

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910557424403321
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Titolo	Bridging silos : collaborating for environmental health and justice in urban communities // Katrina Smith Korfmacher
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Cambridge : , : MIT Press, , 2019
ISBN	0-262-35499-3 0-262-35498-5
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (377 pages)
Collana	Urban and industrial environments
Disciplina	362.1/042
Soggetti	Environmental health - United States Public health - United States United States
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Changing local systems to promote environmental health and justice -- Standing silos : a brief history of public health and environmental management -- Building bridges : systems approaches to local environmental health problems -- The coalition to prevent lead poisoning : promoting primary prevention in Rochester, NY -- Healthy Duluth : toward equity in the built environment -- The impact project : trade, health, and environment around southern California's ports -- Local environmental health initiatives : the impacts of collaboration -- The promise of local environmental health initiatives.
Sommario/riassunto	How communities can collaborate across systems and sectors to address environmental health disparities; with case studies from Rochester, New York; Duluth, Minnesota; and Southern California. Low-income and marginalized urban communities often suffer disproportionate exposure to environmental hazards, leaving residents vulnerable to associated health problems. Community groups, academics, environmental justice advocates, government agencies, and others have worked to address these issues, building coalitions at the local level to change the policies and systems that create environmental health inequities. In Bridging Silos, Katrina Smith Korfmacher examines ways that communities can collaborate across systems and sectors to

address environmental health disparities, with in-depth studies of three efforts to address long-standing environmental health issues: childhood lead poisoning in Rochester, New York; unhealthy built environments in Duluth, Minnesota; and pollution related to commercial ports and international trade in Southern California. All three efforts were locally initiated, driven by local stakeholders, and each addressed issues long known to the community by reframing an old problem in a new way. These local efforts leveraged resources to impact community change by focusing on inequities in environmental health, bringing diverse kinds of knowledge to bear, and forging new connections among existing community, academic, and government groups. Korfmacher explains how the once integrated environmental and public health management systems had become separated into self-contained “silos,” and compares current efforts to bridge these separations to the development of ecosystem management in the 1990s. Community groups, government agencies, academic institutions, and private institutions each have a role to play, but collaborating effectively requires stakeholders to appreciate their partners' diverse incentives, capacities, and constraints.
