

Strengthening the Capacity of the Urban Health Management System

Why use this approach?

Based on the outcomes of the Health of the Urban Poor program, the development of a city health plan leads to the optimal utilization of resources which can more easily mitigate key gaps in the health system by identifying potential resources.



STEP 1: List and map slums

using existing resources (Municipal Corporation, Health Department, etc) and ratify the list through a stakeholder consultation. Identify the health providers and community structures accessed and used by the slum population. Plot all of the information on a base city map.



STEP 2: Conduct a rapid assessment

of all identified public health facilities. Refer to the DQAC structured schedule and the chief medical and health officers (CMHO/CMO, CDMO) to ensure the accuracy of the public health facilities' schedule.



STEP 3: Assess available schemes and programs

related to urban health and its determinants at the city level.



STEP 4: Conduct a city stakeholder analysis

to understand the current pattern of city administration related to delivery of health services and identify potential areas of convergence.



STEP 5: Identify the health needs

of the city based on available information (National Family Health Survey, District Level Household and Facility Survey, Health Management Information System, Health Expenditure Pattern, etc.).



STEP 6: Conduct a stakeholder consultation

among the city health officials and frontline health workers to finalize the essential health package and develop city-specific health plans.



STEP 7: Structure the activity based city health plan

within the outline of the existing district National Health Mission Program Implementation Plan's budget.



STEP 8: Monitor progress of the city health plan

and use the implementation guidance as a reference point on the progress being made in the health of the city.