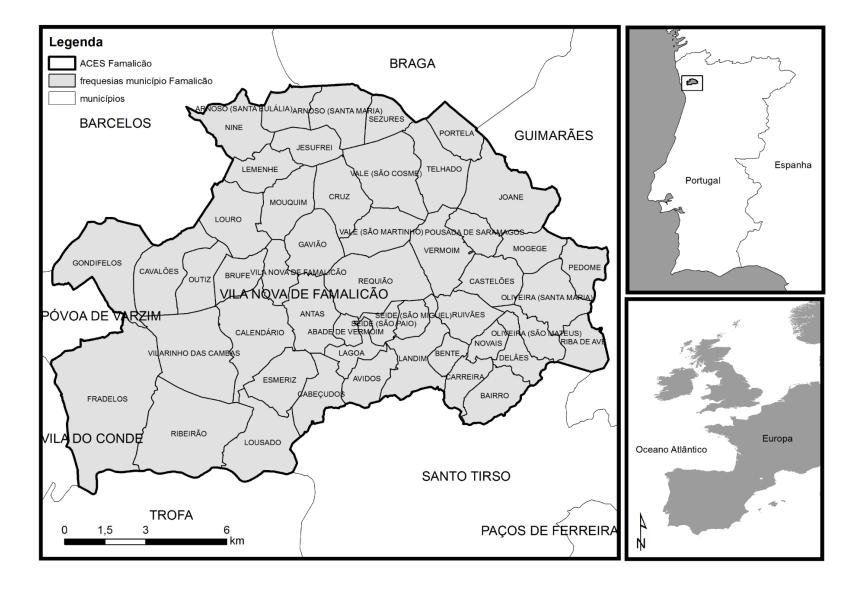
Population Based Strategic Health Planning at Local Level

Local Health Plan-Setting Priorities

Public Health Unit of Primary Health Care Group of Famalicão

Portugal









Improve the construction and implementation process of the Local Health Plan

Achieve better health and well-being for the population

New Local Health Plan – 2020 Extension

What to do?

► SWOT analysis

Strengths

- Motivated Health Planning Team
- Health Planning Team with experience in preparing previous Local Health Plan
- Well-defined guidelines/procedures
- Contractualisation of primary health care (growing importance of the National Health Plan and regional and local plans)

Opportunities

- ARS Norte and DGS guidelines
- National policy guidelines
- International guidelines
- Existence of other decision-making processes with population participation (eg, municipal participatory budgets)

Weaknesses

- Public health professionals overwhelmed with other tasks
- Difficulty in getting the support of internal partners in the process
- Contractualisation of primary health care (focus only on compliance with contractual indicators)

Threats

- Lack of partner knowledge about the Local health Plan building process
- Difficulty in getting the support of external partners in the process
- Socioeconomic context

New Local Health Plan – 2020 Extension

Differences from the previous Local Health Plan:

- Improvement of data quality
- More experience of the health planning team
- Community participation

Popular education for health promotion and community empowerment: a review of the literature

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DISCUSSION

This review of the literature identified eight categories of empowerment-related outcomes and six categories of health-related outcomes that have been associated with the use of popular education. While clustered at the individual level, these outcomes span the gamut from individual to community and include both internal and external changes. In addition, this review identified a number of structural conditions that can facilitate or limit the success of popular education interventions, as well as a variety of gaps and limitations implicit in the literature and in the interventions themselves.

The general conclusion of the literature I reviewed is that popular education is an effective method to increase empowerment and improve health. However, neither the effectiveness of the interventions described nor the influence of the studies reviewed can be taken for granted. If practitioners and researchers want both interventions and studies to be optimally effective, the literature reveals a number of steps they need to take.

Planning

A framework for place based health planning

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Local partnerships — an important component of place based planning

The establishment of local partnerships creates a sense of ownership at the local level and improves participation in the identification of needs and the development and delivery of programs to address them.⁶⁻⁸ This sense of ownership improves the contribution and willingness of partners to cooperate or collaborate effectively. In other words, local community groups and private and public sector agencies in those communities are usually motivated to contribute to the success of the plan mainly because they are part of, and own, the plan. Indeed, there is a synthesis of evidence to show that higher implementation rates and effective interventions usually occur with bottom-to-top strategies involving the community and their leaders as proposed in this framework. 1,9

Defined Strategy:

To promote the participation of community partners both internal and external...

...throughout the process

...as early as possible

Who are the **Community Partners**?

Internal Partners

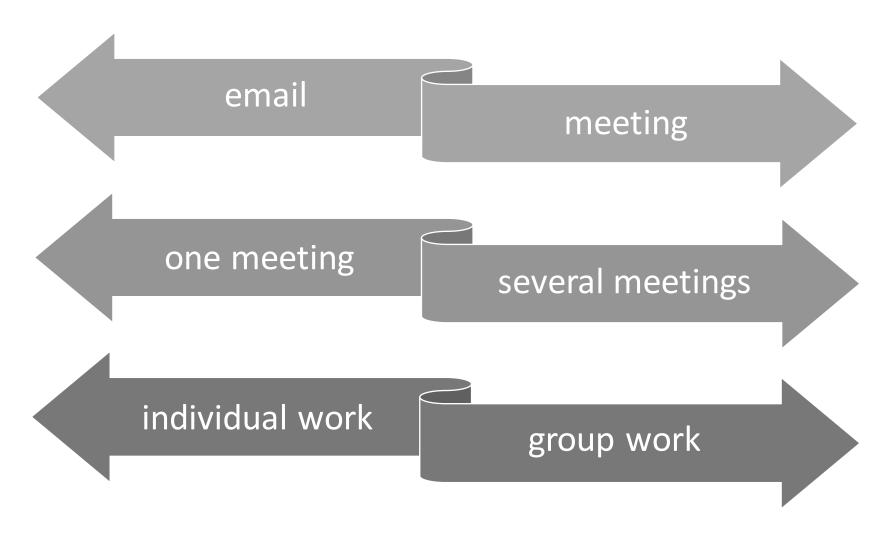
• Functional Units of Primary Health Care Group

External Partners

- Community Council
- Municipality of Vila Nova de Famalicão
- Secondary Health Care
- Parish Councils
- Social Solidarity Institutions
- Schools
- Civil Protection, Firemen, Police
- Patient Associations

• ...

Partners participation - How?



Meeting + Working Groups

Pros

Cons

Allows group discussion of problems, including multiple perspectives

Allows the inclusion and group discussion of new problems identified by the partners

High number of participants can make it difficult to attend and manage the meeting

May generate conflict of ideas or interests

Work **Steps**

Get support from the **Community Council** Get support from the Municipality Invite the Partners

Invitation - How?

1st: email

2nd: phone call





	1st meeting	2nd meeting
Objectives	Priorization of Health Problems and Health Determinants	Definition of Community Resources and Health Strategies
Working groups	Heterogeneous – Goal: sharing of different perspectives between people from different areas of knowledge	Homogeneous – Goal: sharing of experiences among peers to learn ways to apply health strategies
Results	5 main Health Problems + 5 main Health Determinants	Health Strategies defined + Informal (social) commitment
	Both meetings : institutional and logistical support provided by the Municipality of Vila Nova de Famalicão	

1st meeting – Priorization of Health Problems and Health Determinants

Part 1 – Basic concepts of Health Planning + Health situation analysis

Part 2 – Identification of other health problems and determinants (self-perceived) +

Priorization



2nd meeting – Definition of Community Resources and Health Strategies

Part 1 – Basic concepts of Health Planning + Community Resources definition

Part 2 — Health Strategies definition + sharing experiences in the application of health strategies + contributions to the operationalization of the new Local Health Plan



Next steps...

Define Health Objectives

Make Operational Planning Recomendations

Complete and disseminate the Local Health Plan Document

Evaluate the Local Health Plan with the collaboration of Community Partners and prepare the...

Next Local Health Plan

Negotiate and Sign Commitment Letters with Community Partners

Thank You

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