Strengthening Systems Leadership to Accelerate City AIDS Responses towards Getting to Zero: Role of Good Governance in-Sector and Non-Sector Institutional Development

Robert Ndugwa, PhD
UN-Habitat
Urban growth changes

**YEAR 1970**
63% RURAL
37% URBAN

**YEAR 2000**
53% RURAL
47% URBAN

**YEAR 2020**
44% RURAL
56% URBAN
HIV burden in cities
The 200 cities with the largest estimated number of people living with HIV
Essential blocks of good health systems

1. Leadership and governance
2. Financing
3. Data and information
4. Medical products, vaccines, and technologies
5. Health workforce/Service delivery
Health, urban governance and leadership?

- Traditions and institutions for exercising authority
- Process for selecting, monitoring and replacing govt.
- Capacity of government to formulate & implement policies
- Respect of citizens and the state for institutions

- The relationships not only between government and state agencies, but also between governments and communities and social groups
Urban Governance

- Represents the totality of the many ways by which institutions & individuals and — both public and private participate in the planning and management of the common affairs of the city;

- The “software” that enables the “urban hardware” to function

- Conflicting or diverse interests are accommodated, and cooperative actions promoted.

- Embraces the activities of formal institutions, informal organizations, as well as the social capital of the citizens
Norms of Good Urban Governance

- Security
- Sustainability
- Civic Engagement and Citizenship
- Subsidiarity
- Transparency and Accountability
- Equity
- Efficiency

HIV/AIDS & Good Urban Governance
Governance, health systems and action

**Health System**

...includes “all the organizations, institutions, and resources that are devoted to producing health actions.

**A Health Action**

...defined as any effort, whether in personal health care, public health services or through intersectoral initiatives, whose primary purpose is to improve health.
HIV/AIDS systems governance in fast urbanizing world...

- Effective governance of the HIV/AIDS response requires a multisectoral approach
- HIV/AIDS impacts all the social and economic sectors within a country
- A comprehensive response involves other sectors, e.g.
  - Finance,
  - Education,
  - Labor,
  - Transportation,
  - Military,
  - Policy,
  - Women, and
  - Young people
Linkages between leadership/governance and prosperity

**Governance and GDP per Capita**

- **Voice and Accountability**
  - $r = 0.10$

- **Government Effectiveness**
  - $r = 0.38$

- **Control of Corruption**
  - $r = 0.20$

**Governance and Infant Mortality**

- **Voice and Accountability**
  - $r = -0.36$

- **Government Effectiveness**
  - $r = -0.61$

- **Control of Corruption**
  - $r = -0.54$
Linkages between Governance and Prosperity (Cont’d)

Governance and Proportion of Urban Population living in Slums

- Voice and Accountability: $r = -0.27$
- Government Effectiveness: $r = -0.62$
- Control of Corruption: $r = -0.40$

Governance and Income Inequality (Gini)

- Voice and Accountability: $r = 0.19$
- Government Effectiveness: $r = 0.26$
- Control of Corruption: $r = 0.30$
Financing

Financing is key for the success of a functioning health system.

Sources of funding

- Basket funding
- Project funding

• Mobilizing local resources is key but usually challenging.
• With a city-centered approach, new mechanisms that support local government health systems financing are key.
Information and data

**Health Information System (HIS)**
Generated sound and reliable health information

**Decision makers**
Identification of problems and needs

**Evidence based decisions**
Formulation of health policy and allocation of scarce resources
Medical products

**Timely procurement**
Ensure access to essential medical supplies and deliveries in right quantities and quality—safety and efficacy

**Prices and accessibility**
Must be well priced to allow the reach of every citizen

**Innovating new products**
Ensure new and more reliable products are made available over time
Urban Health workforce

Workforce with right skill sets and experience, and a mix of specialization.

A well performing health workforce works in ways that are more responsive, fair, and efficient, to achieve the best health outcomes.—balancing resources, mix of staff, distribution, competency and productivity
The City Prosperity Initiative (CPI) is a good platform for translating urban data to policies.

UN-Habitat’s City Prosperity Initiative has collected data across 450 cities and 72 indicators, which is complemented by data from a global sample of 200 cities. It offers a unique platform to study the systems of cities across several indicators.
The Origin of the Initiative
A tool based on Six Dimensions

The Wheel of Urban Prosperity

- Urban Governance
- Productivity
- Environment Sustainable
- Infrastructure Development
- Equality and Social Inclusion
- Quality of Life
Concluding Remarks

1. Urban governance for fast tracking HIV/AIDS key given the global rapid pace of urbanization and the need to address Goal 11 and other relevant goals of the SDGs

2. Need for continuously strengthening the capacity of city authorities to address current and emerging urban health challenges

3. Good urban governance can only emerge in a context of reliable data to inform policy

4. Removal of bureaucratic impediments that hamper governance in many cities

5. Creating a favourable business environment

6. Need to involve the all stakeholders and partners in strengthening health systems
Thank You

Robert Ndugwa, PhD
Email: Robert.Ndugwa@un.org