forms of community capital





Real Capitalism

Real capitalists do not build just one form of capital - economic capital - by depleting the other three forms of capital.

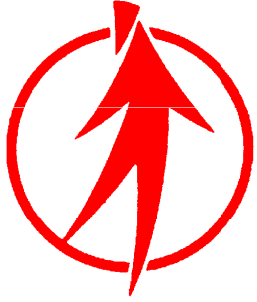
They build all four forms of capital.



A New Capitalism for the 21st Century

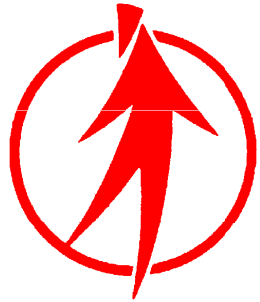
The new capitalism must
simultaneously increase

- natural capital
- social capital
- economic capital
- human capital

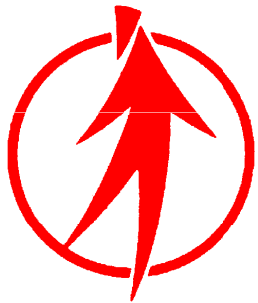


Examples of building community capital

- Community gardens
- Energy retrofits
- Public transit



**4. How can a hospital
build community capital?**

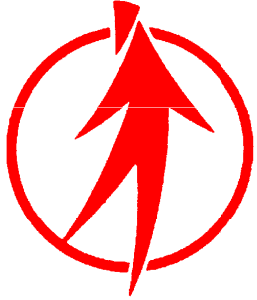


Building natural capital/ Sustainable development

- Energy efficiency
- Resource conservation
- Recycling
- Pollution prevention/waste management
- Green purchasing
- Gardens/ natural spaces

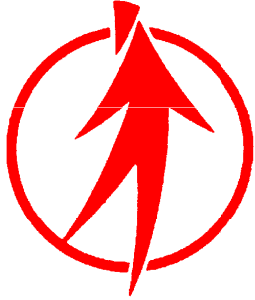
All organised as an EMS

- ISO 14000, accreditation etc
- Be the greenest building in the community!



Building social capital/ Social development

- Provide community space
- Support community groups
- Join community coalitions
 - On **THEIR** issues, not the hospital's issues
 - Advocate/work/partner for creating the conditions for health
- Provide volunteers



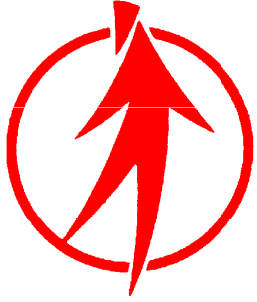
Building economic capital/ Economic development

- Provide employment
- Purchase locally
- Build facilities
 - Hiring locally
- Restore people to health



Building human capital/ Human development

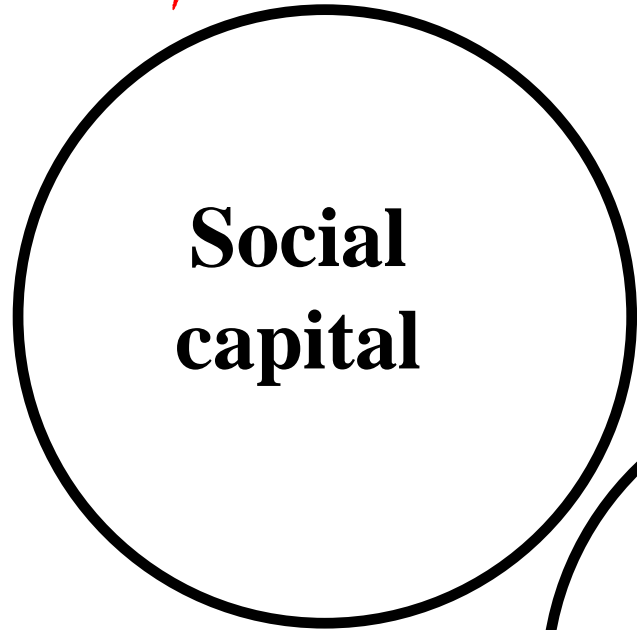
- Be a healing environment for patients and families
 - Arts, green, homelike, healthy food
- Be the healthiest workplace in the community!
 - Physical space
 - Working conditions
 - Organisational culture
 - Educate staff - start with literacy!



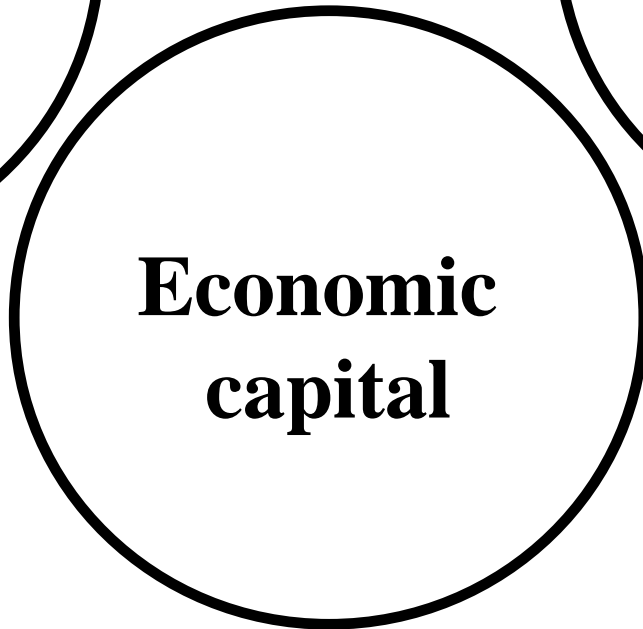
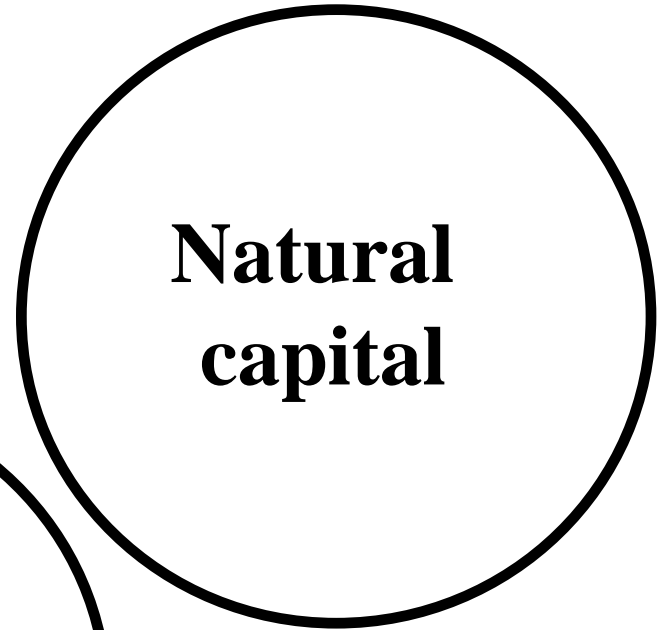
5. New forms of governance



How we usually operate



Human capital



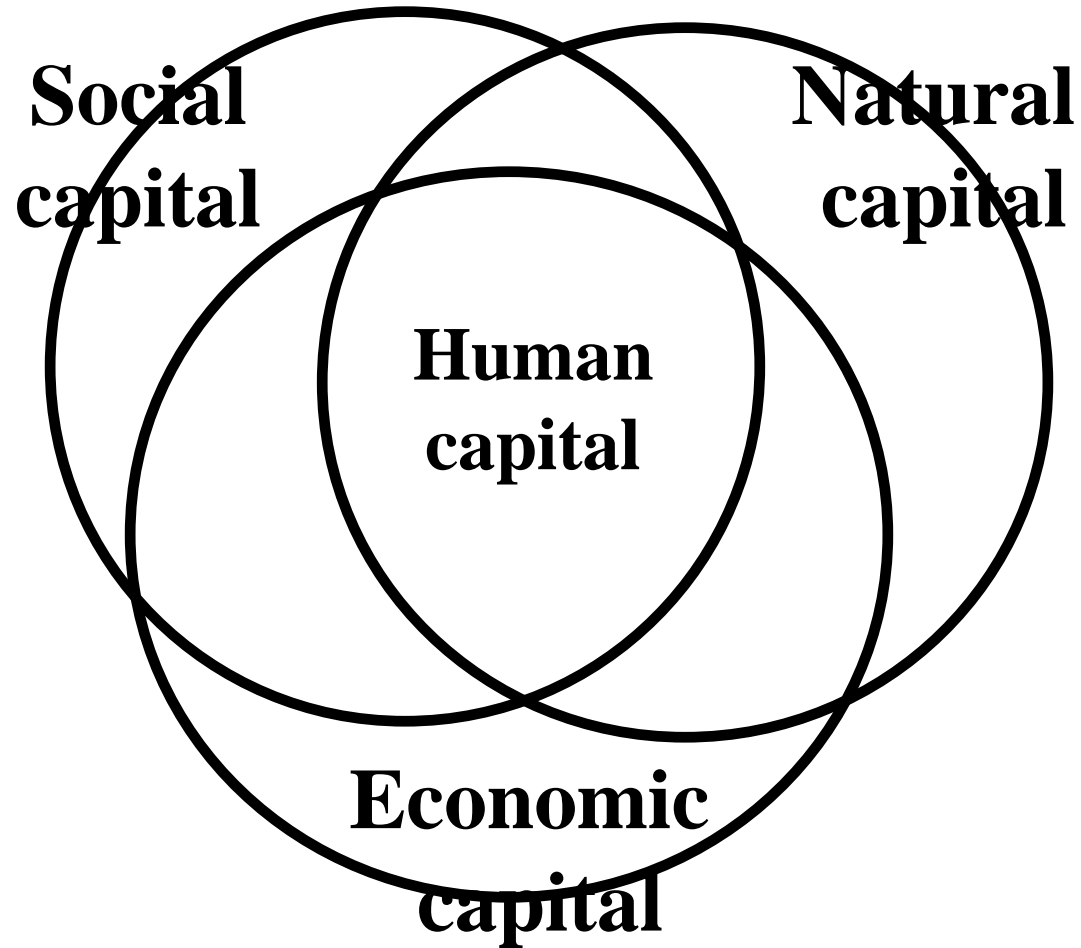


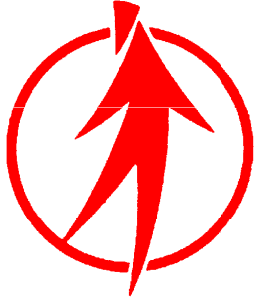
Maximising human development

An hypothesis - the more the three circles overlap, the higher the level of human development



How we ought to operate

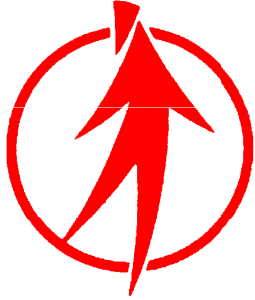




New forms of governance

Building all four forms of capital and focusing on sustainable human development requires new forms of governance for

- corporations
- societies
- cities



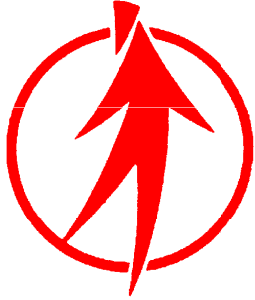
Governance

"Governance is the process by which we collectively solve our problems and meet our society's needs.

Government is [one of] the instruments we use. The instrument is outdated and the process of reinvention has begun."

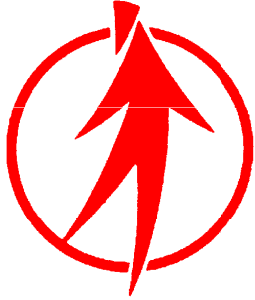
Reinventing Government

Osborne and Gaebler, 1991



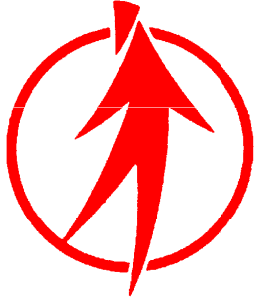
New corporate governance

- The Natural Step
- ISO 14001
- Sustainable business
 - World Economic Forum
 - Dow Jones Sustainability Index
- Ethical investment
- Workplace democracy



New societal governance

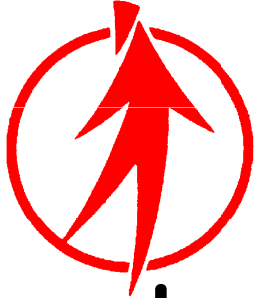
- **Integrated planning**
 - link the three sectors
- **Human development impact analysis**
- **Intersectoral governance**
 - public, private and NGO sectors work together
 - Steering, not rowing
- **Democratic reform**
 - e.g. BC referendum



New city governance

As for society, but also

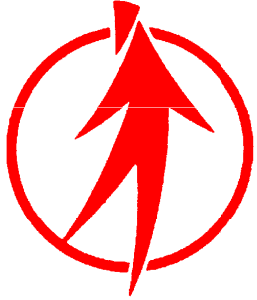
- Participatory democracy
 - e.g. budget process in Porto Alegre, Brasil
- Empowering services
- Community development
 - working from the bottom up



A word about services

Developing human potential requires
that services

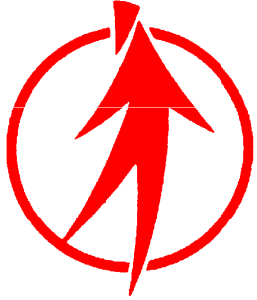
- meet basic needs for all
- build capacity, knowledge and skills
- build self-esteem and resilience
- empower individuals and communities
- enhance social cohesion
- strengthen democracy



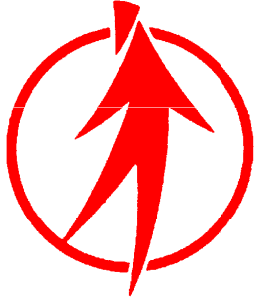
So services that

- **disempower**
- **encourage passivity**
- **disenfranchise**
- **de-skill**

**are incompatible with human
development**



6. A model of sustainable human development

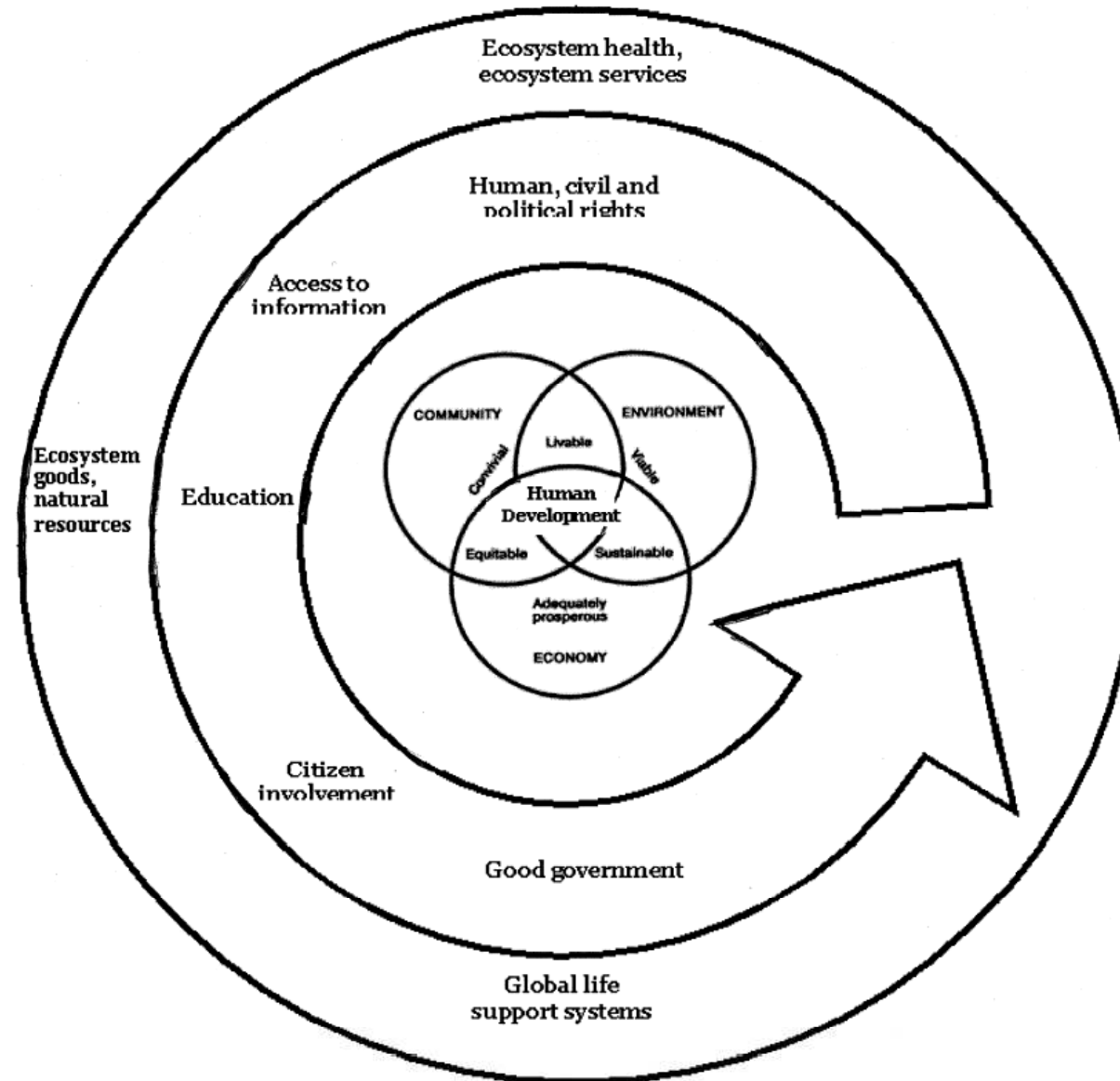
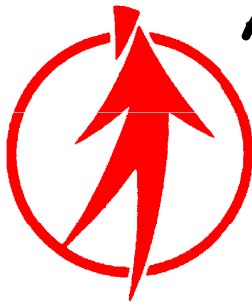


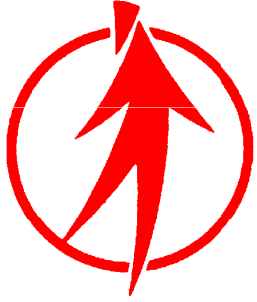
Sustainable human development

“Human development and the achievement of human potential requires a form of economic activity that is environmentally and socially sustainable in this and future generations.”

Canadian Public Health Association Task Force on the global implications of the ecological crisis, in its report “Human and Ecosystem Health” (CPHA, 1992)

A Model of Sustainable Human Development





Using the model

- Policy analysis
- Human development impact analysis
- Indicator development