

# Planning and Development in Latin America

Fall 2006

School of Architecture, University of Texas, Austin

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Course number: CRP 385C-01483

M/W 10:00-11:30

Building/room: WMB 3.116

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## PURPOSE OF THE COURSE

In the popular imagination, “Latin America” conjures images of exploding mega-cities, civil unrest, burning forests, indigenous people living on the margins of society—as well as banana plantations and beach resorts. But Latin America is a complex region defined more by its potentials than its problems, by contrasts and untrammled modernity more than predictability and tradition. In this course, we examine the roots of Latin American economic dependency, which continues to keep the region in the grips of underdevelopment after years of structural adjustment and privatization. We consider the histories and geographies of the region to better understand the limitations and opportunities for human development and discuss the ramifications of the turn to the left, exemplified by the government of Hugo Chávez in Venezuela. We then turn to thematic studies, exploring different countries as we review infrastructure planning, micro-enterprise and other economic development planning, housing and slum development, land rights, indigenous planning issues, and environmental planning and natural resource management. We examine different approaches to planning in the region, from state-led regional planning schemes that resulted in some of the world’s largest planned cities, to the work of neighborhood organizations and social movements prompted by the increasing influence of civil society in Latin America. The intent is to unravel some of the persistent myths about the region and emerge with a better grasp of the potentials and pitfalls associated with planning and development in Latin America. We will read the work of Latin American, European and US journalists, planners and scholars to address the issues facing the region from multiple perspectives.

## REQUIRED READINGS

Gilbert, Alan. 1998. *The Latin American City*. London: Latin America Bureau.

Green, Duncan. 1997. *Faces of Latin America*. London: Latin America Bureau.

Skidmore, Thomas E., and Peter H. Smith. 2004. *Modern Latin America, 6th ed.* New York: Oxford University Press.

Veltmeyer, Henry and Anthony O’Malley. 2001. *Transcending Neoliberalism: Community-Based Development in Latin America*. Bloomfield, CT: Kumarian Press.

Course packet, *Planning and Development in Latin America: Readings Fall 2006*.

Articles are available in the Architecture Library; textbooks can be purchased at the Coop or online.

## **COURSE REQUIREMENTS**

Class discussion: You are expected to complete the required readings before class and participate actively in the class discussion.

Discussion points: Each week you will e-mail me a one-paragraph comment and a discussion question based one of the week's readings.

Presentation: Once during the semester you are expected to make a PowerPoint presentation of one of the principal themes of the course, pose important questions, and lead a brief discussion.

Paper topic: This is simply a one-paragraph idea for your paper, emailed to me.

Paper outline: This should be between 2-4 two pages, double-spaced, including a bibliography of at least ten entries.

Final paper: Your final paper should be between 15-20 pages, double-spaced.

## **DUE DATES**

Discussion points: Due each Sunday at 12:00 noon.

Presentation: You must present on the date you have been assigned: no exceptions. You will lose 100 percent of your grade if you miss your assigned date without a University-approved excuse.

Paper topic: Due Monday, October 16.

Paper outline: Due Monday, November 6. For each day late you will lose 10 percent of your grade, i.e. 1 point per day.

Final paper: Due Wednesday, December 6 by 5:00 pm in my mailbox in Sutton. For each day late you will lose 10 percent of your grade, i.e. 4 points per day.

## **GRADING**

Class discussion: 20 points.

Discussion points: 10 points.

Presentation: 20 points.

Paper topic and outline: 10 points.

Final paper: 40 points.

TOTAL: 100 points.

## **COURSE PHILOSOPHY**

This is a seminar, which means much of the time will be devoted to class discussion. You are encouraged to read websites, newspapers and magazines on a regular basis and to bring relevant articles to class (see attached lists). This will facilitate learning and help keep the rest of us abreast with the latest in the planning and development fields in Latin America. For the class to work well, it's important that everyone participates, asks questions, tries to explore answers and solutions, and engages critically with the readings. Don't assume that any of the readings will give you "right" or "wrong" answers: we are exploring complex issues that are shaped by political and economic interests, some of which are very difficult to uncover. It's important that you start planning your paper early (we are planners, after all!), since it should reflect in-depth research and will count for almost one-half of your course grade. I believe in grading for effort. If you are consistently late for class you will lose participation points—but I will give you extra marks for enthusiasm, engagement and positive attitude in class.

## **POLICY ON ACADEMIC DISHONESTY:**

Students who violate University rules on scholastic dishonesty are subject to disciplinary penalties, including the possibility of failure in the course and/or dismissal from the University. Since such dishonesty harms the individual, all students, and the integrity of the University, policies on scholastic dishonesty will be strictly enforced. For further information please visit the Student Judicial Services Web site: <http://deanofstudents.utexas.edu/sjs>.

## **COURSE OUTLINE**

### **August 30-September 11**

- I Course introduction: “the development project” and the contradictions of planning.

### **September 13-September 20**

- II Setting the stage: the historical, geographic and economic context of Latin American planning and development.

### **September 25-October 2**

- III The Latin American city: challenges and opportunities

### **October 4-October 16**

- IV Planning in/for Latin America: modernism, neoliberalism, and protest

### **October 16**

Paper topic due.

### **October 21**

Review; discussion of paper topics.

### **October 23**

Midterm

### **October 25-December 4**

- V Thematic studies

### **December 6**

Course review, summary discussion. Final paper due.

## DETAILED LIST OF READINGS

### *I Introduction: the “development project” and the contradictions of planning.*

**Wed., Aug. 30:** Course introduction. Discussion of student interests, course requirements, and the final paper.

**Wed., Sept. 6:** **Planning in the Global South: debating the “development project.”**

Escobar, Arturo. 1996. *Encountering Development*. Princeton: Princeton University Press, Ch. 1, pp. 3-20.

McMichael, Philip. 2000. *Development and Social Change: A Global Perspective*. London: Sage Publications, Ch. 1, pp. 3-42.

Sachs, Wolfgang, ed. 1999. *The Development Dictionary: A Guide to Knowledge as Power*. “Development,” pp. 6-25. London: Zed Books.

We begin the course by thinking critically about development planning. What are the principal theories and perspectives guiding international development? What are the roles of imaginaries and narratives in shaping development and the convictions and attitudes of planners?

**Mon., Sept. 11:** **The complex lives and worlds of planners**

Green, Chapter 6.

Kane, Joe. 1993. “With spears from all sides.” *The New Yorker* September: 54-79.

Sachs, Wolfgang, ed. 1999. *The Development Dictionary: A Guide to Knowledge as Power*. “Planning,” pp. 132-145. London: Zed Books.

Skidmore, Epilogue, “What future for Latin America?” pp. 440-455.

These readings help us consider the complex social and political context of development planning in Latin America. Planners must negotiate different, sometimes conflicting, interests and social constructions in their everyday work. What are important issues facing planners working in Latin America?

Additional readings:

Bacon, David. 2004. *Children of NAFTA: Labor Wars on the U.S./Mexico Border*, pp.42-59, 223-250, 313-323. University of California Press.

Fischler, Raphael. 1995. "Strategy and history in professional practice: planning as world making". In *Spatial Practices: Critical Explorations in Social/Spatial Theory*, ed. H. Liggett and D. Berry, 13-58. London: Sage Publications.

Lake, Robert W. 1994. "Planning and applied geography: positivism, ethics and geographic information systems." *Progress in Human Geography* 17: 404-413.

Mignolo, Walter. 2000. *Local Histories/Global Designs: Coloniality, Subaltern Knowledges, and Border Thinking*, pp. Princeton: Princeton University Press.

Stein, Stanley and Thomas Harper. 2003. Power, trust and planning. *Journal of Planning Education and Research* 23: 125-139.

## **II      *Setting the stage: the historical, geographic and economic context of Latin American planning and development.***

### **Wed., Sept. 13:      Latin American economic development: the coming of modernity**

Green, Chapter 1.

Skidmore and Smith, Chapter 1.

We begin this section of the course with the early development and geographies of Latin America. The region has been characterized as an exporter of raw materials since the colonial era, making the countries in Latin America dependent on fickle international markets. This historical and geographic context shapes and limits planning options to this day.

### **Mon., Sept. 18:      Latin American economic development: ISI, dependency theory, and populism.**

Klaren, Peter. 1996. "Lost promise: Explaining Latin American Underdevelopment." In *Democracy in Latin America: Patterns and Cycles*, ed. Roderic Camp, pp. 91-120. Wilmington: Scholarly Resources.

Lehmann, David. 1991. *Democracy and Development in Latin America: Economics, Politics and Religion in the Post-War Period*, pp. 1-32. Philadelphia: Temple University Press.

Skidmore and Smith, Chapter 2.

How does Latin American historical dependence on international markets shape, limit or facilitate development in the region? Is the answer more barriers to trade to facilitate local development?

Additional readings:

Furtado, Celso. 1986. "Economic Development of Latin America." In *Promise of Development: Theories of Change in Latin America*, ed. P. Klarén and T. J. Bossert, pp. 3-33.

Frank, Andre Gunder. 1969. "The development of underdevelopment." In *Promise of Development: Theories of Change in Latin America*, ed. P. Klarén and T. J. Bossert, pp. 111-123. Boulder: Westview Press.

**Wed., Sept. 20:**

**Latin American economic development: structural adjustment, protests, and debt.**

Green, Chapter 5.

Potter, George Ann. 2003. *Deeper than debt: Economic Globalisation and the Poor*, pp. 18-36, 66-99.

Skidmore and Smith, Chapter 12.

These readings address the most intense debate in Latin America today: is neoliberalism with its politics of privatization and structural adjustment beneficial or detrimental to Latin American development? We will attempt to unpack the different perspectives surrounding this question and consider the roles of planners in this political-economic environment.

Additional readings:

Canak, W. 1989. *Lost Promises*. Boulder: Westview Press. Chapter 1, "Debt, Austerity, and Latin America in the New International Division of Labor."

Conaghan, Catherine. 1994. "Reconsidering Jeffrey Sachs and the Bolivian economic experiment." In *Money Doctors, Foreign Debts, and Economic Reforms in Latin America from the 1890s to the Present*, ed. Paul Drake, 236-266. Wilmington, DE: Scholarly Resources Inc.

Eckstein, Susan. "Power and Popular Protest in Latin America." Pp. 1-43.

Huber, Evelyne and Fred Solt. 2004. "Successes and Failures of Neoliberalism." *Latin American Research Review* 39 (3): 150-164. on laptop

NACLA Report on the Americas. 1999. "Global Finance in the Americas: Wealth and Poverty Revisited."

Veltmeyer, Chapter 5, "Poverty and local development in the Bio-Bio region of Chile."

Walton, Michael. 2004. "Neoliberalism in Latin America: Good, Bad, or Incomplete?" *Latin American Research Review* 39 (3): 165-183.

Weyland, Kurt. 2004. "Assessing Latin American neoliberalism: introduction to a debate." *Latin American Research Review* 39 (3): 143-149.

**III      *The Latin American city: challenges and opportunities.***

**Mon., Sept. 25:      *Urban growth in Latin America: the modernist city.***

Gilbert, Chapter 1, 2, 3, 4, 8; pp 1-77, 155-169.

Harris, Walter D. 1971. *The Growth of Latin American Cities*, "Chapter 1: Geographical Setting," pp. 1-38. Athens: Ohio University Press.

Morse, Richard. 1992. "Cities as people." In *Rethinking the Latin American City*, ed. Richard Morse and Jorge Hardoy, pp. 3-19. Washington: Woodrow Wilson Center Press.

This section of the course considers urban development in Latin America. We begin by exploring the early development of cities in the region, in part to better understand why cities are located where they are, and what roles cities played in the development of the region.

Additional readings:

Hardoy, Jorge. 1992. "The Pre-Hispanic City: Urban Planning in Pre-Columbian America." In *Rethinking the Latin American City*, ed. Morse, Richard and Jorge Hardoy, 8-25 & 114-115. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press.

Johns, Michael. 1997. *The City of Mexico in the Age of Diaz*. Austin: University of Texas Press.

**Wed., Sept. 27:      *Urban growth in Latin America: the mega-city and its problems.***

Caldeira, Teresa. 1999. "Fortified enclaves: the new urban segregation." In *Theorizing the City: the New Urban Anthropology Reader*, ed. Setha Low, pp. 83-107.

Gilbert, Chapter 5 and 6; pp. 79-124.

Green, Chapter 4.

Halebsky, Sandor. 1995. "Urban transformation and survival strategies." In *Capital, Power and Inequality in Latin America*, ed. Sandor Halebsky and Richard Harris, pp. 53-80.

We continue our exploration of the Latin American city by exploring the growth of the "mega-city" and the particular problems this created. Why did cities grow exponentially? What are the principal environmental, social and political pitfalls and potentials for planners working in such cities?

Additional readings:

Scheper-Hughes, Nancy. 1992. *Death without weeping: The violence of everyday life in Brazil*. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press.

Lomnitz, Larissa. 1980. *Networks and marginality: Life in a Mexican shantytown*. New York, NY: Academic Press.

Portes, Alejandro and Michael Johns. 1989. "The polarization of class and space in the contemporary Latin American city." In *Lost promises: Debt, austerity and Development in Latin America*, ed. William Canak, pp. 111-137. Boulder: Westview Press.

**Mon., Oct. 2:**

**Urban growth in Latin America: the "turn to the left"**

Baiocchi, Gianpaolo. 2004. "Porto Alegre: The Dynamism of the Unorganized." In *The Left in the City*, 37-66.

Chavez, Daniel. 2004. "Introduction: Local Left Politics in a Democratising Region." In *The Left in the City: Participatory Local Governments in Latin America*, ed. D. Chavez and B.G. Goldfrank, 1-10. London: Latin America Bureau.

Raby, David. 2004. The Greening of Venezuela. *Monthly Review* 56 (6): 49-52.

Shifter, Michael. 2006. "In Search of Hugo Chavez." *Foreign Affairs* 85 (3): 45-.

Skidmore and Smith, Chapter 5 (Brazil).

The recent decade has seen the growth of progressive city and national governments in Latin America, partly as a response to the neoliberal planning interventions we discussed earlier. We will examine, in particular, the experience with progressive planning in Porto Alegre, Brazil, and the case of leftist interventions under the Chávez administration in Venezuela. What potentials or pitfalls does this "turn to the left" hold for planners and planning in the region?

Additional readings:

Abers, Rebecca, "Learning Democratic Practice: Distributing Government Resources through Popular Participation in Porto Alegre, Brazil," in Mike Douglas and John Friedmann, Eds., *Cities for Citizens: Planning and the Rise of Civil Society in a Global Age*. London: Wiley and Sons, 1998, pp. 39-65.

Chavez, Daniel. 2004. "Montevideo: From popular participation to good governance. In *The Left in the City*, 67-101.

Enrique, Jorge and Ana María Hardoy. 1978. "The Plaza in Latin America; From Teotihuacán to Recife." *Cultures* 5 (4): 59-92.

Goldfrank, Benjamin. "Conclusion." In *The Left in the City*, 193-211.

Rhodes, Sybil. 2003. "Progressive pragmatism as a governance model." In *What Justice? Whose Justice? Fighting for Fairness in Latin America*, ed. Susan Eckstein and Timothy Wickham-Crowley, pp. 217-232.

**IV** ***Planning in/for Latin America: modernism, community development, and protest***

**Wed., Oct. 4:** **Latin American planning: modernism and centrist planning.**

Coronil, Fernando. 1997. *The Magical State: Nature, Money, and Modernity in Venezuela*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, pp. 172-189, 387-394.

Friedmann, John. 1966. *Regional Development Policy: A Case Study of Venezuela*, pp. 126-198. Cambridge: MIT Press.

Hardoy, Jorge. 1992. "Theory and practice of urban planning in Europe 1850-1930: its transfer to Latin America." In *Rethinking the Latin American City*, ed. Richard Morse and Jorge Hardoy, pp. 20-49. Washington: Woodrow Wilson Center Press.

Planning in Venezuela and other countries in Latin America was early on characterized by centrist approaches—regional development, comprehensive city planning—which were often driven by nationalistic sentiments and modernist discourse. By understanding this legacy, we better comprehend the persistence of such approaches in current-day Latin America. What are some of the problems and opportunities inherited from the legacy of modernist planning in the region?

Additional readings:

Holford, William. 1962. "Brasilia: The Federal Capital of Brazil." *Geographical Journal* 128 (1): 15-17.

Holston, James. 1990. *The Modernist City: An Anthropological Critique of Brasilia*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. Chicago.

Scarpaci, Joseph. 2003. *Latin American Research Review* 38 (2): 234-250.

Scott, James. 1998. "The High-Modernist City: An Experiment and a Critique." In *Seeing Like a State: How Certain Schemes to Improve the Human Condition Have Failed*, pp. 103-146.

**Mon., Oct. 9:** **Latin American planning: neoliberalism, wealth and protest.**

Gilbert, Chapter 7, pp. 127-153.

Green, Chapter 9.

Skidmore and Smith, Chapter 9 (Cuba).

With the return of democracy to the region in the 1980s and 1990s followed policies of structural adjustment and a wave of privatization. The city quickly became a fertile ground for protest and the formation of social movements in response to the social injustices brought about by neoliberalism. These protest movements, such as the Zapatista rebellion in Chiapas, continue influencing economic development planning in the region. Terms such as “globalization” and “neoliberalism” are much more common in everyday conversations in Latin America than in the United States. How do planners interact with such different groups and negotiate the competing interests of social groups and governments? Is there a middle ground?

Additional readings:

Collier, George A. 1994. *Basta! Land and the Zapatista rebellion in Chiapas*. Oakland, CA: The Institute for Food and Development Policy.

De Soto, Hernando. 1990. *The other path: The invisible revolution in the Third World*. Foreword by Mario Vargas Llosa. New York, NY: Harper and Row.

Earle, Duncan and Jeanne Simonelli. 2005. *Uprising of Hope: Sharing the Zapatista Journey to Alternative Development*. Altamira Press.

Frankenberger, Timothy and Garret, James. *Getting Connected: Reducing Livelihood Insecurity by Investing in Social Capital*. "NGOs in Latin America," in Roderic Ai Camp, ed., *Democracy in Latin America*, Jaguar Books.

Simonelli, Jeanne and Duncan Earle. "Disencumbering Development: Alleviating Poverty Through Autonomy in Chiapas." In *Here to Help: NGO Meets Community-and What Happens Next?*, ed. Robyn Eversole.

Touraine, Alain. 1985. "An introduction to the study of social movements." *Social Research* 52: 749-787.

Womack, John. 1999. *Rebellion in Chiapas: An Historical Reader*. New York: New Press.

Zibechi, Raúl . 2005. "New Challenges for Radical Social Movements." *NACLA Report on the Americas* 38 (5): 14-23. (Print)

**Wed., Oct. 11:**

**Latin American planning: inequality, particularity, and the rights agenda.**

Eckstein, Susan and Timothy Wickham-Crowley. 2003. "Struggles for social rights in Latin America: claims in the arenas of subsistence, labor, gender and ethnicity." In *Struggles for Social Rights in Latin America*, ed. Susan Eckstein and Timothy wickham-Crowley, pp. 1-56. London: Routledge.

Friedman, John. 1992. "The Right to the City." In *Rethinking the Latin American City*, ed. Richard Morse and Jorge Hardoy, pp. 98-109. Washington: Woodrow Wilson Institute.

Veltmeyer, Chapter 1, "The Quest for another development;" Chapter 2, "The dynamics of community and class."

In more recent years, Latin America has seen a growth of "particularist" politics, as people organize around constructions of identity, gender, and racial heritage. While early social movements were often organized along class lines and were inspired by leftist politics, these new, often informal movements use modern strategies of representation to press for their interests—interests that are sometimes obscure and invisible to planners. How can planners negotiate such a contested social terrain? Perhaps these movements present opportunities for progressive social planning?

Additional readings:

Lind, Amy. "Gender, Development and Urban Social Change: Women's Community Action in Global Cities." *World Development* 25(8): 1205-23. (Print)

Freeman, Carla. 2000. *High Tech and High Heels in the Global Economy*. Durham: Duke University Press.

Rocheleau, Dianne et al. 1995. "Gendered resource mapping: focusing on women's space in the landscape." *Cultural Survival Quarterly* 18: 62-68.

Sandercock, Leonie. 1990. *Gender: A New Agenda for Planning Theory*. Berkeley: Institute of Urban and Regional Development, University of California at Berkeley.

Turner, Terence. 1996. "Indigenous rights vs. neo-liberal developmentalism in Brazil." *Dissent* (Summer): 67-69.

Turner, Terence. 1991. "Representing, resisting, rethinking: historical transformations of Kayapo culture and anthropological consciousness." In *Colonial Situations: Essays on the Contextualization of Ethnographic Knowledge*, 285-313. Madison: University of Wisconsin Press.

**Mon., Oct. 16:**

**Latin American planning: participatory and community-based development I**

**PAPER TOPIC (E-MAIL) DUE**

Friedmann, John. 1988. *Life Space and Economic Space*, Chapter 10, 'Planning in Latin America: from technocratic illusion to open democracy,' pp. 255-274. New Brunswick: Transactions Inc.

Sachs, Wolfgang, ed. 1999. *The Development Dictionary: A Guide to Knowledge as Power*. "Participation," pp. 116-131. London: Zed Books.

Veltmeyer, Chapter 3, "Decentralization and local development."

Participatory, community-based, and neighborhood-driven development are three principal currents in Latin American planning today. These represent progressive approaches to social change and important alternatives to centrist planning. Our readings explore the meaning and power of these common terms and discuss the pros and cons of such planning approaches; in later weeks we will return to these alternative planning traditions in our discussion of specific case studies.

Additional readings:

Barkin, David. 1998. "Sustainability: the political economy of autonomous development." *Organization and Environment* 11 (1): 5-32.

**Wed., Oct. 18: Discussion of paper topics.**

**Mon., Oct. 23: Latin American planning: participatory and community-based development II**

Veltmeyer, Chapter 4, "The state and participatory development in Bolivia;" Chapter 6, "NGOs and the discourse of participatory development in Costa Rica," and Chapter 9, "The prospects for community-based development."

Wilson, Patricia A. 1996. "Empowerment: Community Economic Development from the Inside Out." *Urban Studies* 33 (4-5): 617-630.

## **V Thematic studies**

**Wed., Oct. 25: Infrastructure planning.**

Campbell, Tim. 2004. "Improving Basic Infrastructure in Mendoza, Argentina: MENPROSIF." 2004. In *Leadership and Innovation in Subnational Government: Case Studies from Latin America*. Washington: The World Bank.

Moser, C. 1987. "Mobilization is women's work: struggles for infrastructure in Guayaquil, Ecuador." Chapter 8 in C. Moser and L. Peake eds., *Women, Human Settlements and Housing*. London: Tavistock Publications.

Rojas, Fernando. 2004. "Partnering for Services in Santa Cruz, Bolivia." In *Leadership and Innovation in Subnational Government: Case Studies from Latin America*. Washington: The World Bank.

We begin our exploration of specific planning fields with case studies of infrastructure planning in Latin America. Readings explore a variety of approaches to improving urban infrastructure,

including city-led efforts, partnerships between city governments and NGOs, World Bank sponsored projects, and self-help through gendered mobilization. We will discuss the differences and similarities between the projects and consider the role of professional planners.

Additional readings:

Friedman, Elizabeth. 2005. "The Reality of Virtual Reality: The Internet and Gender Equality Advocacy in Latin America." *Latin American Politics and Society* 47 (3): 1-34.

**Mon., Oct. 30:**

**Transportation planning.**

Rabinovitch, Jonas and Josef Leitman. 1996. "Urban Planning in Curitiba." *Scientific American* (March): 46-53.

Vasconcellos, Eduardo. "The Making of the Middle Class City: Transportation policy in Sao Paulo." *Environment and Planning A* (29): 293-310.

Santoro, Roberto (Government of Parana) and Josef Leitmann, World Bank. 2004. "Innovative Urban Transport in Curitiba, Brazil." In *Leadership and Innovation in Subnational Government: Case Studies from Latin America*. Washington: The World Bank.

In Latin America, transportation planning is a more contested issue than in the United States, and these readings explore the political and economic context of road development: some authors take a Marxist perspective and argue that roads benefit capital, while neoliberal authors focus on participatory efforts to improve urban modal systems as a key to poverty alleviation.

Additional readings:

Camara, P. and D. Banister. 1993. "Spatial inequalities in the provision of public transport in Latin American cities." *Transport Reviews* 13 (4): 351-373.

Estache, Antonio, and Marianela González. 2002. "What Does "Privatization" do for Efficiency? Evidence from Argentina's and Brazil's Railways." *World Development* 30 (11).

Linder, Marc. 1994. "Multinational Construction Firms as Agents of Penetration of the Third World." Pp. 207-220 in *Projecting Capitalism: A History of the Internationalization of the Construction Industry*. Westport, CT.: Greenwood Press.

Reilly, Charles A., ed. 1995. *New paths to democratic development in Latin America: The rise of NGO-municipal collaboration*. Boulder, CO: Lynne Rienner Publishers. Mass transit case study.

**Wed., Nov. 1:           Housing and informal settlements: rights and injustices.**

Angel, Shlomo, 2000. *Housing Policy Matters: A Global Analysis*, Chapter 3, "Housing policy and the city," pp. 29-36, and Chapter 5, "Housing in a global perspective," pp. 56-66. New York and Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Castells, Manuel. 1983. "Squatters and the state in Latin America."

Handelman, Howard. 1988. "The Role of the State in Housing the Urban Poor." In *Spontaneous Shelter*, ed. C. Patton, pp. 326-347. Philadelphia: Temple University Press.

Equal access to housing is a basic human right, but one which is often lacking in Latin American cities. Slum development has a long history in the region, and housing insecurity is a cause of severe social, political and economic problems. These readings discuss the problems of housing and slum development in the Global South.

**Mon., Nov. 6:           Housing and informal settlements: alternative approaches.**

**FINAL PAPER OUTLINE DUE.**

Lomintz, Larissa. "The Social and Economic Organization of a Mexican Shanty Town." Chapter 14 in *The Urbanization of the Third World*, ed. J. Gugler. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Panfichi, Aldo. 2002. "Building barrios: Community development in Latin America." *Harvard International Review* 24 (3): 20-26.

Vance, Irene. 1987. "More than bricks and mortar: women's participation in self-help housing in Managua, Nicaragua." In *Women, Human Settlements and Housing*, ed. Caroline Moser and Linda Peake, pp. 139-165. London: Tavistock Publications.

We continue examining the problems surrounding housing delivery in Latin American cities, this time with case studies exploring various approaches in different countries.

Additional readings:

Moser, Caroline. 1987. "Women, human settlements and housing: a conceptual framework for analysis and policy-making." In *Women, Human Settlements and Housing*, ed. Caroline Moser and Linda Peake, pp. 12-32. London: Tavistock Publications.

**Wed., Nov. 8:**

**Economic development planning: free trade and “women’s work”**

Freeman, Carla. 2000. *High Tech and High Heels in the Global Economy*. Durham: Duke University Press.

Green, Chapter 10.

Mayta, Ana. “Women, Microenterprise Development, and Poverty in Bolivia.” In *Here to Help: NGO Meets Community--and What Happens Next?*, ed. Robyn Eversole, pp. 105-116.

The lack of economic development often affect some groups more than others. Today we focus on the unequal burden carried by women in marginalized economies, and discuss the unique challenges and opportunities faced by Latin America’s women under the neoliberal regime.

Additional readings:

Beneria, L. and S. Feldman. 1992. *Unequal Burden: Economic Crises, Persistent Poverty, and Women's Work*. Boulder: Westview Press.

Cravey, A. 1998. *Women and Work in Mexico’s Maquiladoras*.

Wilson, Patricia A. 1992. *Exports and Local Development: Mexico's New Maquiladoras*. Austin: University of Texas Press.

**Mon., Nov. 13:**

**Economic development planning: informal economies, microenterprises, entrepreneurship**

Birkbeck, C. 1979. “Garbage, Industry, and the ‘vultures’ of Cali, Colombia.” In *Casual Work and Poverty in Third World Cities*, ed. R. Bromley and C. Gerry, pp. 161-183. New York: John Wiley and Sons.

Lipset, Seymour Martin. 1986. “Values, Education, and Entrepreneurship.” In *Promise of Development: Theories of Change in Latin America*, ed. Peter Klaren and Thomas Bossert, pp. 39-75. Boulder: Westview Press.

Rhyne, Elisabeth. 2001. *Mainstreaming Microfinance: How Lending to the Poor Began, Grew, and Came of Age in Bolivia*. Bloomfield, CT: 2001, pp. 15-33, 81-103.

Alternative economic development planning approaches take many forms, but they have in common that they are community-driven or “informal.” In fact, much of economic life in Latin America is unplanned and spontaneous. What is/should be the role of planners and more formalized approaches to economic development?

Additional readings:

Castells, Manuel and Alejandro Portes. 1989. "World underneath: the origins, dynamics and effects of the informal economy." In *The Informal Economy: Studies in Advanced and Less Developed Countries*, ed. A. Portes, M. Castells, and L. Benton.

Getu, Makonen . "The Transformation Side of Microenterprise: The Case of the Opportunity International Program in Honduras." In *Here to Help: NGO Meets Community-and What Happens Next?*, ed. Robyn Eversole.

**Wed., Nov. 15:**

**Human development: social policies and education**

Cohn, Amélia. 1995. "NGOs, social movements, and the privatization of health care: Experiences in São Paulo." In *New paths to democratic development in Latin America: The rise of NGO-municipal collaboration*, ed. Charles Reilly, 85-98. Boulder, CO: Lynne Rienner Publishers.

Freire, Paulo. 1998. *The Paulo Freire Reader*, Chapter 1, "Pedagogy of the Oppressed", pp. 45-67. New York: The Seabury Press.

The United Nations. 2005. *The Millennium Development Goals: A Latin-American and Caribbean Perspective*. Chapter 3, "Education as a pillar of economic development," 79-104.

Today we examine the challenges of social planning in Latin American cities, focusing especially on education. We consider the classic arguments of Paulo Freire for education as a means of consciousness-raising, and contrast and compare these with the Millennium goals developed by the United Nations. Again the debate surrounding social policy pivots on the pros and cons of neoliberalism and the possibilities for community action.

Additional readings:

Gindling, Tim. 2005. "Poverty in Latin America." *Latin American Research Review* 40 (1): 207-222.

Huber, Evelyne. "Options for Social Policy in Latin America: Neoliberal versus Social Democratic Models," in *Welfare States in Transition: National Adaptations in Global Economics*, 160-191.

**Mon., Nov. 20:**

**Rural poverty and land rights.**

Green, Chapter 2.

Lopez, Ramon and Alberto Valdes 2000. "Fighting rural poverty in Latin America: New evidence of the effects of education, demographics and access to land." *Economic Development and Cultural Change* (49) 1: 197-211.

Skidmore and Smith, Chapter 7 (Colombia).

Veltmeyer, Ch.7, "Community economic development in El Salvador."

What have been the changes in rural economic and social life as Latin American countries began pursuing neoliberal policies?  
What is the nature of the conflicts over land in Latin America?

Additional readings:

Gindling, Tim. 2005. "Poverty in Latin America." *Latin American Research Review* 40 (1): 207-222.

Gwynne, R. and C. Kay. 1999. *Latin America Transformed. Globalization and Modernity*. New York: Arnold, chapters 6, 8, 10, 11 and 12.

de Janvry, Alain, and Elisabeth Sadoulet. 2000. "Rural Poverty in Latin America: Determinants and Exit Paths." *Food Policy* 25 (4) NACLA Report on the Americas. 1994. "Rural Latin America. Wrestling with the Global Economy."

**Wed., Nov. 22:**

**Rural development, trade and the potentials for rural development.**

Grindle, M. 1989. "The Response to Austerity: Political and Economic Strategies of Mexico's Rural Poor." In *Lost Promises*, ed. W.Canak, pp. 190-215. Boulder: Westview Press.

Raynolds, Laura T., Douglas Murray; and Peter Leigh Taylo. 2004. "Fair trade coffee: building producer capacity via global networks." *Journal of International Development* (16) 8: 1109-1121.

Skidmore and Smith, Chapter 8 (Mexico).

Today we explore case studies of responses by rural communities and their supporters to globalization. Much of the emphasis is on land rights and greater local autonomy, which many progressive planners view as the key to alleviating rural poverty and stem the flight to the city. How have rural communities fared under the new forms of global economic governance and what are the challenges and opportunities for rural development planning?

Additional readings:

Coles, Michael and Jonathan. 1998. "Inequality-Reducing Growth in Agriculture: A Market-Friendly Policy Agenda." In *Beyond Tradeoffs*. Ed. Nancy Birdsall, Carol Graham and Richard Sabot, 147-175. Washington: Interamerican Development Bank and Brookings Institution Press.

Flora, Cornelia Butler and Blas Santos. 1986. "Women in Farming Systems in Latin America." Chapter 11 in J. Nash and H. Safa,

*Women and Change in Latin America*. South Hadley, Mass.: Bergin and Garvey.

Keese, James. "Smallholder Agriculture and Poverty Alleviation in Indigenous Communities." In *Here to Help: NGO Meets Community-and What Happens Next?*, ed. Robyn Eversole. NACLA Report on the Americas. 2000. "Adelante! The New Rural Activism in the Americas."

DeWalt, Billie R. 1998. "The Ejido Reforms and Mexican Coastal Communities: Fomenting a Blue Revolution?" In *The Transformation of Rural Mexico, Reforming the Ejido Sector*, ed. Wayne A. Cornelius and David Myhre, 357-379. La Jolla: Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, University of California, San Diego.

**Mon., Nov. 27:**

**Environmental planning in the face of privatization.**

Barlow, Maude and Tony Clarke. 2004. "The Struggle for Latin America's Water." *NACLA Report on the Americas* 38 (1) 15-

Boelens, Rutgerd and Hugo de Vos. 2006. "Water law and indigenous rights in the Andes." *Cultural Survival* 29 (4): 18-

Green, Chapter 3.

Marrero, Carmelo Ruiz. 2005. "First People's Workshop in Defense of Water: Water Privatization in Latin America." *Foreign Policy in Focus*. Albuquerque: Interhemispheric Resource Center & Institute For Policy Studies.

We continue exploring environmental planning issues, focusing on the conflict surrounding the privatization of water delivery in Bolivia. This case has come to represent the seemingly intractable problems surrounding environmental planning in Latin America. Recall the debate about neoliberalism and privatization on Wednesday, September 20. Are environmental services best left to the market? What should be the role of planners?

Additional readings:

Bava, Silvio and Laura Mullahy. 1995. "Making cities livable: local initiatives in solid waste and public transportation management in Brazil." In *New paths to democratic development in Latin America: The rise of NGO-municipal collaboration*, pp. 99-117.. Boulder, CO: Lynne Rienner Publishers.

Budds, Jessica. 2004. "Power, nature and neoliberalism: the political ecology of water in Chile." *Singapore Journal of Tropical Geography* 25(3): 322-342.

Murray, Douglas L. 1994. *Cultivating Crisis: The Human Cost of Pesticides in Latin America*. Austin: University of Texas Press, chaps. 5-8.

Lobina, E. and D. Hall. 2000. "Public sector alternatives to water supply and sewerage privatization: case studies." *International Journal of Water Resources* 16(1).

McGranahan, Gordon et al. 2001. *The Citizens at Risk: From Urban Sanitation to Sustainable Cities*. London: Earthscan.

Perreault, Tom. 2005. "State restructuring and the scale politics of rural water governance in Bolivia." *Environment and Planning A* (37): 263-284.

Sachs, Wolfgang, ed. 1999. *The Development Dictionary: A Guide to Knowledge as Power*. "Environment," p. 26-37.

Zimmerer, Karl S. 2000. Rescaling immigration in Latin America: The cultural images and political ecology of water resources. *Ecumene* 7 (2): 150-175.

**Wed., Nov. 29:**

**Natural resource planning: for whose benefit?**

Berlin, Brent and Elois Ann Berlin. 2004. "Community autonomy and the Maya ICBG Project in Chiapas, Mexico: how a bioprospecting project that should have succeeded failed." *Human Organization* 63 (4): 472-486.

Brown, I. Foster et al. 1995. "Empowering local communities in land-use management: the Chico Mendes Extractive Reserve, Acre, Brazil." *Cultural Survival Quarterly* (18): 54-57.

McDonald, Mark. 1993. "Dams, displacement and development: a resistance movement in Southern Brazil." In *In Defense of Livelihood: Comparative Studies on Environmental Action*, 79-105. West Hartford, Connecticut: Kumarian Press.

Natural resource planning in Latin America has long been characterized by an emphasis on extraction for (as environmentalists argue) short-term gains, national security purposes and untrammled regional development. We will explore some of this critical literature and examine more progressive and participatory approaches to natural resource management. How can conservation planners assist communities in these efforts? What are the obstacles and potentials of such efforts under neoliberal policies?

Additional readings:

Bray, David Barton. 1991. "The struggle for the forest: Conservation and development in the Sierra Juárez." *Grassroots Development* 15(3): 12-25.

Bunker, Stephen G. 2003. "Matter, Space, Energy, and Political Economy: The Amazon in the World-System." *Journal of World-Systems Research* IX: 219-258.

Bunyard, Peter. 1989. "Guardians of the forest: indigenous policies in the Colombian Amazon." *The Ecologist* 16.

Hecht, Susanna and Alexander Cockburn. 1989. *The Fate of the Forest: Developers, Destroyers and Defenders of the Amazon*. New York: Verso, pp. 161-210.

**Mon., Dec. 4: Indigenous planning issues: development, identity politics and global networks.**

Green, Chapter 11.

McDaniel, Josh. 2002. "Confronting the structure of international development: Political agency and the Chiquitanos of Bolivia." *Human Ecology* (30): 369-396.

Selverston-Scher, Melina. 2004. "Banking on new development models: indigenous peoples in Latin America seek direct support." *Native Americas* 21 (3): 22-.

On the final day of the course we turn to the particular issue of planning in and for indigenous peoples in Latin America. Indigenous people in the region have built important global support network to resist efforts of integration and social change, and have in many countries unique opportunities to forge alternative planning efforts. This makes planning in indigenous lands a specialized field that requires specialized training and approaches. What do you think are some of the unique challenges and opportunities facing planners working in indigenous communities?

Additional readings:

Brysk, Alison. 1996. "Turning weakness into strength: the internationalization of Indian rights." *Latin American Perspectives* 23: 38-57.

van Cott, Donna, ed. 1994. *Indigenous Peoples and Democracy in Latin America*. New York: St. Martin's Press.

Kearney, Michael and Stefano Varese. 1995. "Latin-America's indigenous peoples: changing identities and forms of resistance." In *Capital, Power and Inequality in Latin America*, ed. Sandor Halebsky and Richard L. Harris, 207-232. Boulder: Westview Press.

Roper, J. Montgomery, John Frechione, and Billie R. DeWalt, 1997. *Indigenous People and Development in Latin America: A Literature Survey and Recommendations*. Latin American Monograph and Document Series #12. Pittsburgh, PA: World Bank and Center for Latin American Studies, University of Pittsburgh.

Wearne, Phillip and Rigoberta Menchu. 1996. *Return of the Indian: Conquest and Revival in the Americas*. Philadelphia: Temple U Press.

**Wed., Dec. 6: Course review, summary discussions. FINAL PAPER DUE.**

## **FINAL PAPER INSTRUCTIONS:**

### **Paper topic:**

You should simply send me a one- to two-paragraph idea for your paper. You do not need to go into a lot of detail; the purpose of this initial email and the following discussion is to determine if your paper is doable during the course of the semester. We also need to determine if enough resources (library materials, data, interview sources) are available to you, and if your proposed paper addresses a relevant planning topic. Be creative! At this stage it is still easy to change your topic.

### **Outline:**

Your outline should be between two and four pages, including a bibliography of at least ten entries. In your outline you need to tell us the following:

1. The research question you want to investigate.
2. Your thesis or principal argument that you want to test through your research.
3. The theoretical perspective you choose for your paper, and why (optional).
4. The main sources of data (quantitative data, qualitative data, reports, personal interview sources) you will use to address your research question.
5. How you will obtain the data for your paper.
6. Your bibliography. Half of these must be from scholarly sources, i.e. journals and books, not newspapers, websites, and the like.

The purpose of your outline is to ensure that your question can be properly addressed in 15-20 pages, and that enough sources of information are available to you.

### **Final paper:**

Your final paper should be between fifteen to twenty pages, double-spaced. If you include pictures, tables or other illustrations, these will be in addition to the minimum page requirements; i.e. if you have two pages of graphs and pictures, the minimum length is seventeen pages.

Your paper should be more than just a summary of articles, a theoretical perspective, or a case study. You need to *analyze* the texts, theoretical perspectives, or case studies you decide to write about. First of all, you should “situate” your case or articles in a theoretical, historical, political-economic or geographic framework. Think in terms of the readings and discussions in the first half of the semester. These gave you the context for current-day planning issues in Latin America. Secondly, you should “critique” the readings, arguments or case studies that you write about: what are the flaws in arguments you have uncovered, what has been “right,” in your opinion—and why? Don’t simply recite successes or failures of planning interventions, but also explain, using other texts and data, why these planning interventions succeeded or failed. One way to do this is by uncovering and discussing the logical, ethical, moral, political or intellectual assumptions behind solutions or decisions made in certain planning cases. Third, you should develop an argument in your conclusion, where you propose a new perspective on a planning or development issue, or an alternative solution in a planning case.

## A FEW RANDOMLY SELECTED ADDITIONAL READINGS:

- Brosius, Peter. 1997. "Endangered forest, endangered people: environmentalist representations of indigenous knowledge." *Human Ecology* 25: 47-69.
- Burns, E. Bradford. *Latin America. A Concise Interpretive History.*
- Chilcote, Ronald and Joel Edelstein, eds. *The Struggle with Dependency and Beyond.*
- Cockcroft, James. *Latin America: History, Politics and U.S. Policy.*
- Cockcroft, James. *Neighbors in Turmoil: Latin America.*
- Fitzgibbon, Russell H. and Julio A. Fernandez. *Latin America: Political Culture and Development.*
- Gwynne, R. and C. Kay. 1999. *Latin America Transformed. Globalization and Modernity.* New York: Arnold.
- Hansis, Randall. *The Latin Americans: Understanding Their Legacy.*
- Herlihy, Peter and Gregory Knapp. 2003. "Maps of, by and for the peoples of Latin America." *Human Organization* 62 (4): 303-314.
- Jan, Knippers Black, ed. *Latin America. Its Problems and its Promise.*
- Keen, Benjamin, ed. *Latin American Civilization.*
- Lambert, Jacques. *Latin America: Social Structures and Political Institutions.*
- Kent, Robert. *Latin America: Regions and People.*
- Lowenthal, Abraham F. (ed.). *Exporting Democracy: The United States and Latin America, themes and issues.*
- Malloy, James and Mitchell Seligson (eds.). *Authoritarians and Democrats. Regime Transition in Latin America.*
- Meade, Teresa. "Civilizing Rio": Reform and Resistance in a Brazilian City, 1889-1930.
- Morris, Arthur. 1987. "Regional Development, Trends, and Policies." In *Latin American Development: Geographical Perspectives*, ed. David Preston. New York: Longman Scientific and Technical.
- Nietschmann, Bernard. 1995. "Defending the Miskito reefs with maps and GPS." *Cultural Survival Quarterly* 18: 34-36.
- Nygren, A. 1999. "Local knowledge in the environment-development discourse." *Critique of Anthropology* 19 (3): 267-288.
- Ramos, A. R., 1994. "The hyperreal Indian." *Critique of Anthropology* 14 (2), 153-171.
- Reitbergen-McCracken and Deepa Narayan. 1998. *Participation and Social Assessment: Tools and Techniques*, "Participatory Rural Appraisal," pp. 121-160. Washington, DC: World Bank.
- Rosenberg, Kincaid and Logan, eds. *Americas: An Anthology.*
- Tripathi and Bhattarya. 2004. "Integrating indigenous knowledge and GIS for participatory natural resource management." *EJISDC* 17 (3): 1-13.
- von Mettenheim, Kurt and James Malloy, eds. *Deepening Democracy in Latin America*
- Whiteford, Michael and Scott Whiteford, eds. *Crossing Currents: Continuity and Change in Latin America.*
- Wiarda, H. and H. Kline, eds.. *Latin American Politics and Development.* 4th edition.
- Wilson, Patricia A. 1992. *Exports and Local Development: Mexico's New Maquiladoras.* Austin: University of Texas Press.
- Wolf, Eric and Edward C. Hansen. *The Human Condition in Latin America.*
- Wynia, Gary W. *The Politics of Latin American Development.*

## **A PRELIMINARY LIST OF JOURNALS AND NEWSPAPERS:**

*Brecha*, Montevideo, Uruguay: [www.brecha.com.uy](http://www.brecha.com.uy)

*Cambio*, Bogota, Colombia: <http://www.revistacambio.com/html/index.php>

*Chiapas*, Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico:

[www.multimania.com/revistachiapas/](http://www.multimania.com/revistachiapas/)

*CUBA Update*, Center for Cuban Studies, New York: [www.cubaupdate.org/cuba.htm](http://www.cubaupdate.org/cuba.htm)

*Cultural Survival*

*Debate Feminista*, MEXICO: [www.debatefeministacom](http://www.debatefeministacom)

*Hecho en Buenos Aires*, Buenos Aires, Argentina; monthly magazine produced by the unemployed: <http://www.hechoenbsas.com>

*Latin American Perspectives*: [www.latinamericanperspectives.com](http://www.latinamericanperspectives.com)

*NACLA Report on the Americas*: [www.nacla.org](http://www.nacla.org)

*Proceso*, Mexico City: <http://www.proceso.com.mx>

*Third World Planning Review* (Liverpool University Press)

*Third World Quarterly - Journal of Emerging Areas* (Carfax Publishing, / Taylor & Francis Group)

## A FEW USEFUL WEBSITES FOR YOUR RESEARCH:

CEPAL

Economic Commission for Latin America and The Caribbean (ECLAC):

<http://www.eclac.org>

Habitat International Journal: <http://www.elsevier.com/locate/habitatint>

Harvard Institute for International Development: <http://www.hiid.harvard.edu>

Institute of Development Studies (University of Sussex): <http://www.id21.org>

Institute of International Economics: <http://www.iie.com>

Instituto Argentino para el Desarrollo Economico, [www.iade.org.ar](http://www.iade.org.ar)

Inter American Development Bank:

Inter-American Foundation: <http://iad.org>

International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI): <http://www.iclei.org>

International Development Forum (IDF): <http://www.idforum.org.uk>

International Forum for Rural Transport and Development (IFRTD), London:

<http://www.ifrtd.org>

International Network for Urban Development: <http://www.inta-aivn.org>

Latin American Bureau: <https://www.latinamericabureau.org>

Lincoln Institute of Land Policy, Cambridge, Massachusetts: <http://www.lincolninst.edu>

Moving the Economy & the Canadian International Development Agency online

resources for developing world cities: [http://www.movingtheeconomy.ca/home\\_cs.htm](http://www.movingtheeconomy.ca/home_cs.htm)

North American Congress on Latin America: <http://www.nacla.org/index.php>

OECD

Organization of American States: <http://oas.org>

Panos Institute, London: <http://www.panos.org.uk>

Slum Dwellers International (SDI): <http://www.sdinet.org/>

UN-Habitat (new name from 2002 for the United Nations Centre for Human

Settlements): <http://www.unhabitat.org>

UN-HABITAT's Periodical Habitat Debate about Innovative Urban Financing:

<http://www.unhabitat.org/hd/hdv9n1/default.asp>

United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) (UNCHS), Nairobi, Kenya:

<http://www.unchs.org>

United Nations Commission for Environment and Development (UNED):

<http://www.oneworld.org/uned-uk>

United Nations Commission for Human Settlements (UNCHS) Best Practices and Local

Leadership Program: <http://www.sustainabledevelopment.org/blp>

United Nations Commission for Sustainable Development (UNCSD):

<http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/csd.htm>

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP): <http://unep.org>

United Nations Population Resources: <http://www.un.org/issues/m-pop.asp>

United Nations Sustainable Cities Programme: <http://www.unchs.org>

World Bank: <http://www.worldbank.org>

World Federation of United Cities (formerly the United Towns Association) (FMCU-

UTO): <http://www.fmcu-uto.org>

World Health Organization (WHO) Healthy Cities: <http://www.euro.who.int/healthy-cities/>

World Social Forum: <http://www.forosocialmundial.org>

World Water Forum (March 2003): <http://www.world.water-forum3.com>