Spatial city and Neighbourhood data helps drive policy, program and implementation of urban family planning programs and improve health in cities and slums.
Presentation Outline

• Spatial mapping of unlisted informal settlements enables decision makers plan for actual number of settlements and estimated families as against the official list and better implement FP/RH programs.

• Spatial neighbourhood data through participatory mapping identifies families where RH services are most needed utilising community knowledge and helps local stakeholder engagement

• Study of urban migrants -
  - Seasonal migrants showed lowest translation of knowledge of temporary FP methods into use compared to new migrants (<1 year) and older settlers (>5 years)
  - Seasonal migrants and new migrants showed low knowledge of and negotiating capacity to access city’s Government Healthcare system for temporary and permanent FP services.

• City maps depicting pockets where large number of seasonal migrants live - construction sites and brick kilns - helps focus RH/FP services.

Cite: Agarwal, Siddharth. "Spatial city and Neighbourhood data helps drive policy, program and implementation of urban family planning programs and improve health in cities and slums." International Conference on Family Planning. 2018, November 11.
Mapping Helps Inclusion of Unlisted Informal Settlements/Vulnerable Clusters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOCATION OF SLUMS</th>
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</table>

<table>
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<tr>
<th>SLUM</th>
<th>NUMBER</th>
<th>POPULATION</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LISTED</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>455923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNLISTED</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>216935</td>
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<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
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<td>672858</td>
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Legends:
- Blue: Listed Slum
- Red: Unlisted Slum

Meerut City
Neighbourhood map identifying families for RH/FP services

1. Households with adolescent girls - prevent early marriage, promote education.
2. Households with newly weds, 1 child - promote spacing.
3. Pregnant women
4. Households with 2 or more children - permanent FP
5. Families staying on rent - more need for provider linkage
6. Household with women’s group, children-youth group member
7. Distance of Anganwadi, ASHA (health outreach workers)
FP study of urban migrants

• Seasonal migrants showed lowest translation of knowledge of temporary FP methods into use compared to new migrants (<1 year) and older settlers (>5 years)

• Seasonal migrants and new migrants showed low knowledge of and negotiating capacity to access city’s Government Healthcare system for temporary and permanent FP services.

• Proactive outreach and behaviour promotion efforts for seasonal and new migrants is crucial.
City map depicting pockets of seasonal migrants

Construction sites

Brick kilns

Brick kilns

Construction sites
Make the invisible visible.
Bring health to the invisible and voiceless.

Let us translate data into action towards inclusive FP/RH service reach and wholesome, equitable wellbeing of all in cities trying to become “Smart”.

siddharth@uhrc.in
ALONE WE CAN DO SO LITTLE; TOGETHER WE CAN DO SO MUCH.

Helen Keller
SYMPHONY OF LOVE
PHOTO BY JULAF @ SXC.HU