

Updated mapping and listing of slums ensures the reach of health services to vulnerable population

Why use this High Impact Approach?

To achieve better resourcing and planning of health services, including family planning services, it is critical to accurately identify those that are in most need. Mapping and listing of slums and poverty clusters serve this purpose as it helps in the identification of hidden populations and areas.



Step 1

Identify local data points

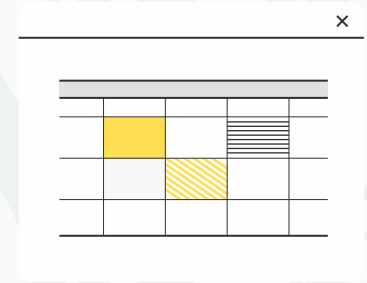
Compile data from National Urban Health Mission geographic information system (GIS) maps, Municipal Corporation, District Urban Development Agency, Integrated Child Development Services, and National Polio Surveillance Program.



Step 2

Review data

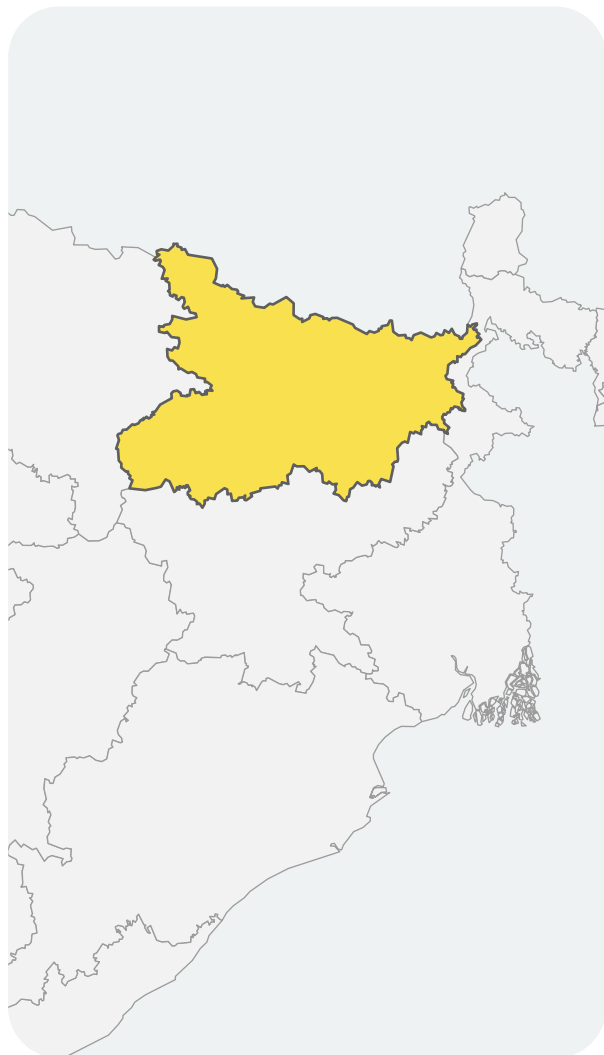
From these sources to determine the locations where vulnerable populations reside, including registered and unregistered slums, temporary settlements, and poverty clusters.



Step 3

Create maps and lists

Compare lists received from different departments/programs and compare the data among each other through triangulation and do mapping and listing of slums, temporary dwellings and other poverty clusters. of the slums, temporary settlements, and poverty clusters from your data sources.



Step 4

Verify and finalize the maps and lists

By physically verifying the existence of slums and clusters that are listed only once, reviewing the lists with community residents, sharing the final lists with district authorities, supporting ASHAs to update their list, and mapping community resources.



Step 5

Use mapping and listing data

Present the data insights to the district health authorities and other departments in various meeting forums to review the total resources required. Allocate or relocate resources and request necessary government funds under the Program Implementation Plan (PIP) to meet the health needs of the urban poor population



For more information, refer to:

<http://tciurbanhealth.org/lessons/mapping-urban-slums/>