







Belfast Healthy Cities

8 December 2011



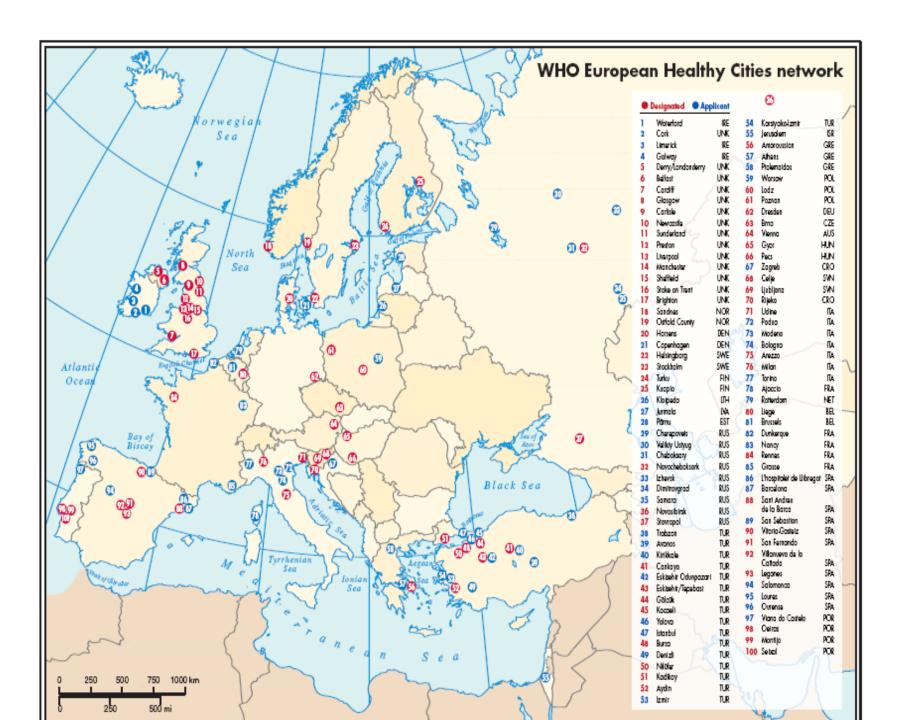




















Origins

Healthy Cities approach influenced by WHO 'Health for All' and the 'Ottawa' Charter

- Building healthy public policy
- Creating supportive environments
- Strengthening community action
- Developing personal skills
- Reorienting health services





















Focus of Healthy Cities

- Address the determinants of health and inequalities in health
- Integrate and promote public health priorities
- Put health on the political agendas of all agencies
- Promote good governance and partnership working
- Share information/learning locally and internationally and pilot new concepts





















City Requirements

- Work to themes set by WHO
- Need to apply through the Major of the city
- Have political support for action
- Have technical and administrative support
- Partnership with WHO to test new knowledge, tools & expertise
- Attend WHO events/meetings
- Mentor new cities
- Monitor & Evaluate work





















Benefits of membership of Healthy Cities Network

- Access to learning/knowledge exchange across Europe
- Opportunity to pioneer new concepts/ methodologies
- Access to WHO and expert advisors
- Mentoring opportunities





















WHO Evaluation of Healthy Cities

- Healthy Cities is a key source of public health ideas/ concepts, knowledge/ experience and expertise
- HC network is a powerful force for engaging politicians and organisations
- City health profiles are a useful tool for informing politicians/policy-makers and measuring outcomes
- City health development plans essential strategic intersectoral plans for the city
- Healthy cities have raised equity higher on their political agenda







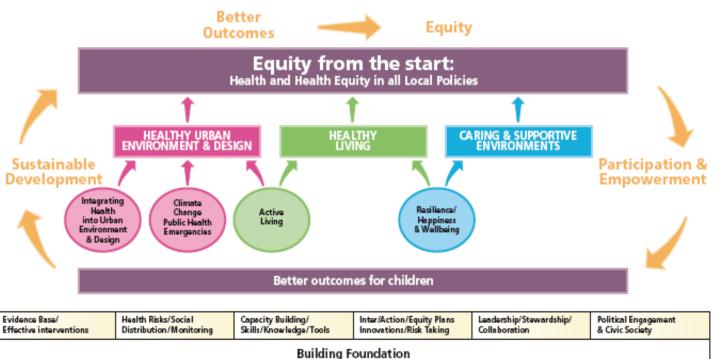






Belfast – A World Health Organization Healthy City Phase V (2009 – 2013)

Policies and actions are consciously developed from the start in a way that contributes to health and health equity.









Working in partnership











Delivery Mechanisms - Building Blocks

- Leadership and engagement
- Evidence base/ effective interventions and data/monitoring
- Capacity building
- Innovation, catalyst for change, leading edge
- Networking local, national, European and global





















Working Across Europe

- Belfast Healthy Cities is a leading member of WHO European Healthy Cities Network
- Secretariat function of WHO European Healthy Cities Network
- Member of WHO Healthy City sub-networks
 - Lead city for Health Impact Assessment (2003-2008)
 - Lead city for Health Equity in all Policies (2009-2013)
- Member of UK Healthy Cities National Network
- EU/ URBACT funding, Regeneration project 10 cities





















BHC role in the PSCR project

- Share knowledge/ experience / information on effective practices
- Support and develop organisational capacity
- Provide learning environments and practical tools to support partnership working
- Specifically contribute to: work packages 2 (partnerships), work package 3 (job fairs), work package 4 (health fairs); work package 8 (study visits/conference)













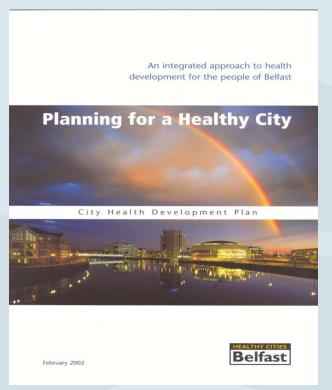




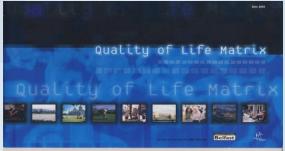




Examples of Intersectoral working



























City Health Development Plan

Strategic themes

- Transport, Environment, Planning and Housing
- Integrating information
- Mental wellbeing
- Life long learning















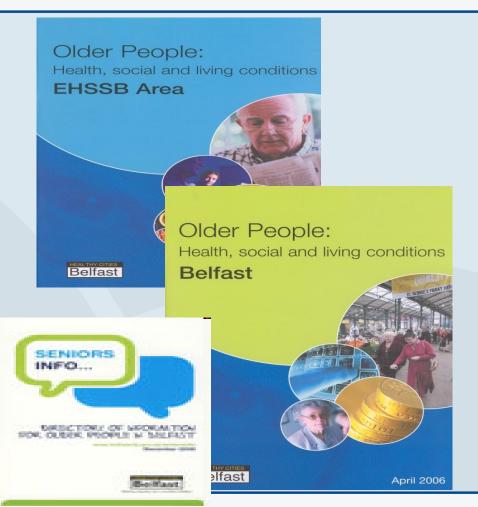






Healthy Ageing: InterAction Plan EHSSB Area, 2006-2009





















Healthy Ageing InterAction Plan

Strategic themes:

- Community support networks
- Health promotion/development
- Transport
- Home safety
- Housing
- Community safety
- Fuel poverty























Training/ Lectures

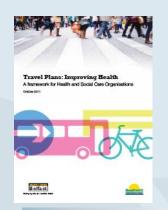


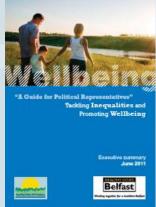


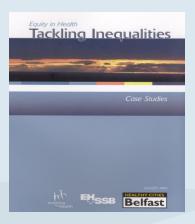


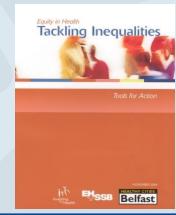


Publications

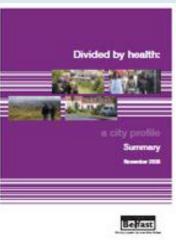








Statistical profiles























BHC: Work Package 2 Partnerships

- Guidelines on Partnerships for Health Promotion
- Workshop on partnership working for local coordinators
- Ongoing support for partnership development: Locally, regionally, nationally and internationally





















Aim of Partnership Guidelines

 The aim is to assist organisations, groups, individuals in partnership working by setting out the rationale, processes, challenges and benefits for partnership working. The guideline is also intended to support organisations, groups and individuals already involved in partnership who want to further develop partnership working).





















Rationale for Partnership Guideline

- Defintion of partnership working
- Model of partnerships
- Example of types of partnerships partnerships for health promotion
- Stages in partnership working why they are formed, who forms them, why they end?





















Overcoming challenges in Partnership working

- Identify problems through evaluation and monitoring
- Resolving challenges in partnerships
- Ending or reshaping partnerships





















Expanding Partnerships

- Growing partnerships (e.g., Community Pharmacy Project NI)
- Becoming a network (e.g., Rural Network NI)
- International partnerships (e.g., WHO Healthy Cities Network)
- (This chapter focuses on how each of these options can bring added value to an organisation or group already engaged in partnership working but want to take it to next level).





















PSCR Partnership Working

- Multi-sectorial committees (Local)
- Regional training partners (Regional)
- Romtens, regional training partners and BHC (International)





















Guideline 1:

Promoting and Developing Healthy Workplaces

 The aim is to provide intermediate agencies such as Romtens with working examples based on theoretical understanding of workplace health promotion focusing on a rural perspective.





















Guideline 3:

Health and Wellbeing: Influencing factors and policy implications

 The aim is to provide decision makers and practitioners with a practical guide that will support joined up working on health and wellbeing











