



building healthy communities

Urban Renovation in Torino

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European Union
European Regional Development Fund

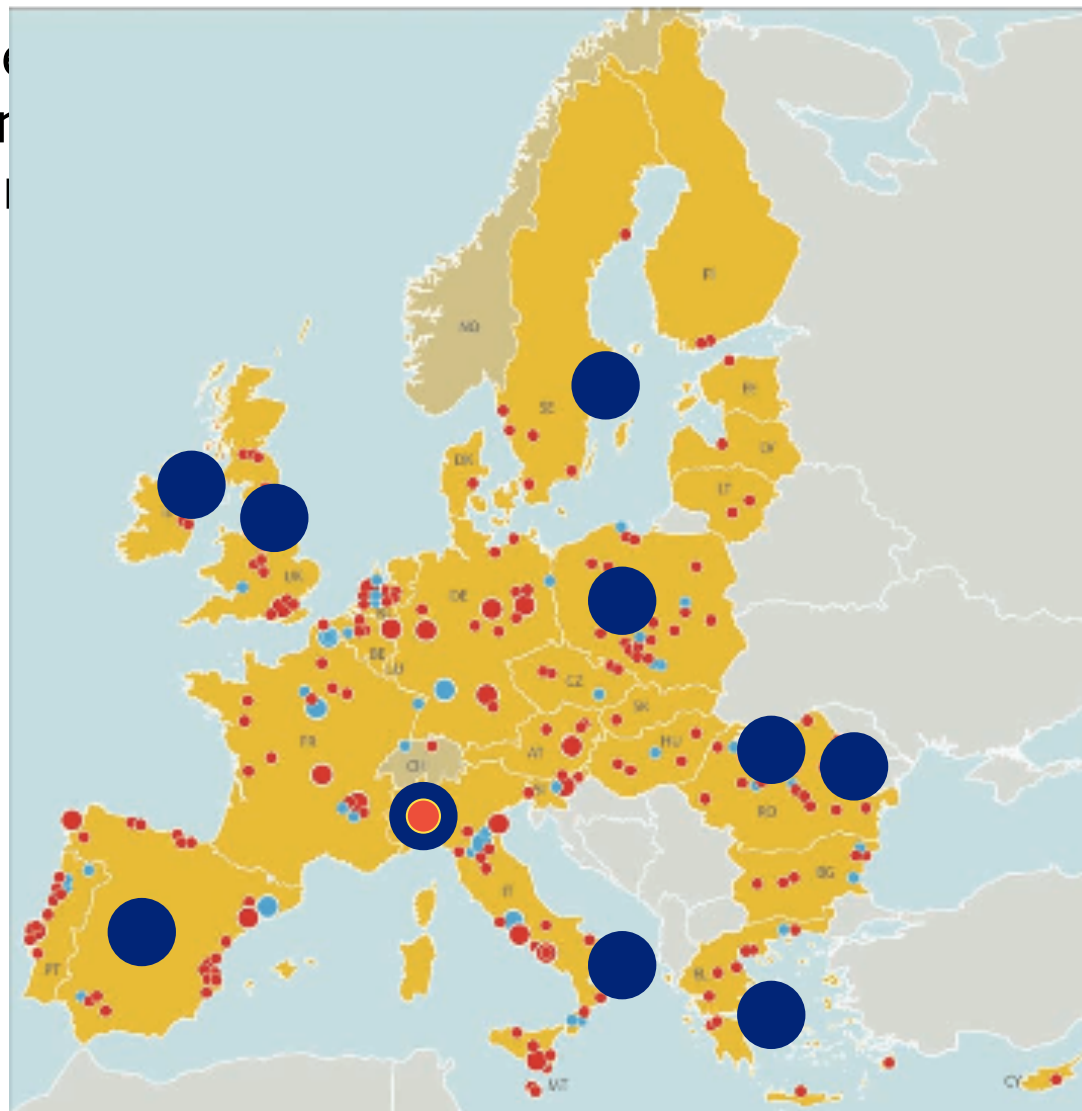
Connecting cities
Building successes



What is BHC?

Building Healthy
European
Program

work of 10
URBACT II



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Health in all policies

The main aim of the programme is to help cities to focus on shaping healthy policies → “Health in all policies” principle

Health is not considered only in medical terms (i.e. traditional health care, health services etc.) but above all in terms of quality of life → the more citizens live well and are happy and satisfied of their habitat, the healthier they will be

Quality of life

=

Prevention of unhealthy living conditions

How a Thematic Network works?

Thematic Workshops: 1. Indicators and Criteria for a Healthy Sustainable Urban Development; 2. Healthy Sustainable Lifestyles; 3. Use of Structural Funds in Developing “Health Gains”

Local Support Groups: public and private actors working together to promote health in all the city policies (N.B. BHC is a “Fast Track”)



Local Action Plans: actions, projects and activities promoted by the Local Support Groups according to BHC principles

The Case of Torino

Turin is experiencing transformations in its economic, social, and spatial structure → it has been the **industrial capital of Italy** (legacy of dismissed industrial areas inside the city), now transforming its economy towards a **more high-tech and knowledge based one**

→ **910.941** inhabitants (June 2008) of which 12,1% are migrants (mainly from Romania and Morocco).

→ **fragility in the population structure**: progressive **ageing of the population** + increasing **social vulnerability**: welfare crises, difficulties in finding and maintaining job place, growth of living expenditure ...etc.

→ The city has a **long history of intervention in its depressed areas** and boroughs: almost all the city districts have been interested by a renovation project in the last 20 years

BHC Target area: "Barriera di Milano"



➤ «a place at the margins [...] not so much from the city, but rather from the economic, cultural, social and, even, territorial development processes»

➤ labour and working class neighbourhood, **different migration flows:**

- in the first decades of 1900, **farmers** leaving the countryside;
- between 1955 and 1965, **Southern Italy workers** attracted by the car industry development;
- in the last decades, **migrants** coming from all over the world.

The districts in the Municipality

Population:

- **50.338 inhabitants** (2008) nearly 50% of District 6 population and 5,5% of Torino one
- **Local ageing index is lower than the city's average** (160 vs 212)
- **Higher number of family with kids** compared with city's average (11% vs 9,5%)
- **Number of migrants almost double than** compared with the city average (23% vs 12%). Romanians are the majority (33,7%), followed by Moroccans (24,5%) and Chinese (6,8%).

Migrant population:

- Most represented age group: 30-49 (47%)
- Broad presence of young people 0-14 (20%) 15-29 (12%)
- Under-represented the over 50 - over 65 (nearly absent)

Unemployment

- Highest number of unemployed (16.3%) compared with the city (8.14%)

Social exclusion

- Highest number of family supported by social services of the city
- Low education level (only 20% attended college and 4% university)

Green and Playground areas

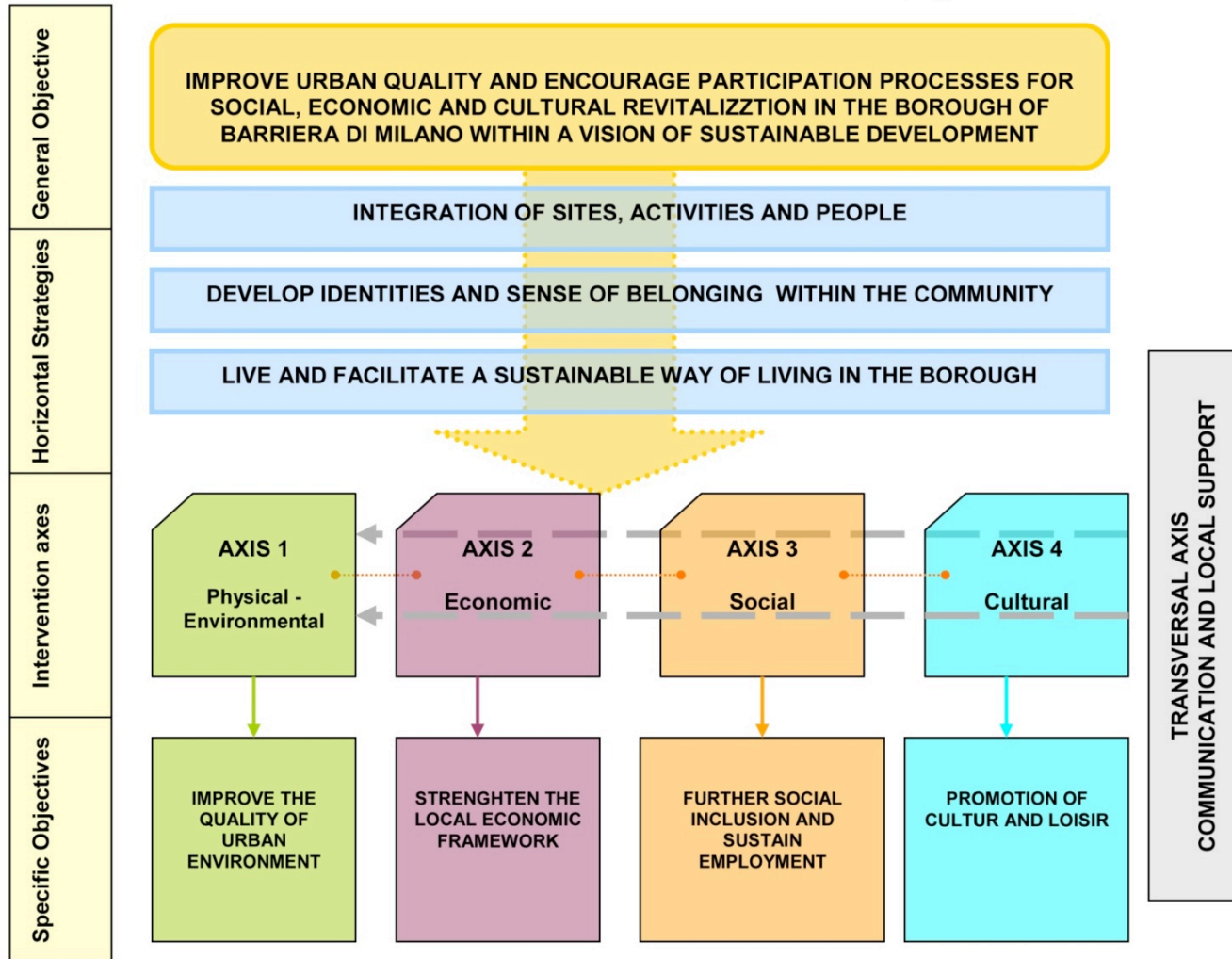
Public green: District 6 has the lower number of green areas in the city.

Estate property characteristics

- 63% of estate are privately owned
- Low impact of social housing in the borough
- High population density: 18.191 inhab/sqKm (almost 3 times than the city as a whole)
- Low maintenance level of the properties

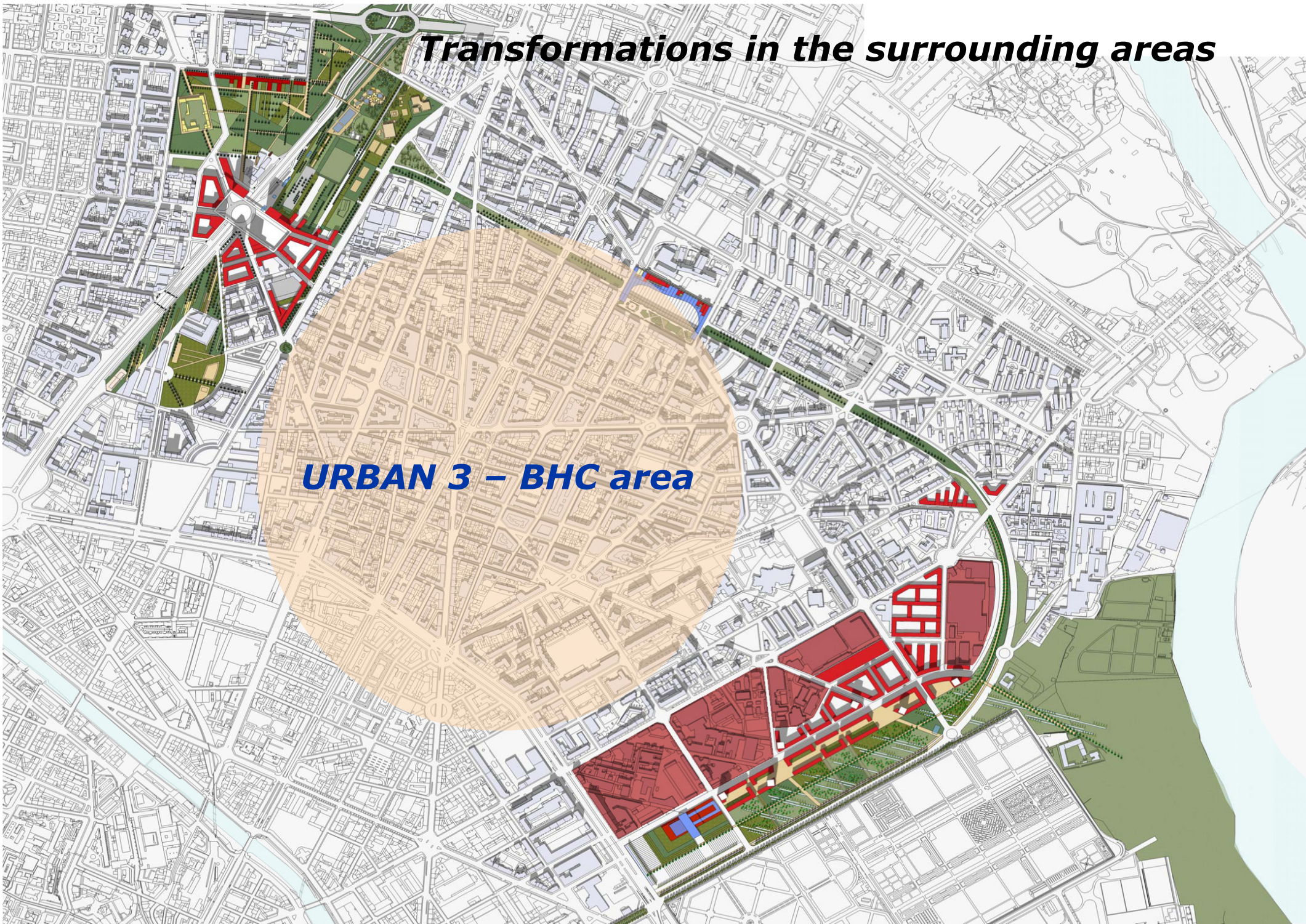
URBAN 3 Programme

STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK IN THE URBAN 3 PROGRAM – Work in progress



Transformations in the surrounding areas

URBAN 3 – BHC area



URBAN 3 Interventions

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Work in Progress

BHC LAP - Main themes and actions

■ Impact indicators

- Health impact indicators
- Assessment and evaluation: use of a set of health impact indicators

■ Energy sustainability

- "Energy" for the borough: energetically sustainable refurbishment of "Bagni pubblici di via Agliè"
- Consultancy for private properties refurbishment within the borough

■ Promotion of a healthy lifestyle

- Promoting traditional medicine and integrated models for a healthy lifestyle to sustain integration of migrant population
- Promoting a healthy and sustainable lifestyle among young people and valorising existing sport facilities in the borough
- Promoting a healthy and sustainable lifestyle among the elderly

BHC LAP SWOT

STRENGTHS:

1. Managing Authority high level of involvement:
 - Department for productive activities- **Funding**
 - Department of Health – **Fieldwork and participation to LSG activities**
2. Composition of LSG – wide range of specialised participants as Regional Authority, different departments of Municipality, Local Stakeholder etc.
3. Knowledge of the target area – Recently commissioned analysis and field research integrated with other existing studies (university, polytechnic, etc.)

WEAKNESSES:

1. Difficulties on the use and availability of comparable data to experiment Health Impact Indicators
2. Some actions have currently an inadequate level of definition

OPPORTUNITIES:

1. The integration of BHC LAP in a wider project such as “Urban 3”
2. Experimenting the use of Health Impact Indicators in a regeneration programme

THREATS:

1. The delays in the “Urban 3” funding procedure

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Grazie Thanks
Danke **Merci** Gracias
Ευχαριστώ multumesc
Takk dziękuję dakujem hvala
Obrigado dziękować
tänan kiitos köszönöm aciu
Tack děkuji paldies
nizžik ħajr dank u wel
Choukrane