

# Alliance for Healthy Cities

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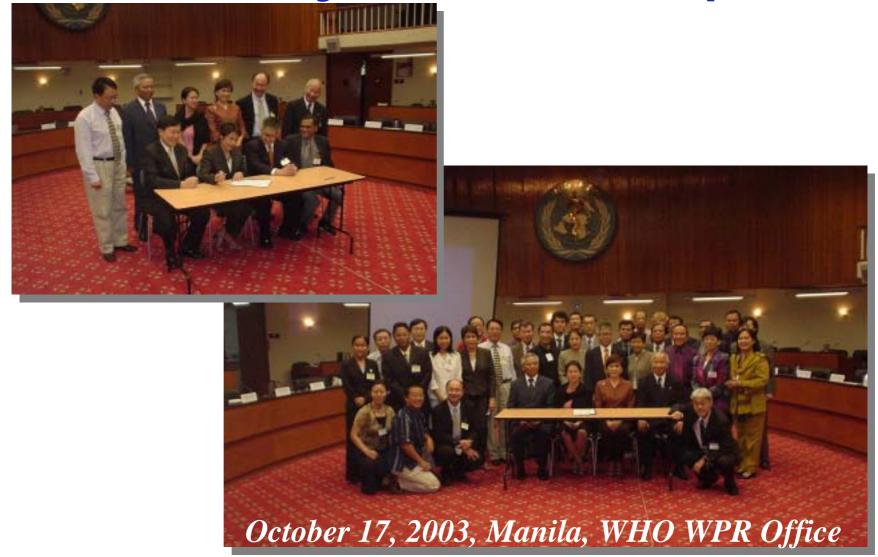
## First Organizational Meeting of the Alliance for Healthy Cities

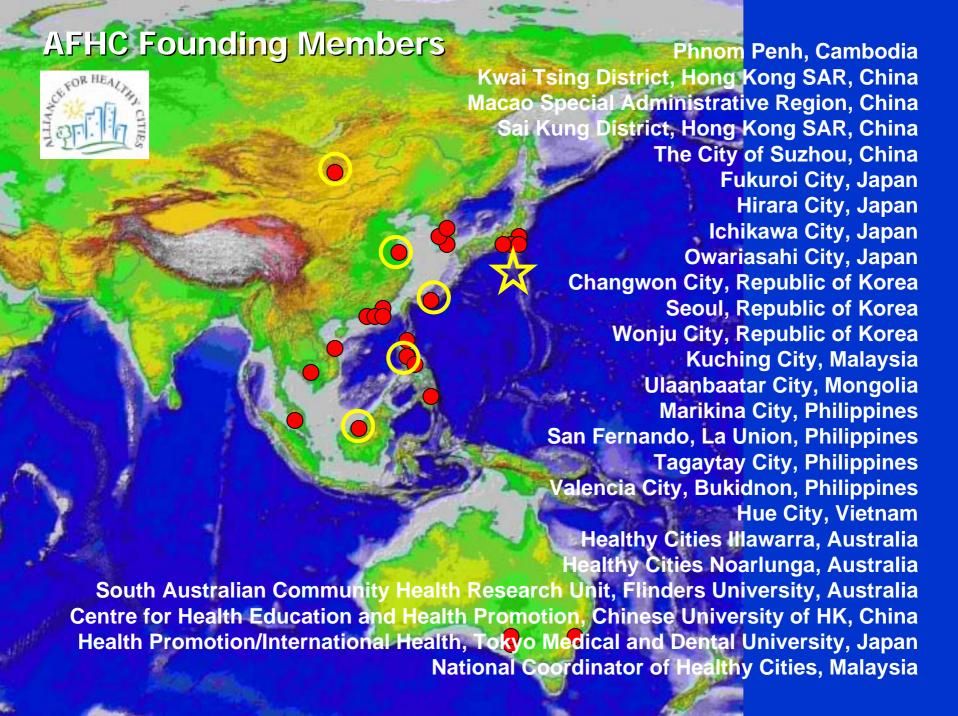


October 17, 2003, Manila, WHO WPR Office



## **Charter of the Alliance for Healthy Cities was adopted**



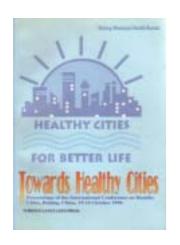


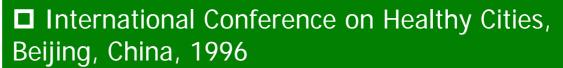
# (from Preamble of the Charter of the AFHC)

**Building cities and communities** of peace Where all citizens live in harmony. **Committed to sustainable** development, respectful of diversity; Reaching for the highest possible quality of life and equitable distribution of health. By promoting and protecting health in all settings.



## **Collaboration with WHO**



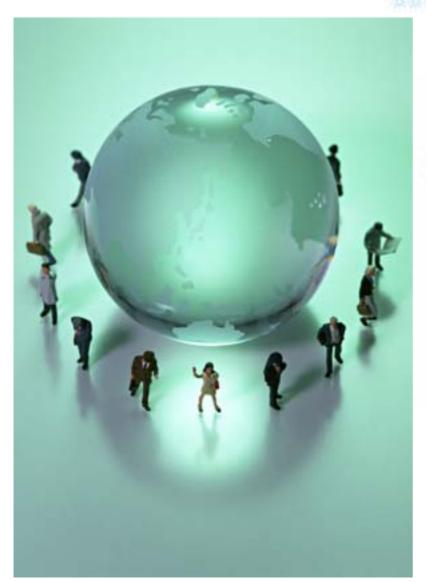


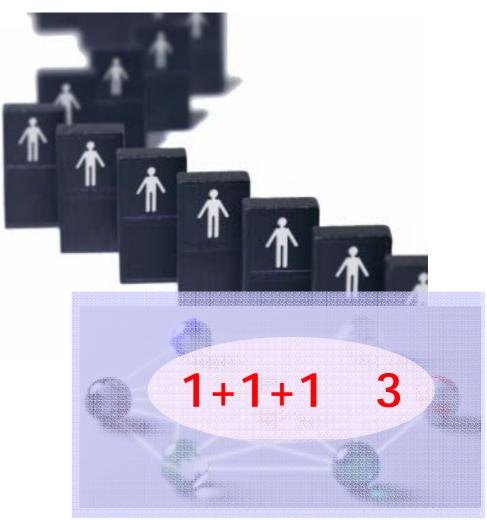
- ☐ International Conference on Health Promotion, Jakarta, Indonesia, 1997
- WHO Meeting on Health Protection and Health Promotion, Manila, Philippines, 1999
- WHO Workshop on Healthy Cities: Preparing for the 21st Century, Malacca, Malaysia, 1999
- WHO Workshop on Healthy Cities: Evaluation and Future Directions, Johor Bahru, Malaysia, 2001
- WHO Consultation Meeting on a Regional Network for Healthy Cities, Manila, Philippines, 2003





## Networking







### **Diversities**

**Population** 

**Climate** 

Culture

Geography

Health indicators

Setting programs

**Urban Issues** 

**Years with HC** 

Organization

**Progress in Action Plan** 

Community

Phase in development of HC

october 12, 2004, AFHC

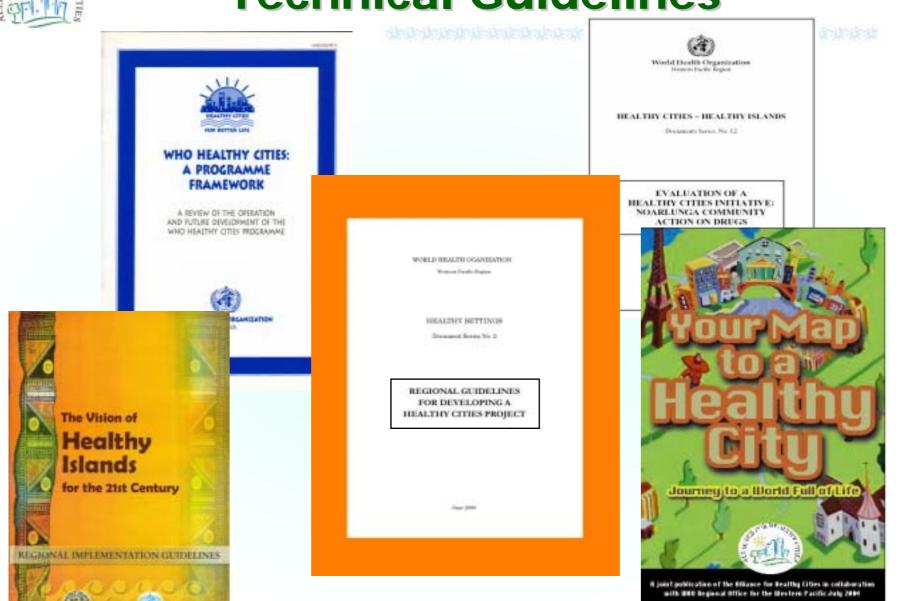


## **Common Features**

- > Strong political commitment for upliftment of citizens health and quality of life
- ➤ Efforts to add unique values to the city which benefit to health, economy, sustainable development of the city



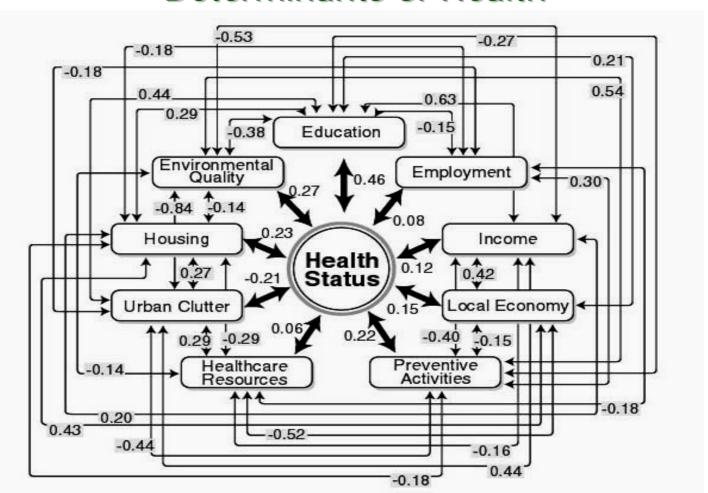
### **Technical Guidelines**





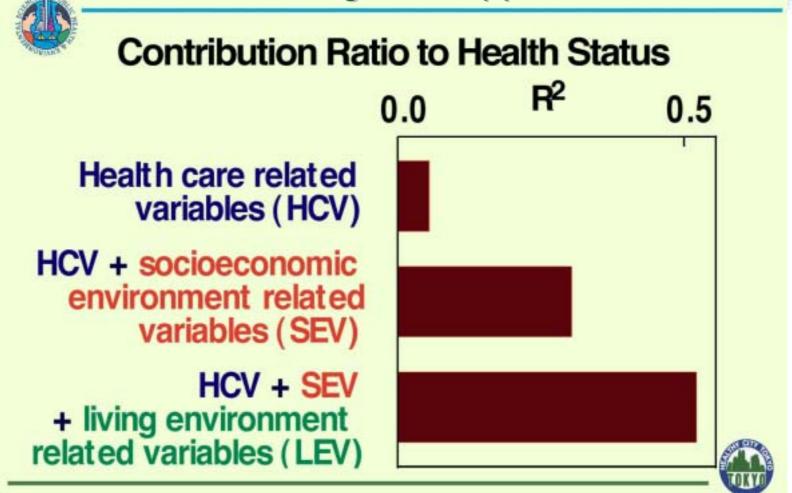
## **Evidence supporting Healthy Cities**

- Determinants of Health -



Source: An analysis of health levels and various indicators of urban environments for Healthy cities projects. J Epidemiol Community Health 55:263-270;2001

## Evidence supporting Healthy Cities - Need of Integrated Approach -



Source: An analysis of health levels and various indicators of urban environments for Healthy cities projects. J Epidemiol Community Health 55:263-270;2001



## Accumulation of Evidence supporting Healthy Cities

Formulation and Development
of a Research Base
for Healthy Cities

\*\*Edited by T. Tukano
K. bhildate
Nt. Noganskil

J Epidemiol Community Health 2001;55:263-270

An analysis of health levels and various indicators of urban environments for Healthy Cities projects

T Takano, K Nakamura

Participatory research to enhance vision sharing for Healthy Town initiatives in Japan

#### TAKEHITO TAKANO<sup>LD</sup> and KEIKO NAKAMURA<sup>23</sup>

Besearch and Planning Committee, Tokyo Citizeni Council for Health Promotion, Tokyo, Japan, 'Health Promotion/International Health, Graduate School of Tokyo Medical and Dental University Tokyo, Japan and 'WHO Collaborating Centre for Healthy Cities and Urban Policy Research vio Health Promotion/International Health, Graduate School of Tokyo Medical and Dental University, Tokyo, Japan

Healthy Cities & Urban Policy Research Edited by Telefoth Telefoth

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#### SHORT REPORT

A comprehensive "Healthy Schools Programm promote school health: the Hong Kong experi joining the efforts of health and education sec

A Lee, C Tsang, S H Lee, C Y To

J Epidemiol Commun

Both health and education are linked to economic performance. The secons of education depends on good health, and vice werea. Modern education should help young people to determine values, and socrept responsibility for their health and social behavior. The secons of health promotion is advant requires the joint effort, of both the

services, are actively involved. Sch for bringing together the various agupon the health of the community, are microcours of the larger commuties for children to develop and putsupporting a healthy lifestyle. The I symboshed tota the "Incalth promo-

#### RESEARCH REPORT

Urban residential environi longevity in megacity area green spaces

T Takano, K Nakamura, M Watanabe

residence and easy to walk in and the longevity of senior citizens in a densely populated, developed mesocity.

Design: Cohon study.

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Methods: The authors analysed the five year survival of 3144 people born in 1903, 1908, 1913, or 1918 who cae saided to a follow up survey from the records of negistered Tokyo citizens in relation to baseline residential environment districtionatics in 1992. ed by s "the envinealth O has uence Iealth

October 12, 2004, AFHC



### **AFHC International Network**

## International Leadership

**WHO** 

**Leadership of Cities** Other int'l agencies

Mayors, leaders, Planning dpts, Health dpts, ...

Other int'l agencies AFHC

Community
Initiatives/
participation

Research/ Evaluation

Creation of evidence
Bridge to actual society
Training

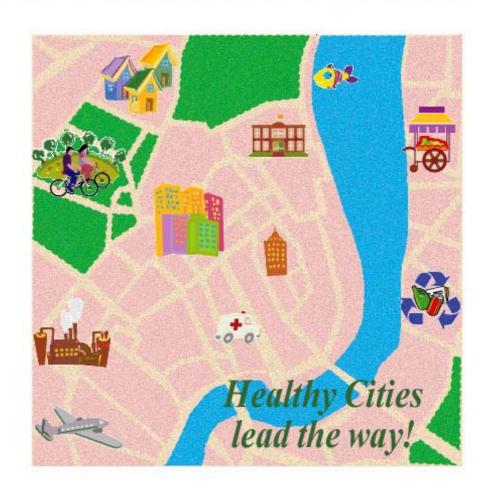


## **Main Functions of AFHC**

- A. Information dissemination
- B. Information exchange
- C. Recognition of outstanding practices
- D. Capacity building
- E. Research activities/ Publications

## Join Us in the Alliance for Healthy Cities





## Application Procedure to Become a Member of the Alliance for Healthy Cities



Step 1

Form A/B

Step 2
Documents
Annual fee

Step 3
Recognition
Participation



## Step 1: Form A/B

Full membership	Associate membership
City Government,	Individual, NGO,
Governing Unit of City,	National govt agency,
Municipality	Private organization,
	International agency,
	Academic institutions
☐ Endorsement by the city/organization for	
the application	
☐ Healthy City coordinator	
☐ Contact person	
☐ Applicable to any regions of WHO	



### **Step 2: Statements; Annual fee**

- Submission of required documents
   1) written policy statement in support of Healthy Cities
   2) future vision and goal
   3) profile of the city (baseline data)
  - 4) analysis of priority health problems
- Membership fee



### **Step 3: Recognition**

- Recognition of membership status
- ☐ Attendance at General Assembly
- Participation in designated programs
- ☐ Annual membership fee
- Annual reporting
- □ Submission of optional documents
- intersectoral coordination mechanism in place
- mechanism for community participation
- local action plan to resolve problems
- a set of indicators for monitoring and evaluation
- a system of information dissemination and sharing

## **Definition of A Healthy City**

"Healthy cities are cities that are continually creating and improving those physical and social environments and expanding those community resources which enable people to mutually support each other in performing all functions of life and in developing to their maximum potential."

[Health Promotion Glossary, WHO, 1998]



Calling on all Mayors to fly to Kuching, Malaysia on October 12-14, 2004.



Be there for the first General Assembly of the Alliance for Healthy Cities. Interact with global leaders of Healthy Cities from Australia, Cambodia, China, Japan, Malaysia, Mongolia, the Philippines, Republic of Korea, Vietnam and others. For more information visit <a href="http://www.alliance-bealthycities.com">http://www.alliance-bealthycities.com</a>

For a world full of life



# Alliance for Healthy Cities

## Thank you





#### http://www.alliance-healthycities.com/

### Welcome to the Alliance for Healthy Cities

homepage

Discover how Healthy Cities are leading a global movement to improve the quality of life in urban communities.

