

Chronic diseases: The importance of learning cities and whole-community approach



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Learning Cities and Whole-community Approach

1

supporting
chronically ill
people, especially
most
disadvantaged

2

strengthening
preventive care
and management
for chronic
diseases

3

preventing chronic
diseases



Osborne, M., Nesterova, Y. and Bhandari, R. (2021). *Learning for global health in cities - Community resilience and the strengthening of learning systems*. Background Paper for 5th UNESCO Global Learning Cities conference, Republic of Korea.

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Learning cities and whole-community approach



- Cities - proximity to communities and local stakeholders place **cities** in a **privileged role**:
 - accessing most disadvantaged and vulnerable
 - capacity to target place-based interventions
- **Learning city** 'effectively mobilises its resources in every sector to promote inclusive learning from basic to higher education' (UNESCO, 2015, p. 9)
- **Whole-community/society approach**: cooperative, collective, and connected work and relations; vulnerable individuals are cared for; community members of all ages; resources are shared

Towards healthy learning cities



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- everyone is supported and no one is left behind
- economic, environmental and human losses in the event of crisis are prevented and curtailed
- disparities, injustices, inequalities are addressed
- mutual support
- local initiatives of different scale, scope, and outreach
- collective, systemic, and inter-sectoral action
- flexibility (constant change), learning, innovation, creativity, opportunity

What we learnt

- From system-level *top-down* actions down to multi-sectoral planning to *bottom-up* CSO, neighbourhood-level, and citizen-led initiatives
- Varied and wide-ranging actors: local government, formal and non-formal education and learning institutions and organisations (e.g., IGOs/NGOs/CSOs within the youth and adult education sectors, workplace learning, businesses and foundations)
- Processes: independent and collaborative work/partnerships/networks, innovations, technology
- A lot of challenges but many more opportunities

City authorities

- **Importance:** bringing **multiple and diverse actors/stakeholders** together as agents of change; creating a **holistic and co-ordinated system**/learning structure; **joined-up services**
- **Challenges and needs:** political will; capitalising on available capacities; limitations of existing structures; uniform responses
- **Example:** bringing a range of actors together/partnerships ---
 - Learning materials targeting different family members for a more effective communication (Lima)
 - Art education to address mental health issues, community health promoters to facilitate citizens to learn healthy behaviours (Bogotá)
 - Council's Community Activation and Learning Team: Community Connector Hubs – care packs, counselling, targeted social connections, digital connection) (Melton, Australia)

Civil society (CSOs) and city residents

- **Importance:** support of **disadvantaged and vulnerable groups**; enable **social connections** to counter isolation and related stresses; support learning and education especially for **misinformation/unwarranted fears**; active and knowledgeable **citizens**
- **Challenges and needs:** lack of financial resources, attacks on civil society
- **Example:**
 - disseminating critical information to raise awareness; provide medicine, medical support, and counselling – door-to-door visits social media campaigns, phone calls, text messages, etc. (India)
 - Tackling children's mental health (Dhaka)
 - Facilitating relevant conversations at neighbourhood level (Manila)

Universities, colleges, and schools

- **Importance:** timely and accurate **scientific information** to the public; mental and physical **health support**; **health-related skills** training; **public health campaigns**
- **Challenges and needs:** lack/absence of infrastructure (e.g., digital, for co-operation), financial support, capacities
- **Example:**
 - hotlines by medical/nursing students for health-related concerns, regular blogposts, podcasts with evidence-based information (Brazil)
 - support groups, streamed wellbeing classes (e.g., yoga, fitness, nutrition), videos how to talk about disease with children and youth to reduce their anxiety (UK)

Young people

- **Importance:** flexible, **innovative solutions**; adaptability; **motivation**; **supporting the vulnerable**
- **Challenges and needs:** not taken seriously, not supported
- **Examples:**
 - the organisation of tutoring for families and students by young people (Mantes-la-Jolie, France)
 - digital skills training; volunteering with the elderly, low SES, women and girls (global)
 - grassroots mobilisation capacity to sensitise and build solidarity in planning, designing and delivery of learning opportunities (All-Africa Students' Union)

Digital skills and media literacy

- **Importance:** accessing information, social connection in digital spaces, mutual support, raising awareness (wide reach)
- **Challenges and needs:** digital divisions and digital exclusions (poorest, the elderly hit the hardest); misinformation
- **Example:**
 - **Libraries, community centres, educational institutions** providing services (training and access to technology)
 - Brimbank (Australia): *Boomers to Zoomers* programme to enhance adults' digital skills
 - Chefchaouen (Morocco): ICT-based and TV-based learning programmes on health-related issues to raise awareness
 - Spain: collective awareness raising campaigns where residents share videos of their experiences
 - Brasília: *Videos Help Hearing Impaired People*

(Digital) art spaces: Making culture more inclusive

- **Importance:** access to most vulnerable for mental health and support, sense of connection and belonging
- **Challenges and needs:** digital capacity, digital devices
- **Example:**
 - virtual museums and exhibitions (Bulgaria, China, France, Italy, Lebanon, Republic of Korea)
 - online music platforms and concerts (Italy, Mexico, Spain)
 - (short) films (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Spain, UK)
 - writing competitions (New Zealand)
 - online book-reading sessions by theatre artists (Republic of Korea)
 - online arts and crafts workshops (China, Mexico)
 - literary work from local writers and publishers included in baskets with food and other necessities (Uruguay)
 - artists, writers, and journalists compiled and digitalised a collection of literary works entitled 'Caring for Each Other is a Human Right' (Iraq)

Digital platforms

- **Importance:** supportive, transparent, enabling environments for communication between stakeholders to share information, provide feedback, work together to manage risks/prevention
- **Challenges and needs:** digital capacity, digital devices
- **Example:**
 - creation of a virtual platform for those aged over 65 (Mantes-la-Jolie, France)

The private sector

- **Importance:** provision of financial and other **resources**, relevant **capacities and expertise**, alternative ways of finding **solutions**
- **Challenges and needs:** supportive policies and regulations to ensure the private sector thrives and benefits communities; building trust between actors
- **Example:**
 - *Togetherall*, a Digital Mental Health Support Service (global): service free to users and utilised by some 250 private and public sector organisations
 - Platform *COVIDHQ Africa*, The Mastercard Foundation: storytelling to share experiences of COVID-19, challenges, and practices to build resilience (public awareness role, countering misinformation)

Recommendations

1. Joined-up, multi-sectoral planning, action and service provision and multi-level partnerships to ensure inclusivity and targeted action
2. Targeted skills development, especially digital skills and information and media literacy
3. Strengthening adult, community and youth services, historically under-resourced, but closest to citizens – to build learning systems that support the most vulnerable
4. Platforms for public engagement and cooperation
5. Mutual learning: appropriate transfer of learnings and initiatives from other contexts

Thank you!



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