**MATUL 503: GENDER & URBAN COMMUNITY TRANSFORMATION (3 Credits)**

**Course Purpose:**

The purpose of this course is to address gender issues within the context of urban community transformation in Africa. The course will explore participatory urban planning practices from a social, theological, economic and development context, identifying the role of women in general and examine why urban policies planning render them invisible. The course aims to equip the student with gender analytical planning tools, and a understanding of gender and urban transformation key debates.

**Expected Learning Outcomes:** By the end of this course students will be able to:

**Cognitive:**

1. Demonstrate an understanding of urban planning issues from a gender lens:- education, economic justice, housing, health; crime(gender violence), food security, transport and civi rights.
2. Demonstrate ability to examine the causes and consequences of gender blind urban development and transformation policies.
3. Demonstrate an understanding of relationship between urban planning and women participation.
4. Manifest an understanding of the implications of Urbanization in African and identify the role of church and cvil society in addressing gender urban problems.

**Affective:**

1. Display a personal commitment and moral concern to address victimization of women in urban human health services and policy development agenda.
2. Demonstrate the moral role of the church in influencing positive change of African urban policies and behavior

**Skills:**

1. Develop the gender analytical framework skills and body of knowldge required to *understand*, *evaluate* and *implement* gender and urban comminity transformation interventions.

**Content:**

The study of the relationship between urban community transformation, gender and development has grown recently because of the restructuring of economies, environments and cultures at a global and local level. Women and men are being viewed as actors who affect urban planning and management, resource use, and the creation of policies for human health services and well-being. The course will explore urbanization policy implications on women and men living in urban informal settlements (urban slums). This course aim at exploring major challenges facing the 21st. century cities in Africa such as result of the influx of urban migration. Finally, the students are expected to apply the knowledge and understanding of key gender and urban concepts and feminist; sociology; economic / political; theology and gender theories in their course and research work.

**Teaching Methodology:**

A variety of methods including discussions, exercises, case studies, community based activities- field trips; videos; case studies; media; role plays; lectures; will be applied. Active participation of all students is encouraged

**Instructional materials/equipment:** White board markers, White board, LCD Projector, Lap top, Videos, Flip Charts, Posters, Newspaper cuttings.

**Student Assessment (Course work):** Through a written integrated project of 3,000. This project will be part of the continuous assessment and it will be marked out of 50 and the exam out of 50.

**Core Readings:**

1. Adadexon, D. 2007. *Leading Transformation in Africa*. ILF
2. Bodewes, C. 2005. *Parish transformation in urban slums*. Nairobi: Paulines Publications Africa
3. Heyns C & Killander M *Compendium of Key Human Rights Documents of the African Union*: Pretoria University Law Press (PULP) (2006).
4. Isherwood & Lisa 1996. *A TO Z Feminist Theology,* England: Sheffield Press
5. Moser, C. 1993. *Gender Plannong and Development: Theory, Practice and Training.* London: Routledge United Kingdom.
6. UN-HABITAT (2010) The State of African Cities: Governance, Inequality and Urban Land Markets United Nations: Nairobi.

**Further Readings:**

1. Akong’a, J. 1991. Participatory-action research in the development process. In O. Cheitere and R. Mutiso (Eds), *Working with rural communities: A participatory action research in Kenya* (pp. 57-66). Nairobi: University of Nairobi Press.
2. O’Connor, A. 1986. *The African City* Hutchinson University Library for Africa
3. Oxfam. 2009. *Urban Poverty in Nairobi: Analysis and Appraisal*. Oxford: Oxfam
4. Githinji, P. 1995. *Drugs Abuse and You* Pauline’s Publications Africa. Kenya Medical Women’s Association. *Child Abuse and Neglect.* (Initiatives Ltd:1989)
5. GoK, 28 August 2010. *Republic of Kenya: Constitution of Kenya. Nairobi:* Published by the Attorney –Gneral Office.
6. Kabeer, N. 2003. *Gender mainstreaming in poverty, education and the Millennium Development Goals:* A handbook for Policy makers and stakeholder. Commonwealth secretariAT, Canada International Development Agency (CIDA), Ottawa.
7. Kim, J.Y. Millen, J.V. Irwin, A., & Gershman, J. (Eds.). 2000. *Dying for growth: global inequality and the health of the poor*. Common Courage Press.
8. Nussbaum, Marths. 2000 *Women and Human Development the capabilities approach*  Cambridge, Canbridge University Press: 238
9. Perrons, D. 2004 *Globalization and Social Change,* Routledge, London.
10. Ralf, F. And Ghirmazion, A. 2002. *Sustainable Development and Governance Globalization: African Perspective.* Nairobi: Heinrich Boll Foundation.
11. Shorter,A and Onyancha,E. 1998. *The Church and AIDS in Africa. Nairo*bi: Paulines Press
12. Sugirtharajah, R. 1995. *Voices from the Margins: Interpreting the Bible in the Third World*. London: SPCK
13. T. Falola & S. Salm (Eds) 2004. *Globalization and urbanization in Africa.* Asmara:Africa World Press Inc.
14. Wagstaff, A. (2000). Socioeconomic inequalities in child mortality: comparisons across nine developing countries. Bulletin of the World Health Organization, 78, 19-28.