

Proposal for follow-up actions

Dr Jostacio M. Lapitan
Team Leader ,a.i. Urbanization and Health Equity
Technical Officer, Urbanization and Emergency Preparedness
WHO Centre for Health Development



World Health
Organization

Remarks to the concept note

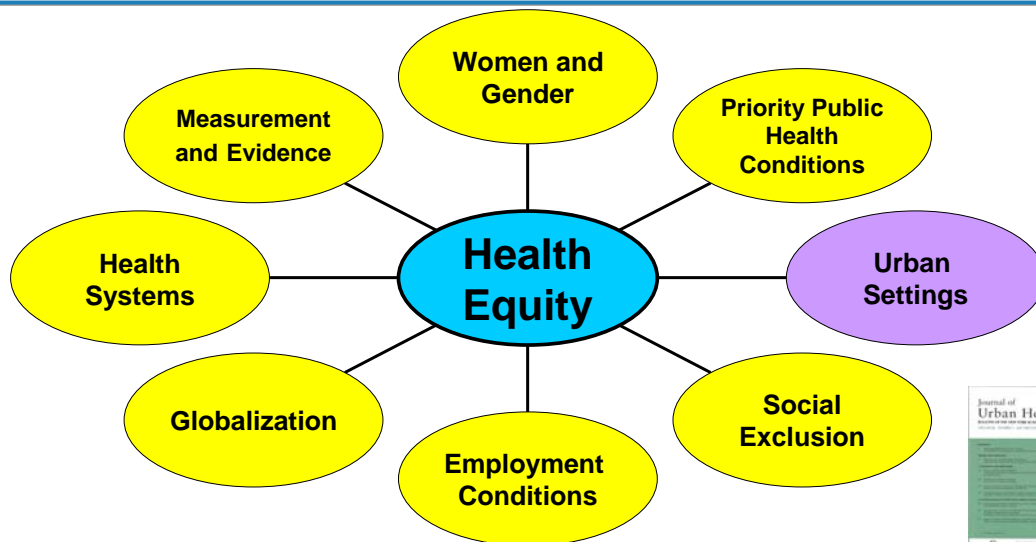
- Comprehensive, clear, concise
- Clarifications: “Focusing on the urban areas”

definition: allusions to geographical area, density, rapid and unplanned urbanization

probably missing: inclusion of informal settlements/resource poor areas/slums where 1/3 of urban population is (1 billion people)



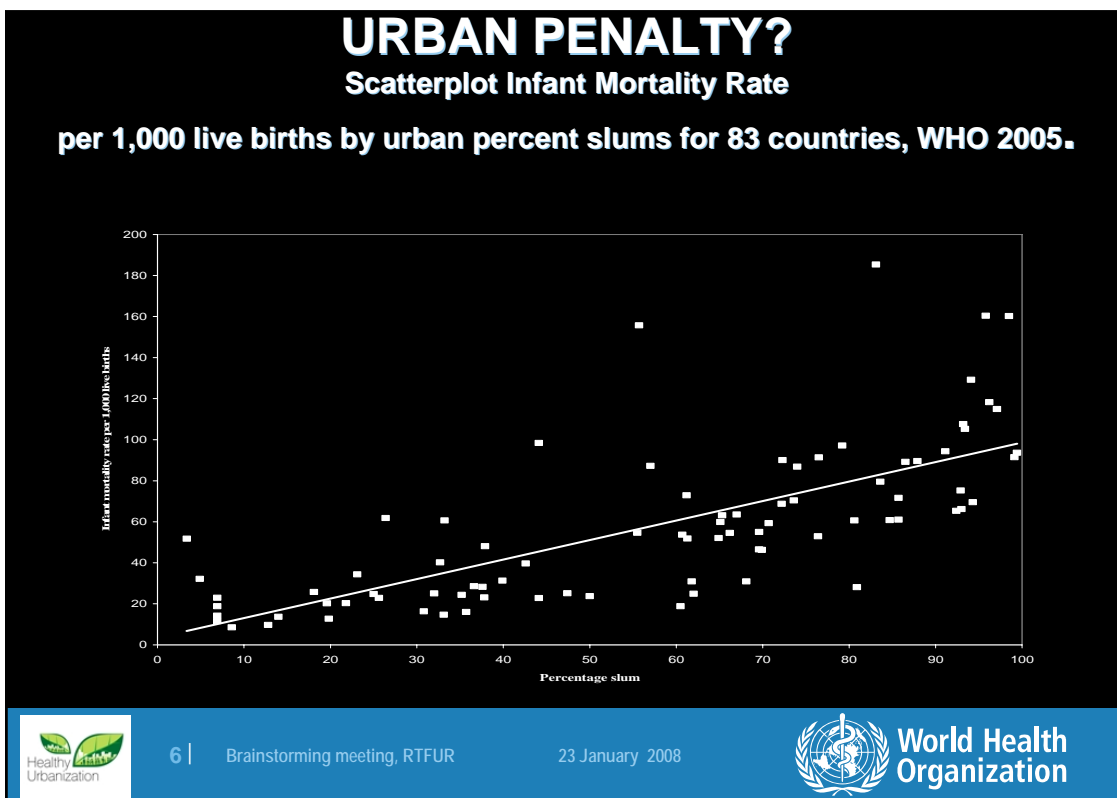
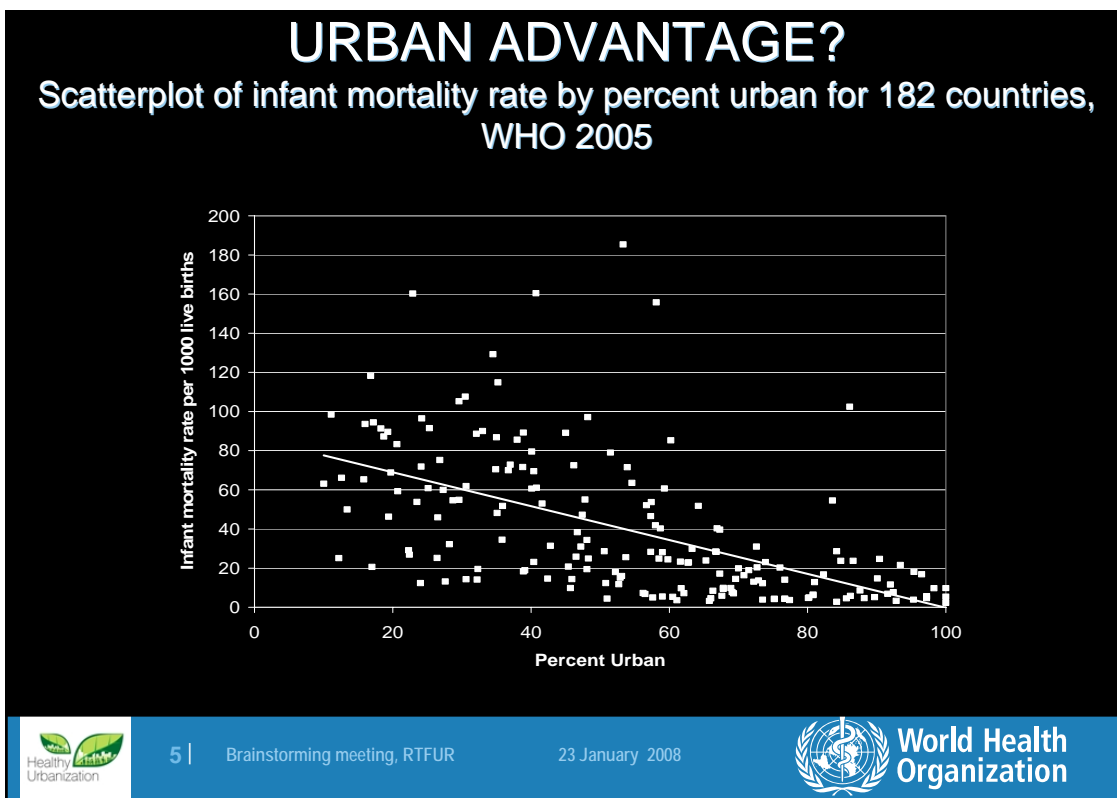
WKC acted as a hub of the Knowledge Network on Urban Setting (2005-2007)



One of the key messages

Urbanization can and should be beneficial for health. Health outcomes are better when city government leaders and policies address the key social determinants of health. In developing countries the best local governance can help produce 75 years or more of life expectancy; with bad urban governance, life expectancy can be as low as 35 years.



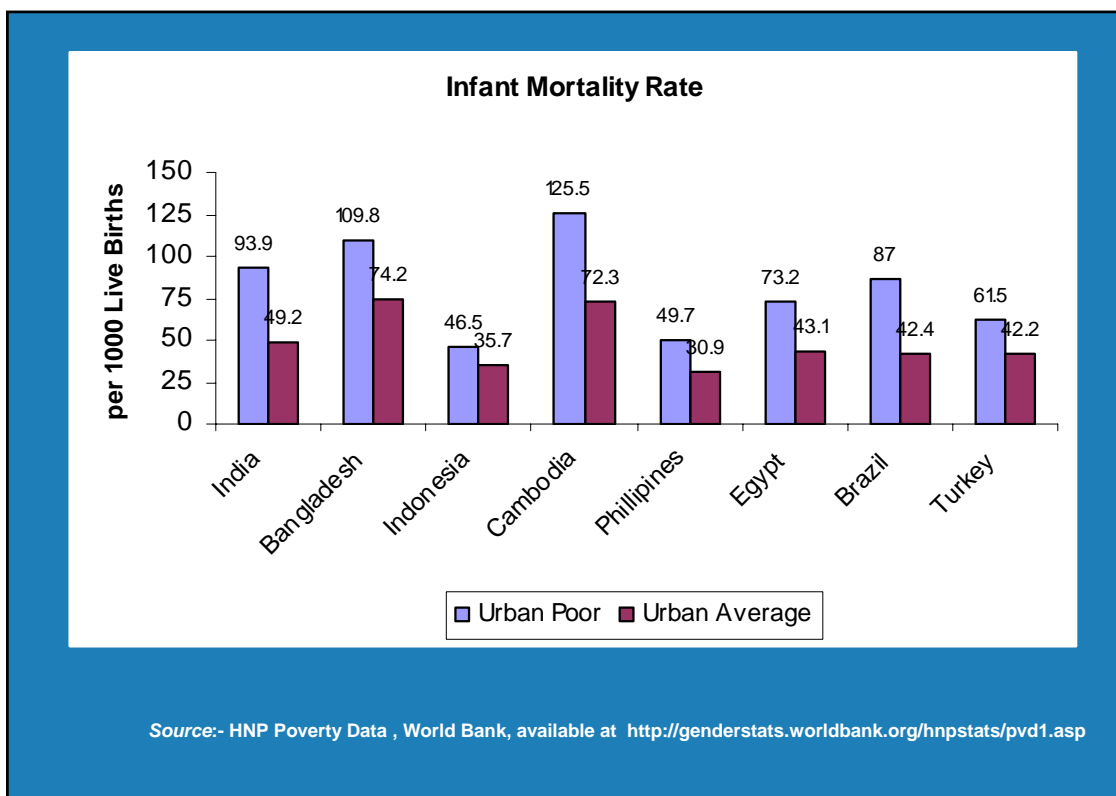


Infant and Child Mortality Rates (under 5 yrs) in the Urban Slums of Nairobi (compared with other areas of Kenya)

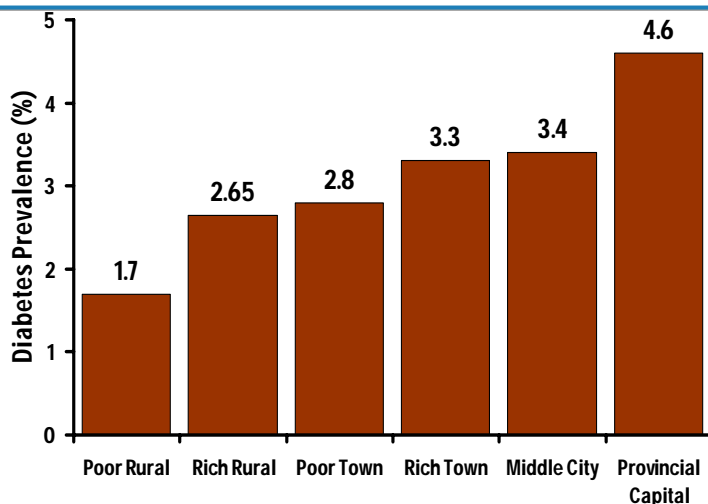
	Infant Mortality	Under-five Mortality
NCSS**		
Nairobi Slums	91.3	150.6
National*	73.7	111.5
Rural *	75.9	113.0
Other Urban*	56.6	83.9
Nairobi*	38.7	61.5

* Based on 1998 KDHS data – Kenya Demographic and Health Surveys

** NCSS – National Cross Sectional Slums Survey, 2000



Living in Cities Increases the Risk of Diabetes



QIAN R-L et al, Chinese Diabetes Journal (Chinese National Diabetes Survey 1996)



KNUS Key Message 2

Better housing and living conditions, access to safe water and good sanitation, efficient waste management systems, safer working environments and neighborhoods, food security, and access to services like education, health, welfare, public transportation and child care are examples of social determinants of health that can be addressed through good urban governance.



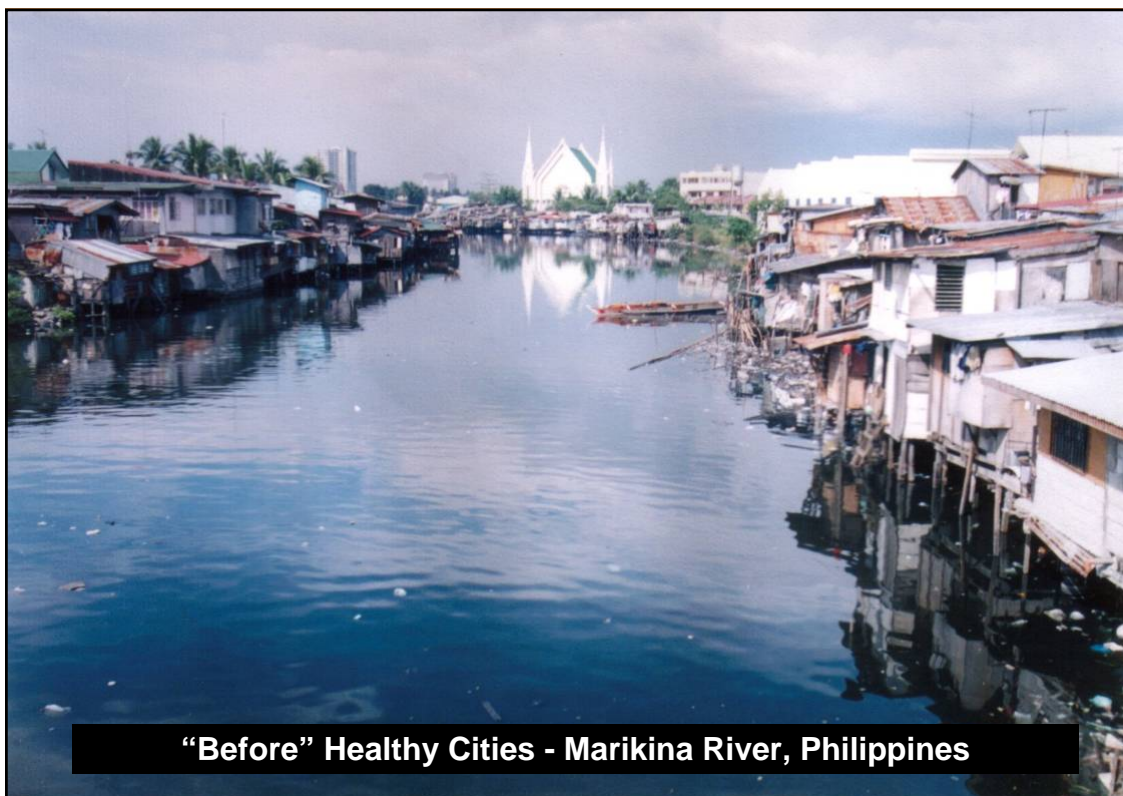
Healthy urban governance: *systems, institutions and processes that promote a higher level and fairer distribution of health in urban settings*

- Putting health equity and human development at the centre
- Recognizing the critical and pivotal role of local governments
- Building on and supporting community grassroots efforts of the urban poor
- Developing mechanisms for bringing together private, public and civil society sectors
- Winning and using resources – aid, investment, loans – to ensure a balance between economic, social, political and cultural development

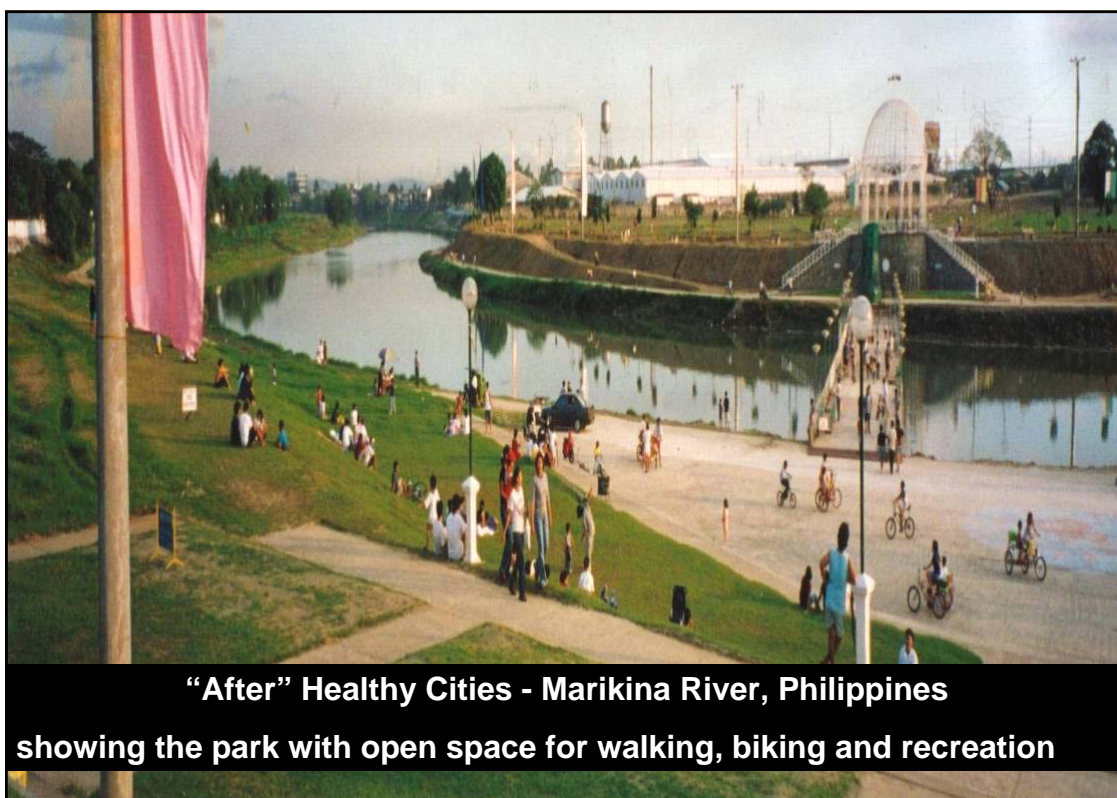


11 | Brainstorming meeting, RTFUR

23 January 2008

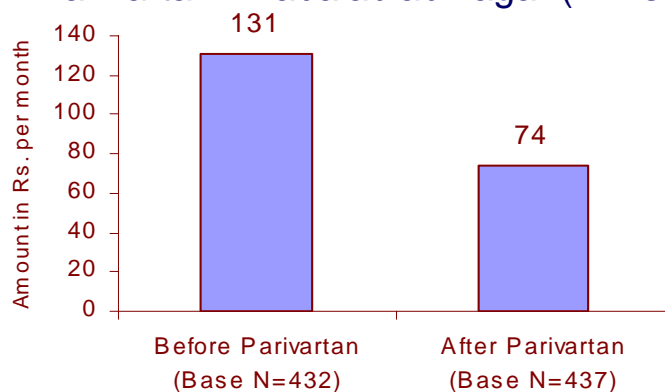


“Before” Healthy Cities - Marikina River, Philippines



Slum upgrading’s impact on health

Average Monthly Expenditure for Health Before and After Parivartan - Babalablabnagar (in Rs.)



Entry points for responses

- Slum-upgrading
- Urban primary health care
- Healthy cities/settings
- Local government and urban/metropolitan planning
- National policy and decision-making



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Task Force

Brainstorming ideas: added value of the TF

- How about an element on urban governance?
- How about integrating urban health equity with urban health risk reduction?
- How about inviting UN-HABITAT?
- How about a platform of information sharing towards
step-wise urban risk reduction?



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