

Introduction

- Why intra- and inter-sectoral collaborations are needed to address chronic disease?

One of the strategies to decrease the burden of chronic disease in Europe is tackling the major risk factors such as sedentary lifestyle, alcohol abuse, smoking, unhealthy diet, and cancer. The health sector cannot solve such a complex problem alone. Therefore, collaboration between different sectors is urgently required to improve health across society.

Aim

- What are the key success factors to implement HPDP programs that tackle chronic disease through collaboration?

The aim of Task 5.3 within the Health Promotion and Disease Prevention (HPDP) Work Package (WP5) is to stimulate and strengthen health promotion activities by identifying success factors for intra- and inter-sectoral collaboration within and outside health care. In addition, common barriers and actions to tackle them are also addressed.

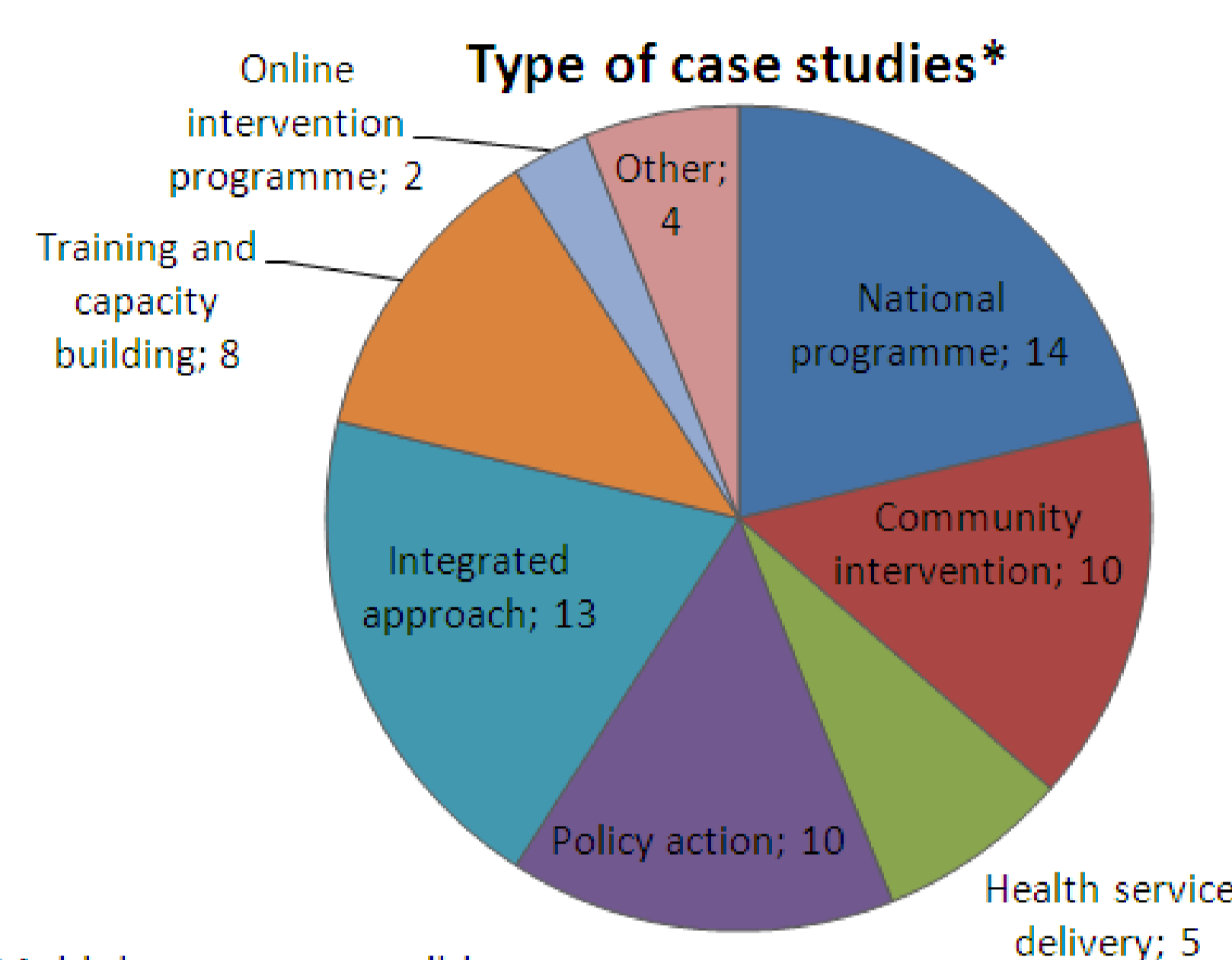
Methods

- How to identify success factors of intra-and inter-sectoral collaboration?

An online questionnaire was developed and sent to all WP5 Task 5.3 partners (N=14 countries) in April 2018. The respondents were asked to identify a program which they consider a successful program in HPDP. The questions were focused around the following dimensions: 1) relevance; 2) intervention characteristics; 3) effectiveness of intervention; 4) inter-sectoral collaboration; 5) transferability and 6) sustainability.

Two researchers of RIVM (National Institute for Public Health and the Environment, Netherlands) developed a classification score based on the collaboration section of the questionnaire and analysed the data. A report was prepared about the main findings of the survey.

Success factors identified from the 20 HPDP case studies



* Multiple answers possible

Chart 1: Type of case studies

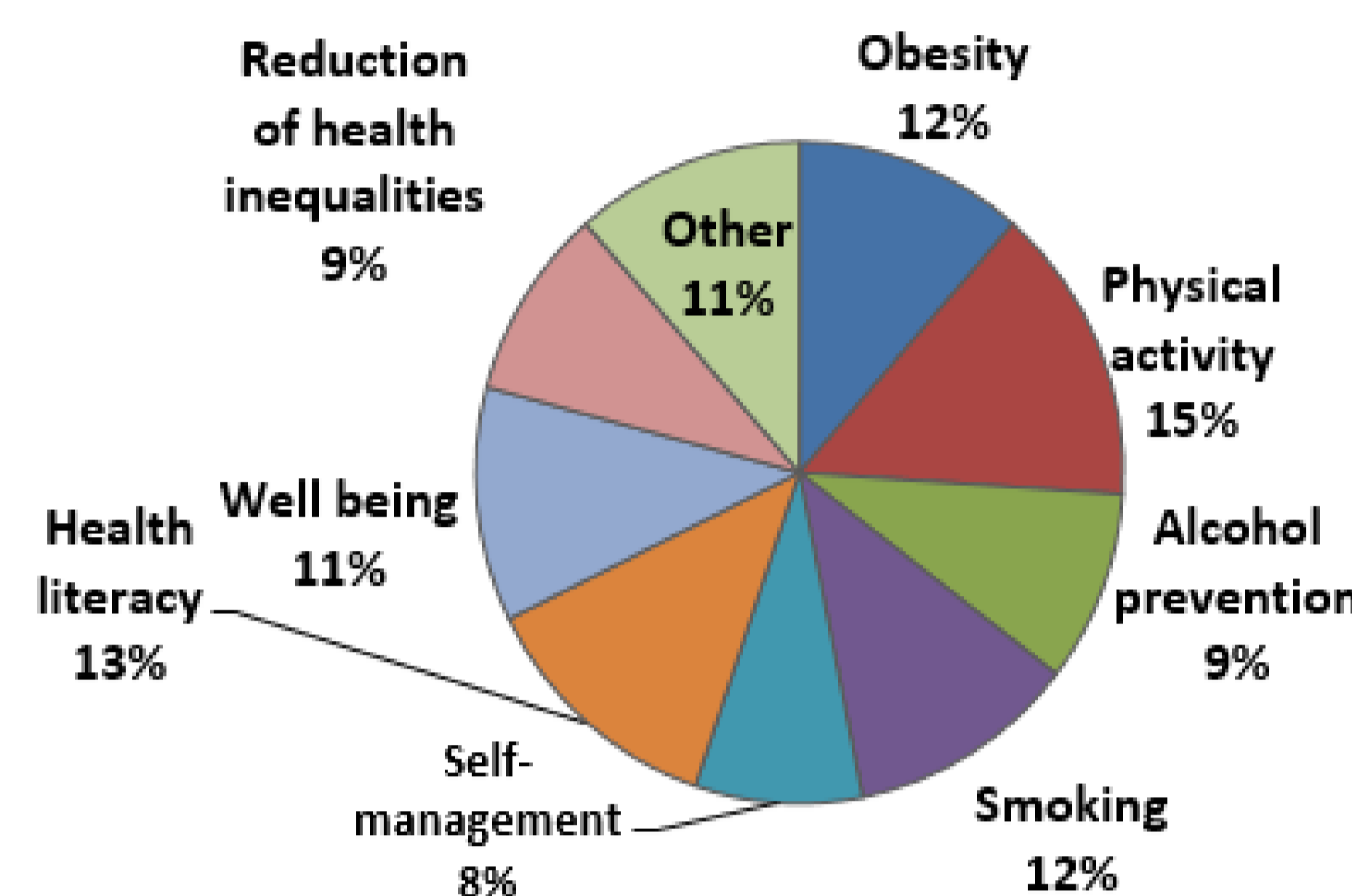


Chart 2: Focus of the case studies

Table 1: Most important success factors for intra- and inter-sectoral collaboration in the 20 case studies

Success factor	Frequency (# of cases)
A shared vision of the problem to be addressed and the successes of the collaboration	13
Communication	13
There is uptake in structural processes (clarity about roles and responsibilities, availability of protocol)	9
Capacity e.g.. enough personnel, personnel has enough time and qualified personnel	8
Macro level context is taken into account (changes on system level)	7
Funding	7
Trust between collaboration partners (e.g. trust between health sector and welfare sector)	7
The intervention has a strong leadership both in advancing shared purposes	6
There is support and uptake in policies	6
The community and the target groups are involved from the start	5
There was time to build a relationship (contains also building personal relationships)	4
Sustaining the collaboration; adequate, sustainable and flexible resources	4
There are strong relationships among partners	3
Building upon existing collaboration structures	3
Recruitment of diverse partners (effective mix)	2
Other...	9

Results

- What are the main success factors of intra- and inter-sectoral collaboration?

A total of 20 case studies were submitted, out of which 16 were national and 4 were community programmes. The national programmes consisted of a mix of interventions such as community interventions, policy actions, integrated approaches, capacity building or training. Most practices aimed to improve the unhealthy lifestyle factors such as unhealthy diet, smoking, sedentary lifestyle, alcohol misuse and stress prevention.

Improving health literacy and reduction of health inequalities were also targeted. Most practices were over five years in duration as they were large national plans. The findings with regards to the success factors were in accordance with the literature and the most frequently occurring factors were the following to name a few: shared vision, communication, uptake in structural processes, capacity (time and qualified personnel).

Conclusion

The findings with regards to the success factors were in accordance with the literature. However, further information will be collected during the workshop on 13 May in Budapest and from the case study owners via (telephone) interviews about the underlying processes behind the success factors and how to achieve them.

Acknowledgements

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