



WP 4 workshop «Integration in National Policies and sustainability»

THE KEY CONCEPTS

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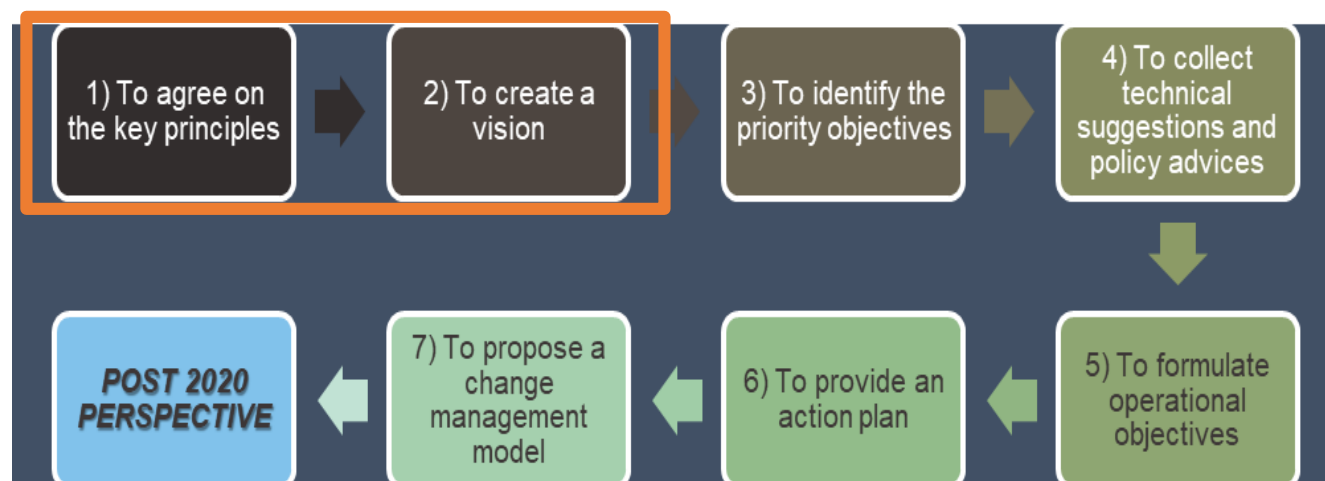
INTRODUCTION

The idea of this workshop

During the WP4 coordination team meeting held on Nov. the 10th 2017, the task 4.3 and 4.4 leaders and co-leaders presented a concept to develop the Deliverable 4.2 based on the 3 key principles of the deliverable:

- Integration in national policies;
- Sustainability;
- EU added value.

The concept is presented in the following picture, describing a step-by-step process which would like to address the Joint Action partners in a post 2020 perspective:



To take the step 1 and 2 we proposed to organise a workshop with the **aim**

- To discuss and agree on the key principles of the **knowledge transfer** of the Chrodis and Chrodis Plus results:
 - integration on national policies
 - sustainability
 - and EU added value;
- To create a common vision, based on those principles.

To support WP leaders in their understanding how the results of JA CHRODIS PLUS should be presented so that they will support MS in

- **Integrating,**
- **Sustaining ,**
- showing the **EU added value.**

Inputs collected from the participants during the discussions will be used also to draft the structure of the Deliverable 4.2.



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THE KEY CONCEPTS

- How to integrate the JA CHRODIS PLUS results into national policies in other context?
- Which are main obstacles?
- Which are the supporters and facilitators?
- What's the primary green light in your national context?

- Who are the main actors?
- What kind of knowledge transfer mechanisms exist/should exist?
- What is the political context?
- How policy features influence the uptake in the policies and what policy implementation mechanisms should be in place?

Barriers/promoters/facilitators for integration in national policies



Organisations/stakeholders/players/decision-makers

Who are? In what capacity/role?

...politicians, civil servants and technical advisers to policy makers, national ministries, multilateral/bilateral/partnership organisations (such as EU, WHO, OECD), associations of professionals/consumers/patients, NGOs, individual champions and policy entrepreneurs.). Also at sub national level.

What attributes and expertise in knowledge brokering with policy decision makers?

...governance, management and staff, collaboration...



Barriers/promoters/facilitators for integration in national policies



Dissemination of knowledge/knowledge transfer mechanisms

What mechanisms for knowledge sharing?

...academic, stakeholder or professional organization conferences, focused briefings, rapid responses, policy dialogues, policy makers forums and networks, policy round tables, webinars...

What information packaging mechanisms?

...executive summaries, policy briefs, websites, electronic newsletters etc.

How will they be adapted to the needs of target groups?

... decision relevant, understandable language



Barriers/promoters/facilitators for integration in national policies



Context and policy settings

How can contextual differences among MSs be taken into account?

...political structures and administrative arrangements, health system cultures, timeliness/political cycle (window of opportunity), accordance with prevalent ideology (relative to policy proposed), problem severity, resource availability (political, financial technical etc), geographic and/or cultural proximity.

Policy features and aspects

Which policy features and aspects increase or decrease the uptake in the policy settings?

...relative advantage (better than existing practice), visibility and perceived success elsewhere, compatibility and consistency with existing values and preconceived beliefs, easiness to be communicated to others, promoted policies and interventions by for example professional associations, induced policies and interventions such as included in EU legislation, complexity, cost, scale of change, degree of conflict.



Barriers/promoters/facilitators for integration in national policies



Policy integration

Which mechanisms would have to be involved to integrate the good practices into member states policies?

...Legislation and regulation, Protocols and guidelines, Benchmarking, Soft-law policy governance such as recommendations, resolutions, Incentives/penalties.

From the viewpoint of the policy factors, which of the above-mentioned factors related to policy integration are crucial to achieve integration of a specific practice to the policies of Member States?



Sustainability means:

- *The ability to sustain.*
- *When new ways of working and improved outcomes become the norm.*
- *Not only have the process and outcome changed, but the thinking and attitudes behind them are fundamentally altered and the system surrounding them is transformed as well.*
- *Holding the gains and evolving as required – definitely not going back.*

Sustainability is achieved through the following conditions:

- Policy level: involvement of key policy makers at national and sub national level since from the inception.
- Institutional involvement: governance structures allowing the activities to continue be in place beyond the lifespan of a project/initiative; local “ownership” of the results of the action.
- Intersectoral collaboration: involvement of relevant sectors.
- Participation: involvement and participation of beneficiaries and target groups.
- Funding and Resources: capacity to allocate funding beyond the lifespan of a project/initiative; human resources planning and forecasts.
- Multiplier effect: potential for replication and extension of the outcomes of the good practice, model and tool, and dissemination of the information.

From the viewpoint of sustainability, which of the above-mentioned factors are crucial to achieve sustainable integration of a specific practices to the policies of Member States?

WHAT IS EUROPEAN ADDED VALUE?

European added value is additional to the value created by actions of individual Member States.

- Coordination gains, legal certainty, greater effectiveness or complementarities.
- European relevance and significance of the action with a view to presenting models and mechanisms which can be applied not only regionally or nationally but also **EU widely**.

WHAT DOES EUROPEAN ADDED VALUE SERVE FOR?

To assess subsidiarity in areas which are beyond the scope of EU exclusive competencies and prioritise action at EU level.

The European added value assessment can be applied at various stages of the Programme in order to:

- (1) support the definition of Programme actions to be set out in the annual work programme;
- (2) help evaluators during the selection process;
- (3) assess final project results and
- (4) evaluate ex-post the impact of the Programme.

HOW TO CREATE EUROPEAN ADDED VALUE?

The following seven ways have been identified:

1. Implementing EU legislation and ensuring that the legislation is correctly implemented.
2. Economies of scale with the aim of using money more efficiently and providing citizens with better services.
3. Promotion of best practice in all participating Member States in order for EU citizens to benefit from the state of the art best practices.
4. **Benchmarking for decision-making** requiring a strong commitment to use result with the aim of facilitating evidence-based decision making.
5. Focus on cross-border threats in order to reduce risks and mitigate their consequences
6. Free movement of persons with the aim of ensuring high quality public health across Member State
7. **Networking** as an important tool for disseminating results to all Member States including nonparticipants.

From the viewpoint of EU added value, what has to be done at EU level that would support a sustainable integration of a specific practice into national policies?



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WORKING SESSIONS

STRUCTURE OF THE WORKING SESSION

1h and 15' - Work in 4 parallel groups
Moderator: J. Zaletel



Group 1: Facilitator: C. Marinetti, G. Nicoletti.



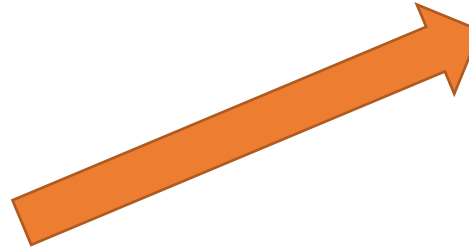
Group 2: Facilitator: G. Onder, R. Navickas, P. Michelutti



Group 3: Facilitator: M. Maggini, A Giusti



Group 4: Facilitator: M. Leonardi



BREAK-OUT SESSION

15': presenting a good practice (GP)
+
60' discussion within the group



- 30': how the GP can be integrated into MS policies.
- 15': how its sustainability is assured.
- 15': What has to be done at EU level.



45' - Reporting back by group facilitators
Moderator: J. Zaletel



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The Joint Action on Implementing good practices for chronic diseases (CHRODIS PLUS)

This presentation arises from the Joint Action CHRODIS PLUS. This Joint Action is addressing chronic diseases through cross-national initiatives identified in JA-CHRODIS to reduce the burden of chronic diseases while assuring health system sustainability and responsiveness, under the framework of the Third Health Programme (2014-2020). Sole responsibility lies with the author and the Consumers, Health, Agriculture and Food Executive Agency is not responsible for any use that may be made of in the information contained therein.



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