

Sustainable implementation of public health initiatives

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Photo: Guri Wist



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What do we mean by implementation ?



Implementation is the carrying out, execution, or practice of a plan, a method, or any design, idea, model, specification, standard or policy for doing something.

As such, ***implementation*** is the **action that must follow any preliminary thinking in order for something to actually happen.**

<https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/implementation>

Sustainable implementation

Sustainable initiatives

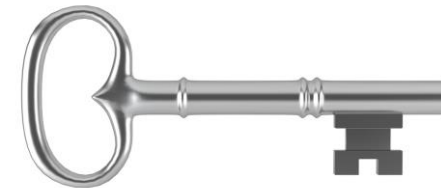
- What's left of the initiative in 10 years? 20 years?
- Continuous improvement of practice – best practice
- Coordinated initiatives across levels and sectors
- knowledge-based initiatives



Take home message

Sustainable implementation – sustainable initiatives

- Broad knowledge base
- Common understanding (of the challenges)
- Involvement
- Anchoring
- Joint ownership



Background

**International guidelines - WHO -
Ottawa-charter, Health in all Policies
(HiAP)**

National guidelines and legislations

Outline the need for :

- Multi-level initiatives
- Multi-sectoral initiatives
- Knowledge based strategies
- Broad (user) involvement



Examples of questions to be answered in the municipalities



- How are the health conditions of the general population in the municipality?
- What is the status of the public health work in the municipality?
- How are central policy guidelines translated into local solutions?
- How can cooperation and co-action be established and maintained between various policy areas like environmental considerations, housing, land management and public health?
- How do we select and implement targeted measures?
- Which knowledge should we apply?

From knowledge to action – from action to knowledge: Innovation in public sector

- 4-year innovation and research project
- Local (municipalities) and County partners in collaboration with research institutions
- Multisectoral communication and collaboration across policy areas, sectors, disciplines and organizational levels.

Aim

To contribute knowledge and methods that can strengthen the capacities of municipalities regarding *how* to work more systematically, knowledge-based and multi-sectoral in promoting health and health equity in the population



Mixed Method Research Design

- Document analyses
- Focus group discussions
- In depth interviews
- Diary/log
- Participatory observation
- Search Conference
- Public meetings



Trøndelag Model for Public Health Work

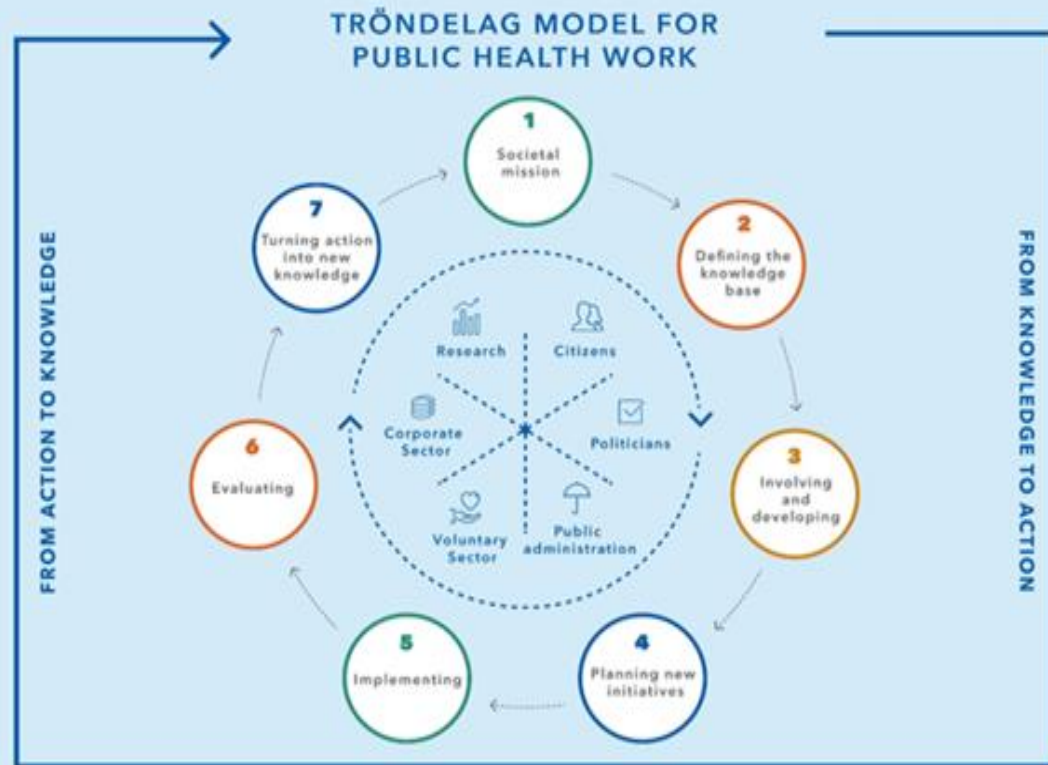


Figure 1: Trøndelag Model for Public Health Work

- Based on key challenges in public health work
- Represents a method that operationalizes the legal requirements
- The model and method is based on research and the development and evaluation of public health initiatives
- Aims to improve practical solutions
- User involvement approach

Lillefjell M., Magnus E., Knudtsen MS., Wist G., Horghagen S., Espnes GA., Maass R., Anthun KS. (2018). Governance for Public Health and Health Equity - The Trøndelag Model for Public Health Work. *Scandinavian Journal of Public Health*; 46 (Suppl 22): 37–47.

The circle of key actors

- Key actors involved in the public health work.
- The list is not exhaustive, but nevertheless indicates the diversity of actors with defined roles and responsibilities.



Trøndelag Model for Public Health Work

Involves seven steps for how to collect and apply the best available knowledge in developing, implementing and evaluating targeted measures based on:

- Common understanding (of the challenges)
- Broad knowledge base
- Involvement
- Anchoring (identity)
- Ownership

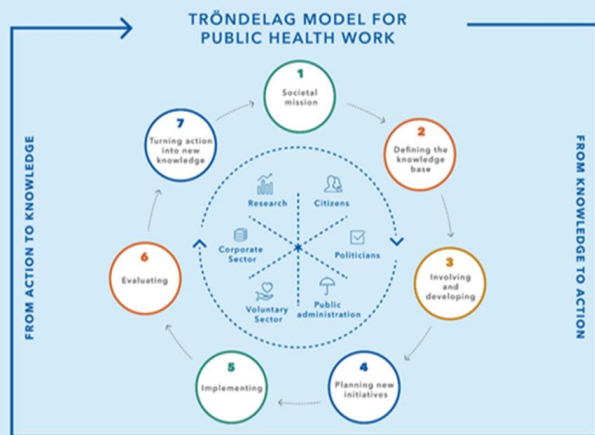
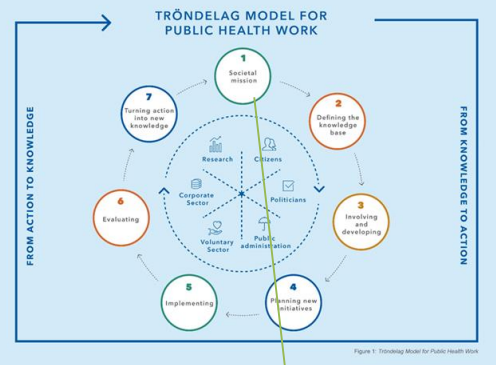


Figure 1. Trøndelag Model for Public Health Work



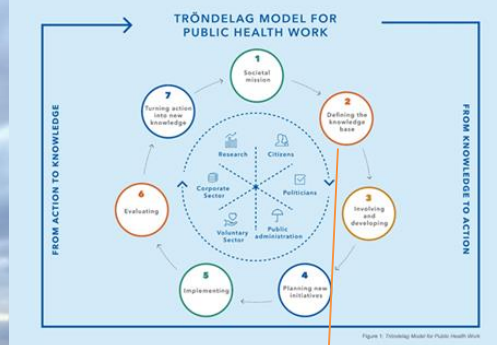


1

Societal mission

- Overview of general public health condition and factors that influence it
- Legal basis, follow up and reporting in accordance with plan and control systems
- Strategies for empowerment and participation
- Strategy for multi-secorial coordination

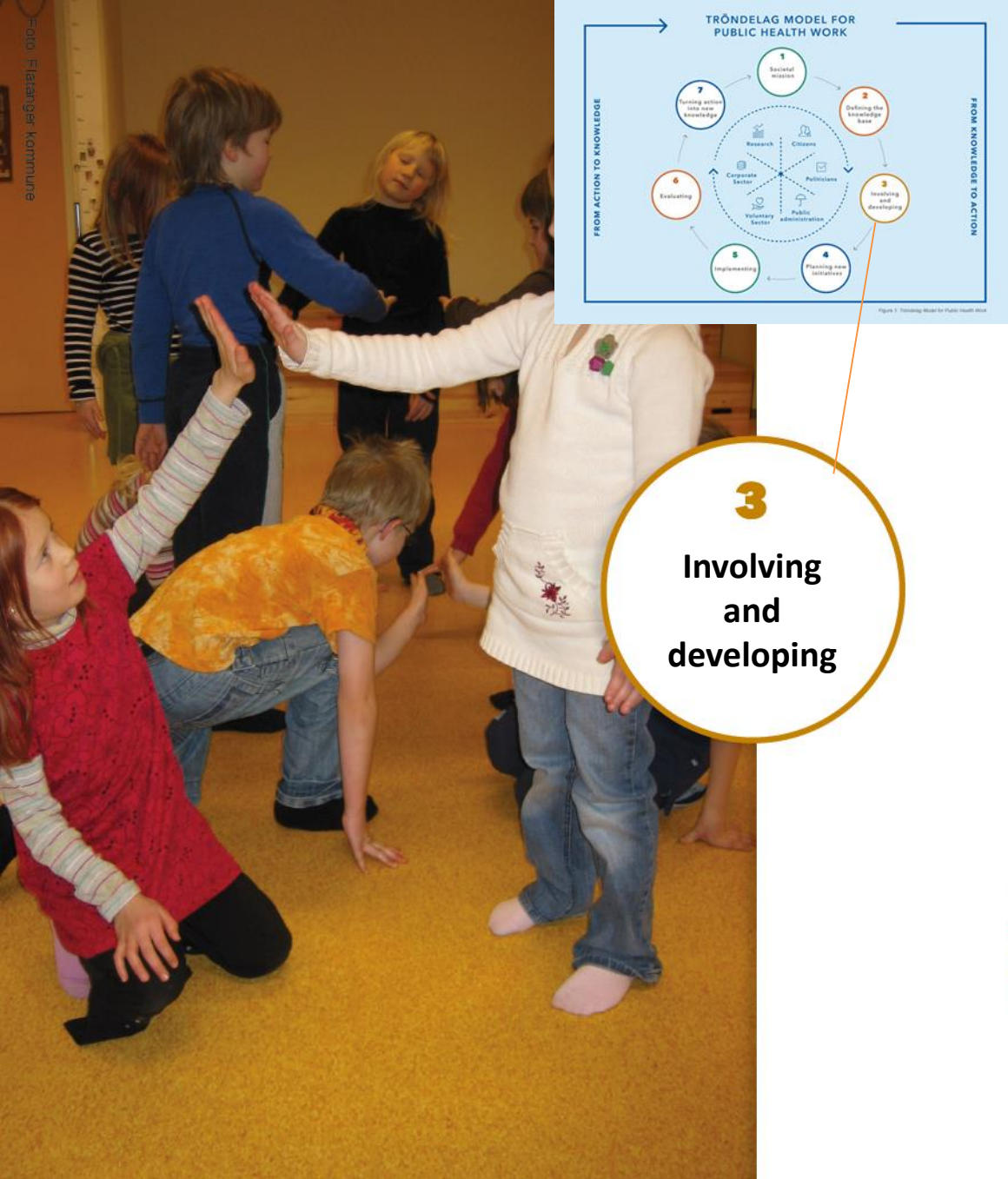
The objectives and strategies of public health work is the responsibility of the whole municipality



2
Defining the
knowledge
base

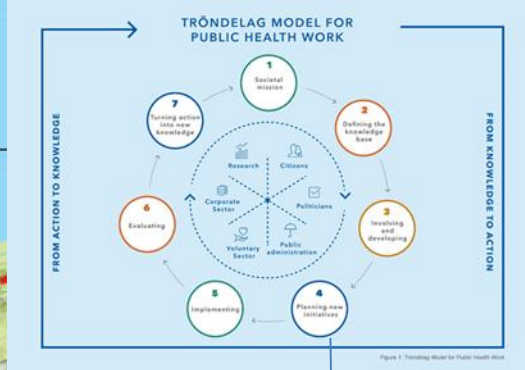
- Discovering the best available knowledge
- Developing a common understanding of the challenges

Knowledge-based and systematic public health work depends on diverse sources of knowledge that promote a common understanding



- Involving and developing a common understanding of municipal public health measures
- Implementing a brainstorming session
- Developing a concrete plan for public health initiatives

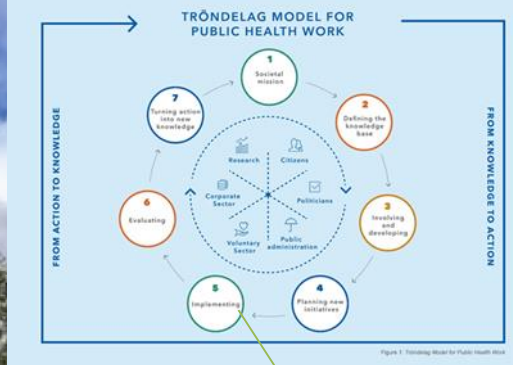
Those affected by plans and measures must be involved in the process



4
Planning new initiatives

- Following up the brainstorming session
- Updating
- Planning new initiatives
- Communication and information

Concrete measures are planned, developed and implemented in a binding cooperation between the actors



- Status update
- Implementing new initiatives
- Description and documentation

A continuous follow-up ensures that the work takes place in accordance with the intentions

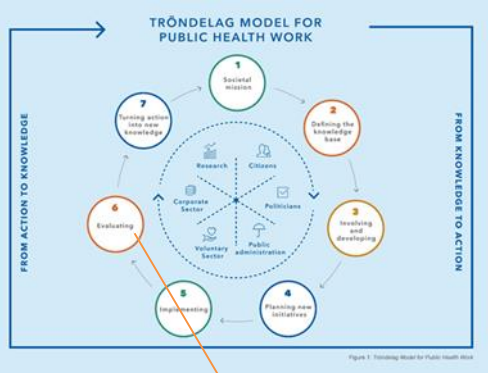
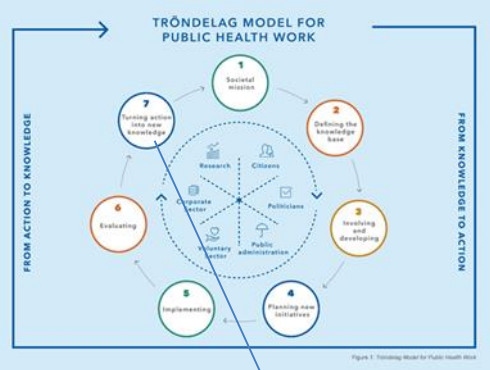


Figure 1. Trøndelag Model for Public Health Work



- Planning
- Forms of evaluation
- Reporting

Measures need to be evaluated whenever they affect public health, especially if they lead to more equality in the health area.



- Identify the most important experiences from the work
- Collect knowledge to be used in decision- making
- Participating in key political, administrative and professional contexts to share knowledge

Systematic interaction and knowledge sharing. Scope and extent of the sources of knowledge

Public health initiatives in 3 municipalities



The Malvik Path



City park in Steinkjer



Recreation area close to city center of Rørvik



Trøndelag Model for Public Health Work

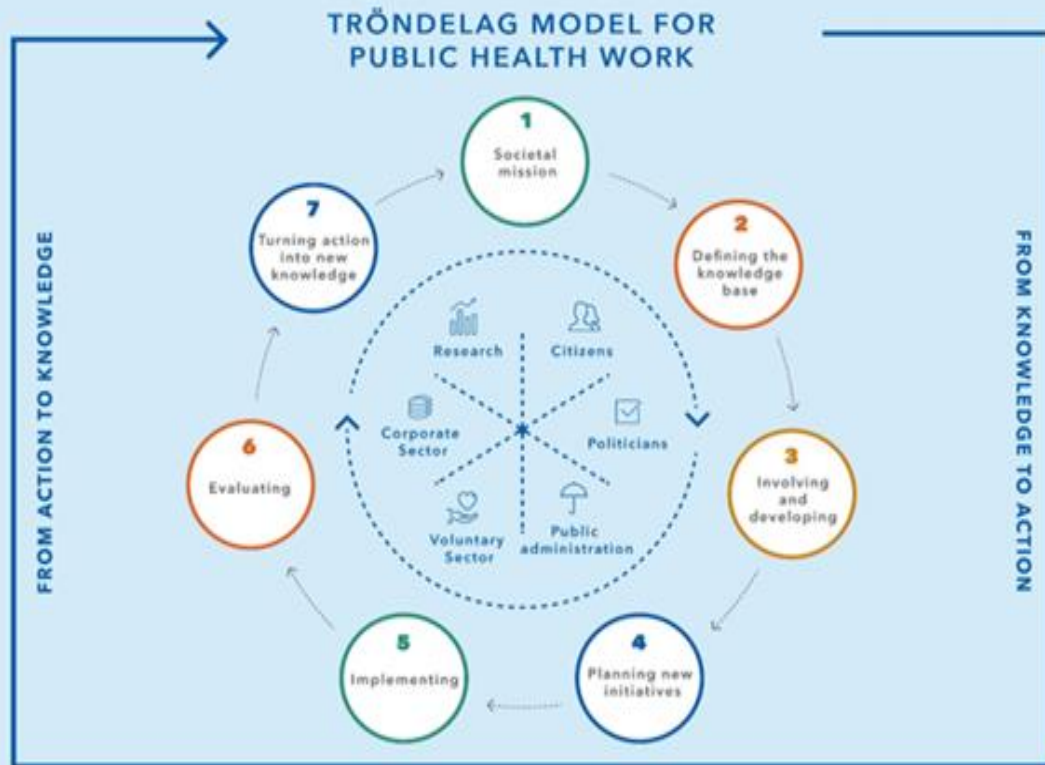


Figure 1: Trøndelag Model for Public Health Work

- Enables possibilities for continuous improvement and development of practical solutions.
- It encourages actors to make use of the best available method and knowledge.
- The model also provides a foundation for restructuring and responding to new challenges.
- 2018-2023: The model will be applied in 30 municipalities, implementing public health initiatives



The INHERIT project (www.inherit.eu), coordinated by EuroHealthNet, has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 667364.

Horisont 2020 - INHERIT

Identifying ways of living, moving and consuming that protect the environment and promote health and health equity

INHERIT is about stimulating effective **policies, practices** and **innovations** that address key environmental stressors of health and the underlying causes of health inequity.

This Horizon 2020 research project aims to encourage us to modify our current lifestyles, characterized by a 'take, make, consume, dispose' models of growth, to formulate scenarios for a more sustainable future, and to **design, implement and test inter-sectoral initiatives** to achieve the desired change.



- Duration**

INHERIT is a 48-month / 4-year (2016-2019) Horizon 2020 project funded by the European Commission

- Consortium**

INHERIT consists of [18 partners](#) from around Europe led by EuroHealthNet.

- Budget**

5,952,902.50 Euros

➤ Take home message

Lillefjell M., Magnus E., Knudtsen MS., Wist G., Horghagen S., Espnes GA., Maass R., Anthun, KS. (2018). Governance for Public Health and Health Equity - The Trøndelag Model for Public Health Work. *Scandinavian Journal of Public Health*; 46 (Suppl 22): 37–47.

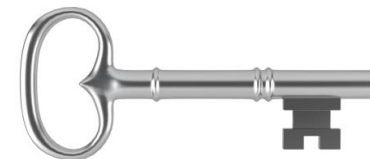
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Sustainable implementation

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- Involvement
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Thank you to:

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Project partners:

