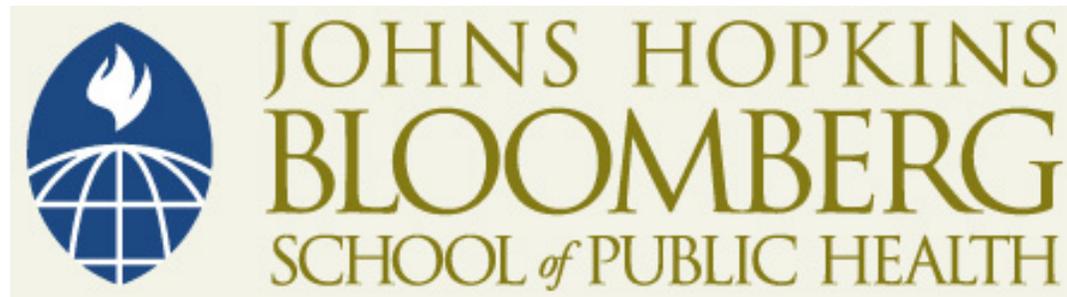
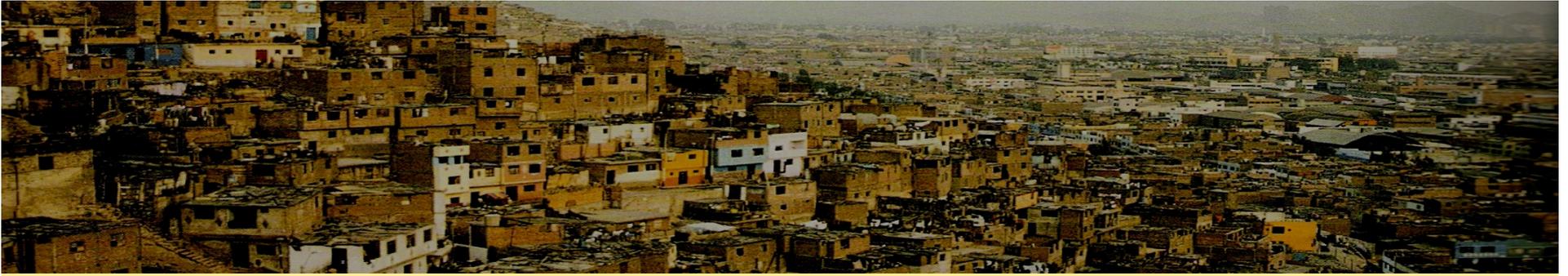


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Part Two

Comments and Discussion from
the Course including
Step 3, Quiz 2, BBS Exercise



Determinants of a Health Problem Some Challenges with Step 3

- Social – social networks, social norms, social status, neighborhoods
- Political – leadership, participation, rights, power distribution
- Economic – means of livelihood, adequacy of resources, distribution of resources
- Geographical (Physical) – how people use the space around them, built environment
- Cultural – ways of life, beliefs, tools and technology



Quiz 2 – Challenging Questions

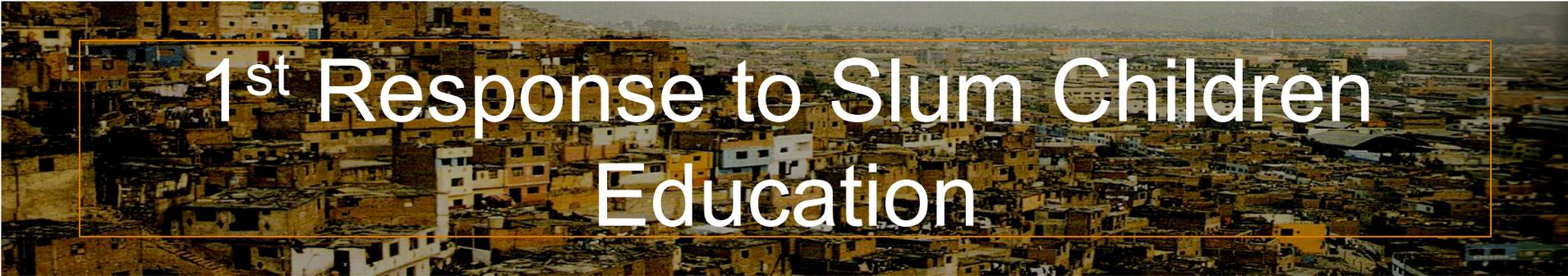
- Coalition formation is a key strategy to address ...
 - Think about who are the main targets of coalition action
- After agreement to become a coalition, key steps in forming the community partnerships in urban Nigeria included all **except** ...
 - Some things were done before and others after



Example from the BBS Exercise

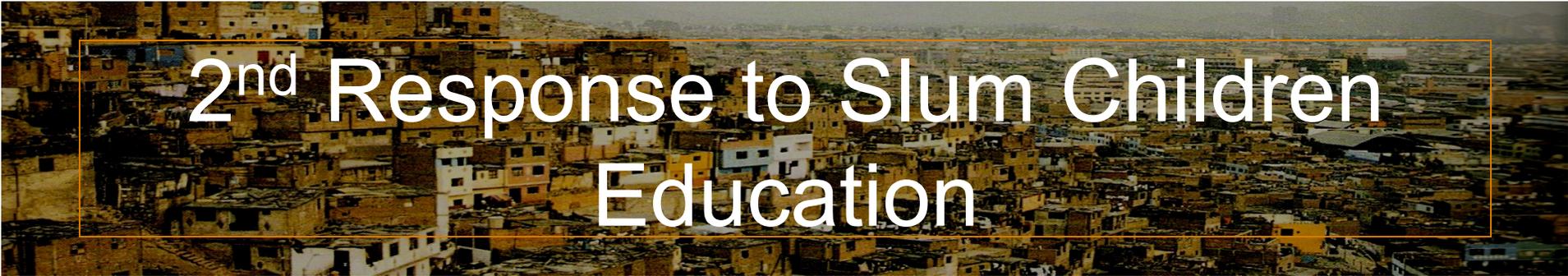
Basic Education of Children in Urban Slums of Delhi

- I was immediately struck by the number of school aged children that would be roaming the neighborhood streets, doing chores, or taking care of younger siblings. Parents often complained that schools were too far for them or that all the "seats" were already taken for the year. Overall, it did not appear that basic education of these children was a priority, both for families and for governing bodies.



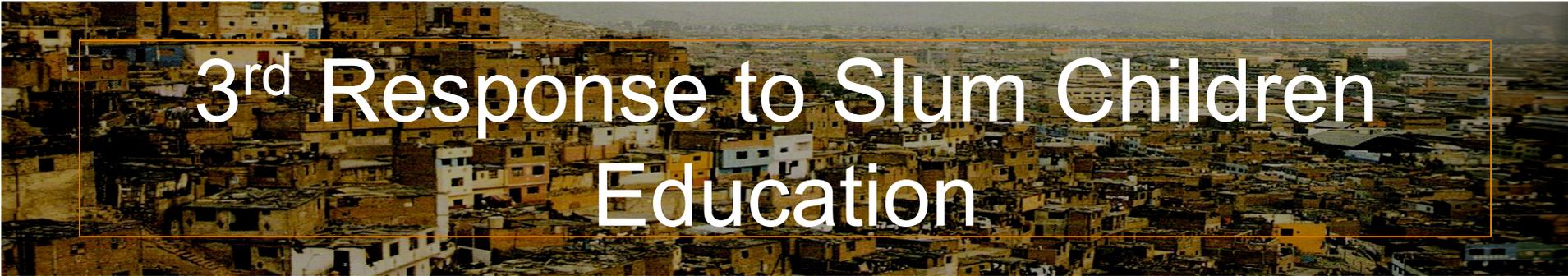
1st Response to Slum Children Education

- Delhi, though has some infrastructure to provide for basic schooling and other primary needs, has a population that is not verifiable nor estimated clearly. This happens because of the urban migration of workers from Uttarpradesh, Madhyapradesh, Bihar and some other regions, for work and living
- The school system also sometimes victimises the kids based on their regional affinity and affordability



2nd Response to Slum Children Education

- Mona, I think it's interesting that some parents talked about schools as "false promises."
- It makes sense when expectations of where schooling can take you is low not to invest in providing for their children.



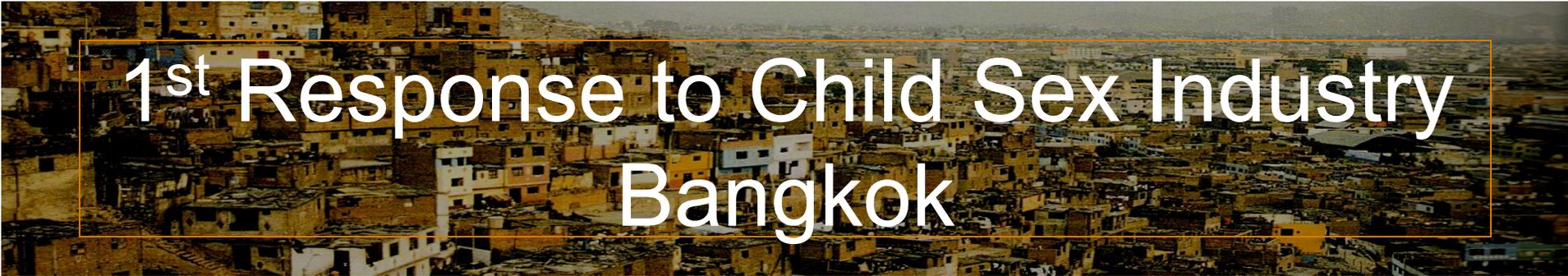
3rd Response to Slum Children Education

- The adult literacy rate is only around 66%, so it's obvious that lots haven't gone to school. We visited several urban schools which were around 70% girls, as families send their boys to private schools, if they can afford them
- If the government system is too corrupt or inefficient to provide this, as is often the case with healthcare, maybe a private sector voucher system would also work in education, as is being tried in health care for those living at bottom of the pyramid



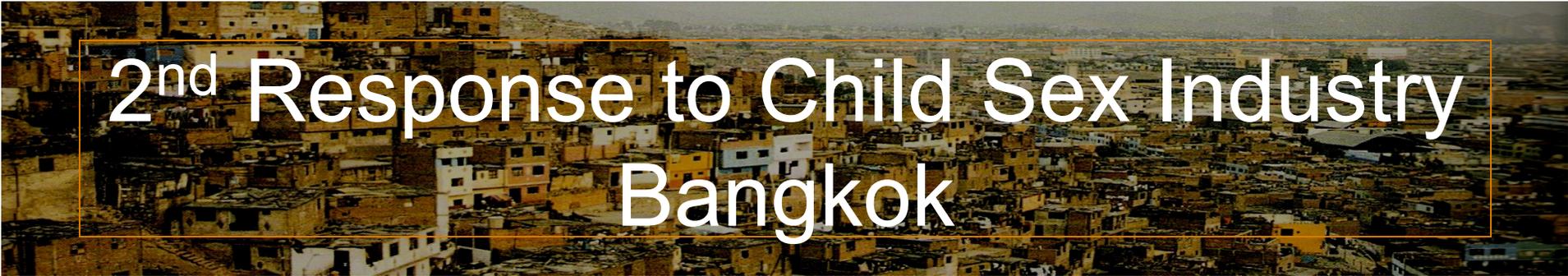
Child Sex Industry in Bangkok

- Sexual tourism in Thailand is growing as urbanization continues to expand in the country. Tourism represents 6% of the gross domestic product in Thailand
- Child sex workers do not have power to negotiate condom usage or safe sex practices. Because most live in poverty, they are also less likely to go to school and afford a proper education



1st Response to Child Sex Industry Bangkok

- I've heard stories of young girls who come from families with stories where the father has died and the mother has AIDS and so to help financially support the family, they accept a job to earn money, only to be sold to a brothel



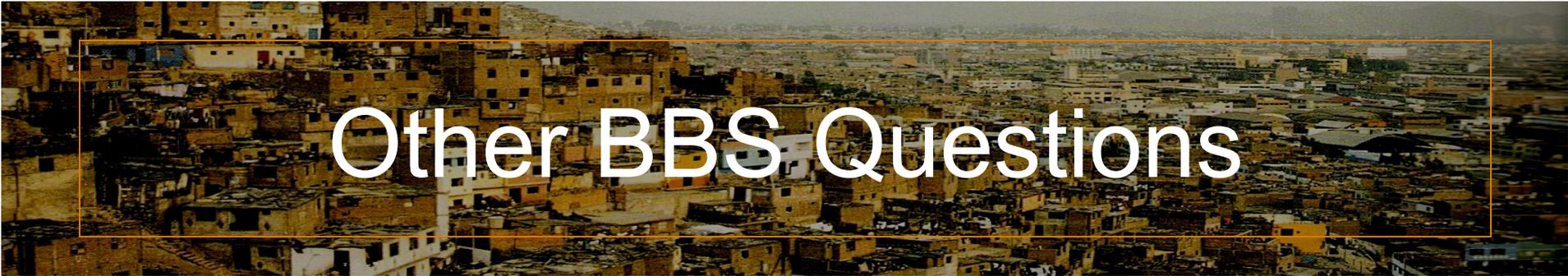
2nd Response to Child Sex Industry Bangkok

- the US military requires all personnel to have annual TIP (trafficking in persons) training. Like tourists, US military personnel are liable for prosecution if they support trafficking in any way, which includes buying sex even if they didn't know the person was a minor or was working against his/her will



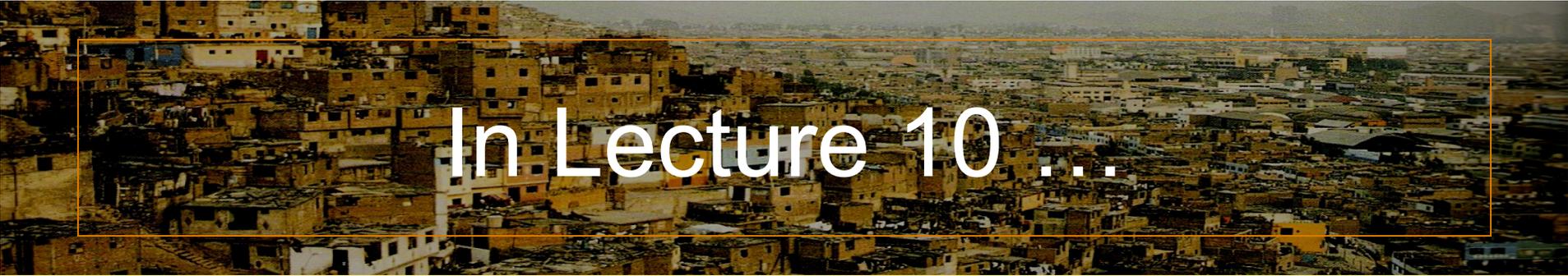
3rd Response to Child Sex Industry Bangkok

- Recent legislature was passed to provide more protection to trafficking victims. I think one of major drivers that continues to fuel this practice is fear of retribution - hence why victims are afraid to testify/ speak out against their traffickers



Other BBS Questions

- Related to your experiences with BASICS in Nigeria, or elsewhere – how do you approach cultural issues related to nepotism, corruption, lack of volunteerism or self-help sentiment?
- We ask ...
 - Are these problems inherent in culture or part of an evolving social reality?
 - What norms are lost when people move from rural to urban areas?



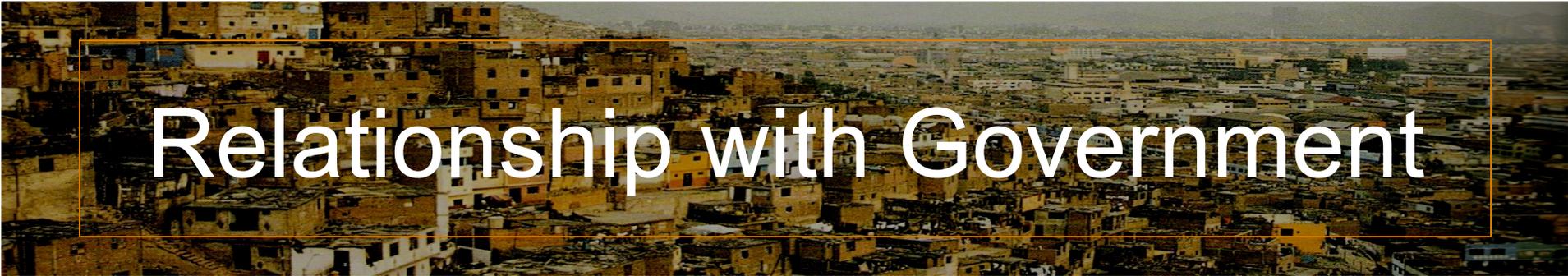
In Lecture 10 ...

- “How is his work funded?”
- **Urban Health Resource Centre** is a non-profit organization funded by multiple donors such as USAID, BMGF, and Michael and Susan Dell Foundation
- Contact <http://www.uhrc.in>



UHRC's relationship with Government?

- Urban Health Resource Centre provides technical support on urban health to the Government of India, state governments and urban local bodies (Municipalities)
- It works closely with governments, academic and research organizations, professional associations and other stakeholders for enhanced attention and resources for improving health of the urban poor.
- UHRC's research is targeted to inform policy making and urban health programming efforts



Relationship with Government

- The demonstration urban health programs implemented by UHRC in diverse cities develop and test different approaches of improving health of the urban poor and provide evidence on the effectiveness and more importantly the how-to of implementing known interventions in slum populations
- The model programs are designed to be replicated, adapted and up-scaled by other government and non-governmental program
- The various approaches demonstrated by UHRC in Indore and Agra are being replicated/adapted by government programs in various cities



Why is government resistant to working with NGOs?

- The government functionaries may be hesitant to working with the NGO/CBOs because of the following reasons
 - They do not have first-hand experience of working with them
 - The belief among the government functionaries that the NGOs may not be able to function optimally as there have been examples of failure of NGOs to meet the expectations of the government in the past.



Government Accountability

- The following are a few reasons for poor accountability among the government functionaries.
 - Lack of demand for services from the poor due to low awareness
 - Lack of optimal supervision and weak checks on performance within the government system
 - Lack of motivation leading to sub-optimal performance
 - Lack of training to perform their tasks with sensitivity and responsiveness



How do community volunteer groups stay motivated?

- The community volunteer groups evolved after a series of community meetings which leads to coming together of highly committed and motivated group of women
- The selection process results in those women being identified who have a sense of social commitment towards their neighborhoods
- Continuous training and support for addressing health and related issues in the slums further motivates them to take their efforts forward



Perceived benefits motivate

- The benefits such as
 - Improved healthcare access
 - Reduced opportunity cost in event of illnesses
 - Easy availability of loans from slum based health funds
 - Sense of empowerment
 - Social recognition and esteem with the fellow slum dwellers provides them satisfaction and motivation



Honorarium

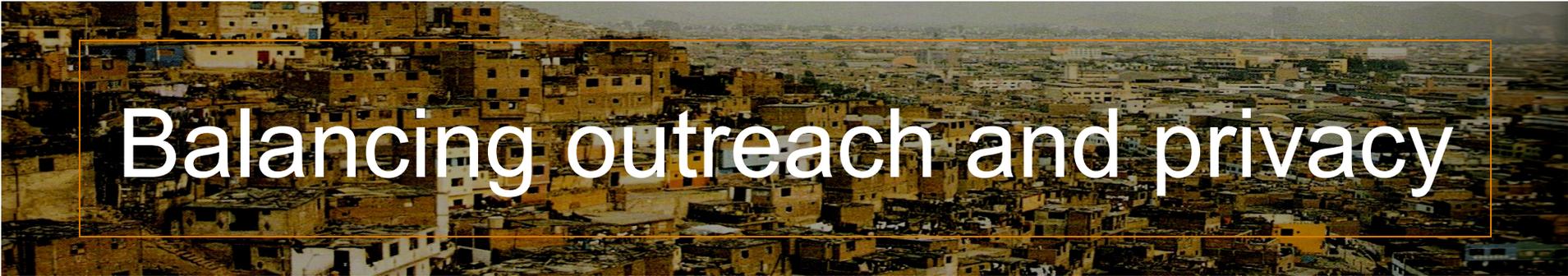
- The volunteer leaders are paid an honorarium of INR 800-1200
- In addition these volunteers also receive incentives to facilitate access to government services for the poor such as INR 200 for facilitating a hospital delivery under *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (an incentive -based scheme for promoting institutional deliveries) of the Government of India.



How to balance outreach efforts with privacy...

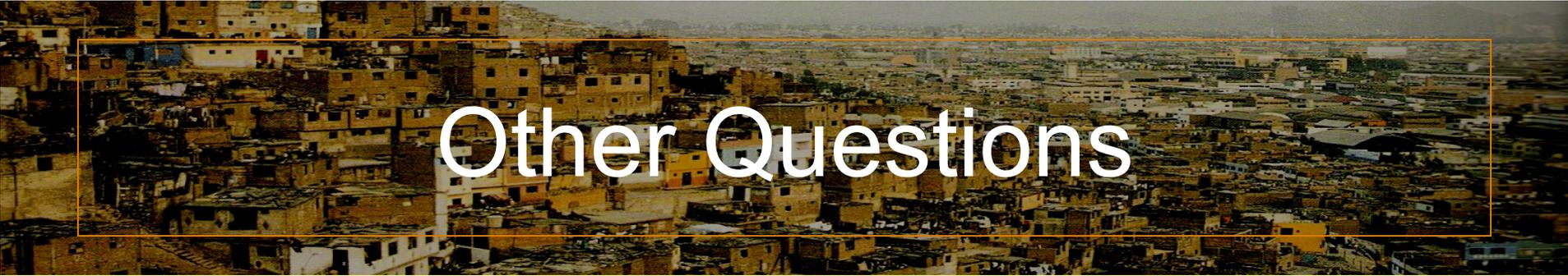
... for "resistant women" and "special attention households"

- The outreach efforts are a part of government programs
- The community mobilization effort is provided by the NGO partners by building community based groups and volunteers
- These are women from the same slum and undertake regular counseling of beneficiaries at their homes which ensures privacy
- The resistant women are identified by these slum based functionaries and special efforts are put in (again at the household level to ensure privacy) by the NGO workers to ensure timely receipt of services by these women



Balancing outreach and privacy

- Since outreach health sessions and household level counseling are part of the Government mandate/ programs, there is no legal barrier in conducting such programs
- Behavior promotion counseling is carried out by trained slum women at the households, hence their privacy is maintained
- If the woman/family is not keen to avail a health service, they are not coerced do so
- Sometimes it may take 2-3 months for the health volunteers to convince a family/mother and there would be occasions when they may not succeed for even a year



Other Questions

- Thanks for your comments and thoughts
- Are there any more questions
 - For the guest speakers?
 - For the course instructors?



Thank you

- Thank you for attending tonight's Live Talk
- Please remember to complete the evaluation
- Contact us any time you have questions