“FutureCity” Initiative

Ensuring Healthy, Liveable Cities:

The role of participatory governance and measurement

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3rd International Forum on the “FutureCity” Initiative

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Good governance and the rule of law are essential to economic growth and sustainable development.

We need to deepen participatory processes to ensure citizen’s engagement.
Governance processes and institutions that contribute to public decision making

Development Governance planning, budgeting, monitoring and accountability

Participatory governance one of the many institutional strategies of development governance

Citizen engagement desired outcome or logical end of participatory governance
Participation is a fundamental goal
All people have the right to participate in and access information relating to the decision-making processes that affect their lives and well-being

Participation has also an instrumental value
Deepen democracy
Strengthen social capital
Facilitate efficiency and sustainable growth
Promote equity and social justice
Who to involve?

• Government: national, regional, local
• Nongovernmental organizations / non profit organizations
  – Representing community voice
  – Representing patient organizations
  – Service oriented organizations
• Private sector
  – Large corporations
  – Small and Medium Enterprises
  – Chambers of Commerce; trade associations
• Unions
• Schools & Universities
• Religious organizations
Reducing health inequities
Fostering innovations for healthy ageing
Why measure?

“...when you can measure what you are speaking about, and express it in numbers, you know something about it...”
Lord Kelvin, 1883

- Accountability and Equity
- Political commitment
- Monitoring: progress -- trends
- Evidence, evaluation: what’s working, where, why
- Replicability
URBAN HEART
URBAN HEALTH EQUITY ASSESSMENT AND RESPONSE TOOL

Urban HEART
Outlines the concepts and principles of Urban HEART

Leads users through a 6 step implementation process
Urban HEART Core Indicators

**Health outcomes**
- Infant mortality
- Diabetes
- Tuberculosis
- Road traffic injuries

**Physical environment & infrastructure**
- Access to safe water
- Access to improved sanitation

**Social and human development**
- Completion of primary education
- Skilled birth attendance
- Fully immunized children
- Prevalence of tobacco smoking

**Economics**
- Unemployment

**Governance**
- Government spending on health
WHO Global Age-Friendly Cities

Global Age-friendly Cities: A Guide

- Employment and economic security
- Respect and Social Inclusion
- Outdoor spaces and buildings
- Housing
- Transportation
- Community support and health services
- Social participation & communication
- Access to information
Developing Age Friendly City Indicators

Objective

To develop a standard method for assessing the age-friendliness of cities, which could be applied globally.

Expected Results

1. A monitoring framework
2. A set of core indicators
3. An assessment tool
# Criteria for selecting indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TECHNICAL</th>
<th>PRACTICAL</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Valid and reliable</td>
<td>Aligns with goals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Replicable</td>
<td>Within sphere of influence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measurable and observable</td>
<td>Ease of data collection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sensitivity to change</td>
<td>Social acceptability</td>
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<tr>
<td>Disaggregation possible</td>
<td>Links to action</td>
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Timeline for Age-Friendly Cities
Core Indicators and Assessment Tool

- Oct-Dec 2013: Peer review of core indicators
- April-Aug 2014: Piloting of assessment tool
- Dec 2014: Completion of assessment Tool
http://www.who.int/kobe_centre