

Rapid and unplanned urbanization, poverty and urban health



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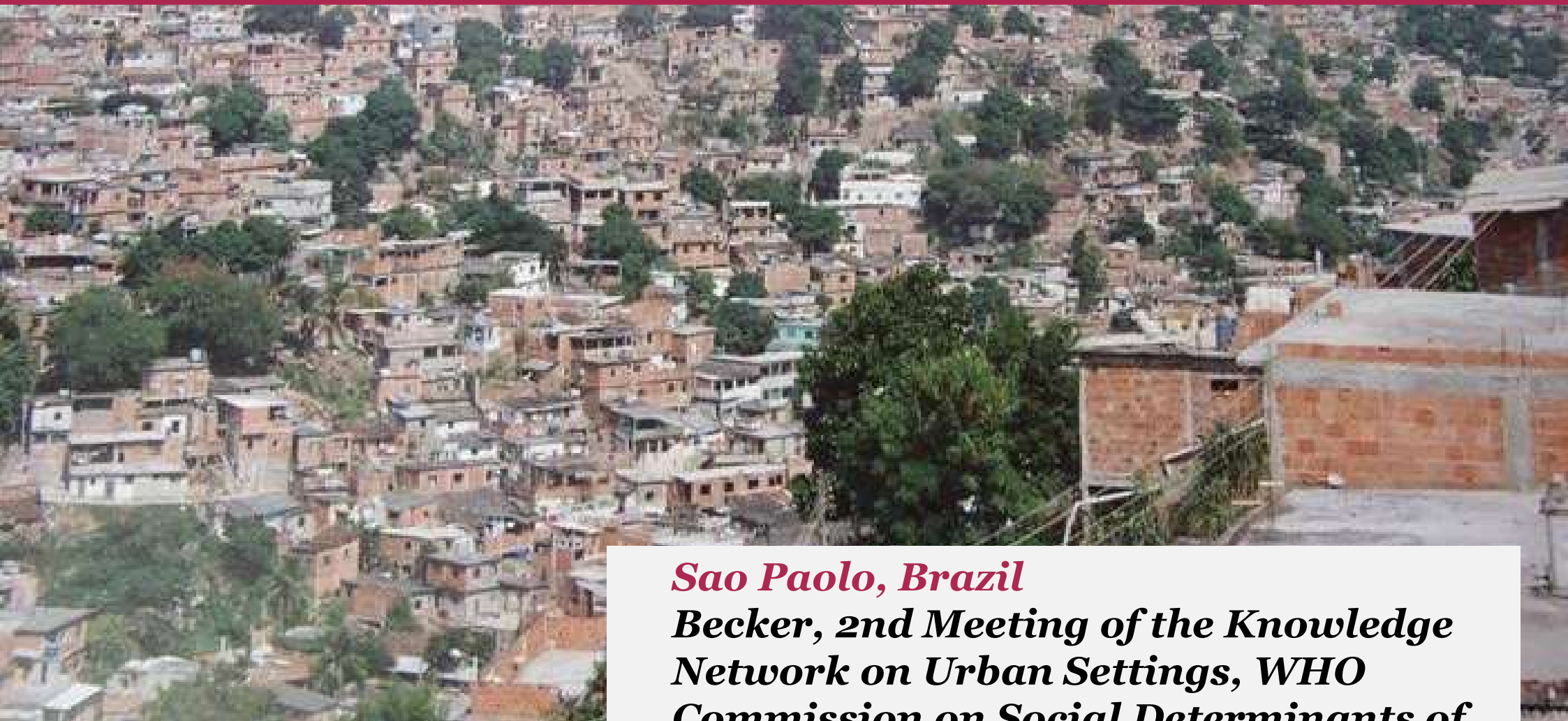


**What is the biggest health
problem of cities?**



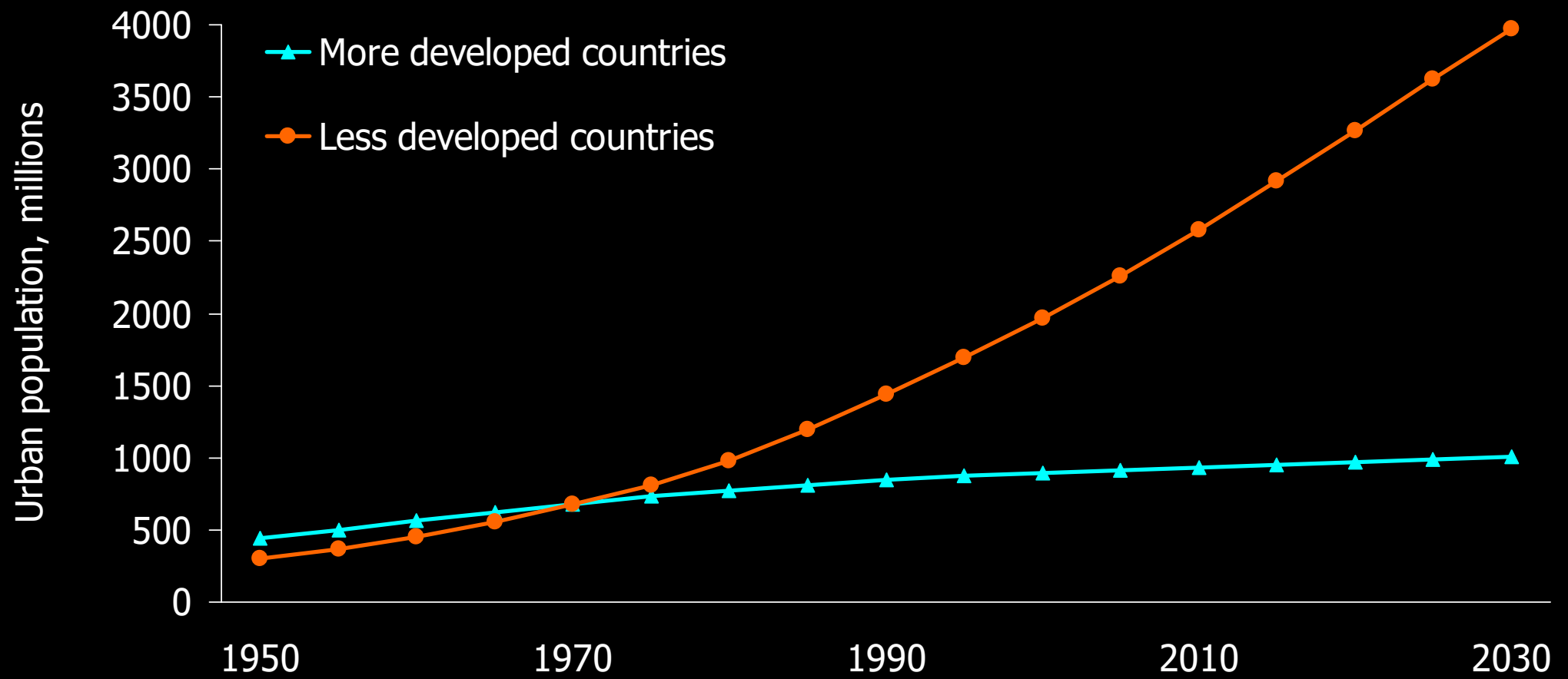


Cities are engines of growth and development

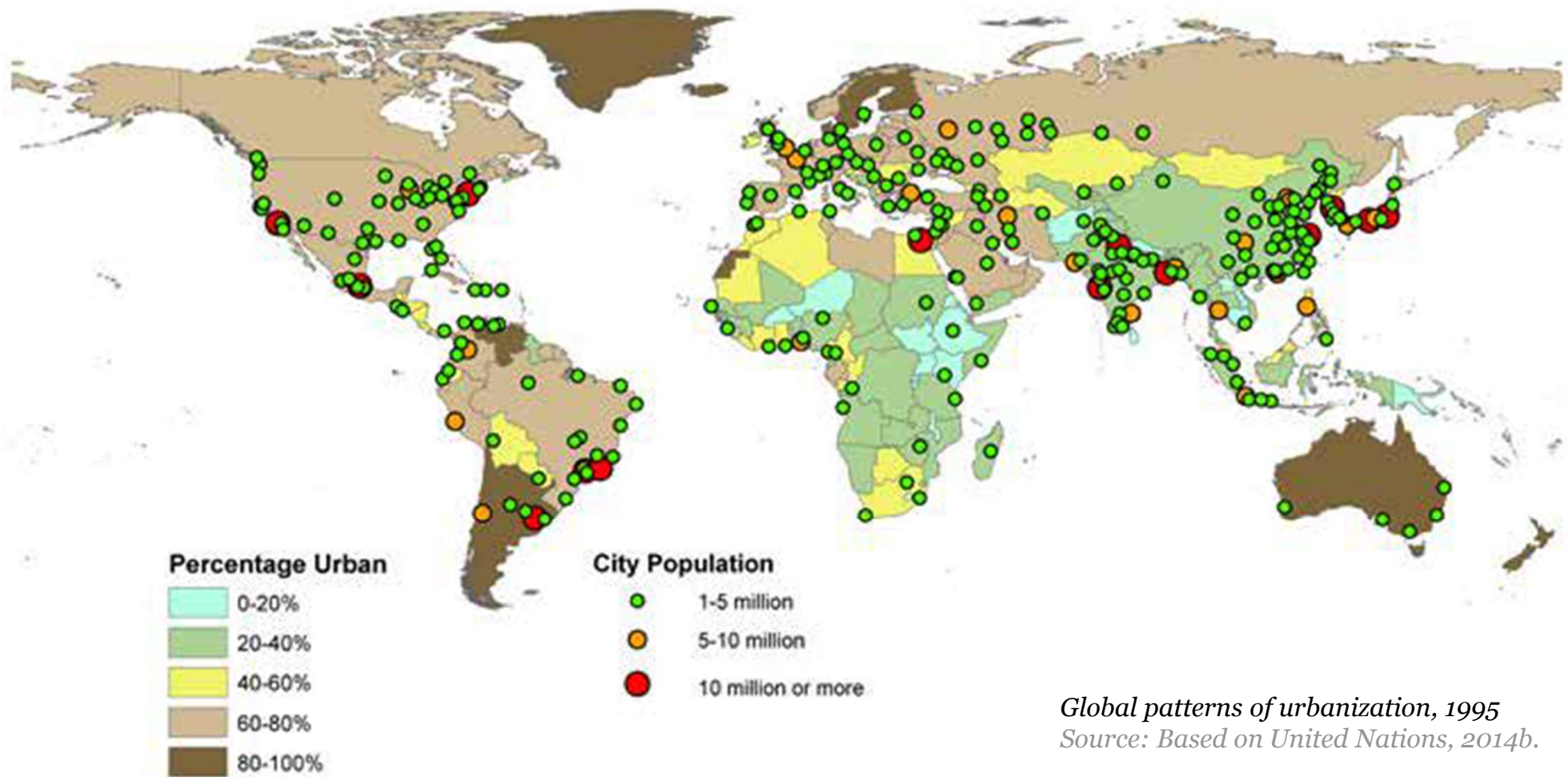


Sao Paolo, Brazil

***Becker, 2nd Meeting of the Knowledge
Network on Urban Settings, WHO
Commission on Social Determinants of
Health, 2006***

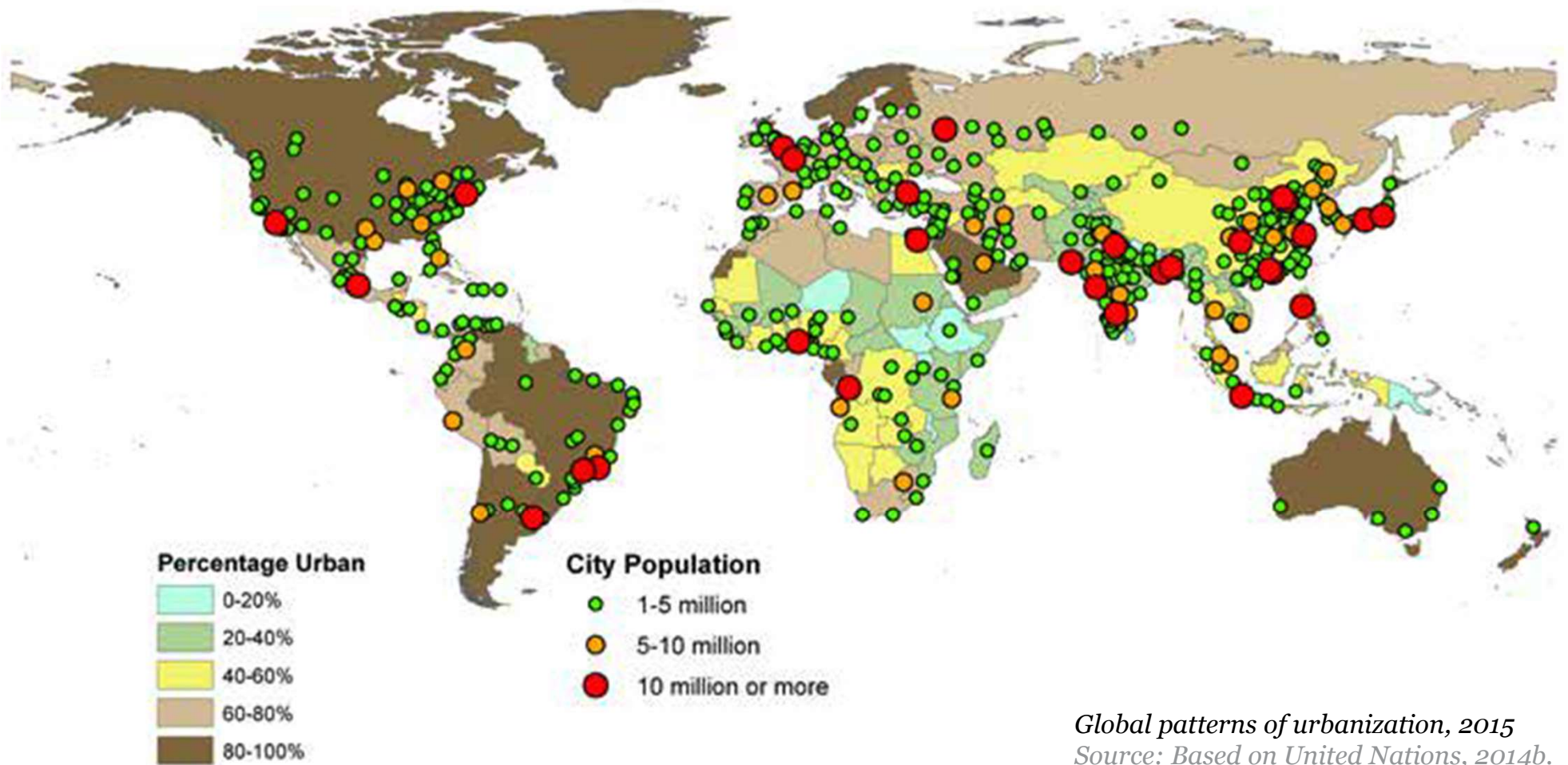


Urbanization trends and projections



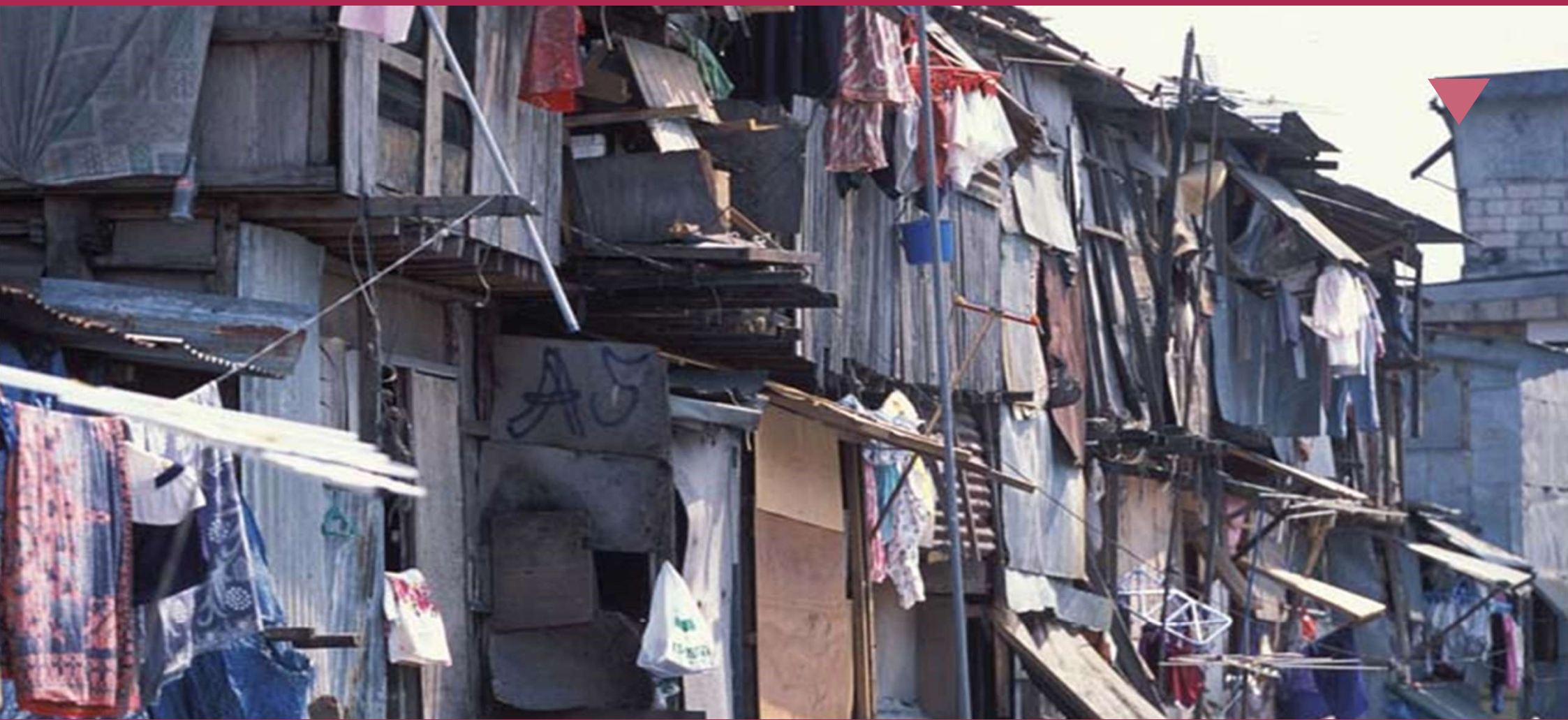
Global patterns of urbanization, 1995
Source: Based on United Nations, 2014b.

Global patterns of urbanization, 1995



Global patterns of urbanization, 2015
Source: Based on United Nations, 2014b.

Global patterns of urbanization, 2015



Rapid and unplanned urbanization creates inequity

Table 3.4: Urban slum population at mid-year by region (thousands)

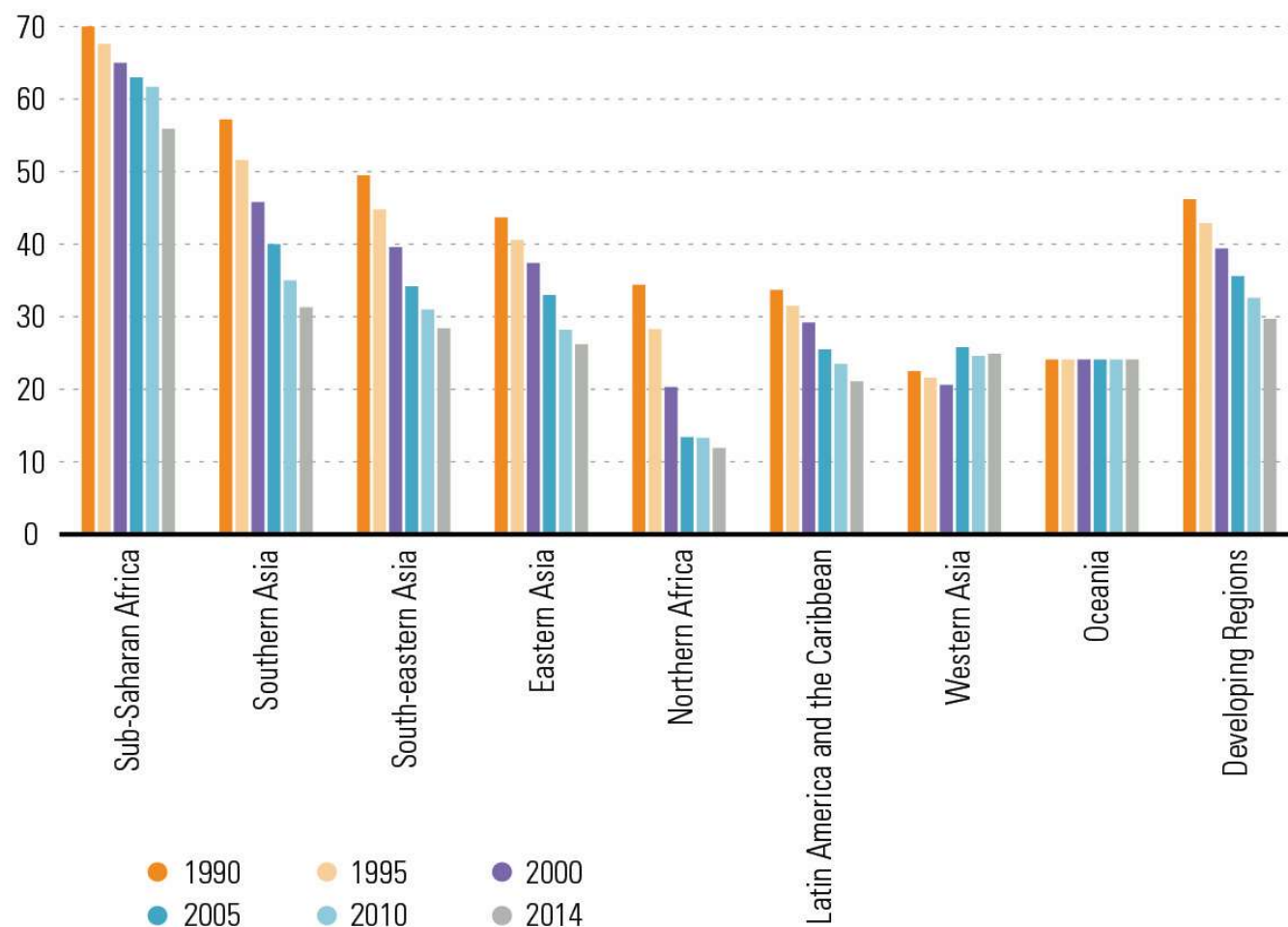
Source: UN-Habitat, Global Urban Observatory Urban Indicators Database 2015.

Region	1990	1995	2000	2005	2007	2010	2014
Developing Regions	689,044	748,758	791,679	830,022	845,291	871,939	881,080
Northern Africa	22,045	20,993	16,892	12,534	13,119.1	14,058.3	11,418
Sub-Saharan Africa	93,203	110,559	128,435	152,223	163,788	183,199	200,677
Latin America & the Caribbean	106,054	112,470	116,941	112,149	112,547	112,742	104,847
Eastern Asia	204,539	224,312	238,366	249,884	250,873	249,591	251,593
Southern Asia	180,960	189,931	193,893	195,828	196,336	195,749	190,876
South-eastern Asia	69,567	75,559	79,727	80,254	79,568	84,063	83,528
Western Asia	12,294	14,508	16,957	26,636	28,527	31,974	37,550
Oceania	382	427	468	515	534	563	591

Urban slum population

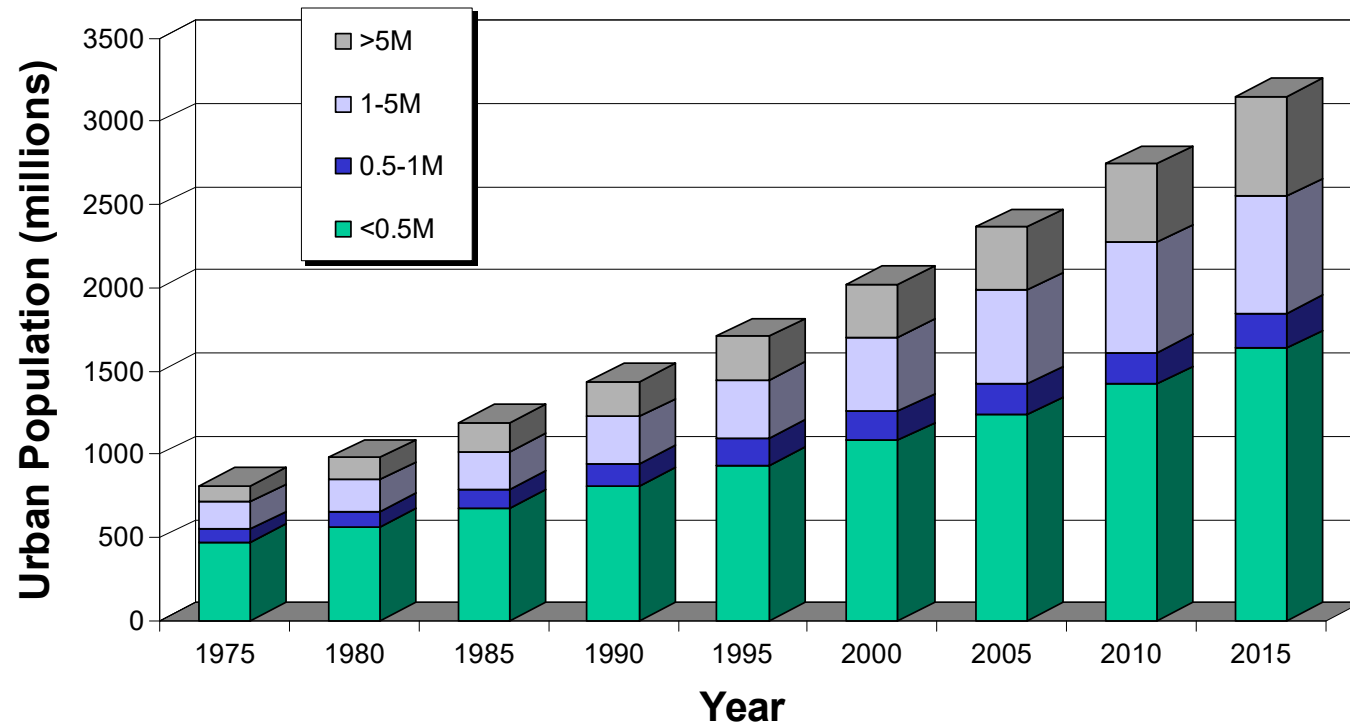
Figure 3.1: Percentage of urban population living in slums (1990-2014)

Source: UN-Habitat, Global Urban Observatory Urban Indicators Database 2015.



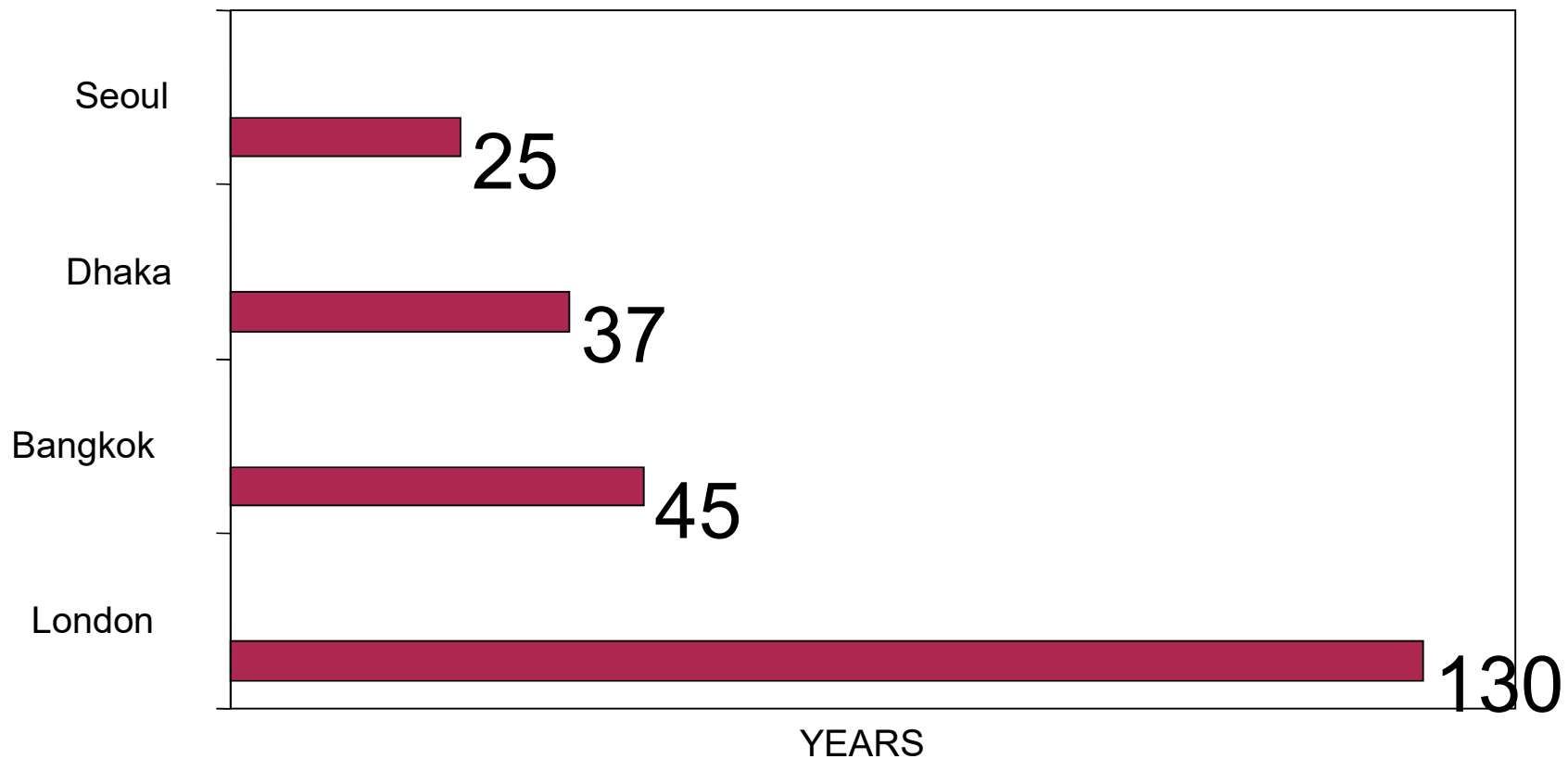
Overall decline in populations living in slums, but variable across regions.

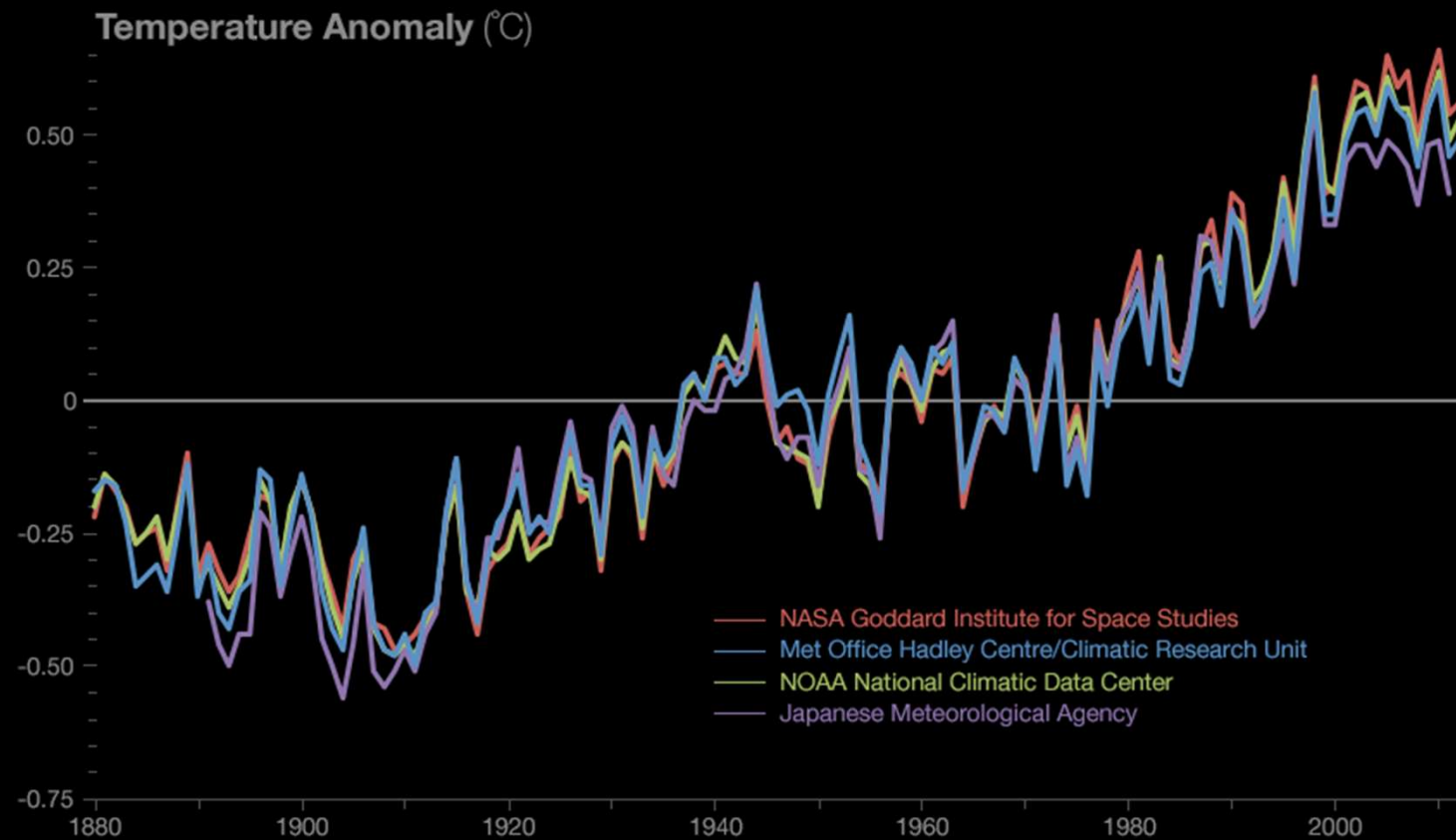
Urban Population in Developing Countries by City Size Class, 1975-2015 (UN, 1995)



Urban population in developing countries

How long does it take for a city to grow from one million to eight million people?





Source: https://climate.nasa.gov/climate_resources/9/graphic-earths-temperature-record/

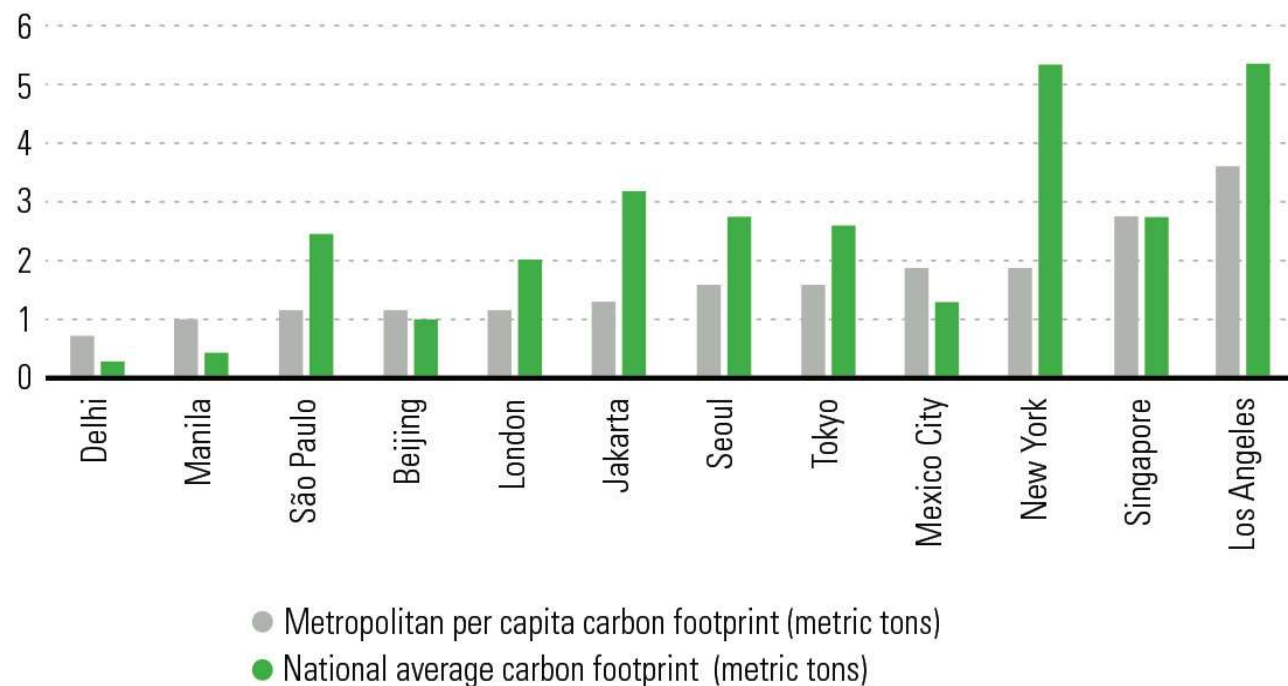
Earth's temperature record

If things were to continue as they are, temperatures could spike by as much as **4.0 centigrade** – a scenario where only **reptiles** would be able to survive.



Figure 5.3: Comparison between individual city and national carbon footprints per capita

Source: Sovacool and Brown, 2010.



National carbon footprints



Melting of icebergs

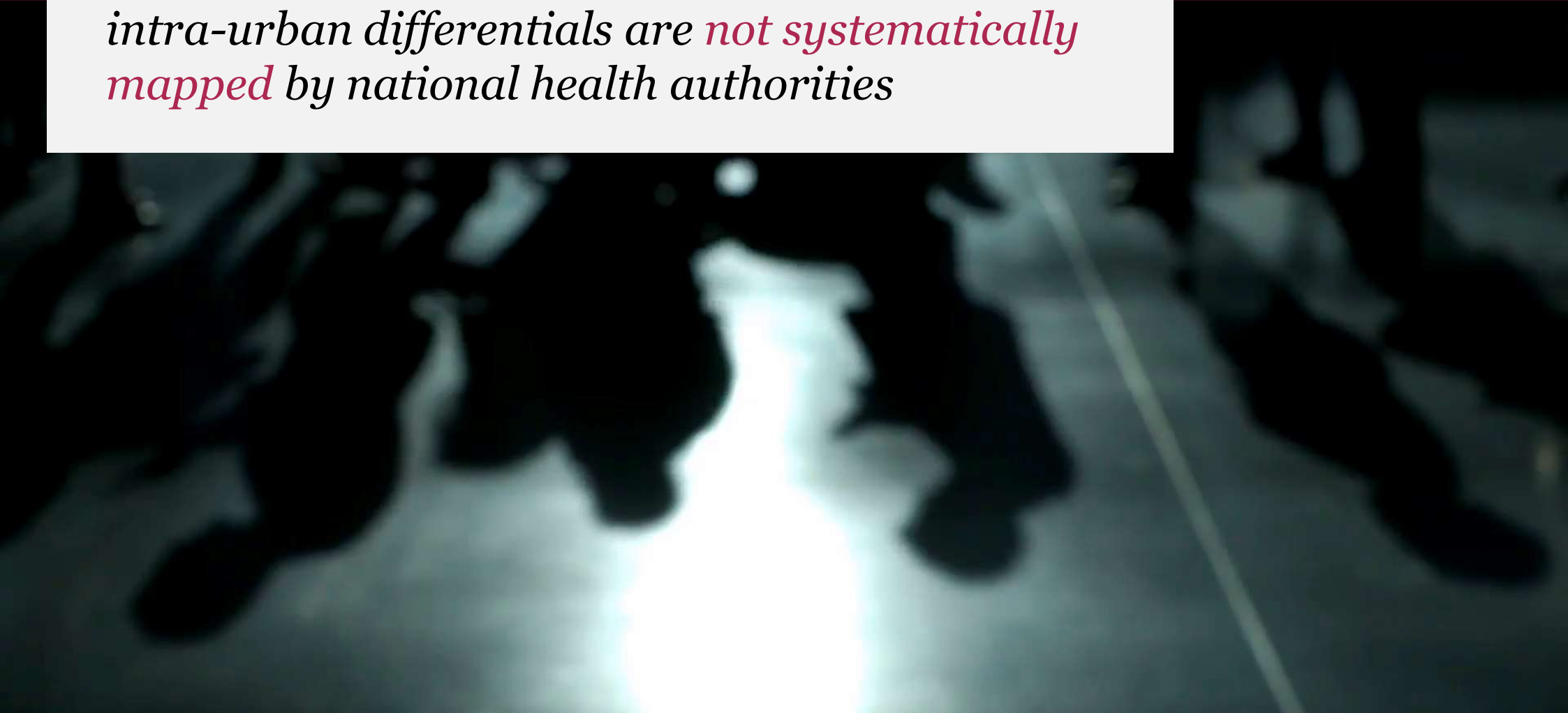


Storm surges, tsunami, floods

Disasters in densely populated urban areas are more severe because they affect more people and debilitate centralized systems.

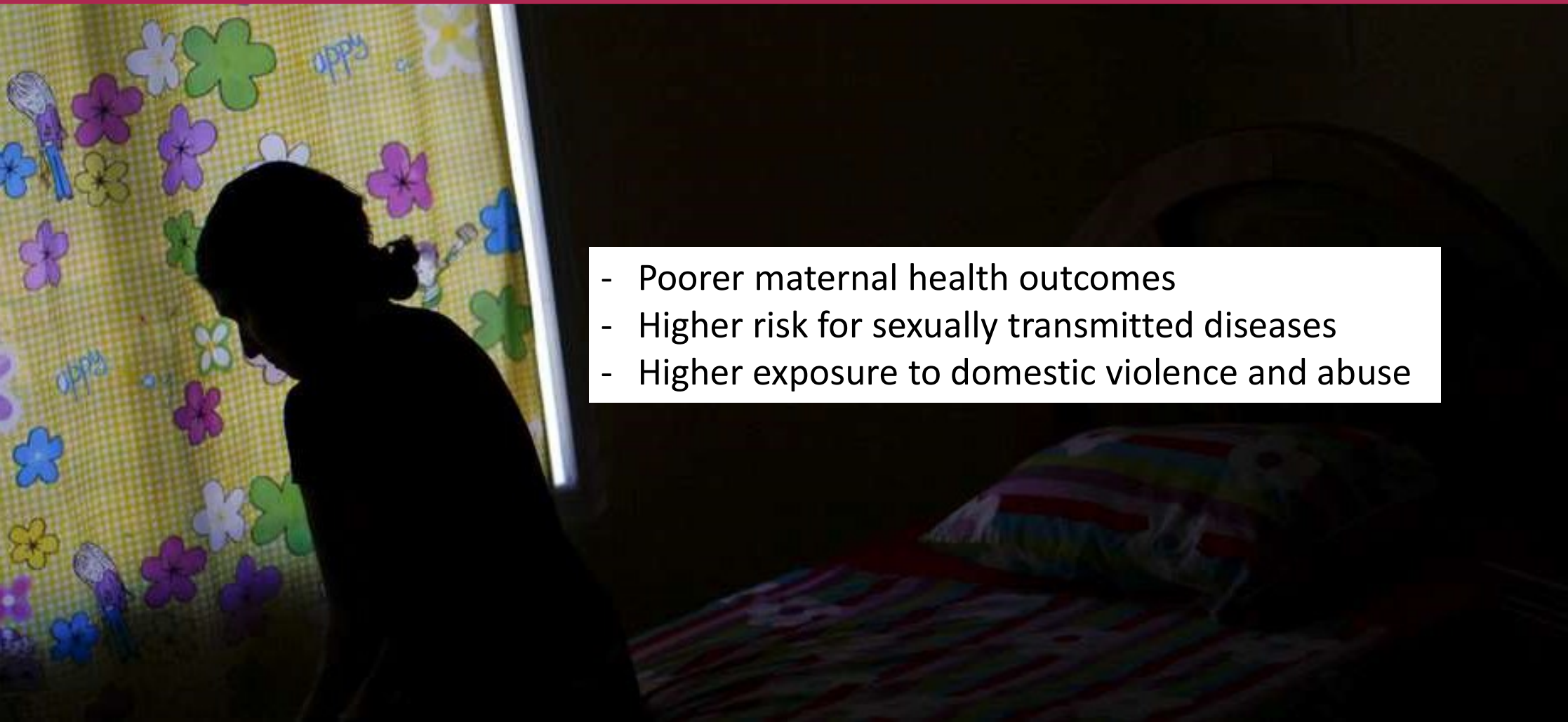


*Problems of the urban poor are **invisible** because intra-urban differentials are **not systematically mapped** by national health authorities*





- Higher rates of unintended pregnancy
- Higher fertility
- Too early, too many, to closely spaced pregnancies



- Poorer maternal health outcomes
- Higher risk for sexually transmitted diseases
- Higher exposure to domestic violence and abuse

- Higher need for limiting rather than spacing pregnancies
- Higher co-morbidities for diabetes, hypertension, tuberculosis, depression, occupational risks and exposures



The conditions, safety and well-being of adolescent girls is of paramount importance.



<http://www.dailymail.co.uk/health/news/article-2993216/Shocking-image-horror-child-labour-toxic-Cambodia-image-children-photograph-them.html>



Healthy City

- 1) Constantly improving itself
- 2) Uses “healthy settings” – schools, markets, churches
- 3) Citizens participation

Resilient City

- 1) Prepared to adapt to changing conditions
- 2) Can withstand extreme stress



The Urban Advantage

- 1) Easier decision-making by mayors
- 2) Population density, concentration of people in communities
- 3) Access to modern health facilities (if social determinants can be overcome)
- 4) Ability to use secondary schools for health
- 5) Greater desire to control their lives and health

The Healthy Cities Interface



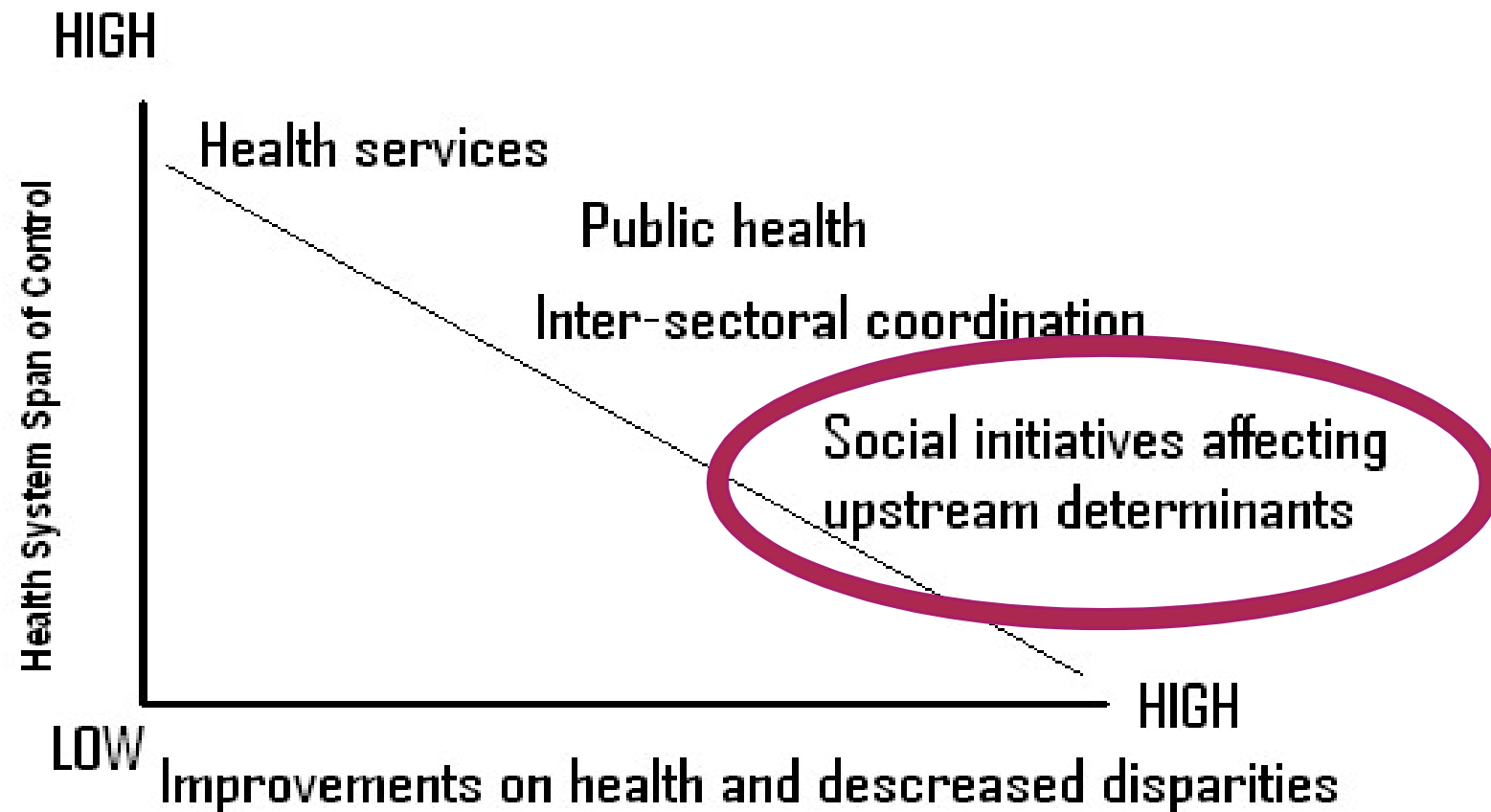
- 1) City-to-city learning
- 2) Mapping of intra-urban differentials
- 3) Urban Health Equity And Response Tool (Urban HEART)
- 4) Secondary education: Health-Promoting Schools
- 5) Adolescent services rolled in with other needs e.g.
dental care, nutrition, hygiene, wellness
- 6) Overall safety: street lights, public transport, clean
water



**What is the biggest health
problem of cities?**



**The biggest problem is
health inequity.**



Focus on interventions to reduce inequity



“COLLAPSE”

Jared Diamond

- Failure to anticipate a problem before it has arrived.
- Failure to perceive a problem that has already arrived.
- Failure to attempt to solve a problem that has arrived.
- Failed solutions.



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The Challenge Initiative: Action Points



***Strong Partnerships
with Mayors***



***FP embedded in
other networked
health services***



***Health promoting
schools
Secondary
education***



***Strategic
Communication***

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