

The sourcebook directory
for integrating health in urban and territorial planning

Background

The sourcebook directory is an online repository of resources and tools that provide information of the importance of planning and designing urban areas from a health perspective, as well as concrete guidance on how to do it regardless of the entry point of interest.

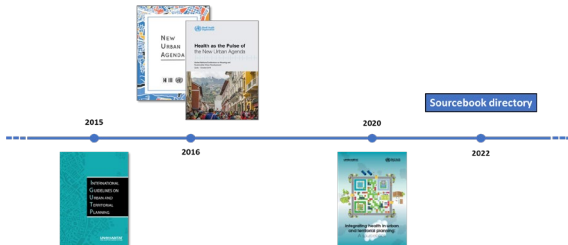
It is intended to be useful for public health practitioners, and actors and stakeholders involved in urban planning and design, to support their work towards developing healthy urban environments. The sourcebook directory might also be useful for city managers, health professionals, researchers, and all those interested in the basis for our collective wellbeing.

In the sourcebook directory you will find the list of resources already identified in the publications *Integrating health in urban and territorial planning: a sourcebook** (year 2020) and *Supporting a healthy planet, healthy people and health equity through urban and territorial planning*** (year 2022), which have been assessed according to the inclusion criteria of the sourcebook directory (more details in tab "3.F.AOs"). All these resources are properly classified according to their characteristics and its URL links have been updated (last update, June 2022).

*Please, click here to access the publication *Integrating health in urban and territorial planning: a sourcebook*

**Please, click here to access the publication *Supporting a healthy planet, healthy people and health equity through urban and territorial planning*

Integrating Health in Urban and Territorial Planning: a sourcebook is one of the latest publications of the joint work on healthy urban planning by the WHO and UN-Habitat. It aims to provide guidance on the development of cities with a focus on human and environmental health.



User guide

The "RESOURCES" tab offers a quick and easy way of searching the sourcebook directory. Resources are identified with their title, the URL(s) and a description of the resource. Moreover, resources have been classified according to the following tags: (i) type of resources, (ii) language of resource, (iii) key entry points, (iv) author or publisher, (v) publish date, (vi) geographical scope, and (vii) WHO Department/Region. Searches can be filtered using these tags.

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The sourcebook directory builds from the resources included in the Sourcebook Integrating health in urban and territorial Planning (<https://www.who.int/publications/item/9789240003170>) and from the publication Supporting a Healthy Planet, Healthy People and Health Equity through Urban and Territorial Planning (<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/02697459.2021.2000144>).

Title of resource	Description	URL		Type of resource										Language of resource	Keywords	Author or publisher	Publication date	Geographical scope			WHO Department/Region						
		URL_1 (RESOURCE)	URL_2 (pdf)	Annual/periodic tool	Reviewing	Design guide	Evidence	Innovative	Network	Open/online	Self-assessment	Toolkit	Training					Video	Webinar	Webinar		What is the geographical scope of the resource (if any)?	If Global/Regional/Country/City, Where was it applied?	WHO Department/Region			
Special Planning for Health: An Evidence Resource for Planning and Designing Healthy Places	The review identifies, critically appraises and summarizes existing research evidence on the role of urban and territorial planning in health and health outcomes. The review is centered on the aspects of the built and natural environment: neighborhood density, housing, walking, food, natural and sustainable environment, and transport. Arising from the English context, this resource would be valuable for many cities and towns in the world where people's choices for healthier lifestyles are limited by the built environment. The primary target audience of this is local public health professionals, but also planners working in local authority settings.	https://www.evidenceforaction.org.uk/resources/special-planning-for-health/	https://www.evidenceforaction.org.uk/resources/special-planning-for-health-2017.pdf				X											English	Community, Policy; Planning; Housing; Nutrition; Transport; Green space	Public Health England	2017	City	Any city	United Kingdom	n/a		
Building Healthy Places Toolkit	Resource and reference document providing specific evidence supported design and programming recommendations that advance the health of the built environment. The review is centered on the aspects of the built and natural environment: neighborhood density, housing, walking, food, natural and sustainable environment, and transport. Arising from the English context, this resource would be valuable for many cities and towns in the world where there is an ambition to optimize health outcomes.	https://www.evidenceforaction.org.uk/resources/building-healthy-places-toolkit/	https://www.evidenceforaction.org.uk/resources/building-healthy-places-toolkit-2017.pdf															English	Health outcomes; Urban design; Walking; Transport; Nutrition; Land use; Nature	Center for Active Design, Urban Land Institute (ULI)	2015	City	Any city	United States	n/a		
Urban Rural Linkages: Guiding Principles, Framework for Action to Advance Integrated Territorial Development	A multistakeholder, multiscale governance framework and tool to strengthen urban-rural linkages in national and subnational policies and programs. Prevention and promotion of health by balancing urban, peri-urban and rural health challenges are included in the guiding principles to provide local practitioners and so on, health policy makers at all governance levels, programme managers, private sector and civil society actors and implementation partners of local and subnational governments. This document is adequate for incorporating into public policy and programme provision for local services across the urban-rural continuum such as coordinated health, nutrition and sanitation plans, reduction of road and social inequities in quality health services, and mainstreaming efforts to create healthy and safe environments in integrated, resilient and sustainable cities.	https://www.evidenceforaction.org.uk/resources/urban-rural-linkages/	https://www.evidenceforaction.org.uk/resources/urban-rural-linkages-2017.pdf															English, Spanish, French; Chinese, Arabic, Portuguese	Peri-urban; Participation; Rural; Governance	UH Habitat	2018	Global	n/a	n/a	n/a		
The role of cities in improving population health: International insights	Examines cities as playing a growing role in population health improvement with the enormous potential to be health generators. The report is based on 10 interviews with leaders from 14 cities and draws on international case studies. It concludes that improving population health depends on many factors, including coordinated action at multiple levels, both public leadership, empowerment citizens, effective use of planning powers and regulatory measures. It might be useful for those wanting to explore how cities and their leaders can maximize opportunities to improve population health including public health practitioners. It is a useful resource for a wide range of cities covering high-income countries and LMICs.	https://www.evidenceforaction.org.uk/resources/the-role-of-cities-in-improving-population-health-international-insights/	https://www.evidenceforaction.org.uk/resources/the-role-of-cities-in-improving-population-health-international-insights-2018.pdf															English	Governance; Leadership; Cities	Neville C. Buckle, London: The King's Fund	2018	City	Any city	London	n/a		
Planning law assessment framework	The planning law assessment framework is a self-assessment tool to be used during the process for the preliminary identification of strengths and weaknesses of an urban planning system. The framework looks at all the legal regulations and decrees applicable in a city, ranked at different levels. It takes into account not only the law but will formulate the discussion on existing discrepancies. This process is useful to change mindsets, learning process, to create a common language, to build trust and to prepare a reform process. The resource might be useful to conduct rapid assessments to identify the strengths and weaknesses of an urban planning law and guiding a process to agree on actions that are needed to address the identified gaps. It is useful for governments and urban planning professionals.	https://www.evidenceforaction.org.uk/resources/planning-law-assessment-framework/	https://www.evidenceforaction.org.uk/resources/planning-law-assessment-framework-2018.pdf															English, Spanish	Planning law; Assessment; Participation; Legal; Cities	UH Habitat	2018	City	Any city	n/a	n/a		
Reforming urban laws in Africa: a practical guide	This guide focuses on the law-making implementation challenge, how to compare with an attention to make better laws for towns and cities in Africa. It proposes an approach to urban law making that is grounded in an understanding of the local context. It includes a checklist for urban law, experience from various practitioners researchers of urban law-making combined to provide a practical guide for officials and urban practitioners. The guide is available in French and Portuguese. It is a resource good to have better understanding of the law determining how cities work, how the legal system works and how the government works at different levels.	https://www.evidenceforaction.org.uk/resources/reforming-urban-laws-in-africa-a-practical-guide/	https://www.evidenceforaction.org.uk/resources/reforming-urban-laws-in-africa-a-practical-guide-2017.pdf															English	Planning law; Assessment; Participation; Legislation; Urban and Legislative; Cities	African Centre for Cities, Cities Alliance, Urban Landmarks and UH Habitat	2017	Regional	African countries	n/a	n/a		
Slum Upgrading Legal Assessment Tool	This legal assessment tool provides urban managers and other stakeholders with a framework to understand urban and their legal and regulatory framework supports participatory slum upgrading or not. It is a self-assessment tool to be used during focus groups to identify strengths and weaknesses of the current urban planning system and guide opportunities for slum upgrading. It can provide a working process to make clear what frameworks might need to be revised as part of a larger reform process and what legal and regulatory frameworks for participatory slum upgrading. It might be useful for urban domestic legal analysis, supported by a participatory discussion which defines the strengths and weaknesses of requirements of current legal and regulatory frameworks for slum upgrading.	https://www.evidenceforaction.org.uk/resources/slum-upgrading-legal-assessment-tool/	https://www.evidenceforaction.org.uk/resources/slum-upgrading-legal-assessment-tool-2019.pdf															English	Planning law; Assessment; Participation; Legislation; Cities; Cities; Informal settlements	UH Habitat	2019	City	Cities with slums	n/a	n/a		
Designing and Implementing Street Land Use/Slum Upgrading Programmes: A Training Module Companion	This training module includes a practical strategy for improvement of urban slum upgrading. The resource focuses on the practical implementation of the physical and socioeconomic conditions in local and urban settlements and promotes urban regeneration, transformation and slum upgrading. It is a resource good to have better understanding of the law determining how cities work, how the legal system works and how the government works at different levels.	https://www.evidenceforaction.org.uk/resources/designing-and-implementing-street-land-use-slum-upgrading-programmes-a-training-module-companion/	https://www.evidenceforaction.org.uk/resources/designing-and-implementing-street-land-use-slum-upgrading-programmes-a-training-module-companion-2011.pdf															English	Slum, Informal settlements; Urban and Legislative; Participation; Slum upgrading	UH Habitat	2011	City	Any city	n/a	n/a		
Addressing health of the urban poor in South-East Asia Region: Challenges and opportunities	An overview of the health of the urban poor in Member States of the WHO South-East Asia Region focusing on health promotion, health environment determinants of health including land use, food access, housing, transport and domestic energy sources. The resource might be useful for making the case for a strategic framework of multistakeholder action and showing the connected urban context covering a wide range of actors and decision makers, including public health practitioners, programme managers and public health planning professionals.	https://www.evidenceforaction.org.uk/resources/addressing-health-of-the-urban-poor-in-south-east-asia-region-challenges-and-opportunities/	https://www.evidenceforaction.org.uk/resources/addressing-health-of-the-urban-poor-in-south-east-asia-region-challenges-and-opportunities-2011.pdf															English	Urban poor; Land use; Informal settlements; Transport; Energy	WHO SEARO	2011	Regional	South-East Asia Region	India, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, DPR Korea, Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Timor-Leste	WHO Regional Office for South-East Asia		
Rapid Planning Studio	Rapid Planning Studio aims at strengthening planning capacity of participating municipalities for sustainable urban development and providing a clear planning methodology and an actionable roadmap to rapidly understand to rapid urban growth. It works by bringing the three basic pillars – urban legislation, urban form and economy, and urban planning design – of sustainable urban development into a full planning process in a rapid, 3-day format. It is applicable worldwide. Harnessing the knowledge, insights and experiences of a diverse group of expert citywide urban analysis and profiling, strategic planning, urban regeneration and public spaces, housing specialists examining the challenges of participating municipalities regarding planned city extension. Target audience is senior technical municipal staff from planning, budgeting & economy, legal and regulatory, public works and related departments. Also mayors, senior officials and decision makers.	https://www.evidenceforaction.org.uk/resources/rapid-planning-studio/	https://www.evidenceforaction.org.uk/resources/rapid-planning-studio-2016.pdf															English	Participation; Legislation; Urban and Legislative; Planning; France	UH Habitat	2016	City	Any city	Kenya, Nigeria, Malawi, and Morocco among others	n/a		
Bending the curve on urban diabetes: New research approaches and innovative interventions for combating diabetes in your city	This briefing presents highlights from research and diabetes action plans to mitigate worldwide. The approach demonstrates how urban planning needs to be embedded as a solution to this health challenge. The focus is on the long-term impact of diabetes. Reduced sugar intake is an objective to hold the rate of diabetes prevalence to 10% globally, a model is presented on what can be done to reduce obesity by 10% globally by 2025. It is good for setting goals and establishing an action plan for responses to it in diabetes and offering an approach for the cities, towns and communities to set goals and take action. It is addressed to mayors, health ministers, city planners and all many others who are shaping cities to accelerate action against diabetes.	https://www.evidenceforaction.org.uk/resources/bending-the-curve-on-urban-diabetes-new-research-approaches-and-innovative-interventions-for-combating-diabetes-in-your-city/	https://www.evidenceforaction.org.uk/resources/bending-the-curve-on-urban-diabetes-new-research-approaches-and-innovative-interventions-for-combating-diabetes-in-your-city-2017.pdf															English	Health; Diabetes; Cities; Changing Diabetes	Cities Changing Diabetes	2017	City	Any city	Mexico City, Copenhagen, Houston, Tallinn, Johannesburg, Vancouver, Rome	n/a		
The city at eye level	This is a worldwide programme with many partners. The website has many resources including Urban Design Basics, Urban Design in a Partnership with Urban Social, Street working through using a plan through the eyes of a child. Useful for communities, businesses, the public sector and public health practitioners.	https://www.evidenceforaction.org.uk/resources/the-city-at-eye-level/	https://www.evidenceforaction.org.uk/resources/the-city-at-eye-level-2017.pdf															English	Public space; Public Health; Streets; Local economy; Slugs; Planning; Children	STDF, The Netherlands	n/a	City	Any city	n/a	n/a		
Take Action to Improve Health: Act on What's Important	An online toolset delivered as a suite of advice and frameworks for promoting public, systems and environmental changes to improve community health for the long term. The toolset features many specifically built for all levels of public and private life. The toolset offers a collection of HIA, public and other research to support public health efforts to improve health with existing resources across sectors, such as housing, planning and education. Good for advocacy and developing public and political support especially for disadvantaged and marginalized communities.	https://www.evidenceforaction.org.uk/resources/take-action-to-improve-health-act-on-whats-important/	https://www.evidenceforaction.org.uk/resources/take-action-to-improve-health-act-on-whats-important-2017.pdf																English	Leadership; Participation; Communication; Health equity; Cities; Health impact	Population Health Institute, University of Missouri-Medison	n/a	Global	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Active Design Guidelines: promoting physical activity and health in design	Citywide manual for modern city centres promoting physical activity and health. The resource might be used together in the public, especially city centres with potential to promote physical activity and well-being through the design of the built environment. It might be useful for everyone involved with urban design, including architects, planners, urban designers, landscape architects and building sponsors in public or private sectors.	https://www.evidenceforaction.org.uk/resources/active-design-guidelines-promoting-physical-activity-and-health-in-design/	https://www.evidenceforaction.org.uk/resources/active-design-guidelines-promoting-physical-activity-and-health-in-design-2011.pdf																English	Health equity; City centre; Physical activity; Obesity; Walking; Active travel	Center for Active Design	2011	City	Any city	New York	n/a	
Noncommunicable diseases: what municipal authorities, local governments and ministries responsible for urban planning need to know	A short advisory briefing focusing on addressing NCDs through urban planning. Good for doing with a broad range of health change and widely applicable cities at any stage of development. Support for HIA and SDG approaches. Useful for municipal authorities, local governments and ministries responsible for urban planning.	https://www.evidenceforaction.org.uk/resources/non-communicable-diseases-what-municipal-authorities-local-governments-and-ministries-responsible-for-urban-planning-need-to-know/	https://www.evidenceforaction.org.uk/resources/non-communicable-diseases-what-municipal-authorities-local-governments-and-ministries-responsible-for-urban-planning-need-to-know-2016.pdf															English, Spanish, French; Chinese, Arabic, Russian	Urbanisation; NCDs; Urban Design; Cities	WHO & UNDP	2016	City	Any city	n/a	n/a	UN Task force	
Health in all policies: training manual	A comprehensive training manual for HIA work with the aim for workshop participants to be the most from learning by using participatory approach. Good for establishing a shared capacity through the guided group discussions and activities which allow participants to build on and apply their knowledge and experience. Applicable worldwide. Training resources are provided for politicians and senior policymakers and for policy and programme managers.	https://www.evidenceforaction.org.uk/resources/health-in-all-policies-training-manual/	https://www.evidenceforaction.org.uk/resources/health-in-all-policies-training-manual-2015.pdf																English	HIA; Participation; Health literacy	WHO	2015	Global	n/a	n/a	Africa, South-East Asia, Western Pacific, South-eastern Europe, Americas	Department of Social Determinants of Health
Global Public Space Toolkit: From Global Principles to Local Policies and Practice	The structure chosen for this work rests on three elements, why, what and how. The case for public space goals, concepts, principles, policies and funding good principles into action. The toolkit has been designed to be available at all levels of practice. The work is structured by self-paced and practical examples of cases on past or ongoing public space initiatives, web-based services, which is intended to provide an overview with contributions from local and global actors, can be found at www.urbanpartnership.org/global-public-space-toolkit . Useful for all city officials with interest for practitioners and community activists.	https://www.evidenceforaction.org.uk/resources/global-public-space-toolkit-from-global-principles-to-local-policies-and-practice/	https://www.evidenceforaction.org.uk/resources/global-public-space-toolkit-from-global-principles-to-local-policies-and-practice-2015.pdf																English, Spanish	Public space; Urban Design; Cities; Age friendly; Streets	UH Habitat	2015	City	Any city	n/a	n/a	
Turning spaces into places - handbook	The handbook outlines key underlying design characteristics of "good public places" by introducing some global concepts and local examples. It aims to stimulate discussion, generate ideas, collective thinking and use generated amongst decision-makers about public spaces opportunities. The handbook develops some design principles and techniques and contains inspiring examples of what can be achieved. Good for exploring what possibilities, and how places can be improved. Useful for all city officials with interest for practitioners and community activists.	https://www.evidenceforaction.org.uk/resources/turning-spaces-into-places-handbook/	https://www.evidenceforaction.org.uk/resources/turning-spaces-into-places-handbook-2011.pdf																English	Public space; Planning; Equity; Urban design	UH Habitat	2011	City	Any city	Kenya cities	n/a	

Global Lead Tool Network	The Global Lead Tool Network is an alliance of international partners committed to increasing access to and use of evidence-based tools, with a particular focus on the poor and women. It uses a rights-based approach. The network's primary focus is on international and local governments, research and training institutions, bilateral and multilateral organizations, and international professional bodies.	http://glnet.org	n/a						English	Social justice; Environmental justice; Rights, Law, Tenure; Women's health	Global Lead Tool Network with UN-Habitat	n/a	Global	n/a	n/a	n/a
Block by Block	Block by Block began in 2012 with the idea of integrating the computer game Minecraft into public space planning to get community members more involved. The approach is easy to use, and people of all ages, backgrounds and education levels can pick it up quickly. The resource is good for SMEs, because it is an effective, and cost-effective way to visualize a three-dimensional environment, in a format designed for rapid iteration and data sharing and advisory. High school/college students resident their own neighborhood, available possibilities, express ideas, discuss outcomes and outcomes program. It might be used by community and neighborhood residents, including children and youth. Using a videogame to collect data and its planning character motivates children and youth to get involved.	http://www.blockbyblock.com	n/a						English	Participation; Public space; Community	Block by Block	n/a	City	Any city	Multiple locations. For example, Chicago, Manila, Mexico, and many other cities around the world.	n/a
Inclusive Healthy Places: A Guide to Inclusion & Health in Public Space: Learning Creativity in Teachers' Creativity	A participatory tool for evaluating and creating inclusive, healthy public spaces that support health equity. This framework supports inclusion to advance health equity through public spaces. The framework is built around four guiding principles for creating and assessing public space projects. One principle addresses physical space, reflecting the need for practitioners to look beyond physical design and planning to recognize the social context. The process considers context, process and sustainability. The framework allows users to adapt and apply the approach to their situation in different ways. Adaptable to a very wide applicability and relevant to different situations for improvement of public spaces towards inclusion and health. Useful for community, business and public sector. Mixed groups of actors and decision-makers including public professionals with communities who are vulnerable and other marginalized.	http://www.inclusivehealthyplaces.org	http://www.inclusivehealthyplaces.org						English	Inclusion; Public spaces; Health equity	GHI Institute	2018	Global	n/a	n/a	n/a
Urban HEART: Urban Health Equity Assessment and Response Tool	The tool guides users through a standardized procedure of gathering relevant evidence and planning efficiently for appropriate action on health inequalities. Case studies demonstrate how to get practitioners from city government and communities to recognize and take action on health inequalities. It is designed for ease of use and to be evidence to action. It is useful for local policy-makers and communities. It is envisaged that cities in varied contexts can locally adapt and institutionalize the process, while maintaining its core concepts and principles.	http://www.who.int/teams/urban-health-equity/urban-heart	http://www.who.int/teams/urban-health-equity/urban-heart						English, Spanish, French, Other	Inclusion; Health equity; Cities	WHO Centre for Health Development	2020	City	Any city	Guanabara (Brazil); Akara, Chennai (Indonesia); Tbilisi (Georgia); Republic of Moldova; Mexico City (Mexico); Libreville (Gabon); Niamey, Niamey (Niger); Chicago, Phoenix, Tallahassee.	Department of Social Determinants of Health
Don't pollute my future! The Impact of the environment on children's health	Broad and evidence-based briefing on environmental risk in childhood, focusing on specific diseases. It includes with information that reducing environmental risks could prevent a quarter of childhood deaths and disease. It also provides a review of the SDG in relation to childhood risk and disease. Particularly good review of communicable disease risk to children in built environments. Useful for public health practitioners.	http://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/environmental-impacts-on-child-health	n/a						English, Spanish, French, Portuguese	Children; Child mortality; Child health; Infectious diseases; Air pollution; Noncommunicable diseases	WHO	2017	Global	n/a	n/a	n/a
Shaping urbanization for children: A handbook on child-responsive urban planning	This handbook on child-responsive urban planning provides details for creating thriving and equitable cities where children live healthily, safely, inclusively, green and progressive communities. By focusing on children, this handbook provides evidence on the current state of urban planning, child play, activating the SDG, applicable for global perspectives and local contexts for all scales. It provides a highly accessible presentation of concepts, evidence and technical strategies to bring children to the foreground of urban planning. Useful for all scales from local to global. Useful for urban planning, including city officials, real estate and utility leaders, community leaders and planning, transport and public health practitioners.	http://www.unicef.org/urbanization-for-children	http://www.unicef.org/urbanization-for-children						English, Chinese	Children; Child health; Urbanization; Housing; Transport and Mobility; Food systems; Waste management (solid)	UNICEF	2018	Global	n/a	n/a	n/a
Cities Alive: Designing for urban childhood	The report highlights why and how cities should be designed to create child-friendly urban environments. It begins by highlighting the changing urban context, then sets out key strategies of urban childhood, youth and pollution, high-rise living and urban crime, social justice and risk aversion, isolation and intolerance, and inadequate and unequal access to the city. The report explores the benefits that child-friendly practices can bring. Illustrated by case studies from around the world, it is useful for all those accountable or having an interest in the urban planning process.	http://www.citiesalive.org	http://www.citiesalive.org						English	Children; Child mortality; Urbanization; Air pollution	ARCIP	2017	City	Any city	England (Scotland); Barcelona (Spain); Santiago (Chile); Leeds (United Kingdom)	n/a
Measuring the age-friendliness of cities: a guide to using core indicators	The tool is based on the perspectives and inputs of older people, can give more consistent and comparable data across different regions, Africa, America, Eastern Mediterranean, Europe, South-East Asia and Western Pacific. The publication focuses on eight key indicators that the instrument determines of health and well-being: outdoor spaces and buildings; transportation; housing; transport and social inclusion; care; participation and employment; social participation; community and health services; and communication and information. It is a valuable tool for providing a baseline for the provision of age-friendly urban policies in cities worldwide. It is useful for public health practitioners and age-friendly communities of interest.	http://www.who.int/teams/ageing-and-social-determinants-of-health/age-friendly-cities	http://www.who.int/teams/ageing-and-social-determinants-of-health/age-friendly-cities						English, Spanish, French, Chinese	Age-Friendly; Elders	WHO	2015	City	Any city	Nairobi (Kenya); Bilbao (Spain); Barcelona (Spain); Shanghai (China); Washington (USA)	Department of Social Determinants of Health
Creating age-friendly environments in Europe: A tool for policy-makers and planners	A handbook based on lessons learned from existing age-friendly initiatives in Europe. It looks at relevant local and regional developed tools that are now available, with evidence from research. The handbook lists actions to create age-friendly environments in the broader context of European health and social policies for ageing populations. There is a focus on the interrelationships and synergies between eight domains and how one work together to address broader goals such as increasing social inclusion, balancing physical activity and supporting people living with dementia. Decision-makers from local governments can create age-friendly environments. Useful for multistakeholder partners in local governments and communities who work with them.	http://www.agefriendlyenvironments.eu	http://www.agefriendlyenvironments.eu						English, Other	Age-Friendly; Elders; Urbanization; Social determinants	WHO EURO	2016	Regional	Europe	n/a	WHO Regional Office for Europe
The Global Network for Age-Friendly Cities and Communities	The network was established to foster the exchange of experience and mutual learning between cities and communities worldwide. Support for acting on the data and commitment to promote healthy and active ageing and a global quality of life for older residents. The resource is useful for multistakeholder partners in local governments and communities who work with them. Cities and communities in the network are all different sizes and are located in different parts of the world.	http://www.agefriendlycitiesandcommunities.org	http://www.agefriendlycitiesandcommunities.org						English	Age-Friendly; Elders	WHO	n/a	City	Any city	n/a	Department of Social Determinants of Health
Housing and health guidelines	Covers key areas of housing such as crowding, indoor temperature, accessibility, home repairs and ventilation, indoor air quality. The guidelines encompass general considerations for policy and good practice recommendations for addressing health problems. The resource is good for reducing risk factors, while recognizing the importance of any intervention. Involving intersectoral collaboration that develops to support healthy housing from a government perspective. Progressively designed for a broad audience in both the developed and developing world. The main target audience is public health practitioners responsible for housing-related policies and regulation, enforcement measures.	http://www.who.int/publications/m/item/housing-and-health-guidelines	n/a						English	Housing; Health; Heat; Air pollution	WHO	2018	Country	Any country	n/a	Department of Environment, Climate Change and Health
A Practical Guide to Designing, Planning, and Executing Climate-Smart Urbanization Programs	This guide for city-level urban upgrading and local projects provides a comprehensive manual with top and bottom practical experience. It is accessible tool for practitioners, leading them through Habitat steps towards successful climate-smart urban upgrading programs. Available guidebook section provides an important reference tool for practitioners to help identify the most pressing problems and the most important considerations in smart upgrading. It is useful for actors and decision-makers, including communities, public health and planners, involved with informal settlements and slums.	http://www.habitat.org/publications/practical-guide-to-designing-planning-and-executing-climate-smart-urbanization-programs	http://www.habitat.org/publications/practical-guide-to-designing-planning-and-executing-climate-smart-urbanization-programs						English, French	Slums; Informal settlements	UN-Habitat	2018	City	Any city	Dur Es Salomon (Indonesia); Rio de Janeiro (Brazil); Bam Moring (Thailand); Moscow, Vietnam (Egypt)	n/a
Justification & Neighborhood Change: Helpful Tools for Communities	This booklet argues that it is possible to have development without displacement and shows how to achieve this. Published as a supplement to the socioeconomic change of Chicago's communities from 1970-2010, the booklet provides strategies for addressing the pressure of gentrification in a community during different phases of gentrification: before a neighborhood is hit, and after a neighborhood has been gentrified. The resource might be good for helping to ensure that gentrification does not lead to population displacement, many of the tools and resources could be widely applicable outside the USA. This resource can be used as a starting point for municipal collaboration with community residents, non-profit organizations, local businesses, elected officials and developers.	http://www.justificationandneighborhoodchange.org	http://www.justificationandneighborhoodchange.org						English	Equity; Gentrification	UP Voorhen, University of Illinois at Chicago	2015	City	Any city	Chicago, United States	n/a
City Prosperity Initiative	UN-Habitat's City Prosperity Initiative is a global initiative that has been applied in over 100 cities across the world. It provides an innovative approach to urban measurements and assess decision-makers to design their public interventions. In terms of health, some of the strategies, such as equity and inclusion, and the ability to compare across cities, could be of use. One view of some of the higher level indicators that are relevant to healthy CIT. Useful for decision-makers in cities covered by this programme and may be cities wanting to join the programme.	http://www.unhabitat.org/city-prosperity-initiative	http://www.unhabitat.org/city-prosperity-initiative						English	Local economy; Urbanization; Health equity	UN-Habitat	n/a	City	Any city	More than 100 cities around the world (e.g., South Africa, Mexico, Egypt, Colombia, Brazil, Ecuador, Panama, Chicago, Vietnam...)	n/a
Health in the green economy: Health to benefits of climate change mitigation - transport sector	This document is part of WHO's Health in the Green Economy series. It provides how many climate change mitigation measures can be "win-win" for people and the planet. These policies can and large, immediate public health benefits while reducing the amount of greenhouse gas emissions. The document is very comprehensive with case studies, and applicable to all countries. As well as plenty of background information, it includes health benefits of transport-related greenhouse gas reduction strategies. The resource is good for planning, analyzing and financing healthy transport interventions. The resource is useful for the health sector and health policy-makers.	http://www.who.int/publications/m/item/health-in-the-green-economy-health-to-benefits-of-climate-change-mitigation-transport-sector	http://www.who.int/publications/m/item/health-in-the-green-economy-health-to-benefits-of-climate-change-mitigation-transport-sector						English	Local economy; Climate change; Health; Transport; Air pollution; Noise	WHO	2012	Global	n/a	Ankara (Finland); South Africa; Agropolis (Brazil); Asia and the Western Pacific.	Department of Public Health and Environment (now, this is Department of Environment, Climate Change and Health)
Participatory budgeting	The tool uses technology to include citizens in the decision-making process for their city's budget. The benefits derive from the tool's short-term results and response outcomes for those involved. For example, participatory budgeting can lead to prioritization of and investment in public health issues addressing citizens' real needs. It is a resource useful to identify common interests and concerns and bring people for joint action on public health. Transparency in public health expenditures, encouraging accountability and responsibility of politicians. It might be useful for national governments, local authorities.	http://unhcr.org/refugees-and-migrants/participatory-budgeting	http://unhcr.org/refugees-and-migrants/participatory-budgeting						English	Local economy; Health	UN-Habitat	n/a	City	Any city	n/a	n/a
Urban transport and health: Middle East, Sustainable transport - a handbook for policy-makers in developing cities	A training module and workbook for practical orientation, focusing on best practices in planning and regulation with examples of successful experiences in developing cities. It provides an overview of the key pathways by which transport can influence health, and the cases of transport-related health risks in OECD and developing countries. It then discusses instruments that are available to assess and counter transport-related health risks. The resource is good for offering some principles that can be used to guide the development of healthy transport systems. The handbook can be printed and provided to officials involved in urban transport. It can be easily adapted to fit a formal short course training event on urban transport. It might be useful for policy-makers in developing cities to transport, planning and public health sectors.	http://www.who.int/publications/m/item/urban-transport-and-health-middle-east-sustainable-transport-a-handbook-for-policy-makers-in-developing-cities	http://www.who.int/publications/m/item/urban-transport-and-health-middle-east-sustainable-transport-a-handbook-for-policy-makers-in-developing-cities						English, Spanish, Chinese, Other	Transport; Health	WHO	2011	City	Developing Cities	n/a	Department of Environment, Climate Change and Health

<p>Resolving shared interests in health and development</p>	<p>By providing information on other sectors' agendas and policy approaches, and their health impacts, and by fostering areas for general, cross-sectoral collaboration, the Social Determinants of Health Sectoral Briefing Series (the Series) aims to encourage more systematic dialogue and problem solving, and more collaboration with other areas of government.</p> <p>Examples of successful outcomes include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health practitioners are frequently perceived as ignoring other sectors' goals and objectives. This matters to environmental health, because of sustainability and expansion. In order to avoid this perception, instead of starting from the goals of other sectors (e.g. health, health equity, responsiveness, fairness in financial contributions), the Series focuses on the goals of the health system (e.g. health equity, responsiveness, fairness in financial contributions), the Series focuses on the goals of the health system (e.g. health equity, responsiveness, fairness in financial contributions). The Series can be a good starting point to develop and explore areas of mutual interest. The target audience for the Series is public health officers, who are not experts on determinants of health but who have responsibilities for dealing with a broad range of development issues and partners. Each briefing will focus on a specific policy area, summarizing and synthesizing knowledge from key information from health and other areas, as well as from the literature. They will present arguments and highlight evidence of impacts and opportunities, with special emphasis on health equity. They will make a case to health authorities for more proactive and systematic engagement with other sectors to ensure more responsive and cohesive government that will meet broader societal aspirations for health, equity and human development. 	<p>http://www.who.int/poast/series/2019/04/20190420-01</p> <p>http://www.who.int/poast/series/2019/04/20190420-02</p> <p>http://www.who.int/poast/series/2019/04/20190420-03</p> <p>http://www.who.int/poast/series/2019/04/20190420-04</p> <p>http://www.who.int/poast/series/2019/04/20190420-05</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>English</p>	<p>Health, Health systems, Health equity, Social determinants of health</p>	<p>WHO</p>	<p>2011</p>	<p>Global</p>	<p>NA</p>	<p>NA</p>	<p>Department of Ethics, Equity, Trade and Human Rights</p>
<p>Transport (road transport) - shared interests to sustainable outcomes</p>	<p>In depth report of co-benefits using transport as the entry point.</p> <p>Goal 1. Sustainable transport systems enhance economic development, while reducing potential negative impacts. Transport should support the efficient movement of people, goods and services to contribute to economic development and enhance the positive impacts associated with particular with congestion.</p> <p>Goal 2. Sustainable transport systems improve safety. Transport systems should be safe throughout the entire network, including roads, pedestrian zones and vehicles, and should be designed to avoid and reduce injuries and fatalities, and contribute to the health of road populations.</p> <p>Goal 3. Sustainable transport systems ensure everyone can access transport services and facilities without barriers. Transport systems should be designed to serve the needs of all people, addressing the barriers that prevent mobility, especially for disadvantaged groups.</p> <p>Goal 4. Transport systems promote environmentally sustainable transport options. Transport should ensure mobility by adopting environmentally sound systems and modes.</p> <p>Goal 5. Sustainable transport systems promote mobility conducive to health and healthy communities. Transport systems should contribute to better cohesion by addressing congestion, improving public transport systems and policies aimed at reducing on-road, developing infrastructure for pedestrians and cyclists, and by encouraging social innovation and health equity. This resource is useful for public health officers, who are not experts on determinants of health, but who have responsibilities for dealing with a broad range of development issues and partners.</p>	<p>http://www.who.int/poast/series/2019/04/20190420-06</p> <p>http://www.who.int/poast/series/2019/04/20190420-07</p> <p>http://www.who.int/poast/series/2019/04/20190420-08</p> <p>http://www.who.int/poast/series/2019/04/20190420-09</p> <p>http://www.who.int/poast/series/2019/04/20190420-10</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>English</p>	<p>Co-benefits, Transport</p>	<p>WHO</p>	<p>2011</p>	<p>Global</p>	<p>NA</p>	<p>NA</p>	<p>Department of Social Determinants of Health</p>
<p>Preventing Disease Through Healthy Environments: A Global Assessment of the Burden of Disease from Environmental Risks</p>	<p>This report presents a wide-ranging assessment and detailed findings to show by how much and where we are improving the environment can prevent health and well-being.</p> <p>The study provides an approximate estimate of the burden of disease caused by environmental risks, including a range of synthesis key evidence relevant to disease and exposure to the environment, to bring together quantitative estimates of the disease burden attributable to the environment using a combination of approaches that includes OIA, epidemiological data, toxicological evidence and expert opinion. The synthesis of evidence linking 133 diseases and injuries, and their groupings, to the environment has been reviewed to provide an overall picture of the disease burden that could be prevented through healthier environments. Environmental risks to health are defined in this study, as "all the physical, chemical and biological factors external to a person, and all related behaviours, but excluding those that are consciously or unconsciously reasonably be modified." To increase the policy relevance of this study, its focus is on those environmental risks that are reasonably be modified. Useful for public health professionals, and professionals from other sectors having an impact on health. Also for urban leaders.</p>	<p>http://www.who.int/poast/series/2019/04/20190420-11</p> <p>http://www.who.int/poast/series/2019/04/20190420-12</p> <p>http://www.who.int/poast/series/2019/04/20190420-13</p> <p>http://www.who.int/poast/series/2019/04/20190420-14</p> <p>http://www.who.int/poast/series/2019/04/20190420-15</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>English, Other</p>	<p>Overview, Advisory, Health, Environmental health</p>	<p>WHO</p>	<p>2016</p>	<p>Global</p>	<p>NA</p>	<p>NA</p>	<p>Department of Environment, Climate Change and Health</p>
<p>Healthy Streets for London: Prioritising walking, cycling and public transport to create a healthy city.</p>	<p>The Healthy Streets Approach provides the framework of policies and strategies we will put in place to achieve this. At a street level, direct interventions to walking, cycling and public transport infrastructure is vital to providing a safer, easier, cleaner and more appealing environment for everyone to enjoy. At a network level, we must design and manage our streets and rail systems so that more active travel becomes part of every journey, and we need to plan for the future. As London continues to grow, active travel needs to be designed into the fabric of new developments and regeneration projects. Useful for the professionals of the transport sector, urban leaders and interested citizens.</p>	<p>http://www.london.gov.uk/active-travel/healthy-streets</p> <p>http://www.london.gov.uk/active-travel/healthy-streets</p> <p>http://www.london.gov.uk/active-travel/healthy-streets</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>English</p>	<p>Healthy streets, Walking and cycling, Public Transport, Active travel</p>	<p>Transport for London</p>	<p>2017</p>	<p>City</p>	<p>London</p>	<p>London</p>	<p>NA</p>
<p>Health as the pulse of the new urban agenda: United Nations conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development, Quito, October 2016</p>	<p>This report considers how to integrate health into urban planning, development and policy decisions. It is to support the implementation and achievement of the goals and objectives of the New Urban Agenda. Two core themes run throughout the report: 1. Health. 2. Inclusive. Inclusive vision of sustainable, livable and economically vibrant cities, urban decision-makers must apply a "health lens" - to all areas from risks and opportunities posed by their policies and programs, and measure their effects. Second, achieving truly sustainable urban development will require much greater cross-sectoral coordination to protect and improve the health of vulnerable populations in the world's fast growing urban areas. Useful for urban leaders and public health professionals.</p>	<p>http://www.who.int/poast/series/2019/04/20190420-16</p> <p>http://www.who.int/poast/series/2019/04/20190420-17</p> <p>http://www.who.int/poast/series/2019/04/20190420-18</p> <p>http://www.who.int/poast/series/2019/04/20190420-19</p> <p>http://www.who.int/poast/series/2019/04/20190420-20</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>English, Chinese</p>	<p>Planning, New urban agenda, Health, Urban Planning</p>	<p>WHO</p>	<p>2016</p>	<p>City</p>	<p>Any city</p>	<p>NA</p>	<p>Department of Environment, Climate Change and Health</p>
<p>Global report on urban health: equitable healthier cities for sustainable development</p>	<p>In 2010, on the dawn of this urban world, we published our first joint global report on urban health: hidden cities, unmet needs and unmet potential. The global community was not only waking up to this new demographic reality and the consequent implications for health, society, and economic and political affairs, but also to a host of new opportunities as humans shape and are shaped by an urban world. Apart from the impact of urbanisation on human health, the report used new evidence to demonstrate that the growth of prosperity in cities leaves behind significant 'hidden' urban areas and populations. Indeed, many of today's urban poor are not only much worse off than their wealthier urban citizens, they even lag behind rural populations. Urban progress is unevenly shared but certainly also hindered national and global achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). This was recognised with the adoption of the new SDGs and development paradigm. Equity, inclusiveness, and accountability in health and development are the guiding principles of the SDGs, as well as for the Third United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development in Quito 2016. The commitment to universal health coverage, as well as in the New Urban Agenda will emerge from Quito, it is hoped, to improve the living conditions and health of all city dwellers. Useful for urban leaders and governments.</p>	<p>http://www.who.int/poast/series/2019/04/20190420-21</p> <p>http://www.who.int/poast/series/2019/04/20190420-22</p> <p>http://www.who.int/poast/series/2019/04/20190420-23</p> <p>http://www.who.int/poast/series/2019/04/20190420-24</p> <p>http://www.who.int/poast/series/2019/04/20190420-25</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>English</p>	<p>Overview, Advisory, Health equity</p>	<p>WHO</p>	<p>2016</p>	<p>Global</p>	<p>NA</p>	<p>NA</p>	<p>WHO HQ</p>
<p>Healthy cities: good health is good politics: toolkit for local governments to support healthy urban development</p>	<p>This toolkit aims to highlight key considerations in applying the Healthy Cities approach and using it as a platform to achieve healthy urban development. It complements the actions in the toolkit to promote and promote health. Each city should consider its local context and needs, and where action is most needed for the city. And throughout the implementation, the city should continuously strive to align actions to the core principles of Healthy Cities. The toolkit is not a guide for addressing health challenges in a city and meeting specific standards. The resources and case studies are intended as examples and not a gold standard for replication. Assess health inequalities and identify social determinants using the toolkit described in Chapter 4, with the Urban Health Equity Assessment and Response Tool (UHEART), Health Lens Analysis, Health Impact Assessment (HIA) or Rapid Equity-Focused Health Impact Assessment (REHIA). This resource is useful for local governments.</p>	<p>http://www.who.int/poast/series/2019/04/20190420-26</p> <p>http://www.who.int/poast/series/2019/04/20190420-27</p> <p>http://www.who.int/poast/series/2019/04/20190420-28</p> <p>http://www.who.int/poast/series/2019/04/20190420-29</p> <p>http://www.who.int/poast/series/2019/04/20190420-30</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>English</p>	<p>Advisory, Equity, HIA, Healthy cities</p>	<p>WHO/WHO</p>	<p>2015</p>	<p>City</p>	<p>Western Pacific Region</p>	<p>NA</p>	<p>WHO Regional Office Western Pacific</p>
<p>5 Ways to Healthier Cities</p>	<p>Our health - and that of our planet - depends on how cities are designed. Our cities challenge traditional ways to rethink how we plan our environments. The ICHE/WHO/WHO are designed for people places where we can live well and be healthy. In this resource report (Global research) and detail for 5 key strategies to building healthy and sustainable cities.</p> <p>Good for prioritisation and identifying entry points. Useful for the interested citizens, public health practitioners and policy-makers.</p>	<p>http://www.who.int/poast/series/2019/04/20190420-31</p> <p>http://www.who.int/poast/series/2019/04/20190420-32</p> <p>http://www.who.int/poast/series/2019/04/20190420-33</p> <p>http://www.who.int/poast/series/2019/04/20190420-34</p> <p>http://www.who.int/poast/series/2019/04/20190420-35</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>English, Spanish, Other</p>	<p>Air pollution, Noise, Natural spaces, Physical activity, Climate, Air quality</p>	<p>Berlino Institute for Global Health (BIGH)</p>	<p>NA</p>	<p>City</p>	<p>Any city</p>	<p>NA</p>	<p>NA</p>
<p>Integrating Health Impact Assessment in Urban Design and Planning: The Auckland Experience</p>	<p>This paper explains how a HIA process was used to bring closer links between health and urban design in Auckland, New Zealand. The case study reveals many common interests among public health and urban designers, planners, and also reveals how a public health-oriented approach was able to engage people across a range of sectors, along with many organisations, to build a long-term plan for a city. The HIA informed the design approach to the city centre and became a catalyst for greater integration of urban design, planning and health. The process was able to establish links between urban designers and the health and social sectors, which then led to a number of new measures HIA process in neighbouring Wai. These HIA process set an important foundation for further collaboration in the newly established Auckland Council, which spans the entire Auckland region. The research is readily useful for urban leaders and practitioners in Auckland, although it is also useful for those professionals from other areas worldwide.</p>	<p>http://www.who.int/poast/series/2019/04/20190420-36</p> <p>http://www.who.int/poast/series/2019/04/20190420-37</p> <p>http://www.who.int/poast/series/2019/04/20190420-38</p> <p>http://www.who.int/poast/series/2019/04/20190420-39</p> <p>http://www.who.int/poast/series/2019/04/20190420-40</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>English</p>	<p>Health impact assessment, HIA, Health</p>	<p>Ministry of Health, New Zealand</p>	<p>2010</p>	<p>Country</p>	<p>Manukau, New Zealand</p>	<p>NA</p>	<p>NA</p>
<p>Health risk assessment of air pollution - general principles: Copenhagen</p>	<p>Improves for COP9 the document looks at the policy implications of the assessment. An air pollution health risk assessment (AP-HRA) estimates the health burden from exposure to sources that affect air quality, in different socioeconomic, environmental, and policy circumstances. As such it is an important tool for informing public policy decisions. This document introduces the concept of AP-HRA, describes in broad terms how the health risks of outdoor air pollution and its sources are assessed, and gives an overview of the general principles for the proper conduct of an AP-HRA for various sources and purposes. The report describes the methodology includes policy-makers at local, national and international level and other users of health information from various sectors in agencies and organisations.</p>	<p>http://www.who.int/poast/series/2019/04/20190420-41</p> <p>http://www.who.int/poast/series/2019/04/20190420-42</p> <p>http://www.who.int/poast/series/2019/04/20190420-43</p> <p>http://www.who.int/poast/series/2019/04/20190420-44</p> <p>http://www.who.int/poast/series/2019/04/20190420-45</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>English, Russian</p>	<p>HIA, Air pollution, Air quality</p>	<p>WHO/EURO</p>	<p>2016</p>	<p>City</p>	<p>Any city, especially European cities</p>	<p>NA</p>	<p>WHO Regional Office for Europe</p>
<p>The Evolution of National Urban Policies: A Global Overview</p>	<p>The purpose of this publication is to review the experience of national urban policies (NUPs) in selected countries around the world in order to draw broad lessons that would inform other countries interested in formulating or implementing their urban policies. Background: The high level lessons emerging are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Action support needs to be mobilised across different spheres of government to ensure a coordinated approach to planning and managing cities and towns. 2. Implementation requires a sustained technical process to develop the high-quality, capable institutions and financial instruments to design and build more productive, livable and resilient cities and towns. 3. Effective delivery requires active collaboration between spheres of government along with the development of appropriate responsibilities and roles. 4. An important objective is to manage the peripheral expansion of cities in the interests of more compact and inclusive urban growth. This resource is useful for urban planners and governments. 	<p>http://www.who.int/poast/series/2019/04/20190420-46</p> <p>http://www.who.int/poast/series/2019/04/20190420-47</p> <p>http://www.who.int/poast/series/2019/04/20190420-48</p> <p>http://www.who.int/poast/series/2019/04/20190420-49</p> <p>http://www.who.int/poast/series/2019/04/20190420-50</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>English</p>	<p>Land use, Spatial planning, Planning policy, Growth, Urbanisation</p>	<p>UN Habitat</p>	<p>2014</p>	<p>Global</p>	<p>NA</p>	<p>NA</p>	<p>Different countries in Asia, Latin America, Oceania, and Africa</p>

<p>Healthy Development Without Displacement: Realizing the Vision of Healthy Communities for All</p>	<p>This paper: 1. Examines the health impacts of displacement, and how community health systems can support health 2. Highlights some of the organizations, researchers, and communities leading the work, and key publications that have shaped these issues 3. Illustrates the link between these working on healthy community initiatives and those working on anti-displacement and affordable housing 4. Articulates the call for shared action across sectors and issue areas 5. Aims to spark further discussion, collaboration, and innovation in the field. Useful for academics and urban leaders.</p>	<p>https://www.pewresearch.org/health-topics/2017/04/26/healthy-communities-for-all/</p>	<p>https://www.pewresearch.org/health-topics/2017/04/26/healthy-communities-for-all/</p>	<p>X</p>		<p>English</p>	<p>Equity, Gerrification, Segregation</p>	<p>Prevention Institute</p>	<p>2017</p>	<p>City</p>	<p>Any City</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Investing in water and sanitation: increasing access, reducing inequalities. GLAAS 2014 Findings - Highlights for the Region of the Americas</p>	<p>Over a decade of joint regional monitoring and assessment report. System coverage out of 35 in the WHO Region of the Americas, with a total population of 10.8 billion, grew from 62% in 2005 to 70% in 2014. Overall, access to improved drinking water and sanitation services in the Region of the Americas is 86 and 87 per cent in 2014, respectively. More than 100 million people gained access to an improved drinking water source and over 400 million gained access to improved sanitation in the 2005 to 2014 time period. However, in 2014, there were still over 300 million people without improved water and over 35 million without access to improved drinking water services in the Region of the Americas. Much progress has been made on water and sanitation in the region. However, there is still a substantial need for further strategic government commitment and actions to improve and implement national policies and plans for the provision of safe and sustainable water and sanitation services. There are a number of challenges that need to be addressed, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reducing inequalities in access to water and sanitation,• Expanding the business case for water and sanitation to ensure access of services to all,• Building capacity for surveillance of water supplies,• Creating action plans to fill the gaps in human resources, and• Establishing comprehensive national systems for planning and implementing WASH sector financing. Useful for national governments.</p>	<p>https://iris.paho.org/handle/10745/35203</p>	<p>https://iris.paho.org/handle/10745/35203</p>	<p>X</p>		<p>English</p>	<p>Water, Sanitation, WASH</p>	<p>WHO & UN Water</p>	<p>2016</p>	<p>National</p>	<p>Region of the Americas</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>WHO HQ & WHO Regional Office for the Americas</p>
<p>Urbanization and health: health equity and vulnerable populations: case studies from the Eastern Mediterranean Region</p>	<p>The preliminary evidence presented by these studies provides a powerful argument for city planners, municipal authorities, nongovernmental organizations and civil society in their efforts to improve urban health. It is intended to be used as an advocacy tool to sensitize policy makers and parliamentarians to urban health issues and encourage them to make positive changes. It underscores the need for intersectoral collaboration action by governments, health development partners, United Nations agencies, nongovernmental organizations, medical professionals and civil society.</p>	<p>https://iris.paho.org/handle/10745/35203</p>	<p>https://iris.paho.org/handle/10745/35203</p>	<p>X</p>		<p>English</p>	<p>Interventional, Urbanization, Segregation, Health</p>	<p>WHO EMRO</p>	<p>2010</p>	<p>Regional</p>	<p>Eastern Mediterranean Region</p>	<p>Egypt, Morocco, Pakistan, Sudan and Tunisia</p>	<p>WHO Regional Office for Eastern Mediterranean</p>
<p>Regional framework for urban health in the Western Pacific 2013-2020: Healthy and resilient cities</p>	<p>Modern Healthy Cities from a settings to systems approach. Acknowledges the role of public health in urban planning and development in health outcomes. Useful for national and local governments.</p>	<p>https://www.who.int/publications/item/9789241205117</p>	<p>https://www.who.int/publications/item/9789241205117</p>	<p>X</p>		<p>English</p>	<p>Cities, Urbanization, Health</p>	<p>WHO WPRO</p>	<p>2016</p>	<p>Regional</p>	<p>Western Pacific</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>WHO Regional Office for the Western Pacific</p>
<p>The Human Rights in Cities Handbook Series: Volume 1: The Human Rights-Based Approach to Housing and Slum Upgrading</p>	<p>The handbook advocates for the use of the Human Rights-Based Approach to housing interventions both in the process of new housing stock and policy as well as curative interventions. Such as the upgrading of slums and informal settlements in the planning and design, implementation, and the monitoring and evaluation phases. As such, a priority is to ensure that urban development projects to house in vulnerable situations to ensure that they benefit from and are involved in strategies to combatting inequalities and segregation. Useful for national governments.</p>	<p>https://www.unhabitat.org/publications/human-rights-based-approach-to-housing-and-slum-upgrading</p>	<p>https://www.unhabitat.org/publications/human-rights-based-approach-to-housing-and-slum-upgrading</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>English</p>	<p>Slums, Informal Settlements, Housing</p>	<p>UN-Habitat</p>	<p>2017</p>	<p>Global</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Principles for Healthy and Sustainable Places</p>	<p>The United Nations University International Institute for Global Health (IIGH) has developed the big ideas of urban health in this document, summarizing key principles which can guide the creation of healthy and sustainable human settlements. The document presents full descriptions of each principle, re-thinking traditional ways of working in urban health, and proposing call to action with renewed imagination. Whilst specifically designed to stimulate cross-sector discussions at the Urban Thinkers' Conclave, Malaysia, 14-22 January 2016, these easy to read principles and ideas will appeal to interested citizens, academics, practitioners and leaders alike.</p>	<p>https://www.unu.edu/publications/principles-for-healthy-and-sustainable-places</p>	<p>https://www.unu.edu/publications/principles-for-healthy-and-sustainable-places</p>	<p>X</p>		<p>English</p>	<p>Inspiration, Engagement, Participation, Leadership, Health, Health equity</p>	<p>World Urban Campaign, United Nations University and TheCityLab</p>	<p>2015</p>	<p>Global</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Overcoming Demerita – A literature review of the benefits and barriers facing individuals living with dementia to accessing the natural environment and local green space</p>	<p>Evidence suggests that social interaction and access to the outdoors and nature is important for people living with dementia and that these activities have an important role to play in the quality of life. Evidence of benefits for people living with dementia from access to the natural environment is limited and often qualitative. However, general findings can be reported as: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Improved emotional state: reduced stress, agitation, anger, anxiety and depression• Improved physical health: skin health, fitness, sleeping patterns, eating patterns• Improved mental expression• Improved memory and attention• Improved awareness: health status, energy engagement and life• Improved sense of well-being, independence, self-esteem and control• Improved social interaction and sense of belonging This resource can be useful for interested citizens, and academics.</p>	<p>https://www.dementia.org.uk/assets/2017/01/Overcoming-Demerita-2016.pdf</p>	<p>https://www.dementia.org.uk/assets/2017/01/Overcoming-Demerita-2016.pdf</p>	<p>X</p>		<p>English</p>	<p>Elder people, Dementia, Age-Friendly, Nature, Green space</p>	<p>Cliff, P., Mays, N., Frank, B. and Bland, A. The New Climate Economy</p>	<p>2013</p>	<p>Global</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Addressing the social determinants of health: the urban dimension and the role of local government</p>	<p>This report summarizes the evidence on the social determinants of health and the urban environment with special reference to the role of local government across countries in the WHO European Region. It draws on the findings of the Global Commission on Social Determinants of Health and the European review of social determinants of health and health disparities. Through the leadership, local government has a significant role to play in working across sectors and with civil society partners to support and actions on areas to address the social determinants of health and the causes of health inequalities. The evidence presented here provides the background for complementary report health cities, which looks at the social determinants of inequality in health: a framework for action. Specially useful for local governments.</p>	<p>https://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/diseases-and-conditions/communicable-diseases/non-communicable-diseases/physical-activity-and-sport/physical-activity-and-sport</p>	<p>https://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/diseases-and-conditions/communicable-diseases/non-communicable-diseases/physical-activity-and-sport/physical-activity-and-sport</p>	<p>X</p>		<p>English, Russian</p>	<p>Cities, Leadership, Equity, Social determinants of health</p>	<p>WHO EURO</p>	<p>2012</p>	<p>Regional</p>	<p>European Region</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>WHO Regional Office for Europe</p>
<p>Seeking urban growth: governance, policy and finance</p>	<p>We live in an urban age. Over half the world's population now lives in urban areas, with the urban population expected to reach 70% by 2050. At the same time, the importance of cities for national economic growth and climate change continues to increase. Three groups of cities are of particular importance for the global economy and climate: Emerging Cities, Global Megacities and Mature Cities. When combined, these 488 cities are projected to contribute over 50% of global GDP growth and over half of global energy-related emissions growth between 2012 and 2050 under business as usual. Introduced the 3-C model of urban development: Phase 1: Compact urban growth Phase 2: Coordinated infrastructure Phase 3: Coordinated governance This resource is particularly useful for local and national governments.</p>	<p>https://www.unhabitat.org/publications/seeking-urban-growth-governance-policy-and-finance</p>	<p>https://www.unhabitat.org/publications/seeking-urban-growth-governance-policy-and-finance</p>	<p>X</p>		<p>English</p>	<p>Land use, Spatial Governance, Urbanization, Cities, The New Climate Economy</p>	<p>Flower, S., Roda, P., Frank, B. and Bland, A. The New Climate Economy</p>	<p>2014</p>	<p>City</p>	<p>Any city</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Settlement patterns, urban form and sustainability: An evidence review</p>	<p>Chapters on the relationship between settlement patterns, urban form and Economic productivity, Climate change, Public health, Ageing population. Useful for national governments.</p>	<p>https://www.unhabitat.org/publications/settlement-patterns-urban-form-and-sustainability-an-evidence-review</p>	<p>https://www.unhabitat.org/publications/settlement-patterns-urban-form-and-sustainability-an-evidence-review</p>	<p>X</p>		<p>English</p>	<p>Land use, Spatial, Health, Physical activity, Social determinants, Age-friendliness</p>	<p>Royal Town Planning Institute</p>	<p>2018</p>	<p>Regional</p>	<p>United Kingdom</p>	<p>United Kingdom</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Health Indicators of Sustainable Cities in the Context of the Rio+20 Conference on Sustainable Development: Initial Findings from a WHO Expert Consultation: 17-18 May 2012</p>	<p>Health indicators proposed here also reflect progress on social equity, environmental, and development dimensions of sustainable cities. Core indicators include: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Green housing: transparent, that benefits health – as assessed by well-defined measures for safe, resilient, and climate adapted structures that also have access to green energy and local utilities• Urban air quality in terms of particulate pollution – with respect to WHO air quality guidelines• Healthy, efficient transport – in terms of safety and use of sustainable modes, including walking, cycling, and public transport• Urban violence – in terms of intentional homicides. Useful for urban leaders, academics and interested citizens.</p>	<p>https://www.who.int/publications/item/9789241205117</p>	<p>https://www.who.int/publications/item/9789241205117</p>	<p>X</p>		<p>English</p>	<p>Health Indicators, Sustainable Development, Cities, Same as previous, Transport, Violence</p>	<p>WHO</p>	<p>2012</p>	<p>Global</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Urban health equity assessment and response tool project (Urban HEAT): assessment, determinants and health status of people living in Sak City, Morocco</p>	<p>The Urban Health Equity Assessment and Response Tool (Urban HEAT) is a user-friendly, goal for policy-makers and decision-makers in municipal and local levels to identify and analyse inequities in health between people living in various parts of cities. It aims to identify inequalities in health between urban and rural areas. The tool facilitates decisions on viable and effective strategies, interventions and actions that health care can reduce morbidity and equity health inequities. Actions taken outside the health sector are likely to have greater effect than those taken through the health sector alone. Core action must include change in the social determinants of health, such as the elimination of slums, creation of industrial parks, development of income-generating activities and assurance of education for all. The Urban HEAT approach will enable decision-makers to become informed about the priorities of their area by providing readily used colour-coded results to help them set health at the service of development. Morocco is experiencing political change and it would be advisable to integrate the Government's existing strategy regarding social determinants of health into regions to enable the Urban HEAT approach to be fully integrated into the health programme of each region.</p>	<p>https://www.unhabitat.org/publications/urban-health-equity-assessment-and-response-tool-project-urban-heat</p>	<p>https://www.unhabitat.org/publications/urban-health-equity-assessment-and-response-tool-project-urban-heat</p>	<p>X</p>		<p>English</p>	<p>Health equity, City assessment, Urban Health, Maternal Health, Environmental Health, Determinants</p>	<p>WHO EMRO</p>	<p>2013</p>	<p>City</p>	<p>Morocco</p>	<p>Morocco</p>	<p>WHO Regional Office for Eastern Mediterranean</p>
<p>Can urban regeneration improve health resilience in a changing climate? Lessons from Indonesia</p>	<p>Solid background and foundation lessons for practitioners: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Assessment of the extent of urban regeneration, in particular housing for low-income groups, is being considered as an adaptation option in Indonesia• Exploration of the potential challenges and outcomes in using urban regeneration, particularly housing construction for low-income groups, as an adaptation strategy for enhancing health resilience in particular, at the city level</p>	<p>https://www.unhabitat.org/publications/can-urban-regeneration-improve-health-resilience-in-a-changing-climate-lessons-from-indonesia</p>	<p>https://www.unhabitat.org/publications/can-urban-regeneration-improve-health-resilience-in-a-changing-climate-lessons-from-indonesia</p>	<p>X</p>		<p>English</p>	<p>Urban regeneration, Climate</p>	<p>Rahaj, Setiadi and Juliana M. Anas</p>	<p>2015</p>	<p>City</p>	<p>Indonesia</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Mainstreaming environment and climate change</p>	<p>Reducing risk from climate change and health covering vector borne diseases, poor water, sanitation and hygiene, chemical pollutants, rising urban populations, degradation of natural resources. The resource is useful for interested citizens, academics, and urban leaders.</p>	<p>https://www.unhabitat.org/publications/mainstreaming-environment-and-climate-change</p>	<p>https://www.unhabitat.org/publications/mainstreaming-environment-and-climate-change</p>	<p>X</p>		<p>English</p>	<p>Poverty, Climate, Environment</p>	<p>International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) and UNHCR</p>	<p>2011</p>	<p>Global</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>

Topic	Summary	URL 1	URL 2	Year	Language	Category	Level	Region	Country	City
Urban Planning and Design Lab's tools for integrated and participatory urban planning	Urban planning is a complex process that requires strong political leadership and a high level of engagement from citizens. The Urban Planning and Design Lab's tools for integrated and participatory urban planning are designed to support this process. The tools include a range of methods and techniques that can be used to engage citizens in the planning process. The tools are designed to be used by urban planners and other professionals who are involved in the planning process.	https://urbanplanninglab.org/	https://urbanplanninglab.org/urbanplanninglab/	2016	English	Participation, Design process	Global	NA	NA	NA
The Case for Healthy Places: Improving health outcomes through place-making	Both the quality and process of place-making, defined loosely within this publication as a project that occurs in public space helping people to feel connected to a place and greater community, has demonstrated physical, mental, and social health benefits. The resource is useful for health institutions, community organizations, and other partners.	https://www.cdc.gov/healthyplaces/	https://www.cdc.gov/healthyplaces/healthyplaces/	2016	English	Participation, Environmental health	Global	NA	NA	NA
Towards More Physical Activity in Cities: Transforming public spaces to promote physical activity – a key contributor to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in Europe	This publication focuses on physical activity and how it can be supported in urban planning. The focus on physical activity is explained by the fact that inactivity is a leading cause of death and disability worldwide and is associated with significant health care costs and productivity losses. Action to increase rates of physical activity will be necessary to achieve public health goals. The publication provides a range of examples of how physical activity can be supported in urban planning. The publication also provides a range of examples of how physical activity can be supported in urban planning.	https://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/physical-activity/publications/2017/physical-activity-in-cities	https://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/physical-activity/publications/2017/physical-activity-in-cities	2017	English, Russian	Public space, Physical activity	Regional	Europe	Italy, Russia, Lithuania, Slovenia, Copenhagen	WHO Regional Office for Europe
Healthy Environments for Healthier People	Good is a reference on health protection. This work has evolved to achieve increasing evidence and recognition as the primary driver of health in policy to progress in both global and European contexts. For example, as emerging reports for its work is given by the WHO. Agenda for Sustainable Development, in which health and well-being is linked to environmental and social-related factors are outcomes, determinants and enablers of sustainable development. The resource is useful for health institutions, governments and societies, including the broader public health community.	https://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/healthy-environments/publications/2018/healthy-environments-for-healthier-people	https://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/healthy-environments/publications/2018/healthy-environments-for-healthier-people	2018	English, French, Russian, Other	Health protection, Transport, Air, Environmental health, Health impact Assessment	Regional	Europe	NA	WHO Regional Office for Europe (European Centre for Environment and Health)
Providing health intelligence to meet local needs: a practice guide to serving local urban communities through public health observation	This practice guide makes the case for the use of local public health observations. It goes through key considerations for developing one, as well as how to ensure effective functioning. It includes successful case studies of the London Health Observatory and the City of London Observatories. The resource is useful for local government agencies to health and other sectors, academics, civil society organizations and individuals who are planning, developing or existing public health observatories (PHOs) designed to provide information and intelligence on local and urban populations.	https://www.london.gov.uk/press-releases/hq/2014/07/2014-07-23-practice-guide-to-serving-local-urban-communities-through-public-health-observation	https://www.london.gov.uk/press-releases/hq/2014/07/2014-07-23-practice-guide-to-serving-local-urban-communities-through-public-health-observation	2014	English	Public health observations	City	Any city	London, UK, Ciudad de Juárez, Mexico	Department of Social Determinants of Health
Guiding Principles for City Climate Action Planning	Set and guiding principles for climate action planning on the city level, such as comprehensive and not examples related to both health and climate, but not focused on either. The Guiding Principles are centered primarily at city level. This provides a common reference point for local officials and local planning practitioners, as well as other local stakeholders to align around the world. Although it can also be useful for national and sub-national governments.	https://www.london.gov.uk/press-releases/hq/2014/07/2014-07-23-guiding-principles-for-city-climate-action-planning	https://www.london.gov.uk/press-releases/hq/2014/07/2014-07-23-guiding-principles-for-city-climate-action-planning	2015	English	Climate, Health, Urban planning	City	Any city	NA	NA
Urban Planning for City Leaders	Comprehensive briefing on urban planning for local authorities / mayors, building on the work of the Urban Planning and Design Lab. The resource is useful for local government agencies to health and other sectors, academics, civil society organizations and individuals who are planning, developing or existing public health observatories (PHOs) designed to provide information and intelligence on local and urban populations.	https://www.london.gov.uk/press-releases/hq/2014/07/2014-07-23-urban-planning-for-city-leaders	https://www.london.gov.uk/press-releases/hq/2014/07/2014-07-23-urban-planning-for-city-leaders	2013	English	Political leadership, Urban planning, Transport, Economic	Global	NA	NA	NA
Urban health equity assessment and response tool (Urban HEART): a workflow guide for policy-makers and decision-makers at national and local levels to identify and address barriers to health between populations in various parts of cities or belonging to different socioeconomic groups within and across cities. The tool facilitates decisions on viable and effective strategies, interventions and actions that should be used to reduce inequality and improve health outcomes. The main objective of the tool was to identify the most common health determinants that affect the health of the population of urban areas in Greater Cairo, Egypt. The methodology of Urban HEART was adopted and used in this study.	https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/urban-health-equity-assessment-and-response-tool-urban-heart	https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/urban-health-equity-assessment-and-response-tool-urban-heart	2012	English	Social determinants of health, Health equity, Urban planning	City	Global	NA	NA	WHO Regional Office for Eastern Mediterranean
Healthy Urban Planning Checklist	Checklist for healthy urban development, specifically to ensure new developments are in line with London policy requirements and standards. This resource can be used to assess urban development projects. The resource is useful for local government agencies to health and other sectors, academics, civil society organizations and individuals who are planning, developing or existing public health observatories (PHOs) designed to provide information and intelligence on local and urban populations.	https://www.london.gov.uk/press-releases/hq/2014/07/2014-07-23-healthy-urban-planning-checklist	https://www.london.gov.uk/press-releases/hq/2014/07/2014-07-23-healthy-urban-planning-checklist	2012	English	Planning policy, Urban planning, Environmental health	City	Any city	London, UK	NA
Healthy Community Implementation Toolkit	Overview of how various policy tools (e.g. zoning codes, design guidelines, building codes) can be used to improve community health. Specific to Los Angeles but applicable in the more general context too. This resource can be used for a wide variety of users that have the potential to address community health. For example, government staff at the city or county level, but also community-based organizations and advocacy groups who want to promote health communities in the region and by academic, policy or research institutions both to further an understanding of the link between health and the built environment and to identify additional policies and programs that advance a healthier environment.	https://www.london.gov.uk/press-releases/hq/2014/07/2014-07-23-healthy-community-implementation-toolkit	https://www.london.gov.uk/press-releases/hq/2014/07/2014-07-23-healthy-community-implementation-toolkit	2016	English	Legislation, Equity, Urban design, Urban planning, health	City	Any city	Los Angeles	NA
Building with Nature	UK initiative aiming to encourage green infrastructure and wildlife protection through standards for new developments comes with a user guide that aims to support developers and policy makers. It gives out accreditation to new developments that align with these voluntary standards.	https://www.london.gov.uk/press-releases/hq/2014/07/2014-07-23-building-with-nature	https://www.london.gov.uk/press-releases/hq/2014/07/2014-07-23-building-with-nature	NA	English	Green infrastructure, Nature, health	Country	United Kingdom	United Kingdom	NA
Inclusive Design for Getting Outdoors	UK research initiative looking at the quality of life impact for older people of spending time outdoors, and the barriers and facilitators to that. Found that people who spend more time outdoors have better health and well-being. The resource is useful for academics, public health professionals and policy-makers.	https://www.london.gov.uk/press-releases/hq/2014/07/2014-07-23-inclusive-design-for-getting-outdoors	https://www.london.gov.uk/press-releases/hq/2014/07/2014-07-23-inclusive-design-for-getting-outdoors	2013	English	Age-friendly, Urban planning, Physical activity, Environmental health, Public open spaces	Country	United Kingdom	United Kingdom	NA
Urban green spaces and health - a review of evidence	This report summarizes the available evidence of beneficial effects of urban green spaces, such as improved mental health, reduced cardiovascular morbidity and mortality, obesity risk and risk of diabetes, and improved psychosocial outcomes. Mechanisms linking to these health benefits include psychological restoration and stress alleviation, increased physical activity, reduced exposure to air pollutants, noise and excess heat. Characteristics of urban green spaces that are associated with specific mechanisms leading to health benefits, and measures to enhance or increase green space availability, accessibility and use that have been used to promote surveys are discussed from the perspective of their public health relevance and applicability for monitoring progress towards goals set in international commitments, such as the Paris Declaration in the WHO European Region and the global Sustainable Development Goals. The report also presents a regional indicator of accessibility of green spaces with examples of its application in three European cities and a detailed methodology tool for the GIS analysis of land use and population data. The resource is useful for interested citizens, academics, and urban leaders.	https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/urban-green-spaces-and-health-a-review-of-evidence	https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/urban-green-spaces-and-health-a-review-of-evidence	2016	English	Green space, Evidence, Health, Mental health, Morbidity	Global	NA	European Office	WHO Regional Office for Europe (European Centre for Environment and Health)
The Urban Health Index: A handbook for its calculation and use	In-depth guide to statistical calculations for Urban Health Index and the resulting health index. Subtitle: A VISIBLE APPROACH TO MEASURING AND MAPPING HEALTH INEQUALITIES. The UHI provides a flexible approach to selection, integration, and presentation of health data. Its purpose is to furnish visual, graphical, and statistical insight into various health indicators and health determinants within particular geographic boundaries and health disparities with a focus on capturing the urban health disparities. The UHI can be used by public health leaders, evaluators, statisticians, program managers, academic researchers, and decision-makers to measure the current status of urban areas, to assess change and the effect of program interventions, and to plan for urban improvements.	https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/urban-health-index-a-handbook-for-its-calculation-and-use	https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/urban-health-index-a-handbook-for-its-calculation-and-use	2014	English, Others	Indicators, Metrics, Data, Policy	City	Any city	NA	Department of Social Determinants of Health
City leadership for health and sustainable development: Critical lessons for successful Healthy Cities projects	The booklet provides an overview of the current, principles, goals and critical factors for the success of Healthy Cities projects in the 21st century. The Healthy Cities for the success of Healthy Cities projects in the 21st century health movements in the 1980s. It was highly innovative local political leaders, engaging a wide range of non-state actors, it spread globally, eventually becoming a thriving global movement that sought the imagination of thousands of city leaders and professionals concerned with urban health and sustainable development. Today, Healthy Cities is more relevant than ever. Most global public health, social and environmental challenges – with the implementation of new sustainable development goals for the planet – require local action and strong local leadership. This concise publication is aimed at decision-makers and professionals. It contains essential facts, as well as advice on existing, leading and implementing Healthy Cities projects.	https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/city-leadership-for-health-and-sustainable-development-critical-lessons-for-successful-healthy-cities-projects	https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/city-leadership-for-health-and-sustainable-development-critical-lessons-for-successful-healthy-cities-projects	2017	English	Leadership, Healthy cities	City	Any city	NA	NA
Building Better Cities with Young Children and Families. How to engage our youngest citizens and families in city building a global case of best practice	This work began with extensive background research and in-depth interviews with leading practitioners in the field to discover existing methods and knowledge. We collected 21 case studies from 16 different countries and uncovered common ideas that demonstrate best practices for engaging young children and caregivers in diverse aspects of city building. We set out looking for cities and communities that are leading the charge when it comes to engaging young children and caregivers. We were unable to find any model cities where civic engagement is embedded across all departments and aspects of city life. The goal now is that we found incredible stories of innovative programs or individual community leaders who are pushing for more inclusive approaches for city building. This report is a starting point. The case studies and principles are meant to spark deeper thinking and meaningful dialogue about the importance of engaging these demographics. While the examples are inspiring, this report is also a reminder that the status quo is not enough. City governments need to do more to engage the needs of city children and their caregivers into decision-making processes. This resource is useful for city planners and urban leaders.	https://www.london.gov.uk/press-releases/hq/2014/07/2014-07-23-building-better-cities-with-young-children-and-families-how-to-engage-our-youngest-citizens-and-families-in-city-building-a-global-case-of-best-practice	https://www.london.gov.uk/press-releases/hq/2014/07/2014-07-23-building-better-cities-with-young-children-and-families-how-to-engage-our-youngest-citizens-and-families-in-city-building-a-global-case-of-best-practice	2017	English	Children, Child friendly, Cities	City	Any city	NA	Different cities in the USA, Ottawa, India, Peru, Vietnam, Canada, UK, Brazil, Australia, Norway, Bangladesh, China, Democratic Republic of Congo, Yemen, Denmark, Israel

Topic	Description	Year	Language	Author	Year	Region	Country	City	Other	
Making the case for investment in the walking environment: A review of the evidence. Living Streets.	In-depth look at nine different intervention types that can be made in the walking environment to assess a wide range of social, economic and health benefits using a wide evidence base. Ten case studies, six from UK and one each from New York, Melbourne, Dublin and Copenhagen are used to illustrate good practice. Valuable and universally applicable conclusions about the costs and benefits of walking. This resource is useful for Decision-makers and professionals, as well as anyone else interested in the role of our streets and public spaces to raise the profile of the walking environment in spending priorities.	n/a	English	The Case for Walking The Case for Walking The Case for Walking	2011	City	Any city, although it is focused on cities in UK	UK, USA, New York, Melbourne, Dublin and Copenhagen	n/a	
Place Standard Tool	The Place Standard tool provides a simple framework to structure conversations about place, whether the place is well-established, undergoing change, or still being planned. It is a resource for participants to think about the physical elements of a place (for example its buildings, spaces, and transport links) as well as the social aspects (for example whether people there have a say in decision making). The tool provides prompts for discussion, allowing all the elements of a place to be considered in a methodical way. The tool prepares the context of a place as well as areas where a place could improve. The website describes multiple applications for the tool in the place-making cycle. This resource can be useful for everyone to use – communities, the public sector, the third sector (voluntary and non-profit organisations), and the private sector.	n/a	English	Place Standard Place Standard Place Standard	n/a	Global	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Rapid Health Impact Assessment Tool	This rapid HIA tool is designed to assess the likely health impacts of development plans and proposals, including planning frameworks and interventions for large areas, regeneration and wider renewal programmes and other development applications. It can be applied in a variety of contexts from desktop to community level. Although the introduction of the process for London planning policy, as a resource, the application of impact assessment is widely applicable internationally. The tool provides an assessment matrix based on eleven topics or broad dimensions: 1. Housing design and affordability, 2. Access to health and social care services and other social infrastructure, 3. Access to open spaces and nature, 4. Air quality, noise and neighbourhood amenity, 5. Accessibility and active travel, 6. Culture, education and community vitality, 7. Access to healthy food, 8. Access to work and training, 9. Social cohesion and inclusive design, 10. Minimising the use of resources, 11. Climate change. This resource can be useful for everyone to use – communities, the public sector, the third sector (voluntary and non-profit organisations), and the private sector.	n/a	English	Rapid Health Impact Assessment Tool Rapid Health Impact Assessment Tool Rapid Health Impact Assessment Tool	2009	City	Any city	London	n/a	
A review package for Health Impact Assessment reports of development projects	This excellent review package contains a complete quality assessment process for Health Impact Assessment reports. It focuses on assessing HIA reports prepared in the United Kingdom, however it also offers an aid for other countries to modify the criteria to suit their own decision-making context and practice. The review package treats the HIA report as a stand-alone document in its own right, rather than a stand-alone report, and the review of the report is presented as an integral part of a larger study or a stand-alone report. The way in which the results are presented to the decision-maker is also discussed. The review package is presented as a stand-alone report, but the review of the report and other activities such as the planning authority with the responsible health authority. We suggest that the coverage of health issues will still need to address the criteria specified in this review package. It can be useful for urban planners, urban health professionals, policy makers, urban planners, academics and interested citizens.	n/a	English	HIA Review Package HIA Review Package HIA Review Package	2009	Country	Any city	United Kingdom	n/a	
Harvesting the Value of Water: Stormwater, Green Infrastructure, and Real Estate	The report seeks to address a gap in today's research on stormwater management approaches. Although much has been written on the topic of green infrastructure and water management, most research reports focus on stormwater pollution or opportunities for capturing stormwater in the public realm. Fewer have focused on implications for private sector real estate developers. This report brings together an analysis of the stormwater policy landscape and an introduction to a variety of real estate development projects that have responded to them. After outlining the reasons that stormwater management is important to cities, this report introduces a series of real estate case studies and a range of types of stormwater policies. The case studies come from both urban and suburban areas and present both innovations in stormwater management and positive financial, operational or design outcomes. The resource can be useful for policy makers, urban planners, academics and interested citizens.	n/a	English	Harvesting the Value of Water Harvesting the Value of Water Harvesting the Value of Water	2017	City	Any city	United States	n/a	
Ten Principles for Building Healthy Places	This publication explores the building of healthy places from the framing that physical design affects human behavior at the scales – building, neighborhood, community, and region. The place in which we live, work, and play can affect both our mental and physical well-being. Today, communities across the United States are facing obesity and chronic rates of physical inactivity. Our built environment offers both opportunities and barriers to improving public health and increasing active living. Communities designed in a way that supports physical activity (wide sidewalks, well-lit streets, attractive interiors, accessible recreation areas) encourage residents to make healthy choices and live healthy lives. Healthy places can create economic value by attracting both younger and older workers and equipping a workforce and increasing commerce. 10. Focus on applications in modern cities. This resource can be useful for public health professionals, policy makers, urban planners, academics and interested citizens.	n/a	English	Ten Principles for Building Healthy Places Ten Principles for Building Healthy Places Ten Principles for Building Healthy Places	2013	City	Any city	United States	n/a	
Gender and Transport Resource Guide	This Resource Guide provides gender mainstreaming tools and information for individuals and groups working on policy, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, capacity building and research in the transport sector and sectors affected by transport. The Resource Guide: • Provides checklist, entry points, and tools for mainstreaming gender in transport projects and policies. • Brings together case studies, best practices, training manuals, books and reports on gender and transport from the Gender and Rural Transport Initiative (GRTI) and other initiatives of the World Bank and other agencies. • Uses a gender lens to analyze transport programs ranging from national level policies and plans to community driven development projects. • Presents examples of engaging the full range of transport research interventions ranging from intermediate means of transport (MIT) such as bicycles, donkeys and carts to formal transport sub-sectors such as roads, buses and taxis. • Provides slide presentations that can be adapted for gender and transport training, gender sensitization, and other events.	n/a	English	Gender and Transport Resource Guide Gender and Transport Resource Guide Gender and Transport Resource Guide	2006	Global	n/a	Sub-Saharan Africa	n/a	
Sustainable Urban Transport Project (SUTP)	The Sustainable Urban Transport Project assists developing transport reports for individuals and cities around the world to achieve their sustainable transport goals. They develop and disseminate resources on all aspects of sustainable urban mobility. The SUTP facilitates investment in the areas important for a sustainable transport policy framework in developing cities. This resource can be useful for professionals on the transport sector, policy makers, urban planners, academics and interested citizens.	n/a	English	Sustainable Urban Transport Project Sustainable Urban Transport Project Sustainable Urban Transport Project	n/a	Regional	Developing Countries	n/a	n/a	
Biphlic: Public Health	Biphlic design helps make happy and productive workplaces, creates healthy and controlling environments in hospitals, design-check, where children thrive physically, emotionally and academically, and, supports well-being and community in homes and neighborhoods. Biphlic building got well beyond the building concepts of sustainable materials and energy efficiency to design that nurtures and cares for people, community and nature, and in doing so, improves the values of love, care and respect for nature as well as, respectively, allowing nature to nurture our own health and well-being. This resource can be useful for public health professionals, policy makers, urban planners, academics and interested citizens.	n/a	English	Biphlic: Public Health Biphlic: Public Health Biphlic: Public Health	2018	Global	n/a	n/a	n/a	
India's peri-urban rural-urban transformation and food security	In this working paper, we examine rural-urban transformation in India in light of changes in food production, access, consumption, nutritional quality and safety. We demonstrate how efforts to address rural-urban linkages are disconnected from urban development initiatives and associated areas of policy and planning. We discuss how a pro-rural, food security-based perspective, along with measures to support fragile peri-urban ecosystems and communities engaged with agriculture, could underpin processes to improve the health and nutrition of urban and peri-urban residents. Useful for academics and anyone interested in the topic.	n/a	English	India's peri-urban rural-urban transformation and food security India's peri-urban rural-urban transformation and food security India's peri-urban rural-urban transformation and food security	2017	Country	India	India	n/a	
Generating better evidence for sustainable development research and evaluation	IED is developing a body of work that seeks to understand how to develop better evidence for sustainable development research and evaluation. A group of IED researchers and evaluators have explored how methodological innovations and tried-and-tested approaches can contribute to better evidence for sustainable development, and developed a better evidence methodology for sustainable development. This includes seven case studies of methodological approaches that can generate better evidence. Includes findings covering several topics such as community-driven data collection in informal settlements and participatory resource mapping. Useful for academics and anyone interested in the topic.	n/a	English	Generating better evidence for sustainable development research and evaluation Generating better evidence for sustainable development research and evaluation Generating better evidence for sustainable development research and evaluation	2017	Global	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Keeping the vector out: housing improvements for vector control and sustainable development	This policy brief "Keeping the vector out: housing improvements for vector control and sustainable development" contributes to recognize the importance of integrated approaches of vector control and housing as highlighted effective housing interventions to prevent vector-borne diseases. The evidence shows that poor quality housing and neglected peri-domestic environments are a key factor for the transmission of malaria, dengue, Chikungunya, Zika virus, yellow fever, Chikungunya, Zika virus, dengue, Chikungunya and leishmaniasis and that housing interventions such as covering windows, doors and screens of houses, by fitting screens, and by reducing the vectors' indoor hiding and breeding places, such as cracks and crevices in walls, floors and ceilings are essential for reducing mortality, morbidity, human suffering and thereby promoting economic growth, well-being and the reduction of poverty. Useful for policy makers, governments, academics, and anyone interested in the topic.	n/a	English	Keeping the vector out: housing improvements for vector control and sustainable development Keeping the vector out: housing improvements for vector control and sustainable development Keeping the vector out: housing improvements for vector control and sustainable development	2017	Global	n/a	n/a	Department of Environment, Climate Change and Health	
Introducing the Assembly Civic Design Guidelines	A design guide for creating well-designed and well-maintained public spaces as a forum for building trust and healthy decision-making. The Assembly Guidelines capture the culmination of four years of research and collaboration – with more than 2000 residents, 500 cities, and dozens of expert advisors – to provide evidence-based design and maintenance strategies for creating cities where people trust each other, have confidence in local institutions, and actively work together to address local problems. This publication serves as a touchstone for local transformations, and offers a broader national movement around design and civic life. Useful for local and national governments.	n/a	English	Introducing the Assembly Civic Design Guidelines Introducing the Assembly Civic Design Guidelines Introducing the Assembly Civic Design Guidelines	2018	City	Any city	USA	n/a	
INHERIT (Inter-sectoral Health and Environment Research for Insectaries)	European project to develop ways of living, moving and consuming that protect the environment and promote health and health equity. INHERIT focuses on the area of living green space and energy efficient housing (moving active transport) and consuming food consumption and production, arranged on a model of urban corridors, surrounded by a lake, made concrete. Current model of growth. INHERIT has formulated concepts for a more sustainable future and has designed implemented and tested intersectoral initiatives to achieve the triple aim. A booklet brings together the results of the three activities, which are relevant to professionals across different sectors (Health, environment, food, education, energy, transport, etc.) to participants at EU, national, regional and local levels, and to individuals across generations who can be engaged in stake actions. Other resources are available from the website such as an extension case study database. The INHERIT model includes (1) an integrated conceptual framework, including an analytical model, a governance model and an action and evaluation model (2) a set of qualitative and quantitative indicators (3) a set of health, environment and social impact assessment tools and cost-effectiveness methods.	n/a	English	INHERIT INHERIT INHERIT	2019	Regional	Europe	Europe	n/a	

FAQs sourcebook directory

1. What is the sourcebook directory? And who is it for?

The sourcebook directory is an [online repository of \(open access\) resources and tools that provide information of the importance of planning and designing urban areas from a health perspective](#), as well as concrete guidance on how to do it regardless of the entry point of interest.

It is intended to be useful for [public health practitioners](#), and [actors and stakeholders involved in urban planning and design](#), to support their work towards developing healthy urban environments. The sourcebook directory might also be useful for [city managers](#), [health professionals](#), [researchers](#), and [all those interested in the basis for our collective wellbeing](#).

In the sourcebook directory, you will find [more than 100 resources](#). Each resource is accompanied by a [description](#) that provides detailed information on the resource. Also, the bold text in the description indicates [who is the target audience for each resource](#) (although it is important to note that this is just illustrative and the resources could be useful for other actors as well, even if they are not specified in the description).

2. How can I access the resources?

Each resource is accompanied by at least one [URL](#). You just need to click on it to access the resource. Some resources have two URLs: the first one will forward you to the primary webpage, whereas the second one will forward you to the pdf (when applicable).

3. What type of resources can I find in the sourcebook directory?

In the sourcebook directory you will find resources that describe the importance of considering health in urban and territorial planning, tools that quantify the health and/or socioeconomic impact of planning and designing urban areas from a health perspective, the description of successful initiatives, or training materials on urban planning and health, among others. All the resources are classified according to the [type of resource](#) they belong to:

- **ANALYTICAL TOOL:** Tool for use in quantitative analysis
- **BRIEFING:** Briefing for a specific approach
- **DESIGN GUIDE:** Design process with rationale and instructions
- **EVIDENCE:** Comprehensive subject specific evidence base
- **INITIATIVE:** Reports on successful initiatives
- **NETWORK:** Networks of policy and action
- **OVERVIEW:** Broad overview of a subject area
- **SELF AUDIT:** Tool to assist with baseline appraisal and analysis
- **TOOLKIT:** Comprehensive stepwise instructions, with associated policy and evidence
- **TRAINING:** Training packages
- **VIDEO:** digital recording of an image or a set of images
- **WEBINAR:** online event (e.g., conference, talk...) delivered to an audience who can also participate and interact
- **WEB RESOURCES:** Source of online information and links for policy and action

4. In the sourcebook directory, will I find only resources in English?

No, in the sourcebook directory you may find resources in several languages, including the [5 WHO official languages](#) (Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, and Spanish) and also other languages such as [Portuguese](#).

5. How can I find the adequate resource/s for my work?

All the resources have been properly tagged according to their characteristics. You can use the [filter function](#) to select the category/ies of interest for you for each tag. Also, you can use the [search function](#) and look for keywords relevant to the topic you are working on.

Keywords may be mentioned in the Title or Description of the resources, although we highly recommend you to search in the [Keywords column](#), which has been created for this purpose.

Some of the keywords could also be considered [Key entry points](#), which are different circumstances in which to initiate or accelerate action towards the incorporation of the health perspective in urban and territorial planning. Health should be considered an input and an output, and, in both cases, action should be taken across a range of entry points.

6. Who is the Author or Publisher of a resource?

The [author or publisher](#) is the person, institution, university, organization, etc., that has produced and published a specific resource.

7. What does the publication date of a resource indicate in the sourcebook directory?

The [publication date](#) indicates the year when the resource was published. Those resources that continuously evolve, or that do not have a specific date of publication, will be identified as "n/a". In the sourcebook directory we have included resources published since year 2000 until now.

8. What does the geographical scope of a resource mean?

The [geographical scope](#) indicates the area where a specific resource can be applied.

It can be "global", "regional", "country", or "city". If the resource is identified with a specific geographical scope, you will also find (in the next column - W) the name of the region/s, country/ies or city/ies where the resource can be applied.

Not only this, but you will find information about the specific area where case studies or practical examples (using the indicated resources) have been conducted already (in the following column - X).

9. Are all the resources included in the sourcebook directory WHO resources?

No, you will find [resources from many different sources](#). However, you can easily identify [WHO resources](#) because they are all correlated with a specific WHO Department or Region (last tag in the tab "2. RESOURCES").

This is useful if you would like to look for related information, which could be found in each WHO Department or Regional Office webpage.

10. Which criteria has been used to select the resources?

This is the [inclusion criteria](#) that has been used to assess the suitability of the resources included in the sourcebook directory:

- Resources should be [useful to support the incorporation of health into urban planning](#).
- Resources should be [open access](#) (or available upon request).
- Resources should be [available](#) in, at least, [one of the following languages](#): Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish, or Portuguese.
- Resources should have been produced in a [timespan from 2000 – current year](#) (prioritizing the most recent resources).
- Resources should fit in any of the [resource type categories](#) (most of them already defined in the Sourcebook): analytical tool; briefing; design guide; evidence; network; overview; self-audit; toolkit; training; video; webinar; web resource.
- Resources [should not be scientific research articles](#) (including systematic reviews).