



World Health Organization

WHO Centre for Health Development (Kobe)

Urban Health: Past, Present, Future

March 6, 2014

International Conference on Urban Health
Manchester, UK

Alex Ross
Director

“Health is a state of
complete **physical,**
mental and social well-
being”

--WHO Constitution





=

Finding innovative
solutions to public
health issues

52% of the world is urban.

60% by 2025.

67% by 2050.

United Nations World Urbanization Prospects (2011
Revision)

Health and social stability

BRAZIL: Increase in transport fees sets off significant unrest



Source: BBC



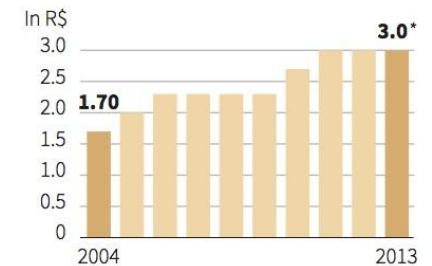
Revoking fare increases

Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, the two largest cities in Brazil, revoked an increase to public transport fares in an attempt to calm massive protests.

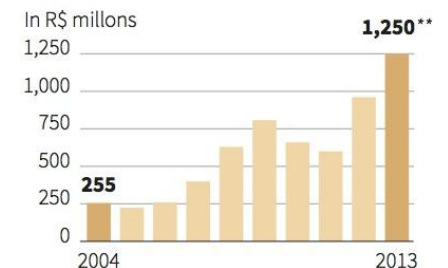
- Cities which have announced a revoke or have already revoked the increase in fares (to Thursday 1800 GMT)



Bus fare Single journey fare in Sao Paulo



Operating subsidy Public buses in Sao Paulo



* The increase of R\$ 3.20 is revoked

** Sao Paulo Prefecture estimates

\$1 dollar = R\$ 2.275 (real)

Sources: Province of Sao Paulo; State of Sao Paulo; Folha de Sao Paulo; Jornal O Globo; Reuters

Estudio R. Carrera 20/06/2013

REUTERS

Source: Reuters

The next protests?

Elderly concerns?

Pollution?



Source: LA Times



Source: David Bloom, Harvard

IMAGES OF URBANIZATION

URBAN IN INDIA



URBAN IN JAPAN



URBAN IN CHINA



URBAN IN PANAMA



URBAN IN CANADA



© www.aviewoncities.com

URBAN IN THE US



URBAN IN BOTSWANA



THE FUTURE OF URBAN SETTINGS?



The Future of Urban Planning?

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs – Population Division



The Future of Urban Housing?

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs – Population Division



The Future of Urban Housing?

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs – Population Division



Urban Slums

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs – Population Division





The Future of Urban Land Use?



The Future Urban Environment?



The Future Urban Air Quality?



The Future of Urban Recreation?





The Future of Urban Transportation



<http://esa.un.org/unpd/wup/index.html>

URBANIZATION: PAST, PRESENT, FUTURE

Megacities, 2025

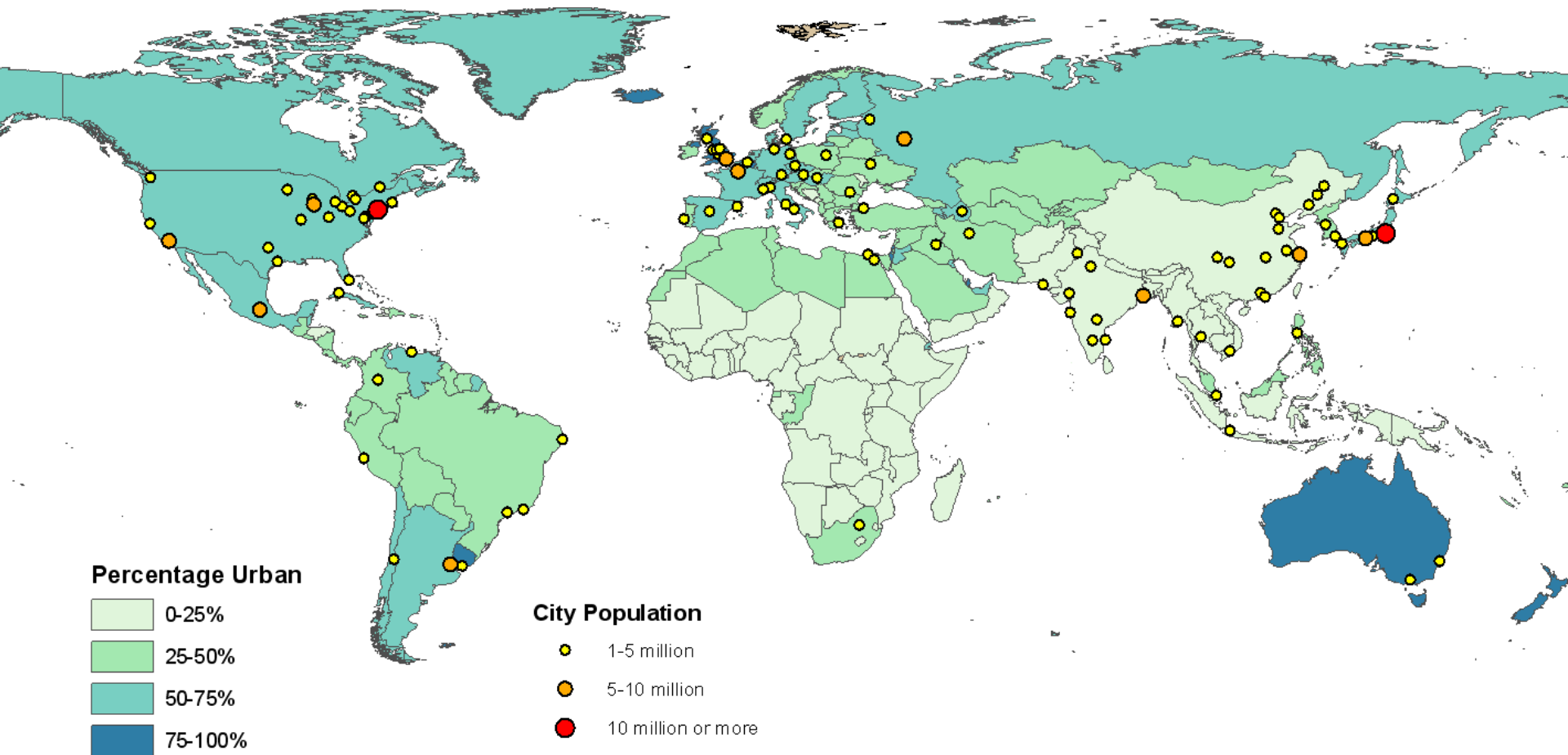
The top 20 mega cities by 2025 will be:



Urban population, 1960

World Urbanization Prospects, the 2011 Revision

Map 1: Percentage of urban population and agglomerations by size class, 1960

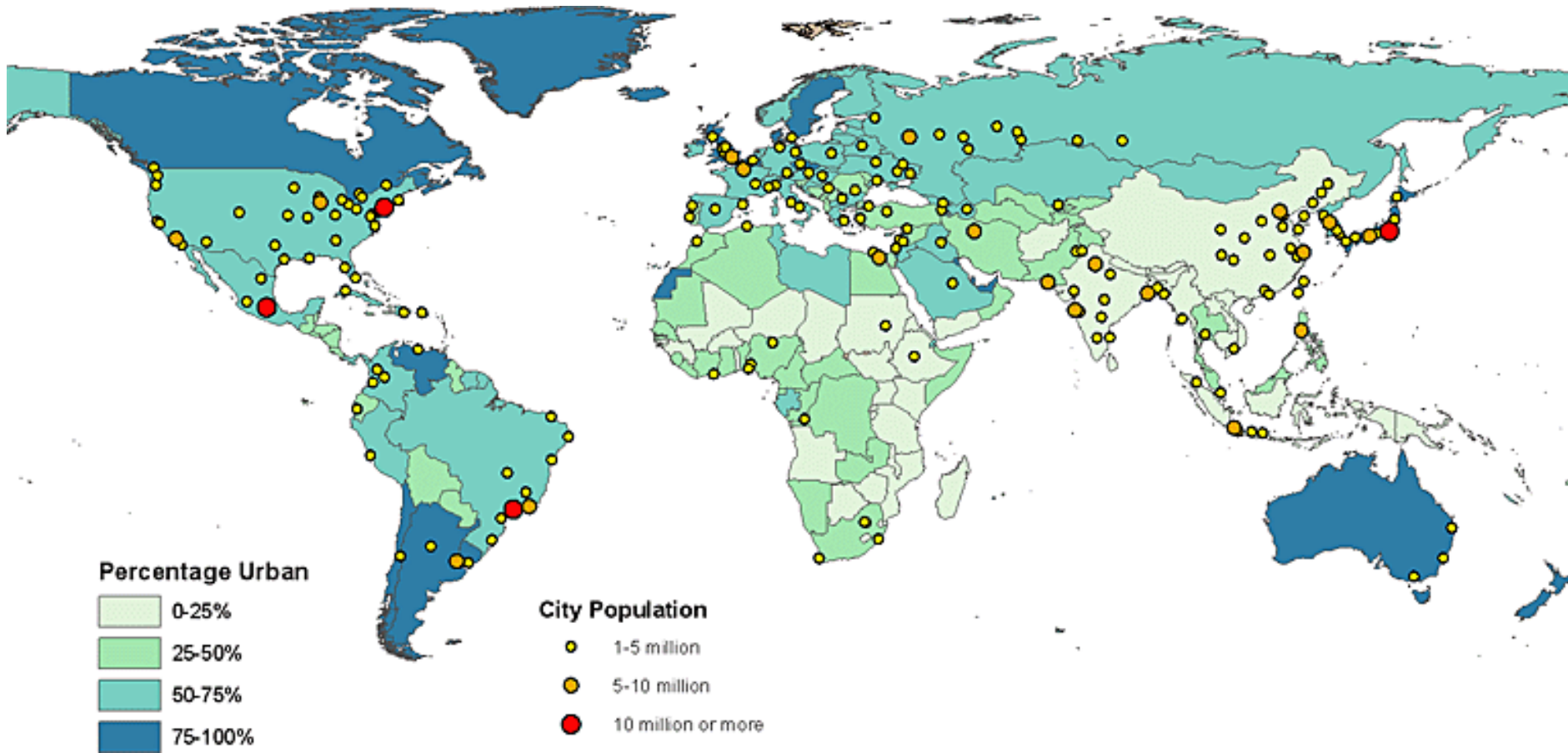


Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division: *World Urbanization Prospects, the 2011 Revision*. New York 2012

Urban population, 1980

World Urbanization Prospects, the 2011 Revision

Map 2: Percentage of urban population and agglomerations by size class, 1980

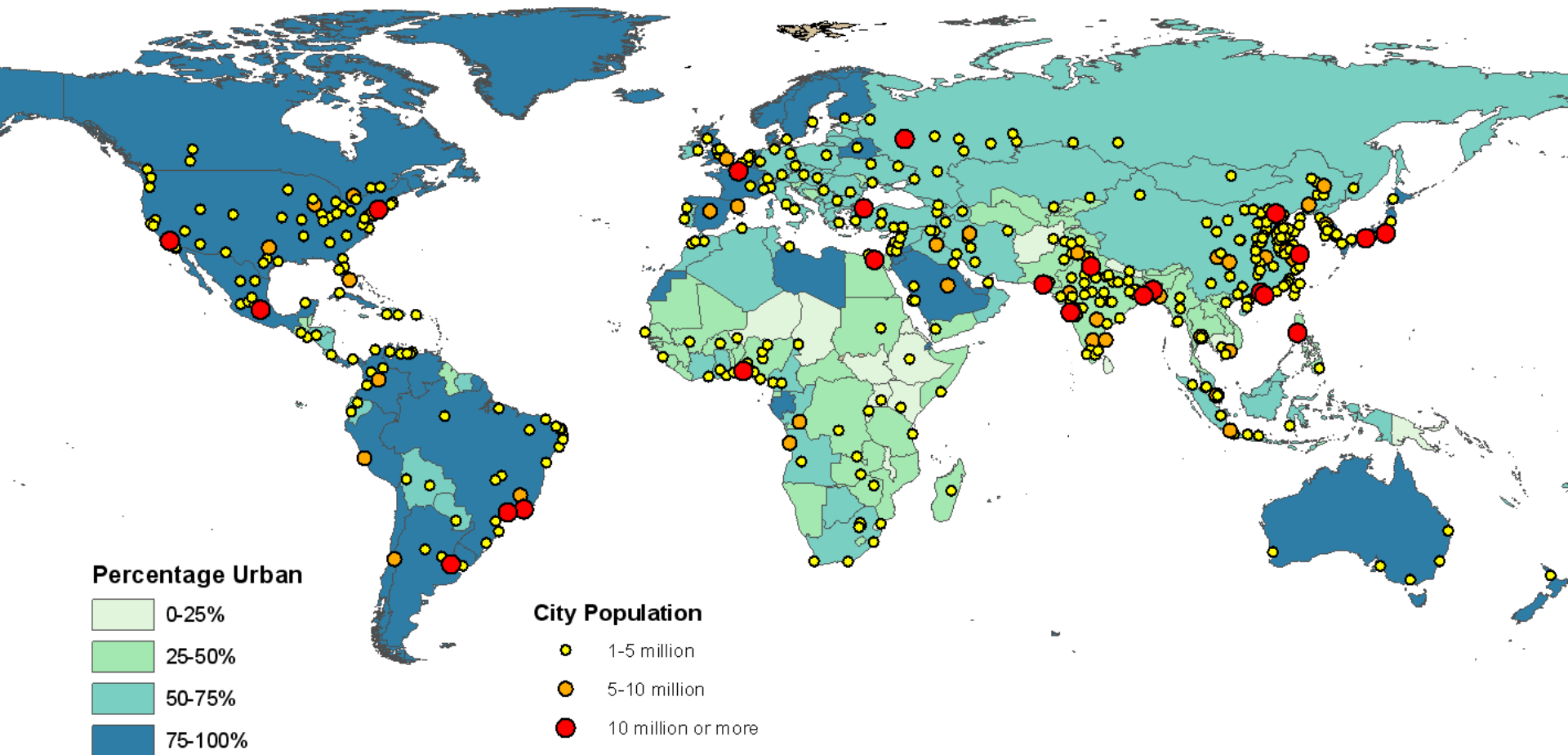


Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division: *World Urbanization Prospects, the 2011 Revision*. New York 2012

Urban population, 2011

World Urbanization Prospects, the 2011 Revision

Map 3: Percentage of urban population and agglomerations by size class,

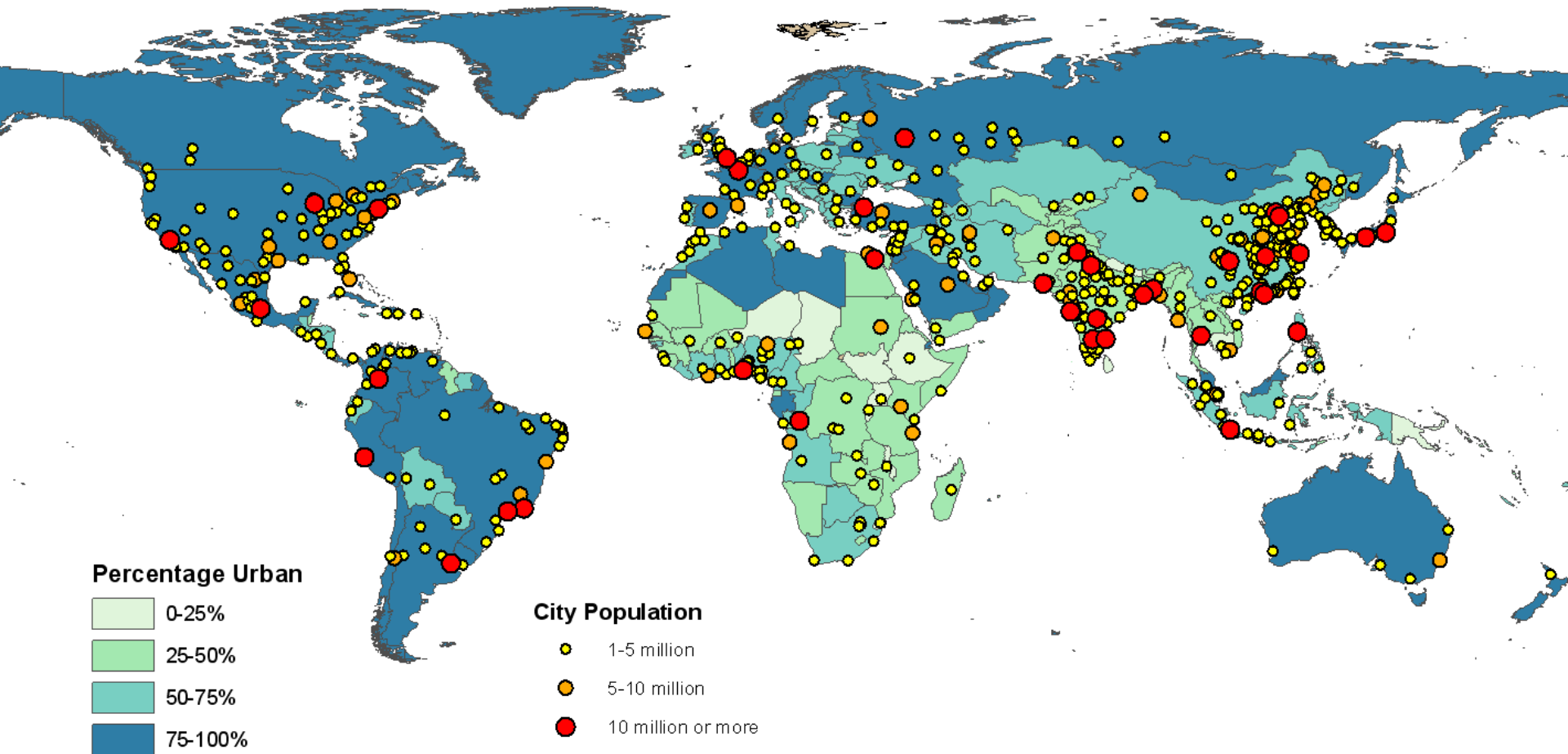


Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division: *World Urbanization Prospects, the 2011 Revision*. New York 2012

Urban population, 2025

World Urbanization Prospects, the 2011 Revision

Map 4: Percentage of urban population and agglomerations by size class, 2025

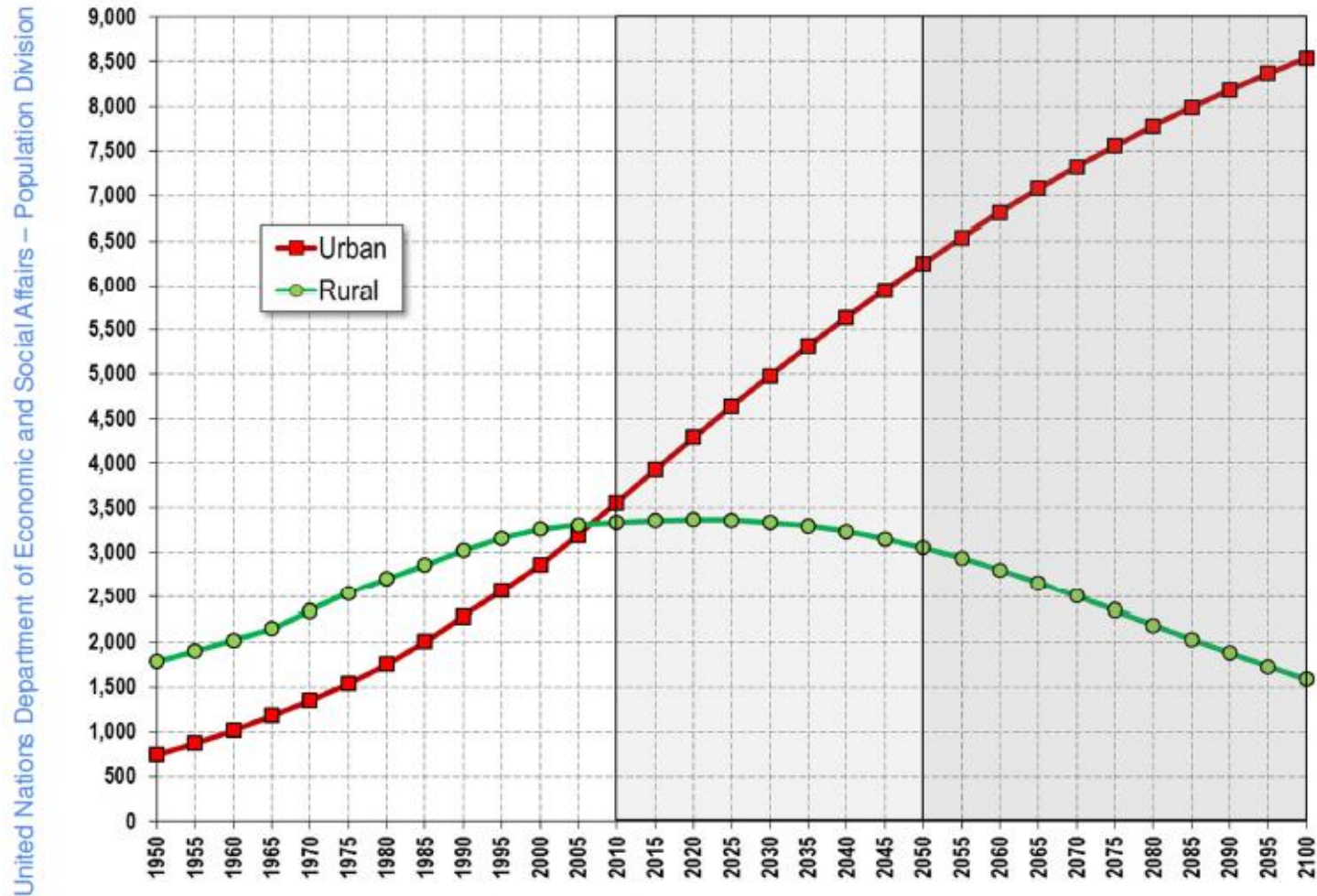


Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division: *World Urbanization Prospects, the 2011 Revision*. New York 2012

Urban-rural population, Trend



World: **Urban** and **rural** Population: 2010-2100



Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2012): World Urbanization Prospects, the 2011 Revision. New York



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Centre for Health Development

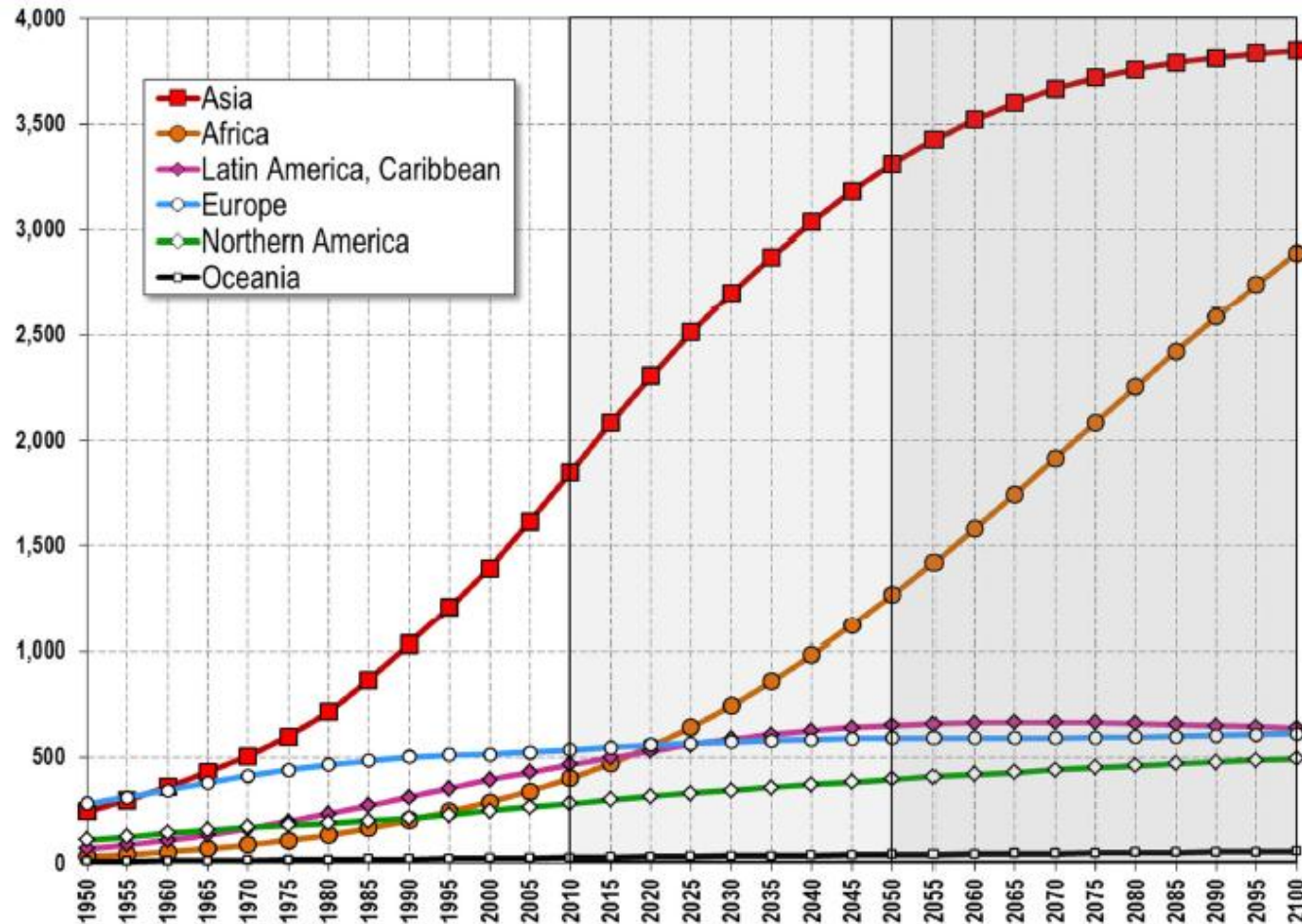
Urban population, by Region



Urban Population by Major Regions: 2010-2100



United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs – Population Division



Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2012): World Urbanization Prospects, the 2011 Revision. New York



World Health Organization

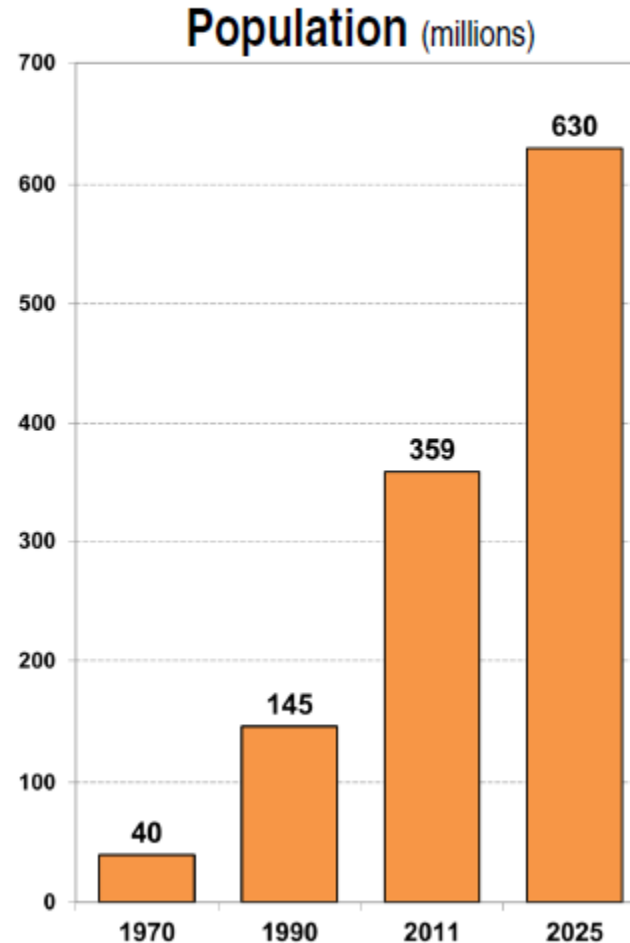
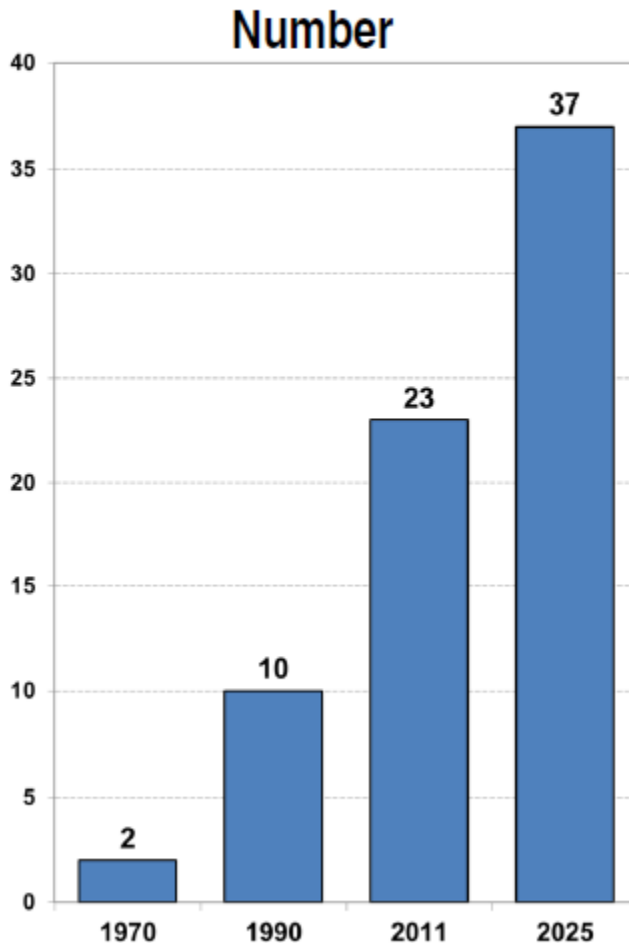
Centre for Health Development

Urban population, Megacities



World: **Mega-Cities** with 10+ Million Inhabitants

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs – Population Division

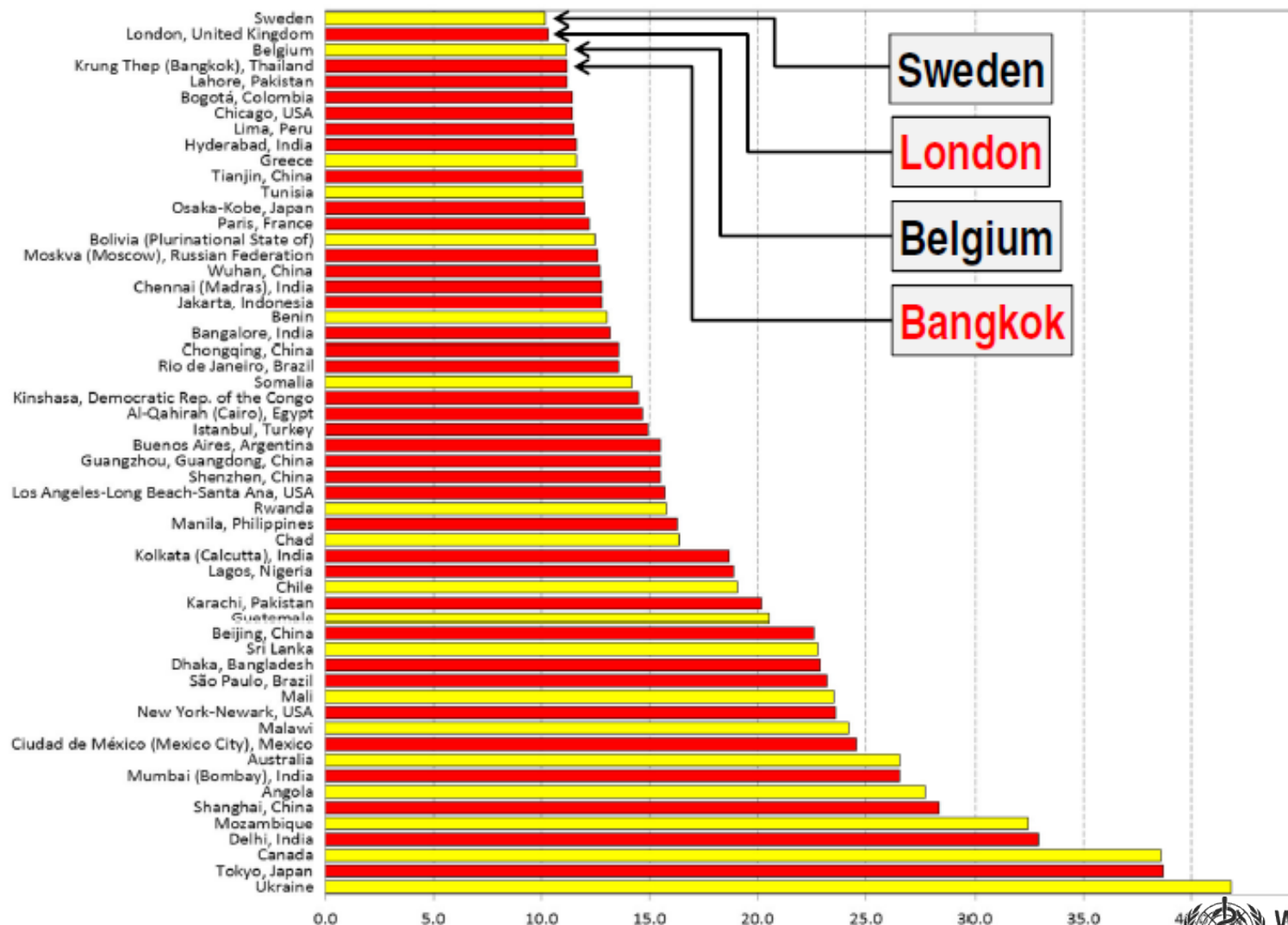


Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2012): World Urbanization Prospects, the 2011 Revision. New York



Mega-Cities and selected Countries in 2025

2



Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2012): World Urbanization Prospects, the 2011 Revision. Note: Projections are based on the medium variant.

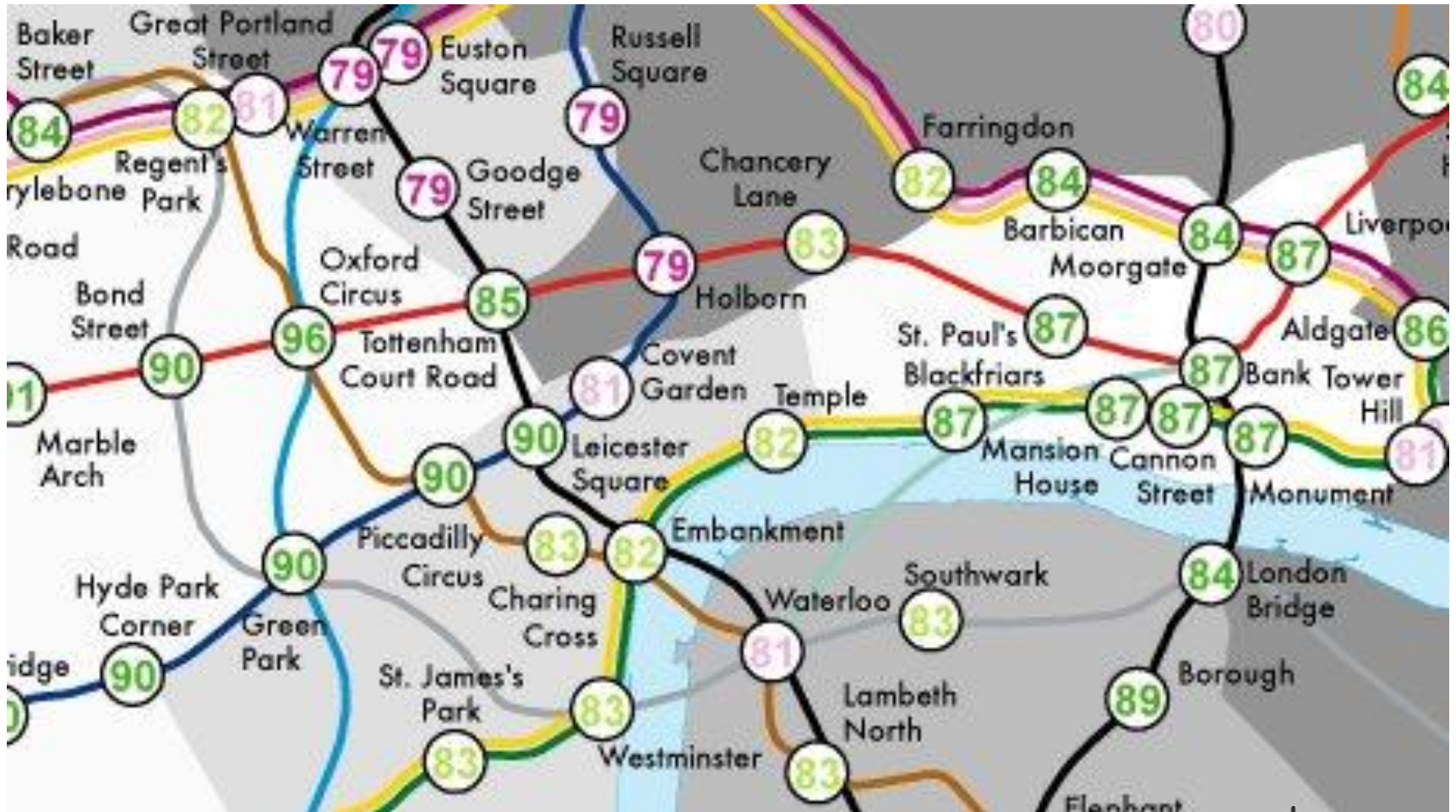


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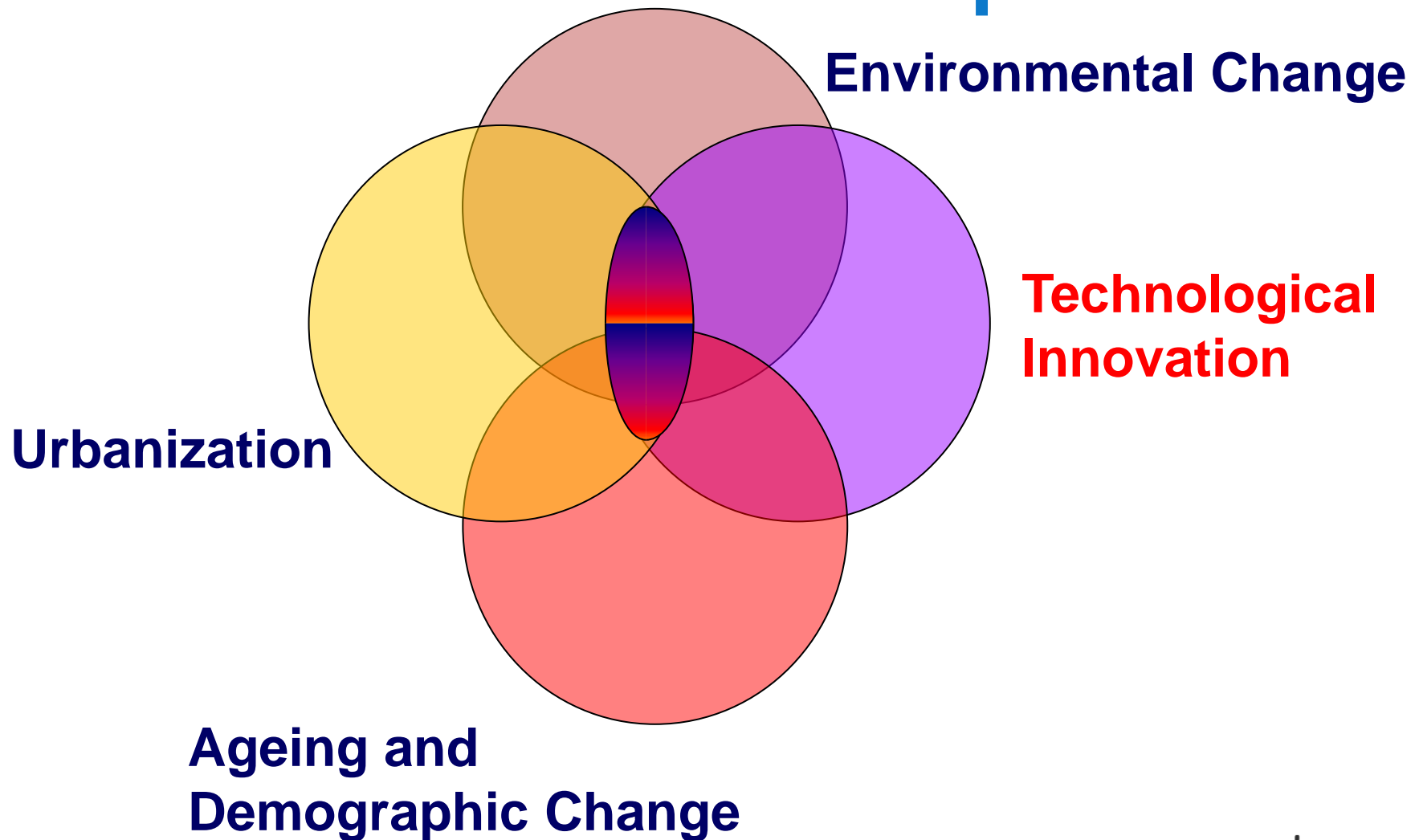
Intra-city health inequalities can be large

Variations in life expectancy across London Tube stops



Source: UCL (2012) <http://life.mappinglondon.co.uk/>

Interaction of Driving Forces for Health in Development



HEALTH AND URBANIZATION:

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO KOBE CENTRE)
KEY ACTIONS

World Health Day 2010



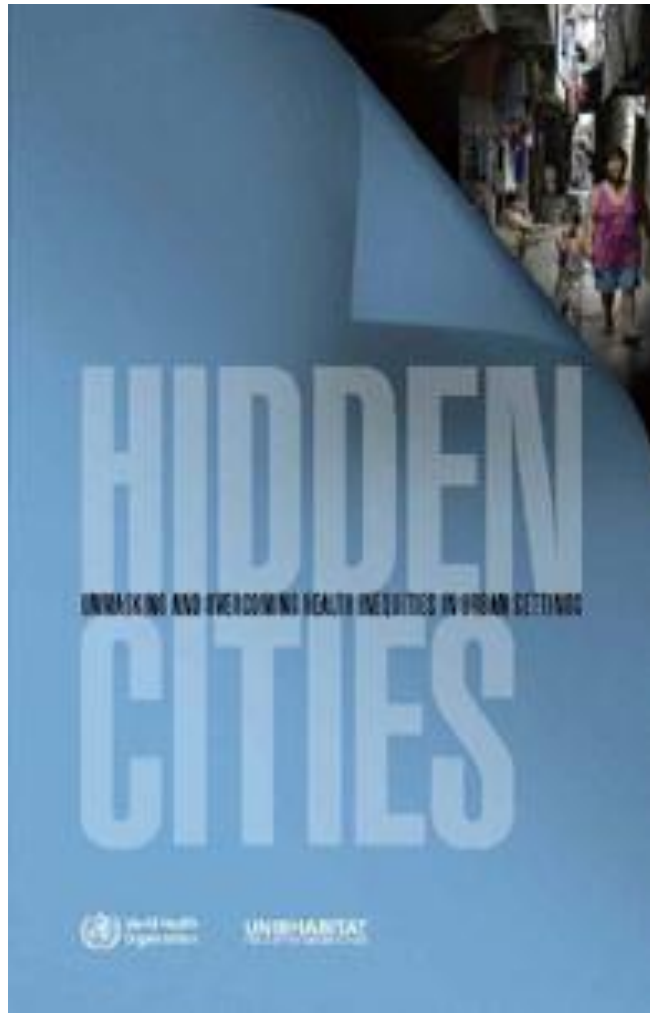
10000 CITIES

10000 LIVES

URBAN HEALTH
MATTERS



World Health
Organization



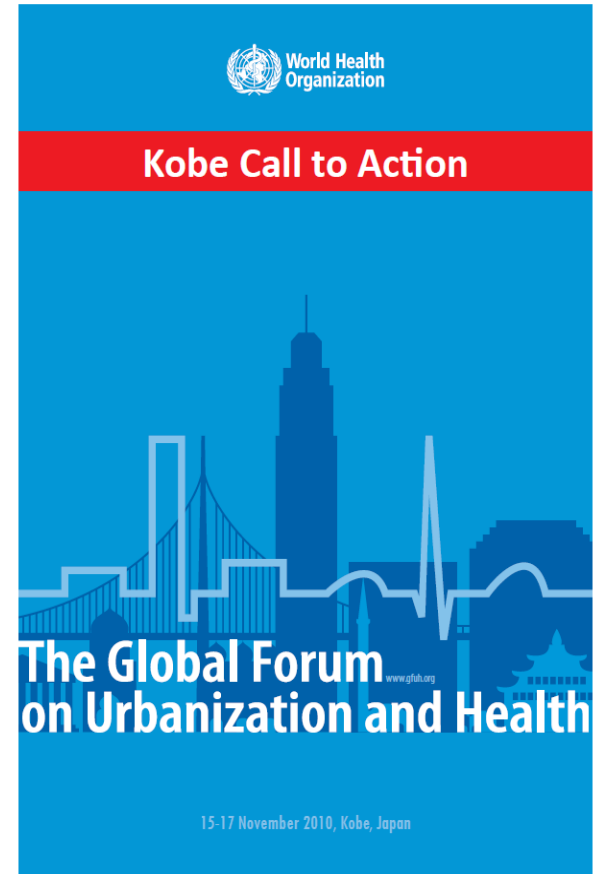
First WHO / Habitat Global Report on Cities and health (2010)

Key Focus: Inequities

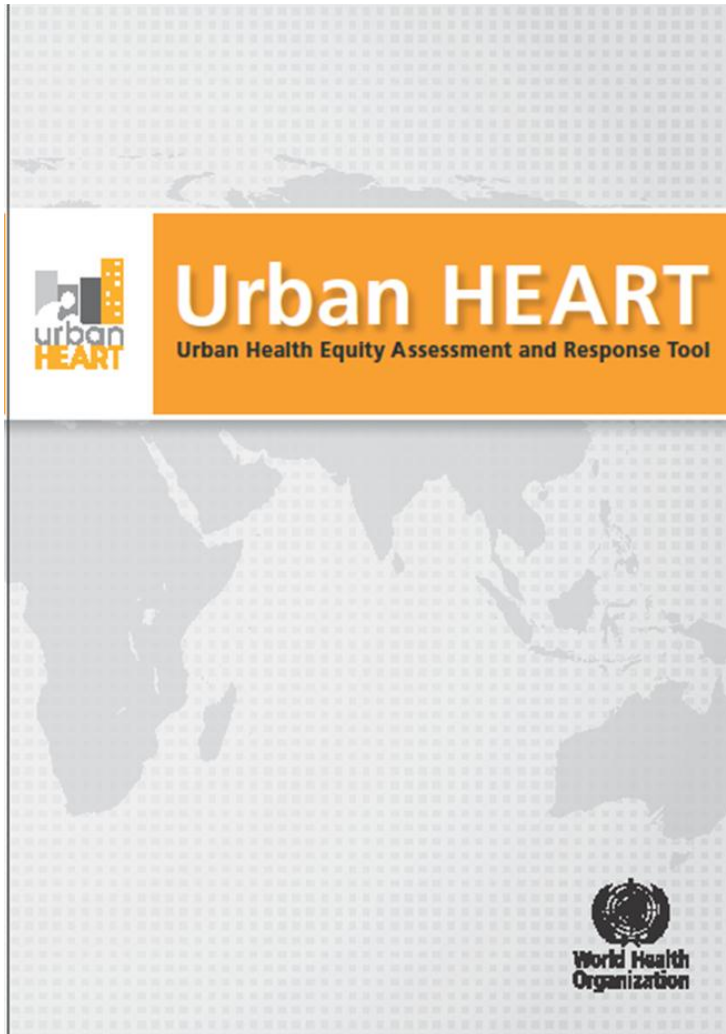
COMMITMENT: Kobe Call to Action

Key principles:

1. Uncover and address urban health inequities to build healthier cities
2. Show leadership by including health in all urban policies through intersectoral action
3. Use effective mechanisms for community participation in urban policy and planning



URBAN HEART

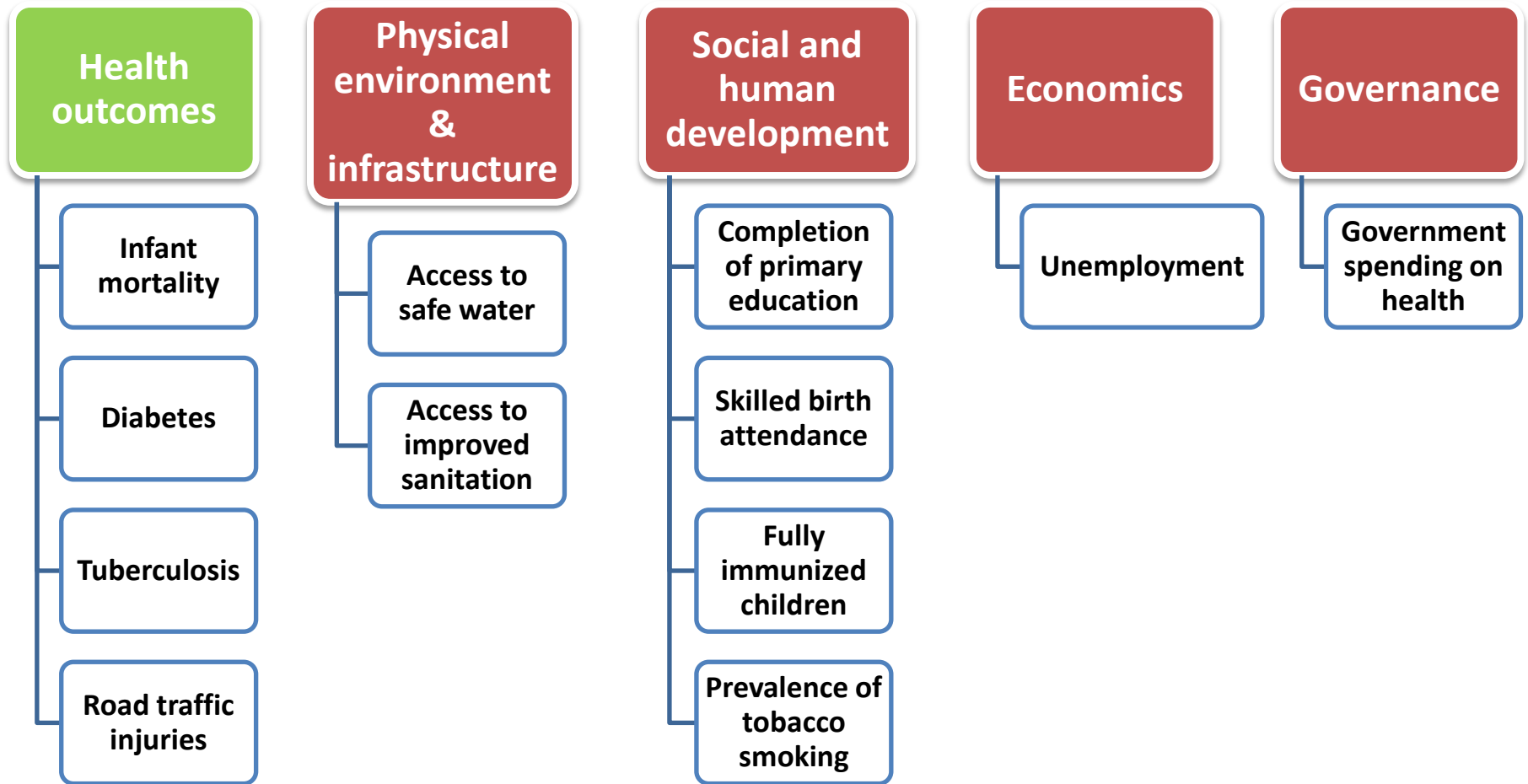


Urban HEART
(concepts and framework)



Urban HEART User Manual

Urban HEART Core Indicators



Intersectoral Action on Health

A path for policy-makers to implement effective and sustainable action on health



What is this document about?

The need to involve many other sectors of society in addition to health in the struggle for a healthier society has been a long-held conviction of WHO. WHO's recommendations to address specific issues usually emphasize the role of a wide range of players beyond the health sector, in recognition of the complex network of determinants of health. After a series of consultations, including a review of experiences worldwide, this document summarizes a set of recommendations, lessons and approaches to intersectoral action on health as an overall strategy for public policy. The document presents a series of steps which policy-makers can take to promote multi-sector health initiatives, illustrated by six real-life examples.

This is by no means a "one size fits all" approach, but a sharing of lessons and an encouragement to policy-makers and advocates at all levels of government to move towards intersectoral action to positively impact on population health and health equity.



1

Examples of intersectoral action on health

Viet Nam's national mandatory helmet law – success of a multisectoral approach

BOX 1

Motorcycle helmets are a well-documented public health and road safety intervention. With its multisectoral approach, Viet Nam provides an excellent example of how intersectoral action can help save lives and improve health.

Road traffic injury in Viet Nam is a leading cause of death and disability, with more than 14 000 deaths and 140 000 injuries reported by the Ministry of Health in 2009. Statistics from 2001 show that an estimated 60% of all road traffic fatalities were in motorcycle riders and passengers. Some degree of motorcycle helmet legislation has been in place since 1995, but low penalties and limited enforcement coverage made it largely ineffective.

In 1997, a multidisciplinary coordination mechanism, the National Traffic Safety Committee (NTSC) with representatives from 15 ministries and agencies including transport, police, health and education was established as an advisory body to the Prime Minister on all transportation safety initiatives. The terms of reference of the NTSC include promotion of international

Working across sectors to improve health and its social determinants is what is referred to as *intersectoral action on health*. WHO, recognizing the complex network of determinants of health, recommends that a wide range of actors beyond the health sector participate in the designing and implementing of health-related policies.

Intersectoral Action on Health, a path for policy-makers to implement effective and sustainable action on health summarizes a set of recommendations, lessons and approaches to intersectoral action on health as an overall strategy for public policy. The booklet presents a series of steps for policy-makers to promote effective and sustainable multi-sector health initiatives, illustrated by six examples. It does not present a "one size fits all" approach, rather it is a sharing of lessons and an encouragement to policy-makers and advocates at all levels of government to move towards intersectoral action to improve population health and health equity.





Preparing for Emergencies

HEALTH AND URBANIZATION:

FUTURE ISSUES

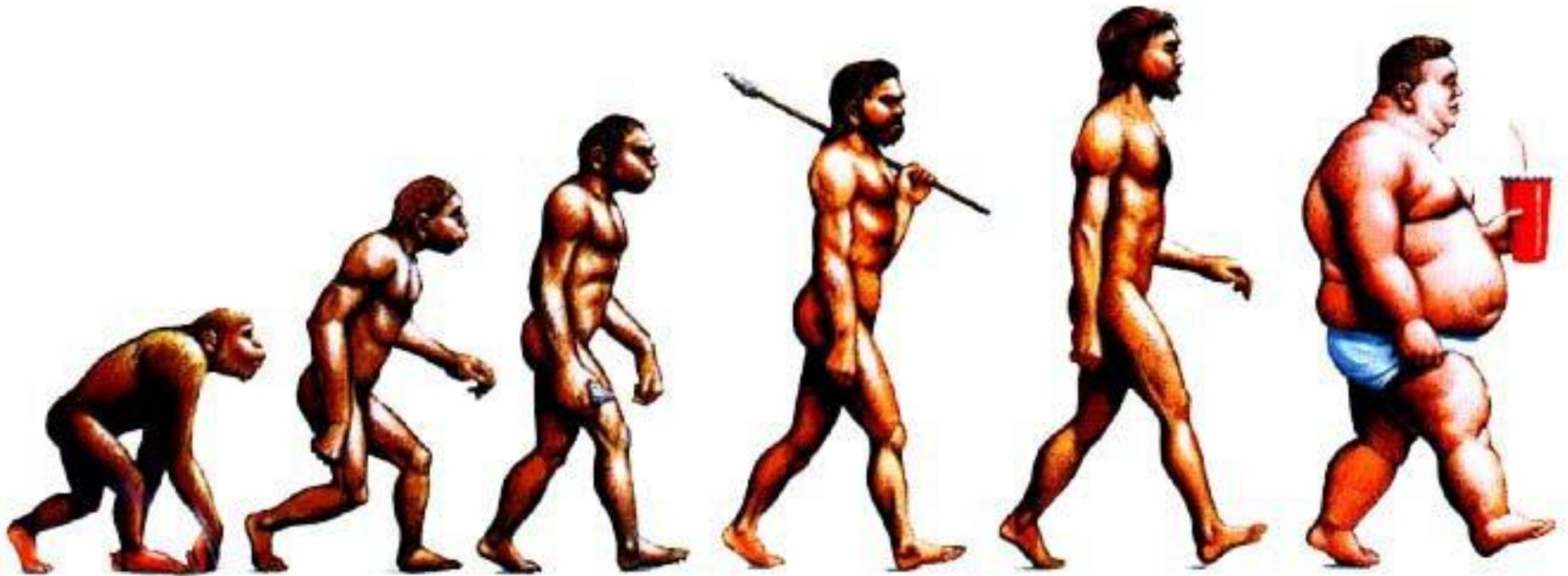
Explosion of Non Communicable Diseases (NCD)

Lifestyle-related

Tobacco Use
Unhealthy Diet
Lack of Physical Exercise
Harmful use of Alcohol



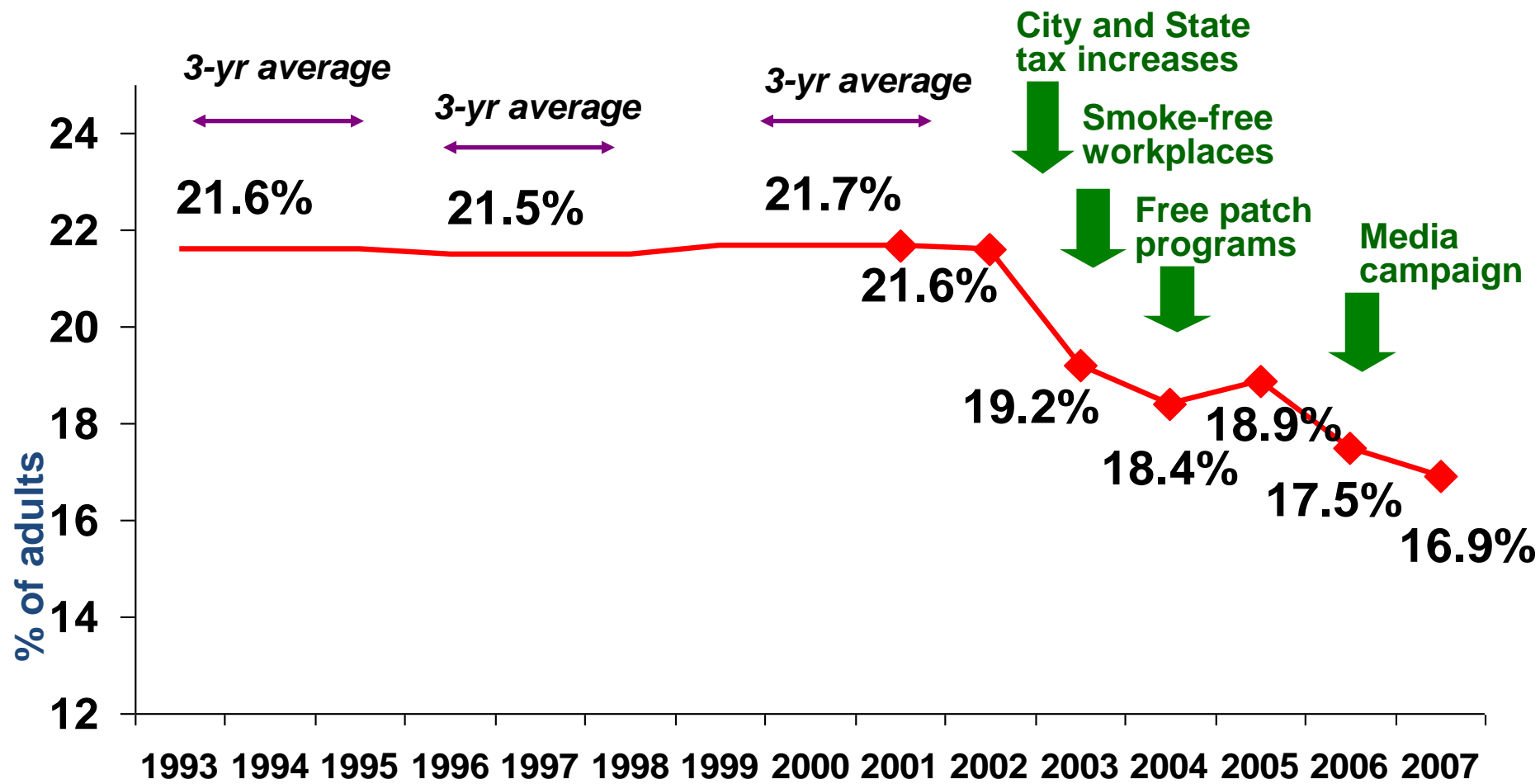
Heart disease
Cancer
Lung diseases
Diabetes



Example: What can be done?

NYC ADULT SMOKING PREVALENCE, 1993-2007

300,000 Fewer Smokers - About 100,000 Premature Deaths Prevented



Source: New York City Department of Health

Example: What can be done?

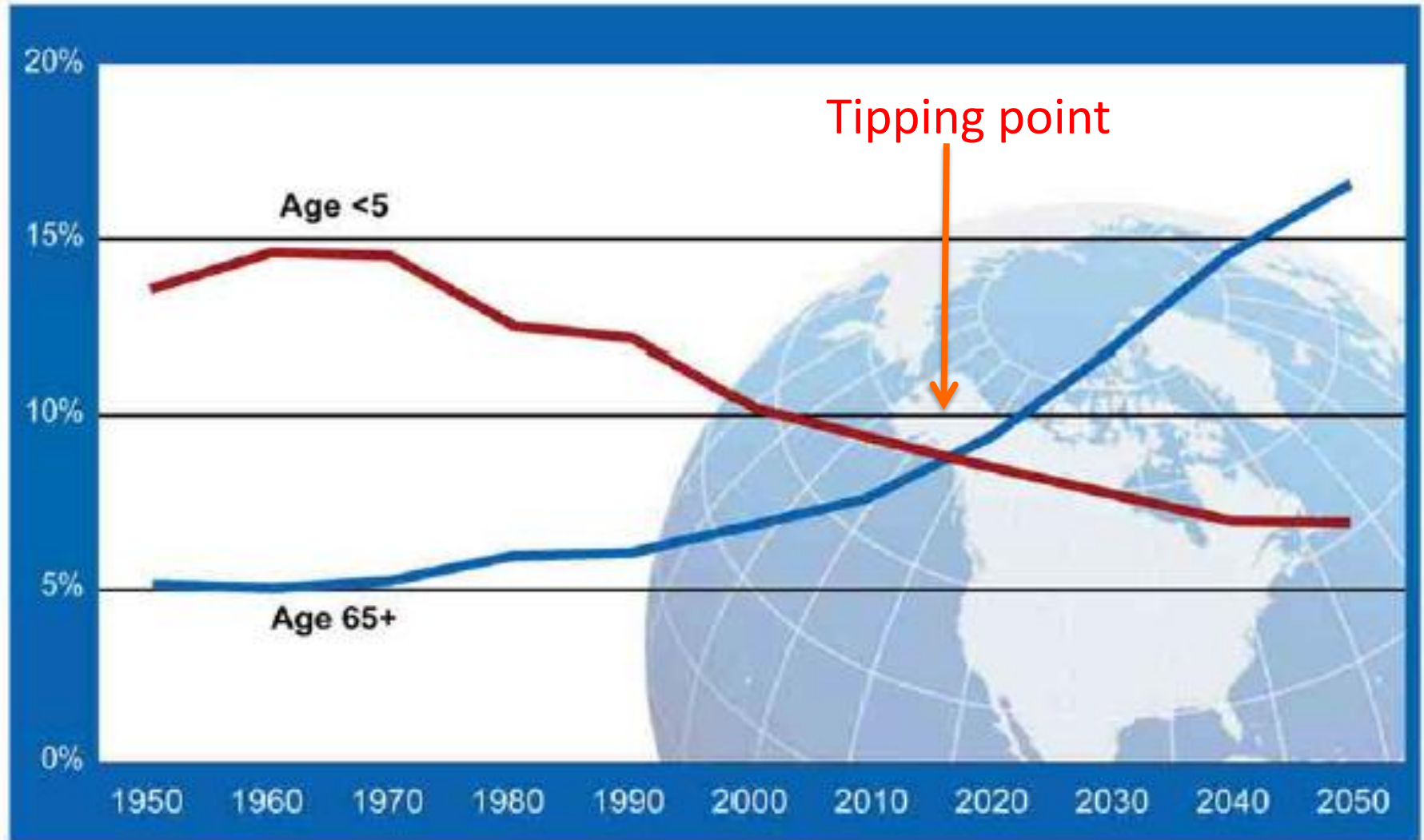
NCDs in Context of Key Challenges Facing Cities



WHO Kobe Centre “Our cities, our health, our future: acting on social determinants for health equity in urban settings” 2008, Kobe Japan



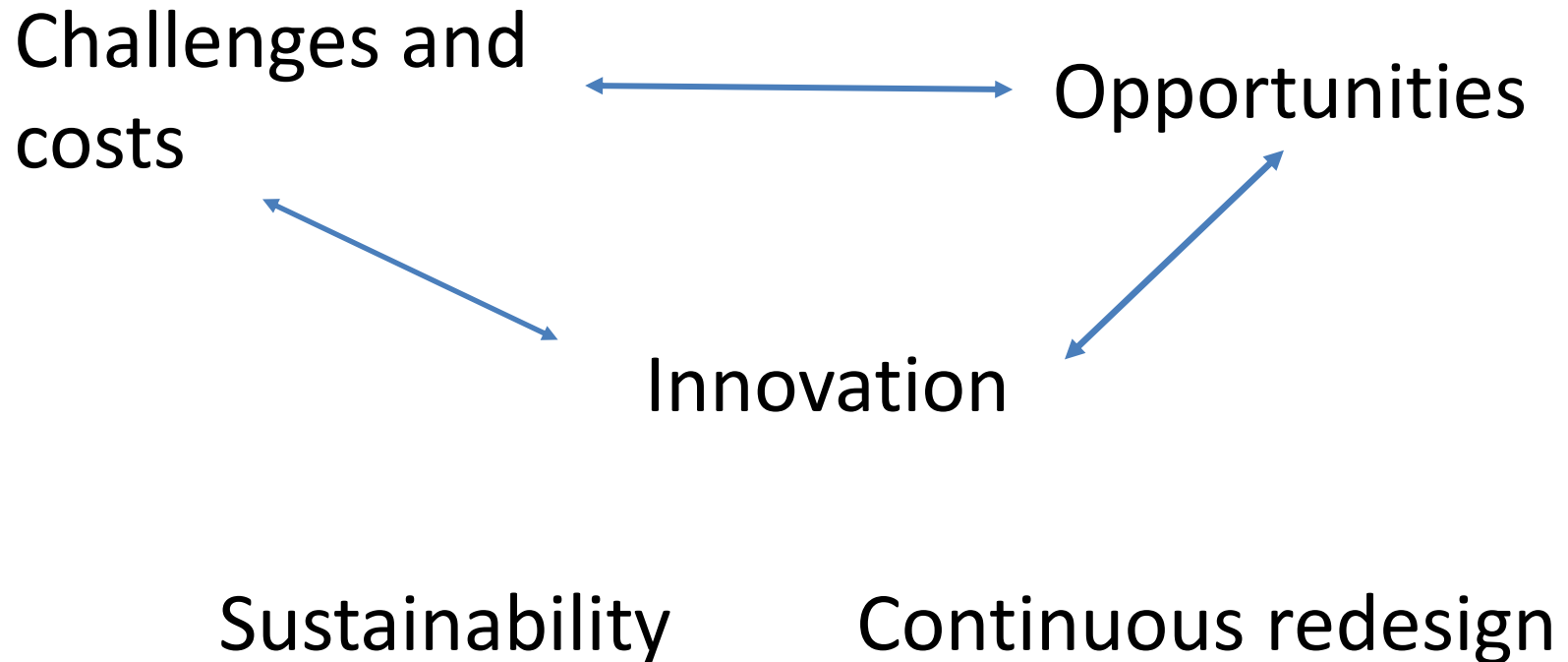
Young Children and Older People as a Percentage of Global Population: 1950-2050



Source: United Nations. *World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision*.
Available at: <http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp>.

Urban health: Paradigm

Technical support for cities



Future of Urban Health

Contextual issues

- Cities as economic centres: investment in infrastructure or health and social services?
- Different national & local priorities
- Structured development
 - Decentralization and governance
 - Intersectoral
- Measurement → intervention → governance → monitoring
 - Health
 - Social, political, economic, environmental determinants
 - Attribution: intervention and effect?
 - Limited resources: allocation decisions

Global health – Urban health

Movements and Initiatives

- Primary Health Care (Alma Ata)
- Agenda 21
- High Level Panel on Climate Change, Rio Protocol
- MDGs & post 2015 Goals
 - National
 - Local Application?
- Habitat III
- **Universal Health Coverage**

Epidemiology

- Infectious diseases
- NCDs
- Ageing
- Disability
- Mental health, dementia
- Environmental health, climate change
- Disasters

What does the future look like?

- Need scenarios
- Governance: national, international
 - More decentralization = new challenges for cities
 - Opportunity for greater community participation
- Reducing silos, cross disciplinary work
- Maintaining quality of life, dignity, equity in the context of economic recession
- Demographic and epidemiologic transitions
- UHC: health promotion and prevention, rehabilitation, palliative care + financial protection
- Greater attention to equity
- More migration
- Community-driven systems
- Collaborations and partnerships (across sectors)

The city as a healthy, vibrant, liveable place to live

THANK YOU!

http://www.who.int/kobe_centre

