

8th International Conference on Urban Health (ICUH)

ICUH
2009

Meeting Urban Health Needs through
Innovative Research, Policies and Interventions

18-23 October, 2009

Kenyatta International Conference Center (KICC), Nairobi, Kenya



International Society for
Urban Health (ISUH)



Government of Kenya



African Population
and Health Research
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- ◆ APHRC, P.O. Box 10787, 00100 GPO Nairobi, Kenya; +254-20-272-0400; info@aphrc.org

8th International Conference on Urban Health (ICUH)

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*Meeting Urban Health Needs through
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18 – 23 OCTOBER, 2009

Kenyatta International Conference Center (KICC), Nairobi, Kenya



Two contrasting faces of Nairobi, Kenya



Conference Partners



The **International Society for Urban Health (ISUH)** is an association of researchers, scholars, and professionals from various disciplines and areas of the world who study the health effects of urban environments and urbanization. Membership in ISUH is open to anyone who is interested in the health of urban populations. The goals of ISUH are to encourage research, interventions, and program evaluations that lead to healthier cities in the 21st century. (www.isuh.org).



The **Government of the Republic of Kenya** has recently launched its Vision 2030 which states its commitment to build a just and cohesive society enjoying equitable social development in a clean and secure environment. According to Vision 2030, this quest is the basis of transformation in 8 key social sectors: education and training, health, water and sanitation, the environment, housing and urbanization as well as gender, youth, sports and culture, equity and poverty reduction. (www.statehousekenya.go.ke/).



The **African Population and Health Research Center (APHRC)** is an international non-governmental and non-profit organization committed to conducting policy-relevant research on population, health and education issues facing the sub-Saharan African continent. It has three core priority areas, namely Research, Policy Engagement and Communication and Strengthening Research Capacity. (www.aphrc.org).



The **National Co-ordinating Agency for Population and Development (NCAPD)** is a semi-autonomous government Agency under the Ministry of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030. Its mission is to provide leadership in formulating, coordinating and implementing appropriate population policies and programs for sustainable development. (www.ncapd-ke.org).



The **New York Academy of Medicine (NYAM)** is an independent organization that addresses the health challenges facing the world's urban populations through interdisciplinary approaches to innovative research, education, community engagement and policy leadership. (www.nam.org).

Conference Sponsors

The 8th ICUH was made possible with the invaluable support and funding from the following organizations:

- ◆ The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation
- ◆ The Rockefeller Foundation
- ◆ The United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
- ◆ The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation
- ◆ The National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA)
- ◆ The Wellcome Trust
- ◆ WHO Kobe Centre, Japan

Vote of thanks from the Presidents

Dear Participants to the 8th ICUH,

As President and Founding President of the International Society for Urban Health (ISUH), it is our pleasure to thank all of you for the success of the week-long International Conference on Urban Health (ICUH), organized by the International Society for Urban Health, in collaboration with the African Population and Health Research Center (APHRC), The New York Academy of Medicine, and the Government of Kenya spearheaded in the steering committee by the Ministry of Planning, National Development and Vision 2030, through the National Coordinating Agency for Population and Development (NCAPD).



Dr. Jean Christophe Fotso, President, ISUH and David Vlahov, Founding President, ISUH.

We are grateful to our Sponsors for the financial support they provided for the Conference. These include the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the Rockefeller Foundation, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the MacArthur Foundation, the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), the Wellcome Trust, and the WHO Kobe Centre, Japan.

We want to express our gratitude for the supportive involvement of the Government of Kenya, in particular the Office of the Prime Minister, the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister and Ministry of Local Government, NCPAD, and the Ministries of Public Health and Sanitation, Nairobi Metropolitan Development, Foreign Affairs, Housing, Immigration, the Provincial Administration & Internal Security, among others. Without your commitment and cooperation, this conference would not have been the success that it has been.

We are very excited about the scientific component of the Conference: More than 760 abstracts submitted from 47 countries, about 260 of which were selected for presentations in close to 50 oral sessions; about 275 scholarships were awarded to participants thanks to financial supports from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and other donors; and a great line-up of keynote speakers from renowned universities, Foundations and Institutions worldwide will shed light on various urban health issues during the five scheduled plenary sessions.

Besides the scientific component, two major innovations have been included in the 2009 Conference. First, the **Urban Health Champions Forum (UHCF)** brought together close to 100 mayors, municipal leaders, and national-level government officials from 17 countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America. The meeting which was hosted by the Kenya Ministry of Local Government and facilitated by renowned experts engaged participants in forging new partnerships for the rising challenges of urban health. A key outcome of the meeting was the "Nairobi Statement on Urban Health" which was shared during the closing ceremony on Friday. Second, a **Community Voices Forum (CVF)** organized for, and by, community-based organizations working in the slums of Nairobi, culminated with a meeting to discuss urban health from the grass-roots' perspectives. The Rockefeller Foundation and the US Agency for International Development (USAID) provided the financial support for these two components.

We want to once again thank all of you, presenters, session chairs and discussants, urban health champions, community voices participants, keynote speakers, the Government of Kenya, our donors, and the KICC, for your contribution to the great event that was the Nairobi ICUH. It is our sincere hope that the week-long Conference and its side attractions like the field visits and sightseeing, and the annual Nairobi Standard Chartered Marathon, all combined to make your visit to Nairobi and your participation in this year's ICUH fulfilling.

The International Society for Urban Health acknowledges the contributions of many people and organizations. The various Planning Committees including, but not limited to, Scientific, Logistics, Communication and Fundraising – carried out their responsibilities with dedication and efficiency. The Steering Committee – that brought together key Kenyan ministries and institutions, ISUH and APHRC – was absolutely critical in the planning process and they worked tirelessly to ensure the success of this Conference.

Special acknowledgments to:

- ◆ **Ms. Emma Gituku**, the Conference Coordinator – and her assistants **Ms. Carol Mukiira** and **Ms. Eunice Wanjiku** whose organizational skills and forward thinking and planning have been very instrumental for the success of the Conference. She tapped into her network to identify the most efficient service providers – contributing de facto in fund-raising for the Conference, and untiringly supported the planning committees on many of the challenges faced in organizing the Conference, and worked closely with our key partners.
- ◆ **APHRC** staff who led or supported with diligence, dedication and competence the various planning committees, especially the Committees in charge of Communication, Organization and Logistics, and Fund-raising and Finance.
- ◆ **Ms. Florence Machio**, the Conference's Media Liaison and **Mr. Chris Whitemean**, the Conference's Photographer.
- ◆ **The abstract reviewers** who worked hard to review close to 763 abstracts that were submitted to the Conference; and the session chairs and discussants.
- ◆ **Mr. Andrew Quinn**, ISUH Coordinator for his painstaking and tireless efforts to set up the abstract review process, organize the submissions into the program, and prepare Conference grants.
- ◆ **Dr. Paul Kizito**, Deputy Director, Policy Development and Coordination, **Mr. Kimeli Chepsiror**, Deputy Director, Finance and Administration and **Ms. Vane Lumumba**, Manager, Policy Development & Research, all from the Kenya National Coordinating Agency for Population and Development (NCAPD) for their hard work and dedication in building a fruitful and mutually beneficial partnership between ISUH and the Government of Kenya.
- ◆ **Ms. Grace Masese** for her relentless efforts to ensure that the Urban Health Champions Forum is owned by the Kenya Ministry of Local Government.
- ◆ **Ms. Areina Santos** from Pharma Service, for managing the online abstract submission system, corresponding with authors, and working with the organizers to design the oral and poster sessions, and with the designer to produce the conference program book. Her patience was very remarkable.
- ◆ **KICC** and its dedicated staff including **Beverly Simiyu**, **Jackline Lang'at** and **Fred Simiyu**.

The gains made at the 2009 ICUH have certainly placed Kenya at the leading edge in addressing the challenges faced by growing global urban populations, and we look forward to working with you all to meet and deliver innovative research, policies and interventions for the world's urban populations. Let's keep the momentum from the Nairobi ICUH.

We look forward to seeing you in New York on October 27 – 29, 2010 for the 9th ICUH. The principal theme to be addressed by the meeting is "Good Governance for Healthy Cities", with special interest in the positive consequences in urban health interventions, as well as the social and public health policies that are required to address these issues. For more information, visit the Conference website at <http://www.nyam.org/icuh2010/>.

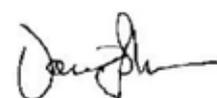
Jean Christophe Fotso, Ph.D

President, ISUH



David Vlahov, Ph.D., R.N

Founding President, ISUH



About the Conference Sponsors

The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation

Guided by the belief that every life has equal value, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation works to help all people lead healthy, productive lives. In developing countries, it focuses on improving people's health and giving them the chance to lift themselves out of hunger and extreme poverty. In the United States, it seeks to ensure that all people – especially those with the fewest resources – have access to the opportunities they need to succeed in school and life. The Foundation's grant-making areas include Global Development Program, Global Health Program and United States Program. (<http://www.gatesfoundation.org/>)

The Rockefeller Foundation

The Rockefeller Foundation envisions a world in which globalization's benefits are more widely shared and social, economic, health, and environmental challenges are more easily weathered. It supports work that enables individuals, communities, and institutions to access new tools, practices, resources, services, and products. It focuses its resources and energies on five interconnected issue areas: Basic Survival Safeguards, Global Health, Climate & Environment, Urbanization, and Social & Economic Security. (<http://www.rockefellerfoundation.org/>)

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) is an independent federal government agency that receives overall foreign policy guidance from the Secretary of State. Its work supports long-term and equitable economic growth and advances U.S. foreign policy objectives by supporting Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade; Global Health; and Democracy, Conflict Prevention and Humanitarian Assistance. (<http://www.usaid.gov/>).

The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation

The MacArthur Foundation supports creative people and effective institutions committed to building a more just, verdant, and peaceful world. Through the support it provides, the Foundation fosters the development of knowledge, nurtures individual creativity, strengthens institutions, helps improve public policy, and provides information to the public, primarily through support for public interest media. (<http://www.macfound.org/>).

The National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA)

The National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA)'s mission is to lead the Nation (US) in bringing the power of science to bear on drug abuse and addiction. This charge has two critical components. The first is the strategic support and conduct of research across a broad range of disciplines. The second is ensuring the rapid and effective dissemination and use of the results of that research to significantly improve prevention, treatment and policy as it relates to drug abuse and addiction. (<http://drugabuse.gov/nidahome.html>).

The Wellcome Trust

The Wellcome Trust is a global charity dedicated to achieving extraordinary improvements in human and animal health. Its focus areas include Maximizing the health benefits of genetics and genomics; Understanding the brain; Combating infectious disease; Investigating development, ageing and chronic disease; and Connecting environment, nutrition and health. (<http://www.wellcome.ac.uk/>).

WHO Kobe Centre, Japan

As an integral part of the Secretariat of the World Health Organization, the WHO Centre for Health Development (also known as the WHO Kobe Centre) has been conducting research into the health consequences of social, economic, environmental and technological change and its implications for health policies since 1996. This research enhances WHO's capacity to address priority health issues that require coordinated multidisciplinary and intersectoral action. (<http://www.who.or.jp/>).

Guests of Honor Included Government Officials, Policymakers and Donors



Hon. Wycliffe Oparanya, Minister of State for Planning, National Development and vision 2030.



Dr. Anna Kajumulo Tibajuka, UN Under-Secretary-General and Executive Director, UN-HABITAT.



Hon. Elizabeth Ongoro Masha, MP for Kasarani in Nairobi, & Assistant Minister, Nairobi Metropolitan Development.



Monica Kerrigan, Senior Program Officer at the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.



Dr. Darren Walker, Vice President, Rockefeller Foundation Initiatives.



Hon. Lewis Ngunyi, Assistant Minister, Office of the Deputy Prime Minister and Ministry of Local Government.



Hon. Dr James Ondicho Gesami, Assistant Minister of Public Health and Sanitation.



Dr. Anthony Kolb, USAID Urban Health Advisor.



Dr. Leslie Mancuso, President and CEO, JHPIEGO.



Senator Iyabo Obasanjo-Bello, Chairlady of the Senate Committee on Health, Federal Republic of Nigeria.



Mr. Isaac Musumba, Uganda's Minister for Regional Affairs.

A Great Line-up of Keynote Speakers from Renowned Universities, Foundations and Institutions worldwide



Dr. Diana R. Silimperi, Vice president, Center for Health Services (CHS), Management Sciences for Health.



Prof. Richard Muga, Great Lakes University of Kisumu.



Prof. Robert Blum, Director, Urban Health Institute, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health.



Dr. Wafaa El Sadr, Columbia University Mailman School of Public Health in New York City.



Enrique Penalosa, Former Mayor of Bogota.



Prof. Nyovani J. Madise, Deputy Head, School of Social Sciences, University of Southampton, UK.



Prof. Elliott D. Sclar, Director, Center for Sustainable Urban Development, Columbia University.



Prof. David Satterthwaite, International Institute for Environment and Development.



Dr. Eliya Zulu, Research Director, APHRC.



Dr. Siddharth Agarwal, Executive Director, Urban Health Resource Centre, New Delhi, India.



« A plenary Session during the Scientific Component of the Nairobi ICUH.

A view of the Community Voices Forum's podium during the Nairobi ICUH.



« The Urban Health Champions Forum brought together Mayors, Municipal Leaders and Government officials from Africa, Asia and Latin America.

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1. Introduction

At the beginning was a public commitment by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation to support ICUH's interest in developing countries' issues

The idea of organizing an International Conference on Urban Health (ICUH) in a developing country goes back to October 2006. During the 5th ICUH that was held in Amsterdam, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation organized a side meeting for participants from the global South. During the meeting, Dan Kraushaar from the Gates Foundation stressed the necessity of having ICUH meetings also reflective of issues faced by developing countries, and stated his Foundation's commitment to support such a gradual move. Motivated by this commitment, Dr. Jean Christophe Fotso – who attended the meeting and was then a member of the International Society for urban Health (ISUH) endeavored to contribute to this noble goal. He was elected ISUH Member-at-Large in 2006 and President-Elect the following year. His top priorities as ISUH President included tabling a request to the ISUH Executive Board for organizing an ICUH in Nairobi, Kenya, which was accepted in early 2008.



On the left is Monica Kerrigan, from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.

Then followed a planning grant from the Rockefeller Foundation and discussions around the Urban Health Champions Forum and the Community Voices Forum

Soon after the 6th International Conference on Urban Health (ICUH) in Baltimore, USA which among other things announced that the 8th ICUH will be organized in Nairobi, Kenya, the African Population and Health Research Center (APHRC) sought and received a planning grant (US\$82,300) from the Rockefeller Foundation which allowed the setting up of the organizing committees, the production of publicity materials, and the hiring of a Conference Coordinator, among others. By October 2008, the theme and venue of the Conference, as well as the partnership with the Government of the Republic of Kenya were secured. The grant also helped the scientific committee to design and plan the two major innovations proposed for the Nairobi ICUH: the Urban Health Champions Forum (UHCF) and the Community Voices Forum (CVF) which were later funded through two grants from the Rockefeller Foundation (US\$169,500) and United States Agency for International Development (USAID) through Jhpiego (US\$103,000).



Dr. Darren Walker, Vice President, Rockefeller Foundation Initiatives.

The planning of the main ICUH kicked off during a meeting organized by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation prior to the 7th ICUH in Vancouver, Canada

The planning of the 8th International Conference on Urban Health (ICUH) started during a side meeting organized in Vancouver, Canada, one day prior to the 7th ICUH. The meeting was convened and funded by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, in collaboration with the International Society for Urban Health (ISUH). About 40 renowned experts and representatives from a number of private foundations (Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Packard Foundation, Hewlett Foundation, Rockefeller Foundation) and international NGOs and Institutions (e.g. APHRC, Population Council, Management Sciences for Health (MSH), Jhpiego, WHO Center for Global Development) attended the meeting. Its objectives were to: 1) Identify salient topics to include for the 8th ICUH; 2) Develop a track on Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, and Child Health (RMNCH) in Developing Country Cities; 3) Identify format for the meeting (tracks, sessions, invited speakers, oral and poster sessions, use of commissioned papers prior to the meeting, publication of meet-



Mr. Philip Onyango Sika, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Nairobi Metropolitan Development during the 7th ICUH in Vancouver, Canada.



Susan Rich, left of the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation with her Pamela Lynam, Jhpiego's Kenya Country Director.

ing outcomes; and 4) Brainstorm on ways in which this meeting can mobilize funding, policy, and action to meet the current and future health needs of urban poor women, adolescents, children and families.

After the welcome remarks by Dan Kraushaar and Monica Kerrigan from the Gates Foundation; a presentation on Maternal, Newborn, and Child Health (MNCH) in developing countries by Dr. Jean C Fotsos (ISUH & APHRC), followed by comments by Dr. Mark Montgomery (Population Council), a round-table discussion led by Dr. David Vlahov (ISUH) and Dr. Montgomery dwelt on MNCH and its integration into the 2009 ICUH 2009.

A lively and engaging discussion ensued around the vast opportunities that ISUH and the ICUH have in shaping progress on urban health issues worldwide in the years to come. Participants unanimously agreed that the Nairobi Conference will play a major role in catalyzing a wealth of research, programs and policy knowledge with an overall emphasis on reproductive, maternal and child health as well as housing, water and sanitation, among other sub-themes. The meeting was successful in developing a potential list of high-quality speakers and in recruiting volunteers to help support the Nairobi Conference. In addition, potential foci, such as metrics, policy, practice, and others, were identified for the Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn and Child Health (RMNCH) track. Participants suggested that if successful, the 8th ICUH in Nairobi could initiate a multi-year process whereby individuals are convened to learn from and discuss evolving models and interventions, and that the conference could also highlight a key issue or piece of research in a "Nairobi Declaration". The Government of the Republic of Kenya was represented at the meeting by Mr. Philip

Onyango Sika, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Nairobi Metropolitan Development, materializing the partnership with the Government of Kenya in the planning of the Nairobi Conference.

In early 2009, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation provided close to \$470,000 in support for the Nairobi Conference.

The Nairobi ICUH

The 8th International Conference on Urban Health (2009 ICUH) took place in Nairobi, Kenya on October 18 – 23, 2009. This Conference was a landmark event, being the first ICUH to take place out of North America and Europe. Previous conferences took place in Toronto, Canada (2002), New York, USA (2003), Boston, USA (2004), Toronto, Canada (2005), Amsterdam, the Netherlands (2006), Baltimore, USA (2007), and Vancouver, Canada (2008). It was organized by the International Society for Urban Health, in collaboration with the African Population and Health Research Center (APHRC) and the Government of Kenya.

The Nairobi ICUH was organized and hosted by the International Society for Urban Health (ISUH), in collaboration with the African Population and Health Research Center (APHRC), The New York Academy of Medicine, and the Government of Kenya spearheaded by the Ministry of Planning, National Development and Vision 2030, through the National Coordinating Agency for Population and Development (NCAPD).



Kenya's Minister of State for National Planning, Hon. Wycliffe Oparanya, addresses participants during the opening ceremony. Next to him are Senator Iyabo Obasanjo-Bello, Federal Republic of Nigeria; Dr. Anna Tibajuka, UN Under-Secretary-General and Executive Director, UN-HABITAT; and Dr. Jean Christophe Fotso, ISUH President.

The Conference which was held from October 18 – 23, 2009 at the Kenyatta International Conference Center in Nairobi, Kenya, with the theme “Meeting Urban Health Needs through Innovative Research, Policies and Interventions”, sought to forge a common understanding of the growing global challenge of urban health.

Speaking during the opening ceremony of the Conference, Kenya's Minister of State for Planning and National Development and Vision 2030 underscored the grave significance of the unrelenting march of urbanization, particularly across sub-Saharan Africa and Asia. The Minister, who is the custodian of the government of Kenya's Vision 2030, a blueprint document for the country's economic and social development, noted the appropriateness of the choice of a host country in the global South that typifies the challenge of urbanization in the developing world.

Echoing the call to action voiced by various institutions and scientists over the last decade with regard to the threat of the unrelenting march of the ‘Century of the city’, distinguished executives of international non-governmental organizations, the donor community, national and local government officials and seasoned urban health experts rallied a call to participants gathered at the conference to review innovative interventions and research recommendations and adopt a multi-disciplinary approach to the challenge of urbanization that goes beyond the jurisprudence of ministries of health.

1.1 Conference Background

Over half of the world's population now lives in cities and by 2050, most of the population in the developing world will be predominantly urban. Migration and natural growth without matching resources have produced unprecedented formation of informal settlements characterized by poor physical infrastructure for the provision of basic services such as water, sanitation, housing, energy and transportation, coupled with high levels of morbidity and mortality.

The essential feature of current patterns of urbanization across much of the global South, is that in many countries, the pace of urbanization has outstripped economic growth, making it difficult for national and municipal authorities to provide affordable housing, quality social services or sufficient employment to the growing urban populations. A recent report observed that urbanization and cities in Africa are not serving as engines of growth and structural transformation, but are part of the cause and major symptom of the economic and social crisis that has enveloped the continent.

In its State of the World Population Report 2007, the UNFPA aptly describes the gravity of the importance of urban health, “The potential benefits of urbanization far outweigh the disadvantages: The challenge is in learning how to exploit its possibilities” (UNFPA, 2007: 1). It is with this in mind that the ICUH has begun to evolve its focus to include policy makers, civil society and researchers in a concerted effort to provide information and analyses that will narrow down and focus policy options on realistic strategies that support urban dwellers in developing countries, the vast majority of whom are poor, and live in informal settlements.

The annual conference is the main event of the ISUH, an association of researchers, scholars, and professionals from various disciplines and areas of the world who study the health effects of urban environments and urbanization. The annual ICUH meetings provide an international forum for knowledge exchange among urban health stakeholders addressing issues pertaining to urban health, with emphasis on interventions that help to alleviate barriers to urban health



Dr. Jean Christophe Fotso, President, ISUH.

care and to promote strategies and policies that enhance the health of urban populations. The ultimate goal of the ICUH is to mobilize and energize like-minded professionals addressing the effects of urbanization and urban environments on the health of urban populations.

Delegates were appreciative of the important convergence of views that enriched discussions on a common and growing challenge that has far outpaced previous projections, academic confines and a mound of research statistics. Deliberating under the theme, "Meeting Urban Health Needs through Innovative Research, Policies and Interventions", participants set the research statistics in a context, gaining further insights and incentives for ongoing work in different countries, and in so doing, committing to adopt tried and tested strategies and tailoring these to mitigate local urbanization challenges.

1.2 Conference Goal and Objectives

The goals of ISUH are to encourage research, interventions, and program evaluations that lead to healthier cities in the 21st century. The primary objective of the ICUH is to gather scientists, practitioners, policy makers, and community organizations across disciplines and geographic boundaries (high and low-income settings) to exchange ideas and advance research and practice that promote the health of individuals living in urban regions, including those individuals who belong to disadvantaged groups.



Dr. Anna Tibaijuka, UN-Habitat's Executive Director.



Dr. David Vlahov, ISUH founding president.



Monica Kerrigan, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.



Dr. Alex Ezeh, APHRC's Executive Director.

However, following seven years of knowledge and information exchange among scientists and urban health practitioners in the global North, the Society made a landmark decision to hold the 8th ICUH in a developing country in Africa and to widen its scope and catchment to encompass regions that are projected to record the greatest and fastest urban population growth in resource-poor settings.

Three specific objectives of the 8th ICUH were:

1. To showcase innovations in research and policy which have improved urban health in the developing world, with an emphasis on reproductive health, family planning, and maternal and child health.
2. To bring together various national and regional senior policy makers in health, population, and planning disciplines to focus on the rising challenge of the health of urban populations.
3. To continue to foster international discussions on promoting and improving urban health, including discussions from a variety of backgrounds and settings.



Delegates during a poster session.

1.3 Conference Format

The Nairobi Conference provided the ISUH with a global face and outlook, and facilitated a rich exchange of experiences with its wide participation and global representation of challenges. The breadth in scope – community voices, national and local government perspectives, donor strategies, expert views and scientific evidence – raised the profile and authority of the conference in significant ways, providing for an in-depth and broad understanding of urban health in the context of the social determinants of health.

The format of the Nairobi Conference – its deliberate grass-roots perspective, the local governance perspective of the emerging issues, and the scientific approach to presenting research findings that can be used to inform best practices – was unique in its inclusion, mobilization and participation of members of the informal settlements. Overall, the conference comprised of three distinct yet inter-linked components, namely the Community Voices Forum, the Urban Health Champions Forum, and the main Scientific Conference.

The **Community Voices Forum** was a one-day forum open to the public and it showcased a range of urban health initiatives in four of Nairobi's largest informal settlements (Kibera, Korogocho, Mathare and Viwandani). The nine-themed displays sought to bring together leaders in urban health research and practice side by side with individuals who live the challenges of urban health daily in an open forum to frame the issues in the context they occur in, provide clear insight and offer direction and best practices in the quest towards healthy urbanization. This single decision to showcase the community voices of those who experience the challenges of urban health daily in the slums enabled delegates to an otherwise traditionally scientific annual meeting a fresh perspective. The inclusion of field trips to three of Nairobi's infamous slums at the start of the conference enabled delegates to gain direct perspectives on life in the informal settlements and firmly foreground the challenges of rapid urbanization in poor countries.



Delegates during a poster session.

The **Urban Health Champion Forum** was an inaugural one-day meeting that brought together mayors and policy makers in a forum aimed at recognizing and inspiring individuals who have made outstanding and ongoing contributions



Delegates keenly following a presentation during a breakout session.



Participants networking in a cocktail reception organized by NCPD.



Delegates having group discussions.

in service to urban populations. The presence of 17 mayors drawn from different cities in the global South further reiterated the importance of local governments' understanding of the urgent need to adopt innovative research and policy recommendations and turn these around for greater benefit. The one-day Urban Health Champion Forum culminated in a call to action, the **Nairobi Statement on Urbanization and Health**, which calls for recognition of growing urbanization and dedication to, and action on, improving urban health worldwide.

The three-day **Scientific Conference** featured presentations and discussions of 250 oral presentations and over 500 poster presentations, workshops, exhibitions and side meetings. In fashioning the conference theme, sub-themes and tracks, ISUH reiterated a deep and growing concern for urban change, but stressed the need to catapult the challenge of urban health to a global level, and to encourage researchers to rethink their role as technicians, and go beyond merely producing knowledge to analyzing situations and proposing viable solutions.

The conference was addressed by national and international level decision makers and seasoned urban health experts including the Kenyan Minister of State for Planning and National Development and Vision 2030, Hon. Wycliffe Oparanya, the Executive Director of UN Habitat, Dr. Anna Tibajuka, and three Kenyan assistant Ministers and MPs, Hon. Elizabeth Ongoro Masha, assistant Minister for Nairobi Metropolitan Development and MP, Kasarani Constituency, Hon. Lewis Nguyai, assistant Minister for Local Government, and Hon. Dr. James Gesami, assistant Minister for Public Health and Sanitation.

The 8th ICUH was made possible with funding and support from the Government of Kenya, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the Rockefeller Foundation, US Agency for International Development (USAID), the MacArthur Foundation, the Wellcome Trust, the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), and the WHO Kobe Center in Japan.



Migration and natural growth without matching resources have produced unprecedented formation of informal settlements characterized by poor physical infrastructure for the provision of basic services such as water, sanitation, housing, energy and transportation, coupled with high levels of morbidity and mortality.



Conference participants visit a market in one of the slums of Nairobi, Kenya.

2. Scientific Component's Themes

The theme of the conference, “Meeting Urban Health Needs through Innovative Research, Policies and Interventions” was explored through eight key sub-themes, namely reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health; urban health systems; urban physical infrastructure and health linkages; our urban future – understanding urbanization processes and prospects; responses to health threats in cities; food security and nutrition; climate change, urban health and sustainable development; and governance and partnership for healthy and resilient cities. Each of the sub-themes drew relevance from the realization that as the world urbanizes, the majority of the global population will live in cities and much of that population will live in less wealthy nations, and in deplorable conditions in slums. The proportion of urban residents who are significantly economically disadvantaged is expected to grow in the next 50 years.

The growth of cities in Africa and South-east Asia has outstripped the corresponding growth in infrastructure, health services, security, and water and sanitation provision, resulting in the “dual epidemiological burden” of chronic and infectious diseases. Although much attention has been focused on the problem and growth of these cities and slum areas, little research to date has showcased strategies and innovations in mapping, providing services, and curbing the growth of slums. Solutions require a trans-disciplinary perspective (e.g. public health, clinical and social sciences, urban planning, etc.) with ongoing and multifarious input from different sectors (i.e. academic, practitioner, community) and countries (developing and developed worlds) unhampered by political restrictions.



Dr. Boniface K'Oyugi, CEO, National Coordinating Agency for Population and Development (NCPD).



Dr. Diana R. Silimperi, Vice president, Center for Health Services (CHS), Management Sciences for Health, during her keynote address on “Urban Health Systems: The Missing Catalyst for Attaining MDGs 4 and 5.”

2.1 Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn and Child Health

The health of women and children in the developing world is compromised by lack of quality care and access to care, among other factors. Under the *reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health* sub-theme, the conference discussed a range of issues including innovative approaches to removing legal and regulatory barriers, financing of services, optimizing service delivery, communication and dissemination of reproductive health information to enhance demand for services, technology, and other solutions that can help improve the health outcomes of women and children. Topics under this sub-theme also included family planning, contraceptive services, integration of reproductive health and HIV/AIDS services, infectious diseases, abortion, sexual health of youth, supply demand creation, innovations in financing, and innovative methods and measurements. Presenters under this track showcased work and studies carried out in Afghanistan, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Cameroon, China, Ghana, Guyana, Haiti, India, Iran, Kenya, Nigeria, Pakistan, South Africa, Uganda and the USA.

2.2 Urban Health Systems

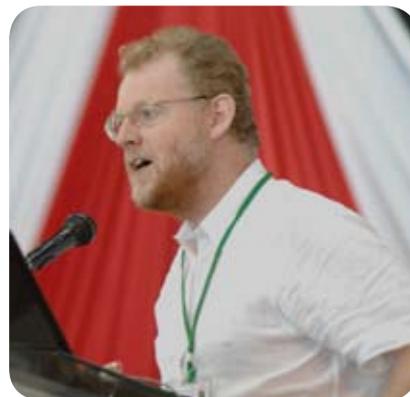
Health systems need to be strengthened in order to ensure that urban populations receive proper treatment and care. In many cases, legal and regulatory issues can restrict populations' access to care. Presentations and discussions under the *urban health systems* sub-theme highlighted some innovative solutions to improving urban health systems and for creating additional demand and supply of health care services. Topics under this sub-theme also included service delivery, innovations in local financing for urban health lessons on effective public-private partnerships in health care delivery, innovative methods and measurements, spatial mapping, and aging in cities. Presenters showcased work and studies carried out in Kenya, Brazil, India, Madagascar, Nigeria, Rwanda, Tanzania, and the Western Pacific Region.

2.3 Urban Physical Infrastructure and Health Linkages

This sub-theme explored the question: How does urban physical infrastructure impact individual and population health? The linkages between these subjects and health, and best practices for improving the physical infrastructure were explored under the sub-theme. The sessions addressed questions on water, sanitation and solid waste management, land tenure and housing security, schooling and education, housing quality, transportation, energy, and innovative methods and measurements. Presenters under this track showcased work and studies carried out in India, Iran, US and Tanzania.

2.4 Our Urban Future: Understanding Urbanization Processes and Prospects

Under this sub-theme, researchers and policy makers unpacked and examined the multiple issues associated with urban population growth and movement both between and within cities, and the intersection between master planning and these demographic changes. This sub-theme further explored Kenya's Vision 2030, migration, urban population growth and poverty, health consequences of displacement and relocation, innovative methods and measurements of urban processes, and fertility transition in urban areas of the developing world. Presenters under this sub-theme showcased work and studies carried out in India, Ethiopia, Uganda, Iran, Zimbabwe and Pakistan.



Prof. David Satterthwaite, International Institute for Environment and Development.

2.5 Responses to Health Threats in Cities

The focus of this track was on the many threats to health that exist in cities in both developed and developing nations, and how they contribute to increased rates of morbidity and mortality. Sessions highlighted measurements of these threats and current solutions, and addressed such threats as HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria amongst other communicable diseases, non-communicable diseases, substance use, mental health, injuries, road traffic accidents, violence, urban occupations, air quality and other environmental health threats. Presenters showcased work and studies carried out in Brazil, Bangladesh, Canada, Ethiopia, Kenya, Japan, India, Nigeria, USA, Pakistan, South Africa, Swaziland and Iran.



Dr. Anita Palepu, past President, ICUH.

2.6 Food Security and Nutrition

Urban populations bear the brunt of the negative health impacts from poor food insecurity and availability. Food insecurity issues abound within the developing world, and a lack of proper oversight and regulation can lead to poor health impacts. Within the developed world, a lack of healthy food often leads to poor nutrition and obesity. This sub-theme covered issues including obesity and malnutrition in urban areas, innovations in addressing urban food insecurity, urban agriculture, and the effects of the global economic crisis on food security and poverty in cities in developing countries. Presenters under this sub-theme showcased work and studies carried out in Ethiopia, Kenya, India, Nepal, and USA.



Prof. Blum, Director, Urban Health Institute, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health.

2.7 Climate Change, Urban Health and Sustainable Development



Hon. Elizabeth Ongoro Masha MP for Kasarani in Nairobi, & Assistant Minister, Nairobi Metropolitan Development highlights the need for governments to create people-centered solutions.

Climate change is predicted to not only cause flooding and migration within cities, but because of corresponding changes in temperature, it could increase the prevalence of diseases such as malaria. Capacity for responding to the climatic threats needs to be developed in order to prepare both developing and developed countries to tackle the adverse climatic conditions occasioned by climate change. Innovative urban solutions to climate change threats also need to be shared so that cities can adopt practical and workable models. Under this track, the conference featured such topics as the vulnerability of cities to climate change, innovative urban solutions to climate change and capacity and awareness building for sustainable development. Presenters under this sub-theme showcased work and studies carried out in India, USA, Nigeria, Ethiopia and Japan.

2.8 Governance and Partnerships for Healthy and Resilient Cities



Prof. Nyovani J. Madise, Deputy Head, School of Social Sciences, University of Southampton, UK.

This track explored questions pertaining to how governance and decentralization reform impact and shape urban health, recognizing that in order to improve health outcomes within cities, municipal governments need to draw on a range of partners and sources of funding. The track also explored research and best practices that have emerged in public policy and practice to improve urban health, including governance models and the science of partnerships, social investments, approaches, challenges and implications of decentralization for urban health, urban poor funds, micro-credit approaches, public private partnerships, and innovative methods and measurements. Presenters under this sub-theme showcased work and studies carried out in India, Philippines, Kenya, Iran, Lebanon, Uganda, USA and Ethiopia.



From left to right; Liz Thomas, an ISUH Board Member; Alex Ezeh, APHRC's Executive Director; Suman Sureshbabu from the Rockefeller Foundation; David Vlahov, ISUH Founding President; and Diana Silimperi, an ISUH Board Member.

3. Community Voices Forum

The first innovation of the Nairobi ICUH was the Community Voices Forum (CVF). The process started about five months before the Conference through meetings with residents and community-based organizations in the slums of Nairobi, focusing on community perspectives on urban health. The process culminated with a meeting presided by Hon. Elizabeth Ongoro Masha, MP for Kasarani and Assistant Minister, Nairobi Metropolitan Development.



Hon. Elizabeth Ongoro Masha, MP for Kasarani, Nairobi, Kenya and Assistant Minister, Nairobi Metropolitan Development was the Guest of Honour of the Community Voices Forum. On the left are Dr. James Nyoro, Regional Director at the Rockefeller Foundation and Dr. David Vlahov, ISUH Founding President. On the right is Dr. Jean-Christophe Fotso, ISUH President.

The actual Community Voices Forum kicked off the conference on Sunday October 18, 2009. For the first time since the inception of the Society, the perspectives of those who experience the challenges were at center stage of an international gathering.

Unlike previous conferences on urban health, the Nairobi Conference focused more on the challenges that urbanization poses to the health of residents in Africa and Asia. For the first time, communities spoke of solutions for challenges such as water and sanitation, waste management, security, and provision and access to health services, amongst others.

The Community Voices Forum was the culmination of a five-month engagement process with residents and community-based organizations in Nairobi's informal settlement communities. The process which started about five months prior to the Conference through meetings with residents and community-based organizations in the slums of Nairobi, was aimed at gaining insight into their perspectives on urban health and beginning a conversation with policy makers and researchers that will have an overall impact in designing innovative and readily-applicable solutions to meeting urban health needs using Nairobi as a catalyst for global understanding and action. Pre-Community Voices Forum meetings were held in the Kibera, Korogocho and Mukuru slums of Nairobi, Kenya, on Saturday October 17th.



Dr. James Nyoro, the Rockefeller Foundation's Regional Director delivers his welcome remarks during the opening of the community Voices Forum.



A representative of community-based organizations during the opening of the Community Voices Forum.



Hon. Elizabeth Ongoro Masha address participants during the Community Voices Forum.

Residents of Kibera, Korogocho, Viwandani and Mathare (four of Nairobi's largest and fastest-growing informal settlements) showcased projects that offer solutions to the ever challenging problems of urbanization such as health insurance, HIV/AIDS, sustainable livelihoods, security and peace initiatives, water, sanitation and hygiene, disabilities, and alcohol and drug abuse.

Speaking at the Community Voices Forum, the guest of honor, Hon. Elizabeth Ongoro, Assistant Minister, Nairobi Metropolitan Development and the MP for an urban constituency, Kasarani (which Korogocho slum is part of), was quick to note that the discussions could not have come at a better time than this, as her ministry needed the solutions to achieve Kenya's Vision 2030.

"As the government seeks to listen to the voices of the people, this forum is very welcome so that we can continue implementing people-centered solutions," she said.

Underscoring the depth of the challenge, Hon. Ongoro reiterated the need for donor agencies and governments to include urban concerns in their strategies as adapted to country circumstances.

The unique challenges that Africa, Asia and Latin America face by virtue of having fast-growing cities were aptly captured in the displays set out by the Community Voices Forum, which showcased their interventions and strategies in tackling urban health challenges along nine thematic areas:

- i. **Disabilities**, led by IDVIK (Korogocho), Light & Hope Disabled (Korogocho), Mathare Youth Sports Association (Mathare), and KEDAN (Kibera).
- ii. **HIV/AIDS**, led by TICAHA, U-Tena, and Mukuru Savings Network.
- iii. **Media and Networking**, led by Jamii Bora Trust, Mathare Umbrella Organization, Koch FM (Korogocho), Pamoja FM (Kibera), The Koch Mirror (Korogocho), The Kibera Newsletter (Kibera), and Viwandani Pamoja Youth Groups.
- iv. **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene**, led by Umamde Trust, Mukuru Savings.
- v. Network, KNDG, and TICAHA.
- vi. **Alcohol and Drug Abuse**, led by Jamii Bora Trust, Mukuru Savings Network, U-Tena, and Viwandani Pamoja Youth Groups.
- vii. **Health Insurance**, led by Jamii Bora Trust.
- viii. **Security and Peace Initiatives in the Slums**, led by Kibera Women for Peace and Development, Umamde Trust, and Viwandani Pamoja Youth Groups.
- ix. **Health Services**, led by MAKWK, KNDG, MSF Belgium, Provide International.
- x. **Sustainable Livelihoods**, led by U-Tena; Rehema ta Allah, MAKWK, Umamde, and Mukuru Savings Network.

The Jamii Bora Trust was elected the coordinating institution of the Community Voices Forum activities. Mr. Andrew Otieno became the chair of the Community Voices Forum. He was assisted by Mr. Kennedy Otsola, Mr. Clement Oduor and Mr. Peter Nyongesa all from APHRC, and Ms. Anna Schurmann from the University of North Carolina, USA.

The ultimate goal of the forum was to ensure the 8th ICUH had a clear appreciation of the challenge of urban health and to take up the opportunity to showcase and document substantive knowledge and innovative interventions currently employed or under investigation for possible adoption and scale up.

The impetus behind the Community Voices Forum was the quest to find out how best to meet the needs of the urban poor, arising from the recognition that much as the urban poor have been the source and subject of many investigations or research projects, more in-depth engagement was necessary to gain and include their perspectives and values in policy and program interventions.

The Community Voices Forum reinforced the importance of connecting with the community, embracing their opinions, perceptions and experiences, and this was aptly captured in the words of one lady showcasing her group's community initiatives at the forum, "if you are here to sympathize with me on my problems, then I have no time to talk to me, only talk to me if you can add value to what we are doing".

3.1 Lessons in the Field Trips to Three of Nairobi's Slums

The major highlight of the Community Voices Forum was the organizers' inclusion of field trips to three of Nairobi's informal settlements. The visits to these slums gave the global concern for public health a human and tangible face, as well as set the context for the conference in the stark perspectives of those who live the challenges and issues that the conference was to discuss over the five days.

This set aside the 8th ICUH as a unique conference in its wide inclusion, thus its global signature to what has previously remained an exclusive domain of research scientists. This wide inclusion saw the presentation of not only challenges and problems faced by the urban poor, but also showcased the efforts they employ in addressing these with the limited resources at hand.

The visits to the slums provided unequalled insights into the gravity of the urban health problems to be resolved, particularly for the scientists, policy and decision makers who had an opportunity to hold direct one-on-one conversations with the people who live and take on the challenges of urban health at a personal level. Delegates were particularly struck by various members of the community who expressed unwillingness to receive handouts, and who spoke of individual and communal responsibility towards improving the quality of life in the reality of the slums.



ICUH participants during a field visit to the slums of Nairobi, Kenya.



Participants engaged in a conversation with people who face the challenges of urban health.



Dr. Robert Ayisi from the Nairobi City Council.

3.2 Lessons learnt from the Community Voices Forum

One of the most memorable lessons of the Community Voices Forum was to acknowledge the tremendous efforts and achievements of marginalized urban communities in addressing their own problems. All the projects on display at the conference underscored the fact that despite being poor, slum residents were not helpless. From the community cooker using “human resources”, the women’s group meetings under a large fig tree in Kibera, to the community radio stations, it was clearly evident to delegates, government officials and scientists alike that problems posed by rapid urbanization amid poor planning and slow economic growth were enormous but not insurmountable.



A tour of the stands during the Community Voices Forum.

More importantly, the displays by community groups made it clear that governments, donors, and program implementers had committed partners in the slum communities who should not be left out when policies and programs targeted at improving the quality of life of slum dwellers are designed. It was clear that the urban poor lacked appropriate linkages and forums to not only advocate for their plight, but to also showcase what they are doing about their plight. This was clearly evidenced by the tremendous energy amongst the community groups involved in the 5-month process leading to the conference, and the clear need for professional information, linkages and networks.



Hon. Elizabeth Ongoro Masha touring the stands during the Community Voices Forum.

This exceptional forum enabled delegates to focus on the common ground between community based-organizations and civil society organizations in coming together to isolate specific problems and the efforts underway to address them, as well as the challenges faced as they go about implementing communally-agreed resolutions.

3.3 Way Forward

A recurring question guided discussions over coffee and lunch breaks: What is the take-home message from the Community Voices Forum? Voicing sentiments and thoughts of a number of delegates, Dr. Eliya Zulu, Director of Research at APHRC, noted he had learnt that there were hundreds of ad hoc activities going on to alleviate poverty and highlighted the need to go beyond these ad hoc activities, which would only be possible if governments and donors joined hands with community groups to scale up the activities.

The field visits demonstrated communities already know the solutions to their problems. However, these are neither widely known, nor documented, and policy makers do not know of their existence or success.

As a way forward, there is need to invest in mapping out all activities currently undertaken by communities, designate promising projects, evaluating those projects with high surrender value, and taking deliberate steps to scale these up. Such learning and scaling up of successful community initiatives would improve the quality of life of poor urban residents, whom it is estimated will make up the larger part of future urban populations.

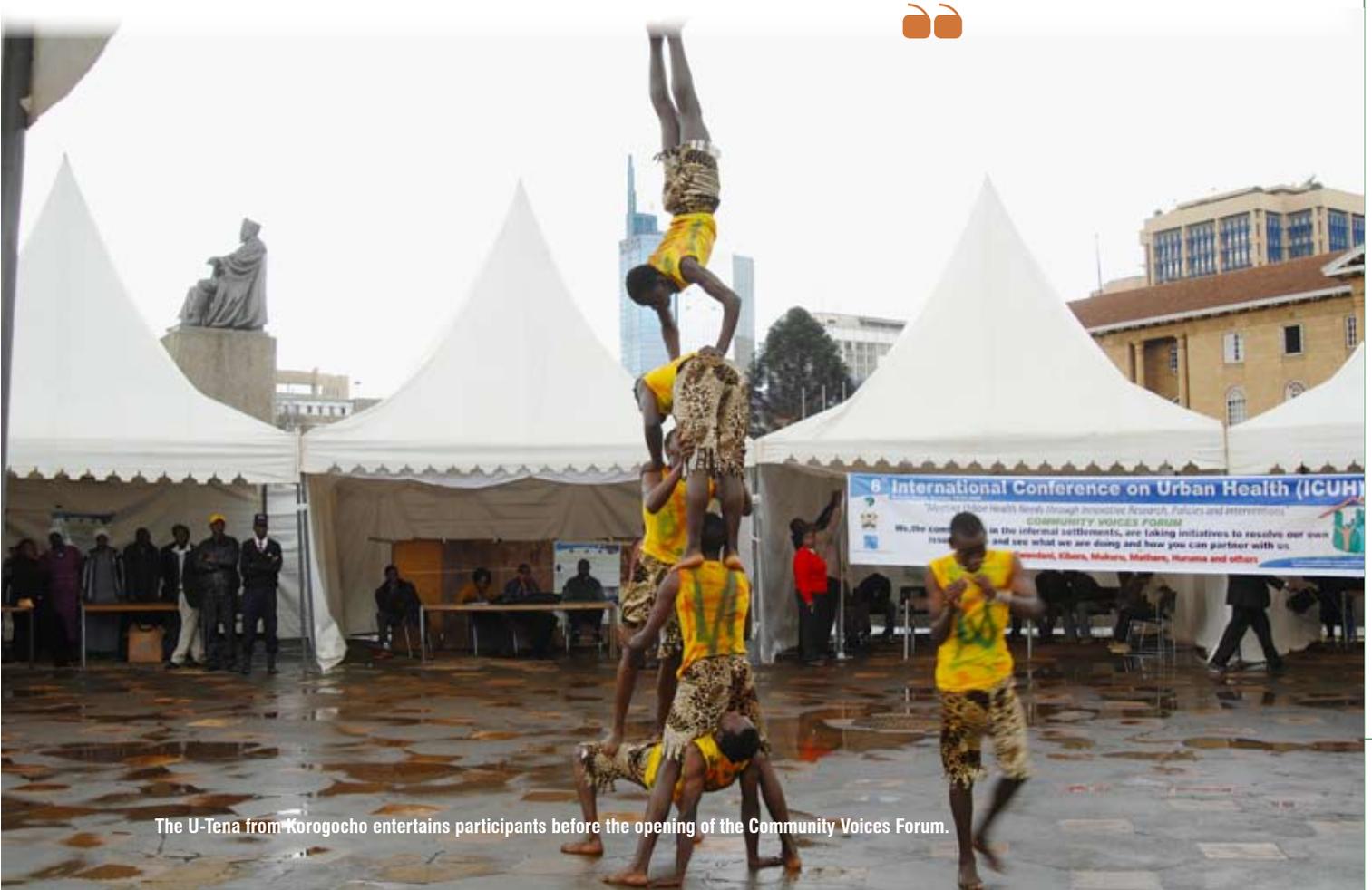
Empowering communities to strengthen their solutions will give added impetus to ensuring whatever resources are availed are put to the best possible use, using best practice within the contexts in which the projects are set. This reality is particularly evident as governments may have different priorities for funding which may not necessarily be where the key challenge is on the ground. A key success pillar also lies in strengthening the partnerships between governments and the private sector. For donor organizations, a new success avenue lies in nurturing alternate funding routes, as opposed to the current trend of channeling all funding through governments. This, as many delegates agreed, is the way to achieve the MDGs.



Mr. Kimeli Chepsiror, Deputy Director at the National Coordinating Agency for Population and Development (NCAPD).



A key success pillar also lies in strengthening the partnerships between governments and the private sector. For donor organizations, a new success avenue lies in nurturing alternate funding routes, as opposed to the current trend of channeling all funding through governments.



The U-Tena from Korogocho entertains participants before the opening of the Community Voices Forum.

4.

Urban Health Champions Forum, Monday October 19, 2009



Hon. Lewis Ngunyi, Assistant Minister, Office of the Deputy Prime Minister and Ministry of Local Government.



Dr. Paul Kizito, Deputy Director, Policy Development and Coordination, NCAPD.



Dr. Anthony Kolb, USAID Urban Health Advisor.

The Urban Health Champions Forum, the second unique aspect of the 8th ICUH, took place on October 19, 2009, following hot on the heels of the Community Voices Forum, with the stark realization that governments must pool resources to counter the mounting challenge presented by growing urban populations.

The forum, an inaugural one-day meeting was hosted by ISUH and the government of Kenya through the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, Ministry of Local Government. The meeting, the first of its kind, saw policy makers, scientists, renown urban health experts and representatives from the urban poor, deliberate with 100 mayors, municipal leaders, and national-level government officials from 17 countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America in round-table action-oriented discussions. The forum aimed at forging new partnerships for tackling the rising challenges of urban health and culminated in the historical signing of the "Nairobi Statement on Urbanization and Health".

In expert-led discussions and guest speaker presentations, the focus was leveled at the undeniable urgency for good urban governance campaign that would match up to the challenge of providing basic services and living conditions for an estimated 1.1 billion people. The stark reality of the magnanimous task this entails, must of necessity inform local governance structures at locality and municipality levels.

In preparing for this one-day meeting, participants responded to an online survey that sought to capture the key concerns they faced in managing and providing for the urban populations under their jurisdiction. These included:

- i. The five greatest challenges to the health of the public living in urban areas in their countries.
- ii. The three highest priorities (e.g. water/sanitation, housing, transportation and road safety, energy, access to health services) for improving the health of persons living in urban areas.

The survey further sought to establish ongoing partnerships employed by local officials towards meeting urban health needs, by establishing the extent to which local government authorities engaged with other governmental and non-governmental groups that worked alongside them, with valuable insights provided on the obstacles or barriers that inhibited progress, as well as the factors that facilitated progress.

Access to safe water, solid waste management and poor sanitation, poor housing/shelter, were further identified as the most critical challenges facing informal settlements in the cities in addition to the overall challenge of anticipating the needs of unplanned settlements on an ongoing basis.

Responses gathered from the online survey were then collated and compiled into a reference document that informed the selection of the background reading papers and the for-

mat of the program and designated round-table discussion topics.

Speaking during the opening plenary, Kenya's Local Government Assistant Minister, Hon. Lewis Nguyai, on behalf of the Minister for Local Government, noted that the forum could not have come at a more opportune time with the world and especially the developing world grappling with rapid urbanization, environmental degradation, poverty, disease, unemployment, rising crime, mushrooming informal settlements and lack of basic facilities amidst declining economic performance both locally and globally.

Reiterating the stark reality that by 2030, the world's population would rise to 5 billion, with vast majority in Asia and Africa, the minister rallied the participants to embrace the inevitable urbanization and to focus energies on the biggest challenge: strengthening and empowering local administrations to manage urbanization and ensure human dignity.

For Nairobi, Eastern Africa's hub, an estimated 56% of the city's population lives in informal settlements with no basic services, giving rise to serious urban health problems. The Kenyan government's slum upgrading program being implemented is designed to provide low-cost decent housing and is aimed at promoting healthy living.

Mr. Enrique Penalosa, former mayor of Bogota, Columbia, set the stage for the day's deliberations with an apt description of increased concern that rapid urbanization in Africa presents. Mr. Penalosa's keynote address drew the mayors' attention to the indicators of healthy cities in his assertion that, "healthy cities are those that create more space for the citizens to walk in, rather than those that create more space for cars. In a healthy city we want to be out in public space ... walking on sidewalks, playing in parks."

Drawing on a human rights perspective for general health and well-being, Mr. Penalosa pointed out the multiplicity of factors in the search for better health including: the provision of safe and portable drinking water for all; effective liquid and solid waste management systems; adequate and affordable air, water and land pollution prevention and mitigation; and adequate structures for effective behavioral change communication.

Urbanization is inevitable, but the biggest challenge for mayors, health ministers and urban planners lies in strengthening and empowering local administrations to manage the challenges and ensure human dignity is restored. Meaningful country-adoption measures that favor health of the urban poor would need to emphasize partnerships between governments, the public, civil society organizations, and the business community.

Participants held focused group discussions in four themed roundtables in which recognition of the facts and benefits of urbanization were conscientiously weighed against the acknowledgment of the risks rapid urbanization posed.



Ms. Grace Masese from the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister and Ministry of Local Government was instrumental in the success of the Urban Health Champions Forum.



Dr. Jo Ivey Boufford, President of the New York Academy of Medicine (right) chaired a breakout session. With her is Mr. Enrique Penalosa, Former Mayor of Colombia.



Mr. Malick Diop from Dakar, Senegal, reads the Nairobi Statement on Urbanization and Health during the closing of the conference.



Mr. Enrique Penalosa stressing a point during his presentation at the conference.

The themed roundtables enabled participants with four dedicated platforms to share best practices as well as innovative approaches to overcome unique urban health challenges in their respective countries. The platforms also provided for honest appreciation of the uphill task that many city managers face.

At the end of a day of in-depth discussions and presentations and healthy comparative deliberations between mayors and other urban experts across the global South, the Conference generated the Nairobi Statement on Urbanization and Health.

A landmark proposal, the Nairobi Statement, calls for the recognition of growing urbanization and dedication to, and action on, improving urban health worldwide. Signatories to the Nairobi Statement on Urbanization and Health are Champions for Urban health – a new network bringing together the global South and North in sharing innovations, information, and lessons learnt in tackling urbanization challenges in realistic ways.

The spirit of affirmative action in the Nairobi Statement on Urbanization and Health binds its signatories to prioritize the development of effective strategies that create incentives for better health and that address challenges of slum settlements to ensure they are places where the informal sector thrive, human needs are met, and people can live decent lives.

The Statement also holds them accountable to each other in ensuring that certain basic agreed on principles are followed through. The ISUH intends to follow through a set of agreed principles and agreed actions every year, to enable the champions to make meaningful contributions for urban populations during their tenures.

In appending signatures to the Nairobi Statement, mayors and local government leaders made a personal commitment to advancing the achievement of a set of Urban Health Champion Solutions as a path to effective national economic and social development.

This will happen through continued consultation, mutual learning and actions that promote development and evaluation of policies and programs that promote the health and well-being of all urban residents.



The conference brought together Mayors from African Cities.

In subsequent ICUH forums, progress on the commitment made by the 56 countries in 'The Nairobi Statement on Urbanization and Health' will be made.



A breakout session during the Urban Health Champions Forum.

5. Main Scientific Conference



A view of the podium during the closing of the Conference. In the middle are the two guests of honor: Hon. Dr. James Gesami, Assistant Minister of Public Health and Sanitation and on his right, Hon. Elizabeth Ongoro Masha, Assistant Minister, Nairobi Metropolitan Development.

The main scientific conference took place from October 21–23, 2009, with an extensive opening ceremony, including representation from the Kenyan government, UN Habitat, APHRC, New York Academy of Medicine (NYAM), ISUH, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, WHO Country Director and the Rockefeller Foundation. Three plenary sessions were held, one on each day, with keynote presentations made by various experts. The keynote address was given by Dr. Anna Tibajuka, Executive Director UN HABITAT and Under-Secretary-General during the opening ceremony graced by cabinet ministers, senior government officials and heads of a key donor agencies and global foundations.

Forty-nine abstract-driven oral sessions were held, in addition to numerous speakers' panels, presentations, workshops, and other symposia. The conference ended with a closing ceremony that summed up its activities.



A cross-section of the audience during the closing ceremony.

5.1 Keynote Speeches

In their opening speeches to the delegates on October 21, 2009, Dr. Jean Christophe Fotso, the current ISUH President, and Dr. David Vlahov, ISUH Founding President, emphasized the significance of the key mandates of the society.

They stated that the main goal of the society is to encourage research interventions, policies and program evaluations which lead to healthier cities and reduced health disparities. These concerns were echoed in Kenya's Prime Minister's speech, read by Hon. Wycliffe Oparanya, Kenya's Minister of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030, who noted that in 2007, the proportion of the world population who lived in urban centers/cities was about 20%. This was projected to increase to about 60% in the next 20 years.

The Minister acknowledged the challenges that African countries and especially Kenya face, but highlighted the fact that Kenya's Vision 2030 for Population, Urbanization and Housing Sector aims to address the resultant challenges in social, economic and political cycles, constituting an important framework for the Government's commitment to improve the welfare of Kenyans.



Hon. Dr. James Gesami, Assistant Minister of Public Health and Sanitation delivers his speech.



Hon. Elizabeth Ongoro Masha delivers her speech.



Dr. Diana R. Silimperi, (dressed in blue) Vice president, Center for Health Services (CHS), Management Sciences for Health, after her keynote address.

He called for leadership in government, civil society and the private sector, and to move beyond class and tribes to embrace commitment to building better future in cities, where most people will live. "It's the government's task to remove the predicaments that rural-urban migration poses of poor water, poor sanitation, mediocre health services, insecure land tenure, high infant and under-five mortality, and to turn them into problems that can be solved.

In her address, Dr. Anna Tibajjuka, the Executive Director of UN Habitat, asserted that increased urban human influx requires interventions that are targeted at improving human well-being and are beneficial to urban dwellers.

The rapid spread of HIV/AIDS in the slums was reported to be as a result of the deplorable living quarters and overcrowding. Further, she said that Kenya's Vision 2030 is no vision if it does not focus on the health of the people. "The physical configuration and layout of cities, housing conditions, access to services, processes of livelihood, modes of governance, and the overall ambiance of cities have now become the key determinants of human life."

With 71% of Kenya's urban population living in urban slums, the challenges in urban health are enormous ranging from immunization, access to reproductive health services, communicable diseases, nutritional deficiencies, to pollution, among others. Many conference delegates agreed that if well managed, cities can act as engines of development and national economic growth.

Ms. Monica Kerrigan, Senior Program Officer at the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, while giving her speech, underscored the importance that must be accorded to improve reproductive health care for the urban poor, and noted that contraceptive use in sub-Saharan Africa is the lowest in the world, particularly so in slum areas.

Reproductive, Maternal and Child health experts underscored the importance of policies that encourage women to space their child deliveries. She argued that close or frequent child deliveries have been noted to have negative effects on mothers and their babies. It was also stated that about one-third of pregnancies are unwanted. Research conducted in a number of countries revealed that more than one million women die at child birth per year. The research further found that out of the annual maternal deaths, 30% died from abortions while the rest died from incidental causes.

Immunization among other health preventive measures will be wasted resources if countries do not focus on the overall aspect of providing services to the urban population. Access to proper living quarters, sanitation, and security of tenure are necessary to deal with diseases as urban populations continue to grow.



Participants were invited to sign on the Conference banner, as a mark of acceptance of the Conference deliberations.

5.2 ISUH Humanitarian Award

The International Society for Urban Health’s Humanitarian Award serves to recognize individuals who have made an outstanding contribution to improving the health of urban populations. The Society chose to celebrate the work of Dr. Tibajuka for her outstanding role in highlighting the social determinants of health. The award was presented to Dr. Tibajuka for her efforts and commitment to improve housing in informal settlements.

Accepting the award, Dr. Tibajuka said addressing challenges of urban health goes beyond the narrow confines of disease focus. “It draws attention to systems of planning, management, governance, and on how resources are deployed and accessed,” she said.



Dr. Anna Kajumulo Tibajuka, UN Under-Secretary-General and Executive Director, UN-HABITAT receiving the 2009 ISUH Humanitarian Award.

5.3 Meeting Structure & Program Layout

Over 760 abstracts were received from 47 countries, out of which 250 were selected for oral presentations in 50 sessions, and more than 350 were selected as posters. A further 15 workshops and roundtables on various aspects of urban health were held during the conference. The 8th ICUH awarded 263 scholarships to participants and attracted an impressive line-up of keynote speakers from renowned universities, foundations and institutions worldwide, who shed light on various urban health issues at the five plenary sessions.

Speakers repeatedly emphasized the need for a concerted effort from donors, civil society, governments and the communities to make a difference in urban health, particularly as rapid urbanization is projected to far outstrip all resources currently earmarked for urban populations.

5.4 Annual Poster Award

Two judges from a pool of five assessed each poster session using a set criteria, including, general presentation, use of color, font, layout and graphics; clarity of content as stated in the title, objectives and methods; and clarity and relevance of the results and conclusions. The posters with the highest average score from both judges in each session won the competition and their authors were awarded certificates signed by the ISUH Presidents. The following were the winning posters by session:

Gitau T M; PS 1.91 [520]

Title: Association between post-weaning dietary patterns at age one and age two

Affiliation: Wits University, Johannesburg-South Africa

Agarwal S; PS 2.2 [943]

Title: Outreach camps: effective strategy to alleviate barrier to health among slum dwellers

Affiliation: Urban Health Resource Center, New Delhi-India

Akram O; PS 3.71 [200]

Title: Sexual and reproductive of married men in an urban slum and access to service in Bangladesh

Affiliation: BRAC University, Dhaka-Bangladesh

Keidar O; PS 4.7 [644]

Title: Determining appropriate entry point for health promoting schools intervention in Nairobi informal settlements

Affiliation: APHRC, Nairobi-Kenya

Bhat PV; PS 4.10 [563]

Title: A novel way to improve MCH care in the community

Affiliation: Manipal University, Udupi-India

Rakotomanana F; PS 5.48 [572]

Title: Geographical and environmental approaches to determine urban malaria potential risk and factors in urban area of Antananarivo (Madagascar)

Affiliation: Institute Pasteur de Madagascar, Antananarivo-Madagascar

5.5 Key Highlights

During presentations, delegates repeatedly acknowledged that rapid urbanization was a reality facing all countries, a fact that formed the backdrop of global studies and reports. There is therefore urgent need to start planning and take immediate actions to address the large demands for socio-economic facilities caused by the surge in city dwellers.

The facilities include safe water, sanitation, housing, health, energy and transportation. It was further pointed out that studies conducted in a number of countries found that children born in slum areas recorded 40% higher mortality rates caused mainly by diarrhea and pneumonia, among other diseases, which are highly preventable and/or 'treatable'.

The urbanization challenges were found to cut across all sectors and ministries. High rural-urban migration in search for jobs and better life was noted as the main driver of rapid urbanization and the lack of expansion in infrastructure to cater for growing urban population and creation of more employment opportunities resulted in the mushrooming of informal settlements in towns and cities.

Participants also pointed out the need for focused and targeted development initiatives, those that reflect realistic planning and development in the urban centers.

This calls for a strong political leadership that prioritizes the needs of the population in informal settlements, and will focus on instituting sufficient social services and facilities. It was also pointed out that governments should develop strong urban leaning policies that favor high agricultural development.

Such policies are expected to encourage high food production to feed their population including the slum dwellers who should be assisted to receive food and other facilities at affordable costs.

Challenges of urban slums should be addressed through developing appropriate policies. The policies should prioritize the need to establish adequate health facilities and improve existing ones in poor urban areas. A number of programs in slum areas have been found to be poorly funded.

The conference therefore recommended that emphasis should be on smaller towns which have been noted to have poorly-funded projects through provision of enough financial and human resources.



Mr. F. K. Musyimi, Secretary Local Authority, Office of the Deputy Prime Minister and Ministry of Local Government, Kenya.



Hon. Elizabeth Ongoro Masha receiving a gift on behalf of the Kenyan Government from a representative of the Bangladesh Government.

6. Site meetings

6.1 ISUH General Assembly



Members of ISUH Executive Board during the General Assembly.

The Society held its annual general assembly in Nairobi on October 23, 2009. Membership in ISUH is open to anyone who is interested in the health of urban populations, and in its endeavor to forge links between researchers, scholars, and professionals from various disciplines and areas of the world who study the health effects of urban environments and urbanization. The goals of ISUH are to encourage research, interventions, and program evaluations that lead to healthier cities in the 21st century.

6.2 Urban Reproductive Health Initiative (URHI)



The panel during one of the Measurement, Learning & Evaluation (MLE) meetings. From left to right: David Guilkey, Director of the MLE Project; Monica Kerrigan, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation; Ghita from the India URHI; Bola Kusemiju from the Nigeria URHI; Gwen Morgan, APHRC's MLE technical Lead; and Ilene Speizer, MLE Deputy Director.

The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation's Reproductive Health Strategy focuses among other things, on enhancing the delivery of family-planning services to people living in impoverished urban areas, with the main investment being the Urban Reproductive Health Initiative (URHI), which aims to significantly increase access to contraceptives in select urban areas of four countries in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia: Nigeria; Kenya; Senegal; and Uttar Pradesh, India. The initiative will test, validate, and share cost-effective integrated urban interventions to improve RH outcomes among the urban poor. The overall goal of the Urban Reproductive Health Initiative grants is to build a robust evidence and knowledge base for designing, implementing, and evaluating the impact of urban RH programs in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia in order to enhance global knowledge and inform future FP and RH programs globally. It will test such key strategic approaches as supply, demand, and advocacy interventions.

The overall goal of the Measurement, Learning & Evaluation (MLE) for the Urban Reproductive Health Initiative is to identify which interventions of the Urban Reproductive Health Initiative are most effective and have the biggest impact.



A participant airing his views.



Delegates following keenly during a conference session.



Participants networking during tea break. On the left is IDRC Kenya Country representative.



Women from Kibera during a football match as part of the Pre-Community Voices Forum.



Delegates having a fun moment outside the conference.



Dr. David Guilkey from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Director of the MLE project is making a presentation during an URHI meeting organized.



Members of the Kenya URHI during one of the URHI meetings. Standing is Stuart Merkel from Jhpiego and Kenya URHI.

- ◆ Launch of the MLE website on October 23rd;
- ◆ Meetings between the MLE team and the Senegal URHI team on October 20th and between the MLE team and the Kenya URHI team on October 23rd.

Its overall goal is to use innovative methods to ensure that there is a robust evidence and knowledge base for the design, implementation, and impact evaluation of the Initiative in diverse urban environments. It will use state-of-the-art methods to evaluate the impact of the Initiative on modern contraceptive use and examine related questions such as whether FP is increasing in the poorer subgroups in the population and what pathways lead to the increase.

The Nairobi ICUH presented an excellent opportunity to bring together different members of the MLE team from the University of North Carolina's Carolina Population Center (UNC-CPC), International Center for Research on Women (ICRW), Population Reference Bureau (PRB) and APHRC. During the week, different tools, strategies and approaches were reviewed. The conference also provided an excellent opportunity to make URHI and MLE work known to a larger audience of colleagues in the field of urban health.

Highlights of the week included the following:

- ◆ MLE team meeting on October 19th;
- ◆ URHI meeting hosted by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation on October 20th;
- ◆ Meeting on October 20th with UNC, ICRW and BMGF to discuss timeframe for India baseline survey;
- ◆ Monitoring and Evaluation 101 training program held at ICUH on October 21st and October 22nd;
- ◆ Internal meeting on stakeholders' assessment and capacity assessment on October 22nd;
- ◆ Presentation on 'What Works in Family Planning' and Panel presentation on 'Slums Around the World' during the main ICUH on October 22nd;

6.3 Rockefeller Foundation Global Research Network on Urban Health Equity (GRNUHE)

Eager to build on the work of the Commission on Social Determinants of Health (CSDH) and recognizing the need for urban health-related evidence and action in low and middle income countries (LMICs), the Rockefeller Foundation provided funding to initiate a global network of multi-disciplinary researchers predominantly from LMICs but also including key urban health researchers from high income countries, non-government organizations, and international development agencies.

The network aimed to review current knowledge about the social and environmental determinants of urban health inequities; document what is and is not working to improve urban health equity; identify gaps in the evidence base thereby setting direction for a global research agenda, and develop collaborative action-oriented research initiatives in LMICs.

Specifically, the aims of GRNUHE were to: i) Provide global leadership in urban health equity that combines research, training and policy expertise within a multi-sectoral, interdisciplinary collaborative framework; ii) Provide an opportunity to utilize existing evidence in countries too often under-resourced in terms of evidence and capacity; iii) develop both

a suitable intellectual framework and a methodological approach to undertake urban health equity research in LMICs; and iv) support the necessary expansion of evidence in key areas relevant to emerging health and social issues in contextually different regions, countries and cities, through recommendations of collaborative action-oriented research initiatives in urban health equity.

The Network held its second meeting during the 8th ICUH. During the three-day meeting on October 20 – 22, GRNUHE's overarching research question (What are the attributes of urban governance and daily living conditions [social and physical environments] that contribute to health

equity and environmental sustainability, particularly in low and middle income countries?) was examined. Social determinants of health that are of concern to GRNUHE and related questions were identified as: a) How to put health equity at the heart of urban governance; b) How to put health equity at the heart of urban planning/design; c) How to ensure urban social conditions promote health equity; and d) How to connect health equity and urban environmental sustainability.



Members of the GRNUHE during a meeting.

6.4 Rockefeller Foundation RULER – Urban Living Environment Research

Another Rockefeller Foundation-funded group, RULER (Urban Living Environment Research) network held its first meeting towards the end of the International Conference on Urban Health. RULER focuses on methods and metrics for urban health. The key questions it is seeking to answer include: What questions need to be addressed? What are the data needs? What strategies support the data collection and management? The network is not focused on tool development, but rather aims to identify important principles, review available experiences, identify gaps and address the needs for the future.

It was noted that RULER and GRNUHE are complementary initiatives; cross-fertilization was being supported by dual membership of the networks. It was agreed to organize a joint session and interaction between the two networks at the Rockefeller Bellagio Centre in March 2010, when both networks are due to hold their next meetings.



Members of the RULER group during a meeting.

6.5 Other workshops and meetings



Ms. Emma Gituku, the Conference Coordinator. Her organizational skills and forward thinking and planning have been instrumental to the success of the Conference.



Delegates registering for the conference at KICC, Nairobi.



Delegates at the Gala and cultural dinner at Carnivore Restaurant, Nairobi.

Other workshops and side meetings were held during the Nairobi ICUH. These include:

- ◆ Policy Implications of Urbanization, Poverty and Health Dynamics (UPHD) in Nairobi City
- ◆ Meeting of programmers and experts to explore strengthening urban HIV programming
- ◆ Donor Landscape Dinner
- ◆ Investigating Urban Health and Linkages between HIV, Migration and Urban Food Security: Innovative Comparative Research in Addis Abba, Johannesburg and Windhoek
- ◆ Donor Landscape Luncheon
- ◆ Improving Health in Communities with Communities (workshop for Health Providers)
- ◆ Photovoice: philosophy, techniques, and teaching tools. An interactive, hands-on workshop for those who wish to begin a Photovoice project
- ◆ Solid Waste Management Panel
- ◆ Cities, Slums & HIV: Exploring the southern & eastern African evidence
- ◆ HIV and Cities
- ◆ Implementing Innovative Solutions to Urban Health Challenges: Experiences from Mercy Corps
- ◆ Facilitator Tools and Methods for Comprehensive Participatory Hygiene Empowerment Education
- ◆ Bridging the Community-Clinic Divide: Building Trust and Respect for Improved Health in African Informal Settlements
- ◆ Creating Academic-Community Partnerships to Advance Health: How and Why?



Delegates enjoying entertainment provided for them during a welcome cocktail at KICC, Nairobi, hosted by NCPD.

7. Key Perspectives on Urban Health

For Dr. Tibajuka, seeing scientists, community members, policy makers and donors together at the 8th ICUH was very encouraging. Delivering urban health was a practical undertaking that required a coordinated approach, and with the understanding that delivering health entails tackling the fundamental and underlying causes of poor health. Tackling the fundamental causes of poor health – including mental health – demanded the generation of ideas and approaches that better inform a successful engagement of a multi-faceted problem.

Introducing UN Habitat's Good Urban Governance Campaign to participants, Dr. Tibajuka singled out the importance of gender equality, specifically, the great effect that women empowerment would have on urban governance of informal settlements given that women-headed households constitute a sizeable proportion of the 1.1 billion people living in slums. With this reality, it is imperative that women are part of the governance structure in the locality or municipality.

Serving the needs of mothers and children around the world will be a key commitment for The Gates Foundation. The 8th ICUH provided an apt opportunity to begin to launch its Urban Reproductive Health Initiative in four countries, three in sub-Saharan Africa (Kenya, Nigeria and Senegal, and Utta Pradesh in India). The Foundation noted that its successes would lie in working with municipalities, governments, the urban poor and stakeholders to improve reproductive, maternal and newborn health services in the urban slums, to better meet the needs of the urban poor. The Foundation's current work on urban poverty is based on ongoing research that has shown the urban poor to have tremendous needs that are not being addressed by donors or stakeholders, thus providing the Foundation with an opportunity to build a robust evidence base.

Dr. Darren Walker, Vice President of the Rockefeller Foundation, reiterated the need to bridge policy and practice as well as consider creative and effective ways to counteract the grave challenges of infrastructure and housing in urban areas.



During the closing ceremony.



During the closing ceremony.



During the closing ceremony.



A breakout session.



A breakout session.



A Pre-Community Voices Forum meeting in Kibera, Nairobi, on Saturday October 17, 2009.

Projects carried out in such slum areas like Kibera, Korogocho, Viwandani and Mathare, Nairobi, were found to offer solutions to some challenging problems of urbanization. These included health services, HIV/AIDS, sustainable livelihoods, security and peace initiatives. HIV/AIDS not only affects individuals, but also entire families in the slum communities. The results obtained from the research conducted in these areas in Nairobi gave an estimate of 423 HIV health-care centers in the urban centers. These centers acted as points for creating awareness on how to prevent the spread of HIV, particularly the “Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission” (PMTCT). The researches further revealed that the urban populations bore the brunt of the negative health impacts.

Delegates recommended that there should be a policy to employ more “agents of change” among the slum dwellers. It was also reported that studies conducted in the slums revealed conspicuous inequalities in both income and standards of living. There should therefore be policies aimed at removing these inequalities between slum and non-slum communities in cities.

Studies carried out in the slum areas further found that large proportion of slum dwellers were migratory in search of better living conditions in the urban centers. These have exerted much pressure on limited resources found in the slums. They have further worsened the poverty situation of the slum dwellers. It is therefore imperative that more resources should be directed to slums to cater for the needs of increased migrants.

Gearing for the Future

Dr. Diana Silimperi, Center for Health Services and Vice President Management Sciences for Health, speaking at the close of the conference, wrapped up the major challenges in her presentation entitled, Urban Health Systems: The Missing Catalyst for Attaining MDGs 4 and 5. She drew attention to the need for the global public health community to support the ISUH in its push to address critical gaps through a co-ordinated network and a strategic research agenda.

The closing address identified the evidence (and gaps) in successful urban health delivery systems and defined specific unmet urban health challenges essential for attaining MDGs and also laid emphasis on identifying the next steps that the ISUH and conference participants could take to address and strengthen the ‘missing catalyst’ i.e. urban health systems.

8. Support to the Conference

Funding from various donors enabled many people, particularly from Africa and Asia, to participate in the Conference. A total of 263 fellowships were offered to participants, including 167 full fellowships and 96 partial fellowships. Besides, nine fellowships were offered to keynote presenters. The 167 full fellowships comprised: i) 92% for the reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health (77); ii) urban health systems track (15); iii) 25 for the urban physical infrastructure track; iv) 21 to the response to health threats track; and v) 29 for the remaining four tracks.

The donors who facilitated the conference included the Government of Kenya, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the Rockefeller Foundation, US Agency for International Development (USAID), the MacArthur Foundation, the Wellcome Trust, the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), and the WHO Kobe Center in Japan.

Staff from the hosting institutions – ISUH, the Government of Kenya through the National Coordinating Agency for Population and Development (NCPD) under the Ministry State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030 and Ministry of Local Government, and APHRC – remarkably contributed to all aspects of the Conference to ensure it was a success. The government of Kenya raised significant material support through the NCPD and the government steering committee, which comprised representatives from 15 government ministries and agencies. Of specific note is the contribution accorded by the Ministry of Planning, National Development and Vision 2030, Ministry of Local Government, and the Nairobi Metropolitan Development Ministry.

For many international non-governmental organizations, donor foundations and experts, the expectation for the 8th ICUH was for a Call to Action, a commitment from donors, governments and the NGO community and private sectors to better serve the urban poor in the provision of high quality maternal, newborn and child health care regardless of whether they can afford to pay or not.



The presentations stimulated debate from the audience.



A participant contributing to the discussion during a Q&A session.



Poster sessions provided an important source of information for the conference participants.

9. Conference Evaluation and Statistics

To elicit feedback from participants regarding the Conference and how well it had met its objectives, the conference organizers circulated a brief evaluation form to participants. The feedback from the evaluation will inform preparations for future ICUH conferences.

9.1 Countries Represented

No.	Country	No. of Participants	%
1	Afghanistan	1	0.13
2	Australia	1	0.13
3	Bangladesh	24	3.06
4	Botswana	1	0.13
5	Brazil	4	0.51
6	Burkina Faso	1	0.13
7	Cameroon	6	0.77
8	Canada	9	1.15
9	Costa Rica	1	0.13
10	Czech Republic	1	0.13
11	Egypt	1	0.13
12	England	1	0.13
13	Ethiopia	14	1.79
14	Fiji	1	0.13
15	France	2	0.26
16	Gambia	2	0.26
17	Germany	1	0.13
18	Ghana	14	1.79
19	Haiti	1	0.13
20	India	57	7.27
21	Indonesia	5	0.61
22	Iran	5	0.64
23	Israel	1	0.13
24	Japan	6	0.77
25	Kenya	372	47.48
26	Lebanon	3	0.38
27	Macedonia	1	0.13
28	Madagascar	2	0.26
29	Malawi	1	0.13
30	Mexico	2	0.26
31	Mongolia	1	0.13
32	Namibia	3	0.38
33	Nepal	2	0.26
34	New Zealand	1	0.13
35	Nigeria	41	5.23
36	Pakistan	11	1.40
37	Peru	1	0.13
38	Philippines	2	0.26
39	Qatar	1	0.13
40	Rwanda	2	0.26
41	Senegal	6	0.77
42	South Africa	39	4.97
43	Spain	1	0.13
44	Sri Lanka	2	0.26
45	Sudan	2	0.26
46	Swaziland	1	0.13
47	Sweden	1	0.13
48	Switzerland	2	0.26
49	Tanzania	12	1.53
50	The Netherlands	2	0.26
51	Tunisia	1	0.13
52	Uganda	12	1.53
53	UK	10	1.28
54	USA	83	10.59
55	Zambia	2	0.26
56	Zimbabwe	2	0.26
		784	

9.2 Regional Representation of Participants

No.	Regions	Total No.	%
1	East Africa	419	53.44
2	West Africa	64	8.16
3	North Africa	4	0.51
4	South Africa	44	5.61
5	Central Africa	6	0.76
6	Caribbean	1	0.12
7	Central America	3	0.38
8	South America	5	0.63
9	North America	92	11.73
10	Eastern Asia	7	0.89
11	South-Central Asia	102	13.01
12	South-Eastern Asia	7	0.89
13	Western Asia	5	0.63
14	Eastern Europe	3	0.38
15	Western Europe	7	0.89
16	Australia and New Zealand	2	0.25
17	Melanesia	1	0.12
18	Northern Europe	12	1.53



Women from the slums of Nairobi came in large numbers to attend the Pre-Community Voice Forum held in Korogocho.



A delegate appending her signature to endorse the deliberations of the Conference.

Regions: Conference participants came from different parts of the world. As the above Figure shows, the majority were from East Africa.

9.3 General Conference Rating

The results below are based on the evaluations of 109 respondents and show over 79% respondents rated the conference as being either very good or good, 20% rated it as fair and only 1% thought it was poor. This generally indicates that the conference was a success.

Overall impression of the Conference



10. Conclusion

The 8th ICUH set out to achieve three overriding objectives, for which the organizers designed specific components and activities to successfully achieve the objectives and exceed expectations.

1. To showcase innovations in research and policy that have improved urban health in the developing world, with an emphasis on reproductive health, family planning, and maternal and child health.

The breadth of tracks exhibited in the Conference program and its length – five days as opposed to the traditional three. The number of abstracts submitted for the Conference are a reflection of this achievement. Over 750 abstracts were submitted, the highest in the history of ISUH's annual forums. Special emphasis was accorded to reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health and family planning, particularly in the light of the fact that Africa and Asia remain the poorest performing regions in the achievement of MDGs 4&5, and given the fact that women and children form a significant percentage of the 1.1 billion people living in slums across the global South.

2. To bring together various national and regional senior policy makers in health, population, and planning disciplines.

The Urban Health Champions Forum brought together nearly 100 urban health policy makers, researchers, and funders to discuss the importance of housing, water and sanitation, transportation, and security to urban health. A significant feature of the conference was its ability to present urban health as a challenge for urban planners as well as for ministries of health, and in so doing expanded the boundaries of urban health to encompass the wider context of the social determinants of health and the importance of urban health considerations in urban physical infrastructure and design. Many sessions saw an exchange of views in response to research findings, with the interplay between science, policy parameters, decision making and community voice, all sharing space and opinion on the same platform.

3. To continue fostering international discussion on promoting and improving urban health, including discussants from a variety of backgrounds and settings.

Generous funding received from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation was used to finance travel grants for individuals from developing countries whose abstracts in reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health and family planning were accepted for presentation at the Conference. This enabled 250 partial or full travel grants to be awarded. Further funding from the Rockefeller Foundation enabled the participation of mayors, representatives of ministries of health, government officials and policy makers to attend the special Urban Health Champions Forum, a number of whom stayed on for discussions at the Executive Board and General Membership meetings at the Conference that centered on strategies to encourage global participation and representation, especially in Latin America, Africa, and East Asia.

In addition to these previously stated objectives, the Conference generated the Nairobi Statement on Urbanization and Health. A landmark proposal, the Nairobi Statement calls for recognition of growing urbanization and dedication to, and action on, improving urban health worldwide. Signatories to the Nairobi Statement on Urbanization and Health are Champions for Urban health – a new network bringing together the global South and North in sharing innovations, information, lessons learnt in tackling challenges in realistic ways. The Statement also holds them accountable to each other, in ensuring certain basic agreed on principles are followed through. The ISUH intends to follow through a set of agreed principles and agreed actions yearly, to enable the champions to make meaningful contributions for urban populations during their tenures.

Dr. Darren Walker, the Vice President of the Rockefeller Foundation Initiative, noted that, "We need to bridge policy and practice as well as find out how we can break from the old ways of thinking to be able to move away from the grave challenges of infrastructure and housing."

With this point in mind, interventions and programs to improve the functioning of urban areas and cities should be designed with equity consciousness to ensure that the most vulnerable urban dwellers provide input to, and benefit from, the programs.

As the conference came to a close, what emerged as imperative was the urgent need to develop effective strategies that create incentives to address the challenges of slum settlements to ensure they are places where human needs are met, and people can live decent lives.

The success of the conference is to be judged not only by the quality of scientific papers or how many people attended, but even more importantly by how much progress will be made in addressing urban health issues in the next few years as a result of presentations and networks forged at the conference. Rapid urbanization amidst stagnating economies and poor governance have created a new face of abject poverty concentrated in overcrowded and fledgling informal settlements across cities in developing countries. Emerging evidence demonstrates that poor residents in African cities often experience worse health vulnerabilities than many other segments of social services such as health care, water supply, sanitation services and garbage disposal.

Plans are currently underway for future installments of this conference series, and all host organizations will work with the ISUH to apply for funding to provide travel grants for developing world scholars. Funding opportunities for grants for community members will also be explored.

The 9th ICUH will be held in New York on October 27-29, 2010.



Ushers sorting out name tags during conference registration at KICC.



The U-Tena from Korogocho entertains participants before the opening of the Community Voices Forum.



Participants unwinding and making merry during the gala and cultural dinner at Carnivore Restaurant after an intense one week of conference activities.

Appendices

Appendix 1: The Nairobi Statement on Urbanization and Health

Appendix 2: Outline of Plenary Sessions

Appendix 3: Conference Program Summary

Appendix 4: International and Local Organizing Committees

Appendix 5: List of Exhibitors

Appendix 6: Conference Budget

Appendix 1: Nairobi Statement on Urbanization and Health

WE, THE SIGNATORIES OF THE NAIROBI STATEMENT ON URBANIZATION AND HEALTH AND WELL-BEING DECLARE THE FOLLOWING:

We Urge Recognition of the Facts of Urbanization:

- ◆ Over half the world's populations live in cities.
- ◆ Urbanization is a reality facing all countries.
- ◆ Between now and 2050, 3 billion people will settle primarily in cities, a fact that demands planning and action now to assure urban health and well-being.
- ◆ The majority of urban residents in developing countries live in informal settlements where they lack proper housing, water, sanitation, garbage disposal, security, schooling, and health services.

We Recognize the Benefits of Urbanization:

- ◆ People move to urban areas largely to improve on their lives and economic opportunities and urban residents often provide important support to their rural home economies as a result.
- ◆ Formal and informal economic contributions of the urban poor are often critical to overall economic development of cities and nations.
- ◆ Urban settings can improve access to health services, education, and social and cultural opportunities and, when growth is effectively managed, cities can be part of the solution and not just part of the problem in national growth.
- ◆ If well managed, cities can be engines of development for national economies and centers of positive sociopolitical transformation.
- ◆ The high population density in cities can facilitate delivery of development interventions to large numbers of people.

We Acknowledge the Risks of Urbanization:

- ◆ Countries that fail to plan for increasing urbanization place themselves and their citizens at serious health, economic, and security risk.
- ◆ The health of slum dwellers is typically well below that in other urban and rural areas, even when stratified by poverty level. These inequities are also observed in other critical development indicators like schooling and affect the health of the entire city.
- ◆ Settlements without legal status and services can become focal points for social tensions, conflict and illicit economic activity.

As Urban Health Champions, We commit to Promoting the Following Ideals to Improve Health Outcomes and Overall the Effectiveness of Cities and Major Urban Settlements in Our Countries:

- ◆ Commitment to the Nairobi Statement.
- ◆ Effective, transparent, accountable, and proactive governance that is broadly inclusive is a critical factor in the growth of healthy cities.
- ◆ Solutions to urbanization should be developed within a framework that is inter-sectoral where governments work effectively in partnership with the public, organizations of civil society and the business community.
- ◆ Donor agencies and governments must include urban concerns in their strategies as adapted to country circumstances.
- ◆ Interventions and programs to improve the functioning of urban areas and cities should be designed with equity consciousness to ensure that the most vulnerable urban dwellers have input to and benefit from the programs.
- ◆ An urgent priority is the development of effective strategies that create incentives to health to address the challenges of slum settlements to ensure they are places where the informal sector can thrive, human needs are met, and people can live decent lives.
- ◆ Cities must integrate health and urban planning and begin planning for the growth of their cities now.
- ◆ Links between urban health, sustainable development, and MDGs must be demonstrated to policy makers.
- ◆ Cities should respond appropriately to climate change in the interest of protecting and promoting human health.
- ◆ Improved surveillance, evidence, and research from robust evaluations of interventions must be shared and used to identify best approaches for investing in healthy cities.
- ◆ Increased capacity is needed to assure the availability of the expertise to provide health impact evaluation and monitoring.
- ◆ We commit to advancing the achievement of these Urban Health Champion Solutions through continued consultation, mutual learning and actions that promote development and evaluation of policies and programs that promote the health and well-being of all urban residents as a path to effective national economic and social development.

Appendix 2: Outline of Plenary Sessions

Saturday October 17th, Pre-Community Voices Forum (CVF)

10:30 – 15:30 Community mobilization meetings take place in the Kibera, Korogocho and Mukuru slums of Nairobi

Sunday, October 18th, Community Voices Forum (CVF)

12:00 – 13:30 Arrival and Registration of Participants

13:30 – 14:00 Arrival of the Guest of Honour, **Hon. Elizabeth Ongoro Masha**, MP Kasarani and Assistant Minister, Nairobi Metropolitan Development

Welcome by **Dr. Jean Christophe Fotso** and **Dr. David Vlahov**, ISUH Presidents, and **Dr. Diana Silimperi** Vice President, Management Sciences for Health (MSH)

14:00 – 14:45 Introductory Notes by Dr. Jean Christophe Fotso and Dr. David Vlahov; Welcome remarks by **Dr. James Nyoro**, Rockefeller Foundation Process and outcomes of the CVF by the Chair, Community Voices Forum; Keynote address by Hon. Elizabeth Ongoro

14:45 – 17:00 Guided tour of the exhibition displays Display and Showcases, group talks and entertainment groups

17:00 – 18:00 CVF Coordination meeting

Monday October 19th, Urban Health Champion Forum (UHCF)

- 07:30 – 09:00 Arrival and Registration of Participants
- 08:30 – 09:00 Video show while waiting for the guests of honor
- 09:00 – 09:30 Opening session
- Welcome note and objectives of the Forum, by **Dr. Jean Christophe Fotso**, President, International Society for Urban Health (ISUH)
- Highlights of the “Nairobi Statement on Urban Health” and presentation of the topics for the break away sessions, by **Dr. David Vlahov**, Founding President, ISUH
- Welcome remarks by **Darren Walker**, Vice President Rockefeller Foundation Initiatives
- Welcome remarks by **Dr. Anthony Kolb**, USAID Urban Health Advisor
- Mr. Samuel Kirui**, PS, Ministry of Local Government invites the Assistant Minister for Local Government to give the opening speech
- Opening by **Hon. Lewis Ngunyai**, Assistant Minister for Local Government
- 09:30 – 10:30 Keynote presentations
- Best Practices for a Healthy Urban Life*, **Mr. Enrique Penalosa**, former mayor of Bogotá, Colombia
- Nairobi “*Slum Upgrading Program*”, **Mr. Tirop Kosgey**, PS, Ministry of Housing
- 10:30 – 10:45 Tea/Coffee break
- 10:45 – 13:00 Working groups (4 groups on aspects of Governance & Housing) Presentations and highlights by a key expert Success stories. Discussions on best practices by four selected mayors
- Discussions on related areas of the “Nairobi Statement on Urban Health”
- 13:00 – 14:00 Lunch
- 14:00 – 16:15 Working groups (4 groups on aspects of Urban Management) Presentations and highlights, by a key expert Success stories. Discussions on best practices by four selected mayors
- Discussions on related areas of the “Nairobi Statement on Urban Health”
- 16:15 – 16:30 Tea/Coffee break
- 16:30 – 18:30 Plenary and Closing ceremonies Reports from working groups rapporteurs/chairs
- Presentation of the draft “Nairobi Statement on Urban Health” by the overall rapporteur, followed by Q&A
- Way forward and vote of thanks by the President, ISUH Presentation of Urban Health Champions; Certificates and Closing by **Samuel Kirui**, PS, Ministry of Local Government
- 19:00 – 21:00 Dinner at Safari Park

Tuesday October 20th afternoon, Site Visits

- 13:00 – 13:30 Arrival to Laico Regency Hotel
- 13:30 – 15:30 Visits to selected CBOs and projects being implemented in Nairobi
- 15:30 – 17:00 Visits to Nairobi National Park
- 17:00 – 17:30 End of the visits

Wednesday October 21st

- 08:00 – 08:30 Arrival of Participants
- 08:30 – 08:45 Introduction and welcoming remarks
- Dr. Jean Christophe Fotso**, President, International Society for Urban Health (ISUH)
- Dr. David Vlahov**, Vice-President, New York Academy of Medicine, New York, USA
- Dr. Alex Ezeh**, Executive Director, African Population and Health Research Center (APHRC), Nairobi, Kenya
- Dr. Boniface K'Oyugi**, CEO, National Coordinating Agency for Population and Development (NCAPD), Nairobi, Kenya
- 08:45 – 09:45 Opening keynotes
- Shaping Efforts in Planning, Finance, Infrastructure, and Governance to Improve Urban Health* (Tentative), **Darren Walker**, Vice President Rockefeller Foundation Initiatives, New York, USA
- The Urban Reproductive Health Initiative*, **Monica Kerrigan**, SPO, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Seattle, USA.
- Planning our Urban Future: Challenges and Opportunities*, **Dr. Anna Kajumulo Tibaijuka**, UN Under-Secretary-General and Executive Director, UN-HABITAT
- 09:45 – 10:15 Opening address
- Dr. Edward Sambili**, PS, Ministry of State for Planning, National Development and vision 2030 invites the Prime Minister of State to deliver his opening address
- Hon. Wycliffe Oparanya**, Minister of State for Planning, National Development and vision 2030 delivers his opening speech
- 10:15 – 11:00 Tea/Coffee break and Poster Viewing
- 11:00 – 12:30 Keynote Presentations
- Chair: **Dr. Anita Palepu**, University of British Columbia, Canada
- Adolescent Health in an Increasingly Urban World*, **Prof. Robert Blum**, Chair, Department of Population, Family and RH, and Director, Urban Health Institute, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health
- Innovating to Improve the Health of the Urban Poor*, **Dr. Leslie Mancuso**, President and CEO, Jhpiego
- Meetings MDGs 4 & 5: Community-based approaches to service delivery*, **Prof. Richard Muga**, Great Lakes University of Kisumu
- 18:30 – 20:00 Welcome Cocktail at KICC, hosted by the Kenya National Coordinating Agency for Population and Development (NCAPD)

Thursday October 22nd

- 08:30 – 10:00 Keynote Presentations
- 19:30 – 22:30 Chair: **Dr. David Guilkey**, UNC, USA
- Urban Planning for the Health of Cities*, **Prof. Elliot Sclar** Director, Center for Sustainable Urban Development, Columbia University's Earth Institute, USA
- Maternal and Newborn Health in Urban Areas of Developing Countries: Overview and Policy Recommendations*, **Prof. Nyovani Madise**, Deputy Head, School of Social Sciences, University of Southampton, UK

The HIV Epidemic and Approaches to Treatment in the Urban Setting, **Dr. Wafaa El Sadr**, Columbia University Mailman School of Public Health in New York City

Gala and cultural dinner at Carnivores under the patronage of the Kenya Ministry of Tourism

Friday October 23rd

08:30 – 10:00 Keynote presentations

Chair: **Dr. Robert Ayisi**, Nairobi City Council, Kenya

Incrementalism in Addressing the Challenges of Slums, Dr Siddharth Agarwal, Executive Director, Urban Health Resource Centre, New Delhi, India.

Addressing the Health of the Urban Poor with and without Government, **Prof. David Satterthwaite**, International Institute for Environment and Development and Editor of the International Journal Environment and Urbanization

Improving Urban Health Outcomes through Equity Lenses, **Dr. Eliya Zulu**, Director of Research, African Population and Health Research Center (APHRC)

16:00 – 16:30 Keynote presentation

Chair: **Dr. Ilene Speizer**, UNC, USA

Urban Health Systems: The Missing Catalyst for Attaining MDGs 4 and 5, **Dr. Diana Silimperi**, Vice President, Center for Health Services (CHS), Management Sciences for Health

16:30 – 18:30 Closing Ceremony

Chair, Community Voices Forum

Chair, Urban Health Champions Forum

Dr. Alex Ezeh, Executive Director, African Population and Health Research Center (APHRC), Nairobi, Kenya

Dr. Boniface K'Oyugi, CEO, National Coordinating Agency for Population and Development (NCAPD), Nairobi, Kenya

Monica Kerrigan, SPO, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Seattle, USA; Dr. James Nyoro, Regional Director, The Rockefeller Foundation, Kenya

Dr. Jean Christophe Fotso, President, International Society for Urban Health (ISUH)

Dr. David Vlahov, In-Coming President, ISUH

Hon. Elizabeth Ongoro Masha, MP Kasarani and Assistant Minister, Nairobi Metropolitan Development gives her closing remarks

Hon. Dr James Ondicho Gesami Assistant Minister of Public Health and Sanitation delivers the closing speech

Appendix 3: Program Summary

Saturday, October 17th

Saturday, October 17th, 10:00 - 15:30

Pre-Community Voices Forum meetings in the Kibera, Korogocho and Mukuru slums of Nairobi

Sunday, October 18th

Sunday, October 18th, 12:00 - 18:30

Registration

Community Voices Forum meeting

Monday, October 19th

Monday, October 19th, 07:30 - 18:30

Registration

Urban Health Champions Forum meeting, presided by the Kenya Deputy Prime Minister & Minister of Local Government

Monday, October 19th, 19:00 - 21:00

Dinner for the Urban Health Champions Forum Participants

Tuesday, October 20th

Tuesday, October 20th, 13:30 - 17:30

Visits to selected CBOs and projects being implemented in Nairobi

Workshop 1.1: Meeting of programmers and experts to explore strengthening urban HIV programming (13:00 – 16:30)

Workshop 1.3: Donor Landscape Dinner (19:00 – 21:00)

Workshop 1.4: Global Research Network on Urban Health Equity (GRNUHE): A research program on 'Health equity through action on the social determinants of health in low and middle income countries' (13:00 – 20:00)

Wednesday, October 21st

Wednesday, October 21st, 08:30 - 12:30

Opening of the Conference, presided by the Kenya Prime Minister (08:30 – 10:00)

Poster Viewing Session 1 (10:00 – 11:15)

Plenary 1 Keynote Presentations (11:00 – 12:30)

Wednesday, October 21st, 13:30 - 16:00

Oral Session 1: Family Planning (13:30 – 15:00)

Oral Session 2: Adolescents (13:30 – 15:00)

Oral Session 3: Substance Use (13:30 – 15:00)

Oral Session 4: HIV treatment (13:30 – 15:00)

Oral Session 5: Air Quality/Respiratory (13:30 – 15:00)

Oral Session 6: Children Under-5 (13:30 – 15:00)

Oral Session 7: Climate Change (13:30 – 15:00)

Poster Viewing Session 2 (15:00 – 16:00)

Workshop 1.5: Investigating Urban Health and Linkages between HIV, Migration and Urban Food Security: Innovative Comparative Research in Addis Abba, Johannesburg and Windhoek (12:30 – 15:30)

Workshop 1.6: Donor Landscape Luncheon (12:30 – 13:30)

Workshop 1.8: Global Research Network on Urban Health Equity: A Research program on 'Health equity through action on the social determinants of health in low and middle income countries' (13:30 – 18:30)

Wednesday, October 21st, 16:00 – 18:30

Oral Session 8: Innovations/Technology (16:00 – 18:00)

Oral Session 9: Governance (16:00 – 18:00)

Oral Session 10: Maternal Child Health Supply Demand (16:00 – 18:00)

Oral Session 11: Maternal Child Health Lessons Learned (16:00 – 18:00)

Oral Session 12: Health Care Settings Health Professionals (16:00 – 18:00)

Oral Session 13: Women, HIV, Sex Risk (16:00 – 18:00)

Oral Session 14: Urban Health Perspectives (16:00 – 18:00)

Workshop 1.11: Monitoring & Evaluation Training - Session 1 (15:30 – 18:30)

Wednesday, October 21st, 18:30 – 20:00

Welcome cocktail hosted by the Kenya National Coordination Agency for Population and Development (NCAPD)

Thursday, October 22nd

Thursday, October 22, 08:30 – 10:00

Plenary 2 Keynote Presentations

Thursday, October 22nd, 10:00 – 13:00

Poster Viewing Session 3 (10:00 – 11:15)

Oral Session 15: Family Planning Overview (11:00 – 12:30)

Oral Session 16: Adolescents (11:00 – 12:30)

Oral Session 17: Substance Use (11:00 – 12:30)

Oral Session 18: HIV service models (11:00 – 12:30)

Oral Session 19: Solid Waste (11:00 – 12:30)

Oral Session 20: Elderly (11:00 – 12:30)

Oral Session 21: Nutrition (11:00 – 12:30)

Workshop 1.12: Urbanization, Poverty and Health Dynamics (UPHD) Panel Session-APHRC (10:00 – 12:30)

Workshop 1.13: RULER (10:00 – 17:00)

Workshop 1.14: Improving Health in Communities with Communities (workshop for Health Providers) (10:00 – 12:30)

Workshop 1.15: Photovoice: philosophy, techniques, and teaching tools. An interactive, hands-on workshop for those who wish to begin a Photovoice project (10:00 – 12:30)

Workshop 1.16: Solid Waste Management Panel (10:00 – 12:30)

Workshop 1.17: Slums around the World: Reproductive Health Research in Urban Slums (12:30 – 14:30)

Thursday, October 22nd, 13:30 – 16:00

Oral Session 22: Maternal Child Health (13:30 – 15:00)

Oral Session 23: Family Planning (13:30 – 15:00)

Oral Session 24: Malnutrition and Obesity (13:30 – 15:00)

Oral Session 25: Mental Health (13:30 – 15:00)

Oral Session 26: Migration (13:30 – 15:00)

Oral Session 27: Malaria and Other Infectious Diseases (13:30 – 15:00)

Oral Session 28: Chronic Diseases (13:30 – 15:00)

Poster Viewing Session 4 (15:00 – 16:00)

Workshop I.18: Cities, Slums and HIV: Exploring the Southern and Eastern African evidence (13:30 – 15:30)

Workshop I.19: A research program on 'Health equity through action on the social determinants of health in low and middle income countries' (13:30 – 18:30)

Workshop I.20: Monitoring & Evaluation Training-Session I (15:30 – 18:30)

Thursday, October 22nd, 16:00 – 18:30

Oral Session 29: Maternal Child Health (16:00 – 18:00)

Oral Session 30: Maternal Child Supply/Demand (16:00 – 18:00)

Oral Session 31: Urban Health Infrastructure (16:00 – 18:00)

Oral Session 32: Violence (16:00 – 18:00)

Oral Session 33: Water (16:00 – 18:00)

Oral Session 34: Tuberculosis (16:00 – 18:00)

Oral Session 35: Chronic Diseases (16:00 – 18:00)

Thursday, October 22nd, 19:30 – 22:00

Gala and cultural dinner under the patronage of the Kenya Ministry of Tourism

Friday, October 23rd

Friday, October 23, 07:00 – 10:00

Plenary 3 Keynote Presentations

Workshop I.22: HIV and Cities (07:00 – 08:30)

Friday, October 23rd, 10:30 – 12:30

Oral Session 36: Barriers for Family Planning (11:00 – 12:30)

Oral Session 37: Maternal Child Health Services (11:00 – 12:30)

Oral Session 38: Food Security (11:00 – 12:30)

Oral Session 39: Sex, Health, Youth Intervention (11:00 – 12:30)

Oral Session 40: Spatial Mapping (11:00 – 12:30)

Oral Session 41: Injury/Violence (11:00 – 12:30)

Oral Session 42: Miscellaneous (11:00 – 12:30)

Poster Viewing Session 5 (10:30 – 11:00)

Workshop 1.10: Implementing Innovative Solutions to Urban Health Challenges: Experiences from Mercy Corps (11:00 – 12:30)

Workshop 1.23: Urban Reproductive Health Initiative: People and Places that are Ready for Change – Launch of The Gates MLE Website (11:00 – 12:30)

Workshop 1.26: RULER (11:00 – 14:00)

Workshop 1.27: Facilitator Tools and Methods for Comprehensive Participatory Hygiene Empowerment Education (11:00 – 12:30)

Friday, October 23rd, 13:30 – 16:00

Oral Session 43: Reproductive Health Integration with HIV care (13:30 – 15:00)

Oral Session 44: Family Planning (13:30 – 15:00)

Oral Session 45: Governance (13:30 – 15:00)

Oral Session 46: Non Communicable Diseases (13:30 – 15:00)

Oral Session 47: Sanitation (13:30 – 15:00)

Oral Session 48: Tuberculosis (13:30 – 15:00)

Oral Session 49: Miscellaneous (13:30 – 15:00)

Workshop 1.30: Bridging the Community-Clinic Divide: Building Trust and Respect for Improved Health in African Informal Settlements (13:30 – 15:30)

Workshop 1.31: Creating Academic-Community Partnerships to Advance Health: How and Why? (13:30 – 15:30)

Friday, October 23rd, 16:00 – 18:30

Plenary 4 Keynote Presentations

Closing of the Conference, presided by the Kenya Minister of Public Health and Sanitation

Friday, October 23rd, 19:00 – 22:00

Workshop 1.32: ISUH Board Dinner

Appendix 4: International and Local Organizing Committees

Steering Committee

Boniface K'Oyugi, NCAPD (Co-chair)

Jean Christophe Fotso, ISUH (Co-chair)

Alex Ezeh, APHRC (Co-chair)

Kimeli Chepsiror, NCAPD

Paul Kizito, NCAPD

Eliya Zulu, APHRC

Vane Lumumba, NCAPD

Emma Gituku, APHRC (Conference Coordinator)

Francis Mwangi, Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation

George Kichamu, NCAPD

Grace Masese, Ministry of Local government

Isaac Kimani, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Joan W. Muchoki, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Joyce Asiakho, Ministry Environment and Mineral resources
Marion Rono, Ministry of Housing
Ressa Kimani, Ministry of Tourism
Teresia Gitaka, Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources

Scientific Committee

Eliya Zulu, APHRC (Chair)
Jean Christophe Fotso, ISUH (Co-chair)
David Vlahov, NYAM (Co-chair)
Paul Kizito, NCPAD
Andrew Quinn, ISUH
Alex Ezeh, APHRC
Lawrence Ikamari, Population Studies and Research Institute, University of Nairobi, Kenya
Yazoume Ye, APHRC
Rachel Nugent, Center for Global Development
Anita Palepu, ISUH

Organization and Logistics Committee

Lillian Okoth, APHRC (Chair)
Yazoume Ye, APHRC, (Co-chair)
Emma Gituku, APHRC (Conference Coordinator)
Vane Lumumba, NCPAD
Eva Nderu, APHRC
Julia Ombasyi, APHRC
Carol Mukiira, APHRC
Grace Masese, Ministry of Local Government
Patricia Lasoi, NCPAD
Moses Ngware, APHRC
Nkatha Karichu, APHRC
Anna Schurmann, University of North Carolina
John Katumo, Kenya Police
Andrew Quinn, ISUH

Fundraising and Finance Committee

Duncan Gatoto, APHRC (Chair)
Beatrice A Ekallam, APHRC (Co-Chair)
Jean Christophe Fotso, ISUH
Andrew Quinn, ISUH
Joseph Gichuru, APHRC
Emma Gituku, APHRC (Conference Coordinator)
Charles Okigbo, APHRC
Steve Ngure, APHRC

Communication Committee

Rose N. Oronje, APHRC (Chair)
George Kichamu, NCAPD (Co-chair)
Charles Okigbo, APHRC
Elizabeth Kahurani, APHRC
Emma Gituku, APHRC (Conference Coordinator)
Jean Christophe Fotso, ISUH
Matthew Shahi, APHRC
Florence Machio, Consultant
David Kinyua, NCAPD

Poster Sessions Committee

Sam Oti, APHRC
Martin Mutua, APHRC
Akaco Ekirapa, APHRC
Van Lumumba, NCAPD
Michael Mutua, APHRC

IT Committee

Anthony Maina, APHRC
Harrison Njamba, APHRC
Morris Mbogo, APHRC

Appendix 5: List of Exhibitors

African Population and Health Research Center
Chujio Ceramics
Community Voices Forum
Family Health International
International Society for Urban Health
JHPIEGO
John Hopkins University
Kibera Slum Upgrading Project
Mercy Corps – Indonesia
Ministry of Housing
Ministry of Local Government
National Coordinating Agency for Population and Development
Pathfinder International
WHO Kobe Centre

Appendix 6: Conference Budget

ICUH CONFERENCE INCOME	Amount
DONOR	US\$
Gates Foundation	471,823
Rockefeller (planning grant – Other costs)	82,317
Macarthur – through CEDPA	20,000
Macarthur – through IPPF	20,000
Wellcome Trust	16,316
Rockefeller – Presenters and speakers	57,808
UPHD Meeting	3,500
WHO Kobe Center	10,000
RF Additional Support for GRNUHE	11,709
NIDA	15,000
USAID	103,019
Rockefeller (Urban Champions)	99,983
Internet Collections	55,227
On site Collections	7,167
Direct Transfers to APHRC's account	9,460
APHRC Staff & ADDRDF Registrations to ICUH Conference	23,825
Total	1,007,154
ICUH CONFERENCE EXPENSE REPORT	
Workshop Logistics	41,332
Local Transport & Airport Transfers	13,397
Air tickets & Visas	292,989
Accommodation & Meals	174,816
Bank Charges	1,622
Telephone	512
Courier	5,314
Postage	574
Conference Supplies	14,066
Website	967
Security & Protocol	1,501
Venue Costs	192,534
Media	13,320
Community Voices Forum	8,021
Workshop Stands	4,300
Meeting Facilitation Costs	25,000
Abstract Management fees	28,798
Interpreters	3,360
Entertainment	1,270
Printing & Stationery	25,367
Preparatory & Other Misc. Meetings Expenses	7,437
Equipment Hire	5,972
GRNUHE Group Support	10,698
Report Printing	3,000
Personnel Costs	30,052
New York Academy of Medicine – Overheads	23,493
APHRC Administrative Overheads	77,442
Grand Total	1,007,154
SURPLUS (DEFICIT)	- 0

Photo Gallery



APHRC staff who were selected to usher during the week-long conference activities.



Dr. David Vlahov, Founding President, ISUH with Trudy Harpham, Professor Emeritus, London Southbank University.



An exhibitor enlightening participants during the guided poster display sessions.



Dr. David Vlahov, Founding President, ISUH with Hon. Elizabeth Ongoro Masha and Dr. Jean Christophe Fotso, President, ISUH during the Community Voices Forum.



Asian delegates enjoying themselves during the Gala and cultural dinner.



The U-Tena dance troupe from Korogocho welcoming delegates at KICC.



International delegates catching up during tea break.



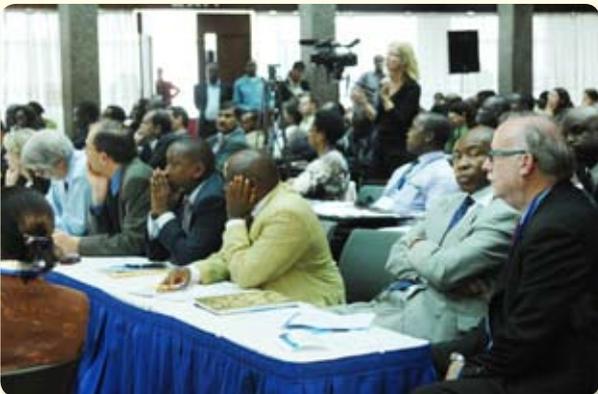
A panel of the Urban Champions Forum discussing challenges facing Municipal leaders.



Prof. Charles Okigbo, Head of Policy Engagement and Communication APHRC, answering questions during the media briefing.



Facing the camera is Dr. Robert Ayisi from the Nairobi City Council and on the right is Mr. George Gichamu NCAPD enjoying a tea break with other delegates.



Media presence in the background during the conference.



Dr. David Vlahov, the Founding President, ISUH, Monica Kerrigan, Senior Program Officer, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and Dr. Alex Ezeh, APHRC Executive Director during the closing ceremony.



Asian delegates participate in a photo session during the conference.



Mr. David Kinyua from NCAPD, Chief Program Documentalist, responding to questions during the media briefing.



One of the international delegates in deep concentration of the conference proceedings.



Kibera women performing for the visitors during the Pre-Community Voices Forum.



Dr. Jean Christophe Fotso, ICUH President seated with a section of Kibera Community leaders during the Pre-Community Voices Forum.



Children were not left out during the Pre-Community Voices Forum.



The International Society for Urban Health

Founded in 2002, the International Society for Urban Health (ISUH) is an association of researchers, scholars, and professionals from various disciplines and areas of the world who are interested in the health effects of urban environments and urbanization.

The goal of the ISUH is to encourage research, interventions, policies, and program evaluations that lead to healthier and more sustainable cities and reduced health disparities for urban populations in the twenty-first century.

ISUH Today

ISUH aims to facilitate the exchange of perspectives, research methods, and data on the study of diseases in urban areas; to study the effects of urbanization on health; to evaluate and help develop programs that lessen urban health risks and promote well-being of people living in urban areas.

Urban health is an emerging field of study that focuses on the health of urban residents. Important changes in patterns of disease and disability have been noted in urban populations, encouraging health professionals to expand their vision to include social and economic determinants of health.

Membership Details

Membership in ISUH includes:

- Discounted registration for the annual International Conference on Urban Health.
- A print subscription to the Journal of Urban Health.
- Receipt of ISUH Connections, the ISUH quarterly newsletter, which details new conferences and new research from our other members.
- Opportunity to become active in various volunteer committees that supplement the activities of the Executive Board.
- Access to the ISUH listserv

Upcoming Conferences

ISUH sponsors an annual International Conference on Urban Health (ICUH) hosted in a different world city each year. ICUH is meant to foster information exchange and networking among academics, practitioners and community with an emphasis on disease prevention and health promotion. The annual general ISUH membership business meeting is also held at the conference. ICUH 2010, will take place in New York, NY.

ISUH and ICUH are initiative of the New York Academy of Medicine.

Visit www.isuh.org



NEED MORE INFORMATION?

Contact Andrew Quinn at aquinn@nyam.org to learn more about the exciting benefits and opportunities that ISUH offers.



International Society for Urban Health (ISUH)



Government of Kenya



African Population and Health Research Center (APHRC)



National Coordination Agency for Population and Development (NCAPD)



The New York Academy of Medicine

Meeting Urban Health Needs through Innovative Research, Policies and Interventions

