

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

November 11, 2018

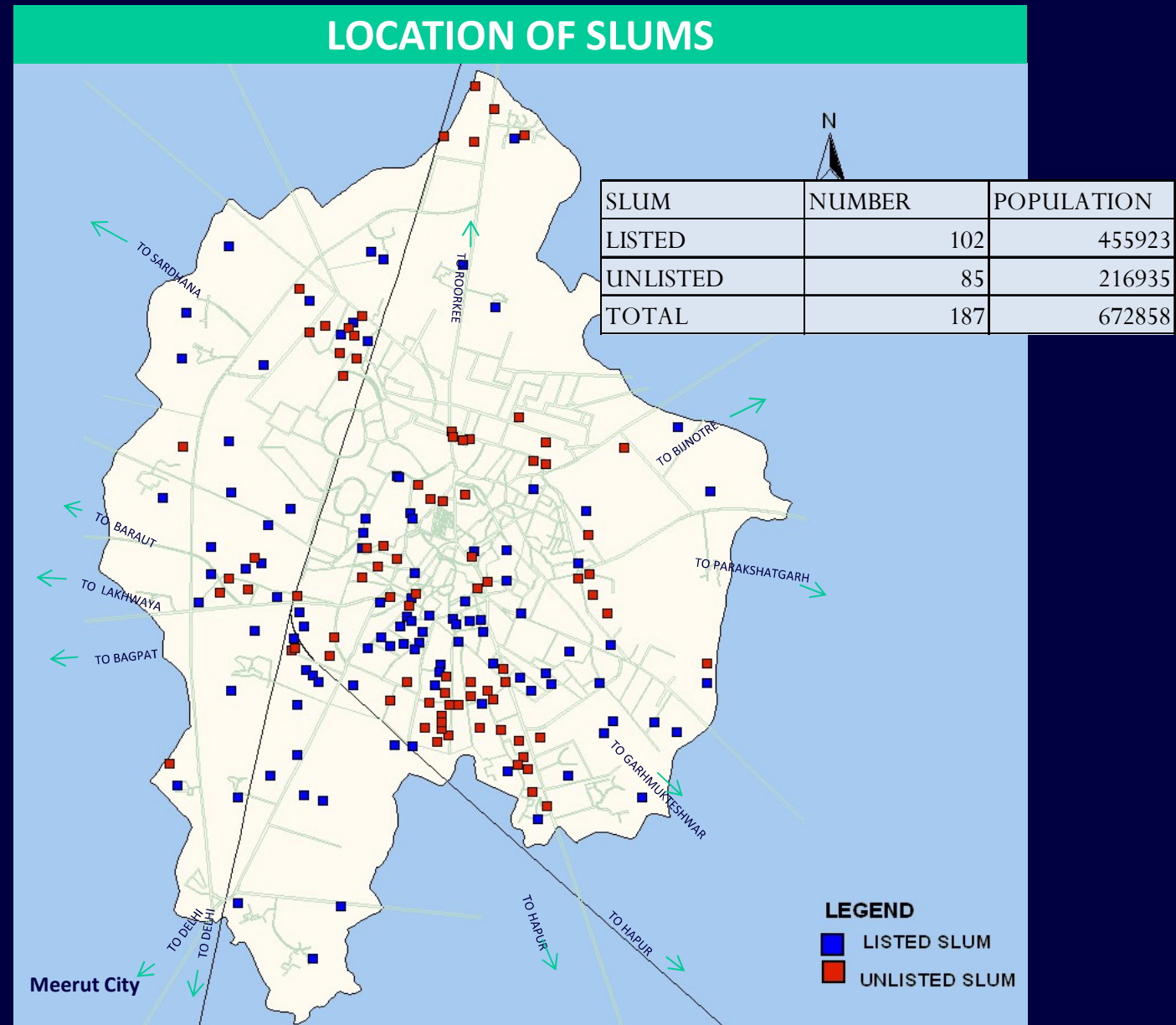
International Conference On Family Planning
Kigali, Rwanda

Siddharth Agarwal
Director
Urban Health Resource Centre, India

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.

Mapping Helps Inclusion of Unlisted Informal Settlements/Vulnerable Clusters



Neighbourhood map identifying families for RH/FP services

न्यू जगदीश
नगर (बी)

↑ Nandan Bag AWC
Distance - 10 Minuts

S. No.	Description	Indicator
1	Adolescent girls (12-15) family	●
2	Adolescent girls (16-18) family	●
3	Newly-married & one child family	●
4	Family with more than two children	●
5	Pregnant women	●
6	Women's group member; active woman house	W
8	Children-youth group member; active youth house	C-Y
9	House with permanent material roof	□
10	House with semi-permanent material roof	□
11	House with families staying on rent	□

12	Anganwadi center	AWC
13	Empty plots	☼
14	Temple	☸
15	Paved Road	—
16	Unpaved Road	---
17	Sewerage chamber	☹
18	Govt. Bore well	☼ G
19	Private Bore well	☼ P
20	Urban ASHA House	☼
21	Grocery shop	☼
22	Families in self-owned houses	66
23	Families living on rent	06
24	Total number of families	80
25	Estimated Population of Basti	412

1. Households with adolescent girls - prevent early marriage, promote education.

2. Households with newly weds, 1 child - promote spacing.

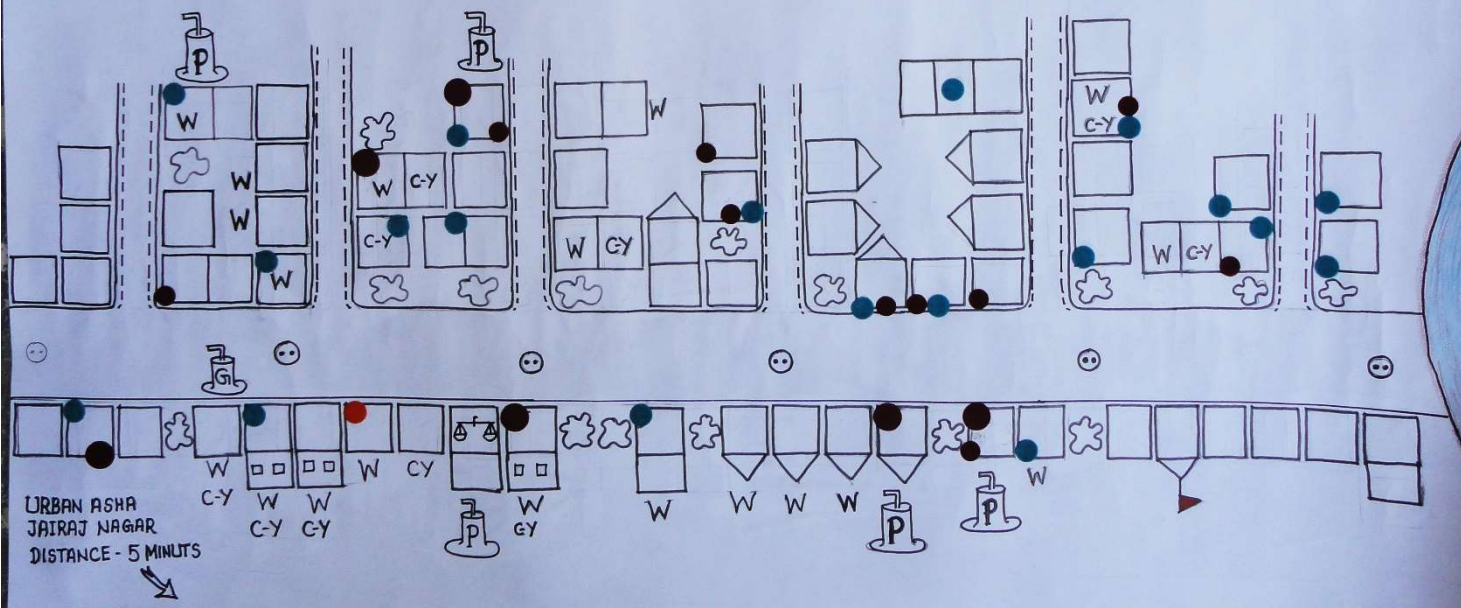
3. Pregnant women

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.



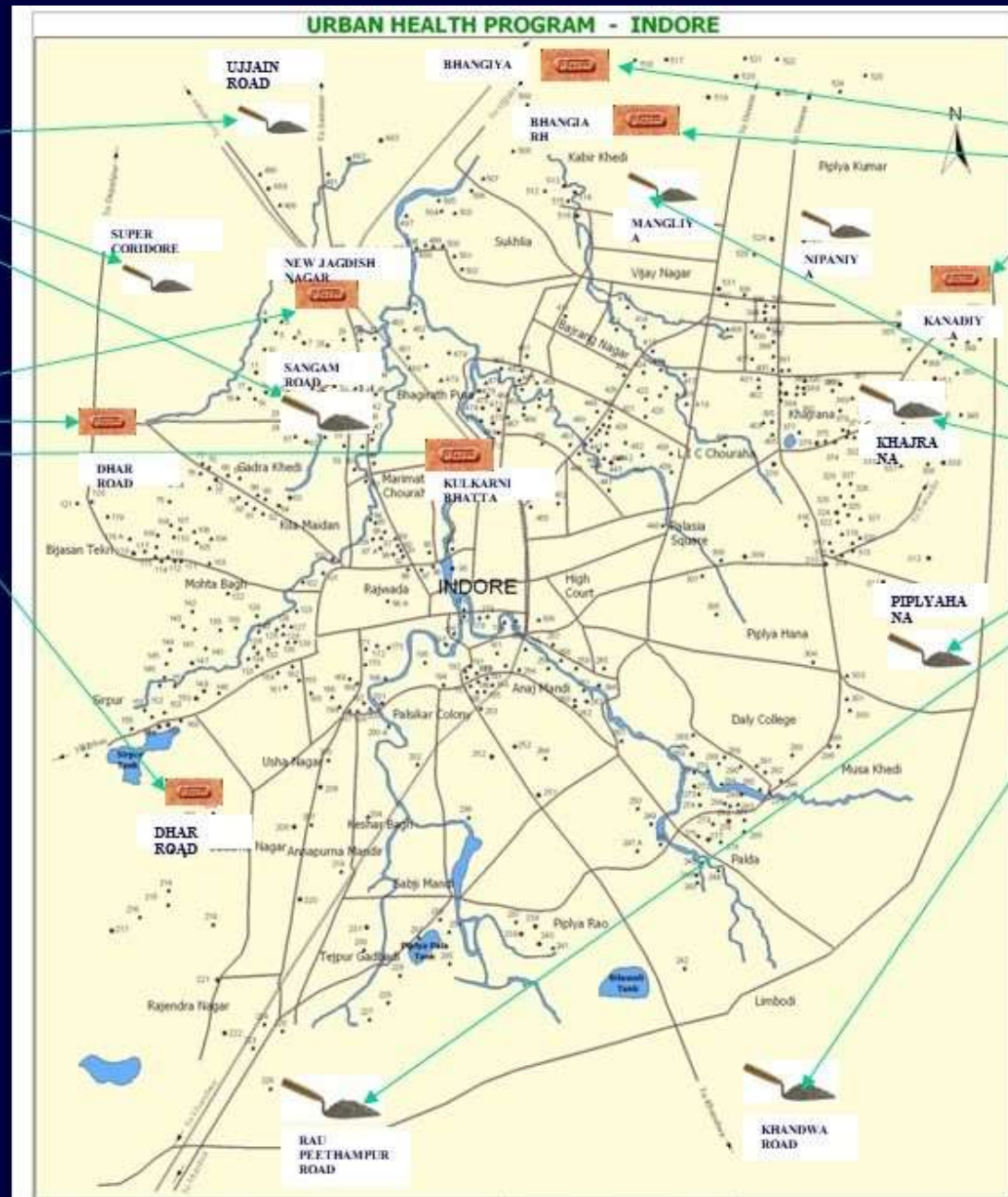
City map depicting pockets of seasonal migrants

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 JULIAF @ SXC.HU