Healthy Cities: Advancing Reproductive Health in Cities and Urban Slums Through the Use of Data

Theme 1: Data as Evidence

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Family Planning’s Importance for Meeting SDG 11
What do we know about family planning programming in urban areas?
URHI Objectives

• Integrate FP with MNCH and RH services
• Quality of FP services
• Public-private partnerships
• Demand generation
• Advocacy
Community events and community health workers important in all countries
Supply side programming important in all countries
Radio and television important in some countries
Print media important in some countries
NEED multi-component programs in urban settings
What happens after the funding ends?
NURHI Sustainability Study

2015

2017
Program exposure over time (women)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Television programs</th>
<th>Radio programs</th>
<th>Community outreach</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Kaduna</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Kaduna</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Ilorin</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Ilorin</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Legend:
- **Television programs**
- **Radio programs**
- **Community outreach**
Service use over time (facility)

Number of new clients per provider

Kaduna
- 2011
- 2014: 45
- 2017: 47

Ilorin
- 2011: 15
- 2014: 23
- 2017: 18
Evidence Gaps for Urban FP Programming
Evidence Gaps for Urban FP Programming

1) Collecting data in urban areas is hard
2) Cities are diverse
3) We often miss key populations
4) Data for outcomes is not readily available
5) People are mobile