

Building partnership in Public Health: Understanding collaborative governance

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Contents of presentation are mainly adapted from Professor
Cordia Chu's presentation

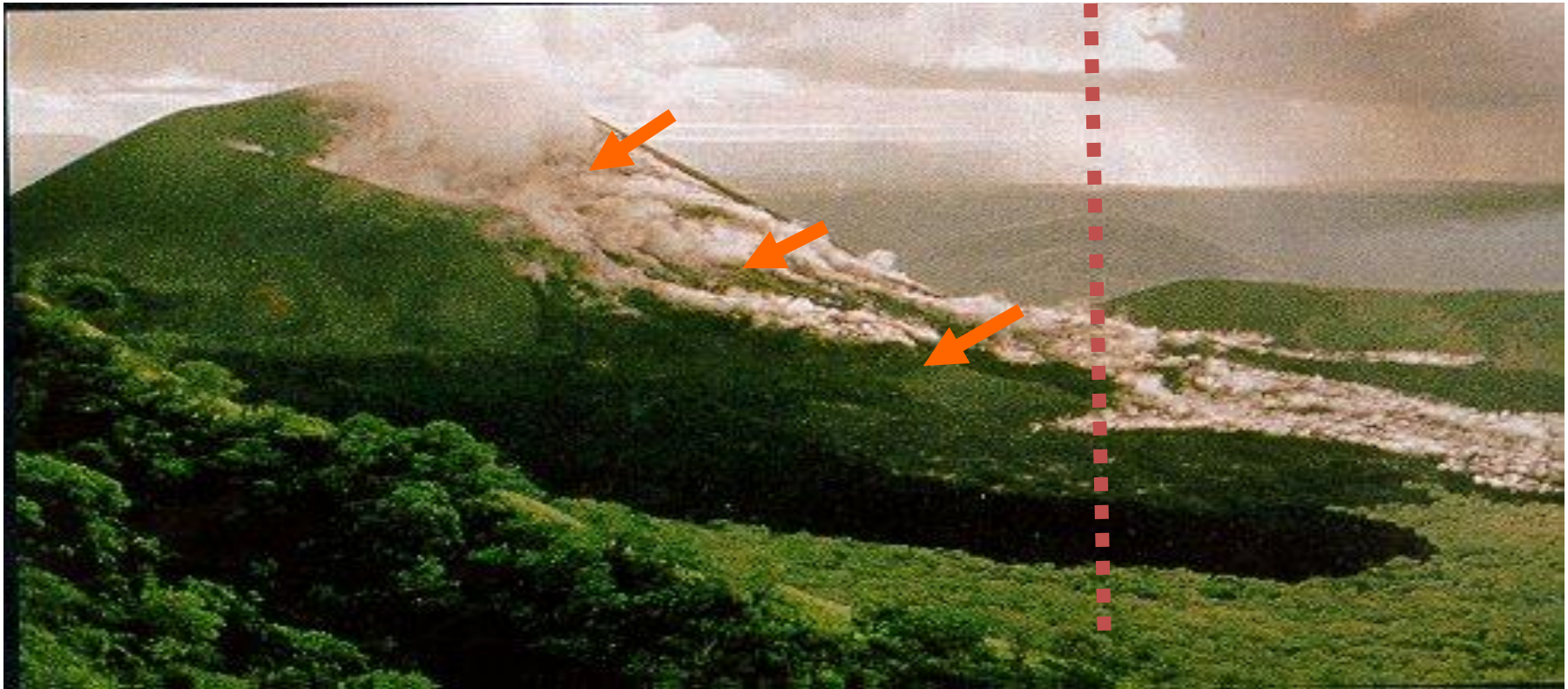


Nature of Public Health

Public health is ecological in perspective, multi-sectoral in scope and collaborative in strategy. It aims to improve the health of communities through an organised effort . . .

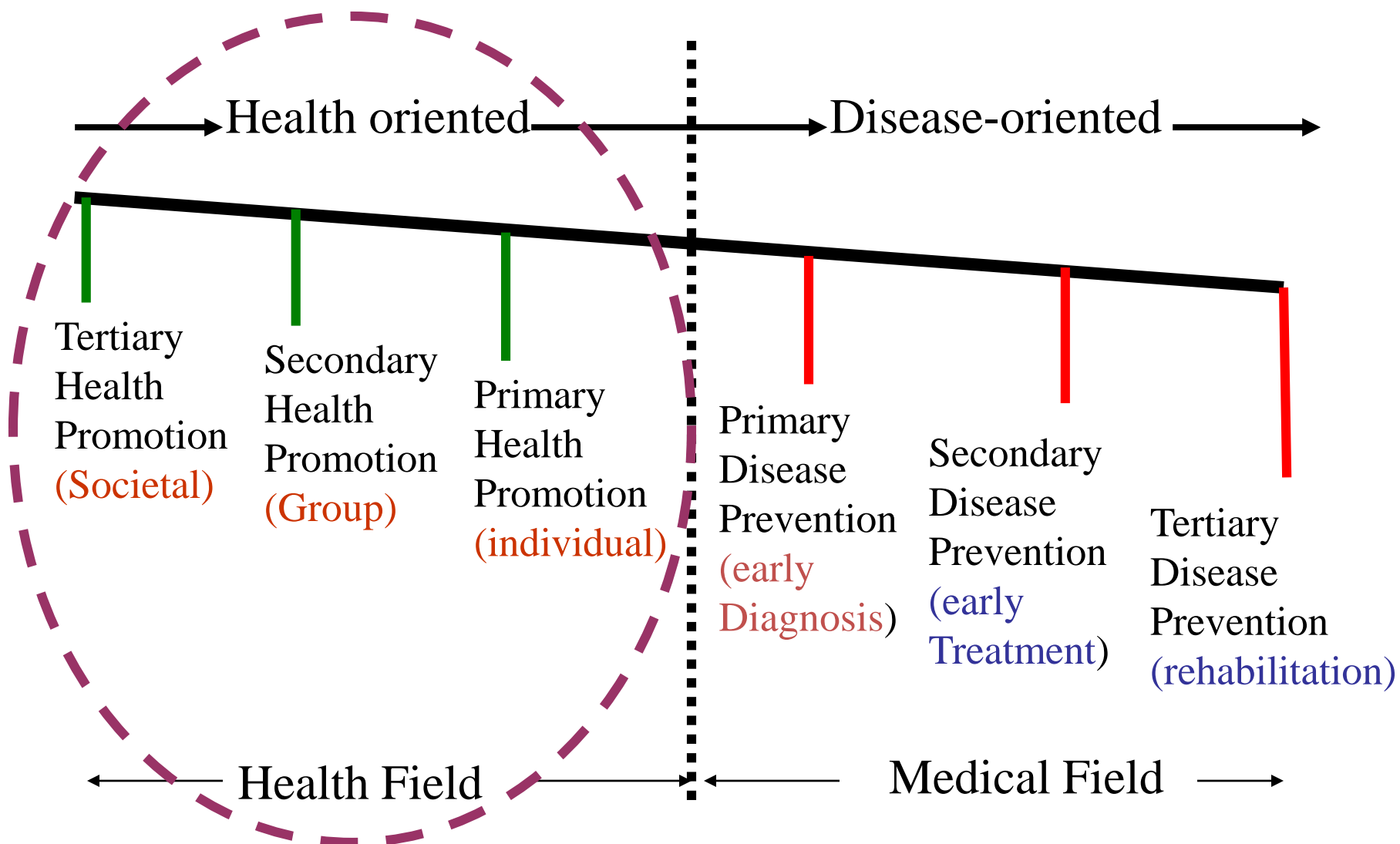
Public health infrastructures need to reflect that it is an interdisciplinary pursuit with a commitment to equity, public participation, sustainable development and freedom from war. As such it is part of a global commitment and strategy.

Health determinants:



the upstream influences of health

Continuum of Health

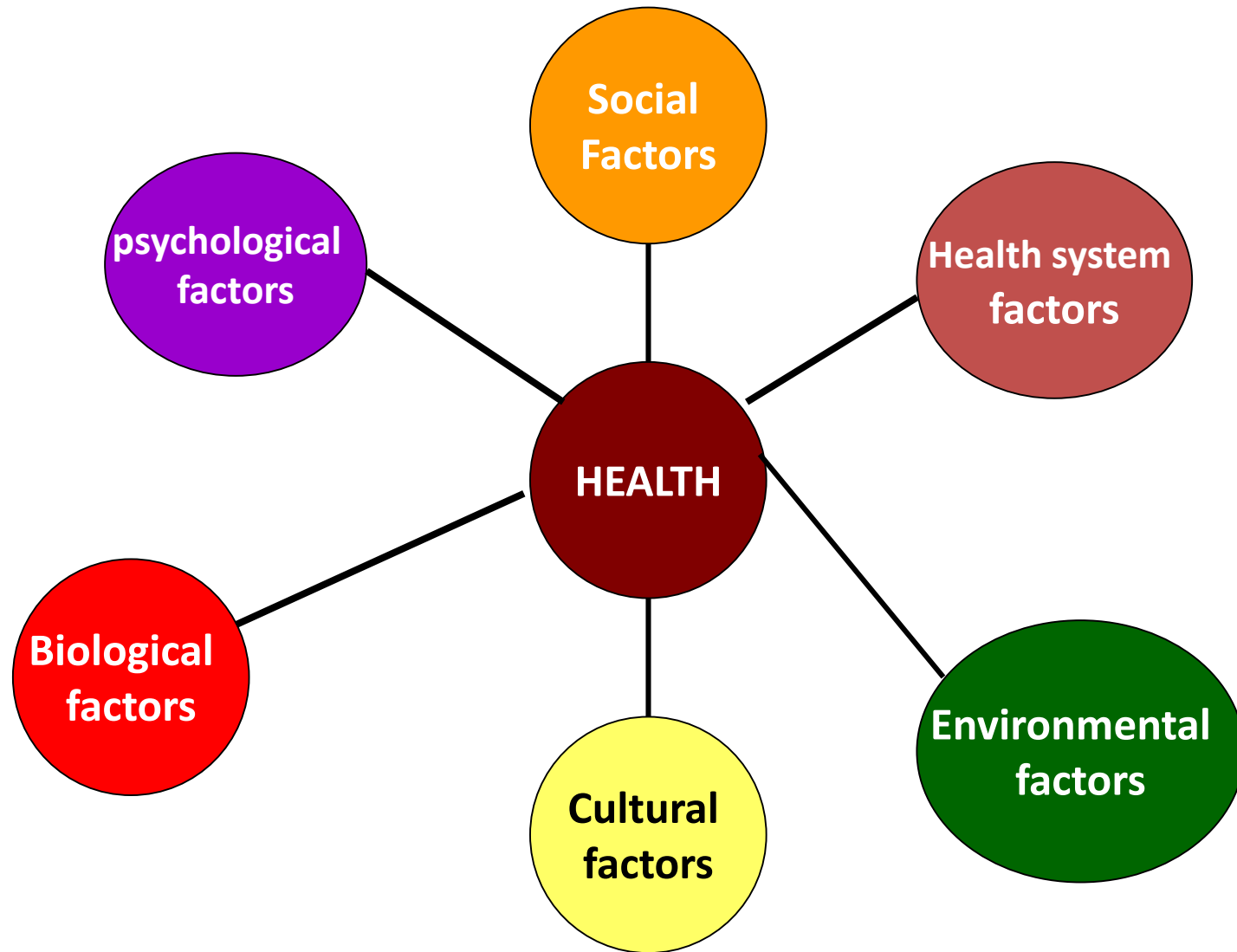


Health care systems worldwide are increasingly faced with major challenges

- inequality and inequity in health;
- a dilemma of expanding health care services, demands and costs, & constriction of resources;
- **New health risk patterns:** global environmental hazards and health risks associated with the socio-economic, political and cultural conditions of a rapidly globalizing world.

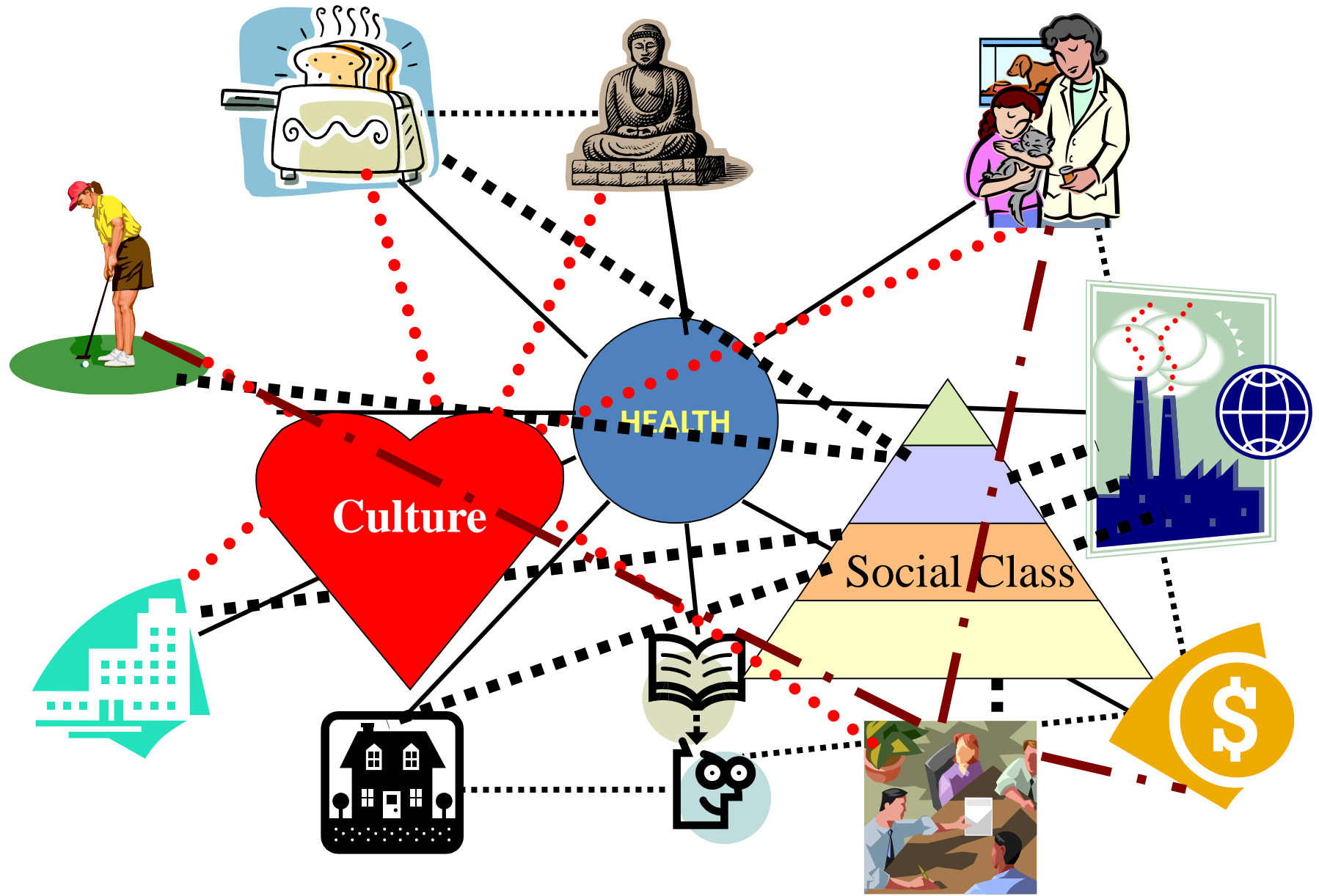
What forces underpin these changes?

What makes you healthy?



What makes you healthy?

An ecological view



Key points about concepts of health:

1. Health is holistic, has physical, social, mental and spiritual dimensions. Health means different things to different people.
2. Health is determined by many interacting factors: physical, environmental, social and political, cultural, and health system and health services.
3. Thus, to improve health requires the **cooperation of many sectors and an interdisciplinary approach.**

An analytical framework for Challenges and Responses in PH

Throughout history, human societies have developed explanatory models of health and health seeking measures in response to perceived health risks.

The perception of health threats and counter measures continue to evolve with social and cultural changes, and with scientific and technological advances and new discoveries.

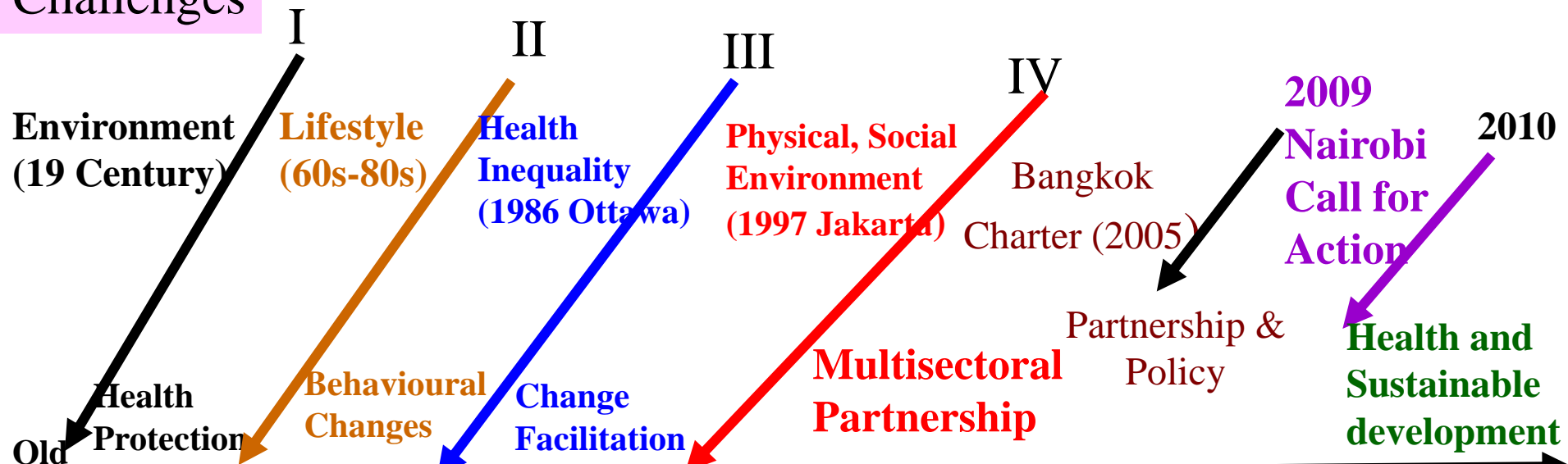
An analytical framework (cont)

The framework, using a health challenges and responses explanatory model, provides an overview of how our understanding of determinants of health and health strategies evolved since industrialization:

- 1. Health protection phase**
- 2. Individual Behavioural change**
- 3. Comprehensive Change facilitation**
- 4. Partnership**

An Analytical Framework for PH Challenges and Responses

Challenges



Strategies

- Improve Environment
- Legislative measures
- Social reform
- Preventive Medicine
- Health Education

- Behavioural Epidemiology
- Preventive Medicine
- Health Promotion

- Supportive Environment
- Healthy Policy
- Community Action
- Individual Skills
- Reorient Health Services

- Comprehensive
- Settings
- Participation
- Health Learning

- Advocate
- Invest
- Build capacity
- Legislate & regulate
- Build partnership

- Strengthen leadership & workforce**
- Mainstreaming health promotion;
- Empower communities & individuals;
- Enhance participatory processes;
- Build and apply knowledge

The framework reflects changes in the conceptions of health determinants and health promotion

- **our better understanding of the multi-casual nature of health determinants, and**
- **the interconnections of environmental, social, economic, political factors and population health.**

Environmental (physical) determinants of health

Environmental factors	Communicable diseases
Adequate & safe water supply	typhoid, cholera, trachoma, parasitic, skin infections, gastroenteric
Insanitary disposal of excreta	infant diarrhoea, gastroenteric, cholera, parasitic (schistosomiasis)
Inadequate disposal of solid wastes	Gastrointestinal, parasitic
Inefficient drainage of surface waters	vector borne (malaria, dengue fever, Japanese encephalitis, filariasis)
Personal & domestic hygiene	faecal-oral, skin, eye, vector-based
Food safety	Gastroenteric, diarrhoeal
Other structural inadequacies of housing	Tuberculosis, pneumonia, influenza, bronchitis, diarrhoeas, measles, rubella, pertussis, gastrointestinal, meningococcal

Global Challenges and implications for workplace health

- The world of work is undergoing rapid and major changes. Key issues to be confronted are:
 - - the globalization of the world economy
 - - rapid technological changes and work
 - - aging workforce
 - - the growth of service sector, small business and self-employment

The Changing World of Work in
the New Economy

WORLD

WORKED TO DEATH

Neither the global outrage over Bangladesh's latest textile tragedy nor threats of a boycott will improve conditions for workers. Only public pressure on politicians can make real change happen.

By David Von Drehle

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TANJIM ARTER

2013

By the end of the year, the Bangladesh garment industry was still reeling from the Rana Plaza building collapse in April 2013, which killed more than 1,100 people.



The March (2016) issue of WHO Public Health, Environmental and Social Determinants of Health (PHE) e-News brings you the latest on:

- ⇒ An estimated **12.6** million deaths each year attributable to **unhealthy environments**
- ⇒ Burning opportunity: clean household energy for health, **sustainable development and well-being of women and children**
- ⇒ Measuring and monitoring action on the **social determinants of health**
- ⇒ **Better water**, better jobs – World Water Day 2016
- ⇒ **Health in All Policies** training course in the Western Pacific Region

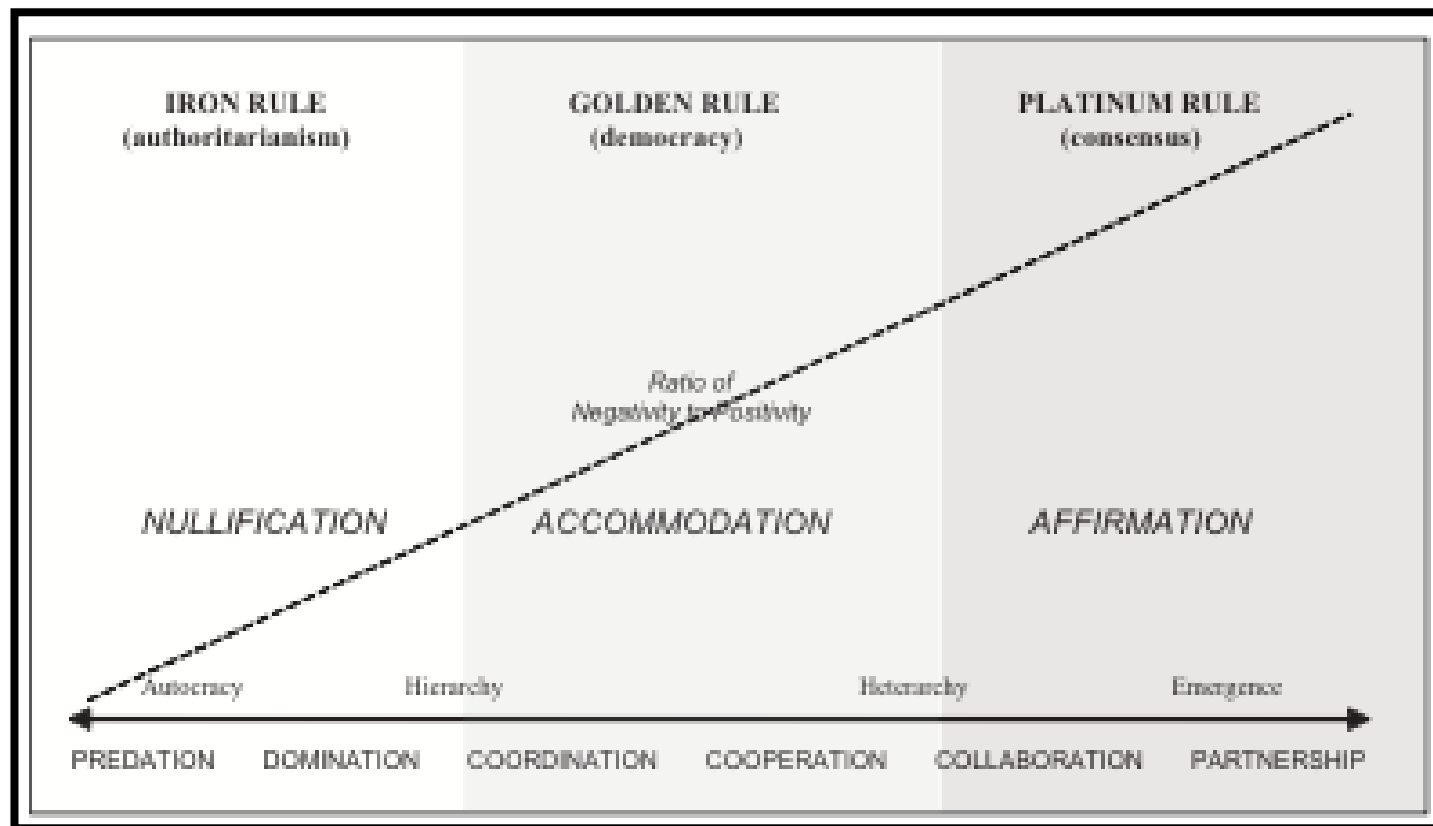
Public Health, Environmental and Social Determinants of Health
World Health Organization

<http://www.who.int/phe>

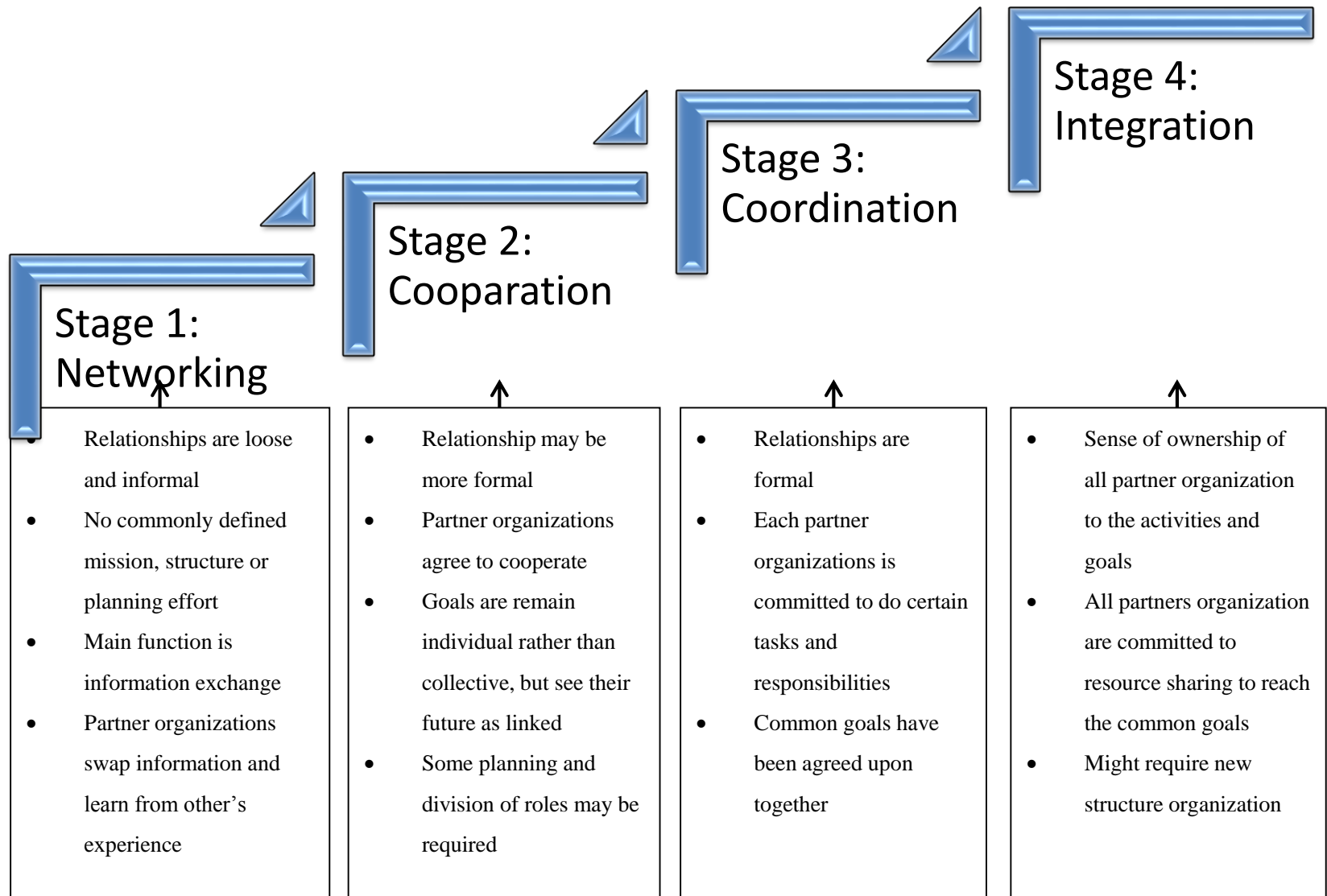
Partnership

- Carnwell and Carson (2005, p. 7) defines partnership as *a shared commitment, where all partners have a right and an obligation to participate and will be affected equally by the benefits and disadvantages arising from the partnership*



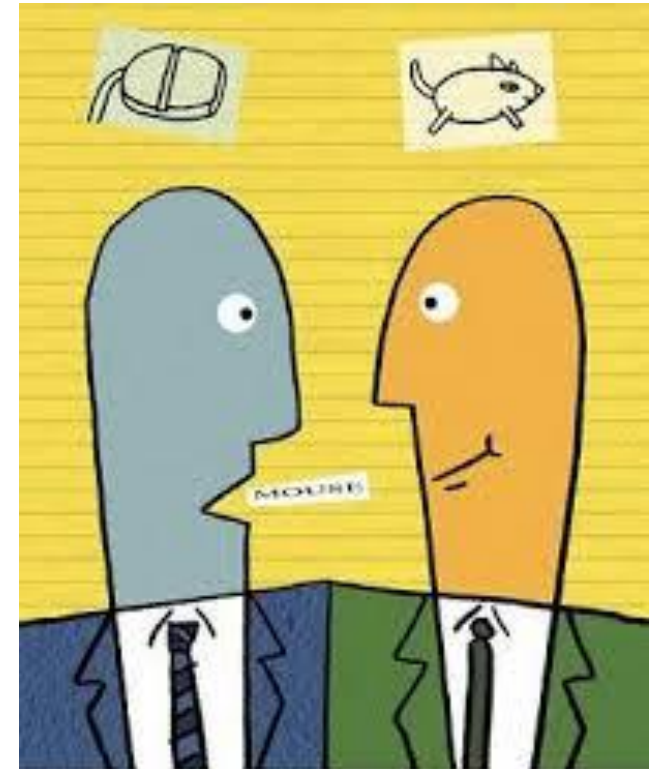


Source: Uhlik (2007, p. 33)

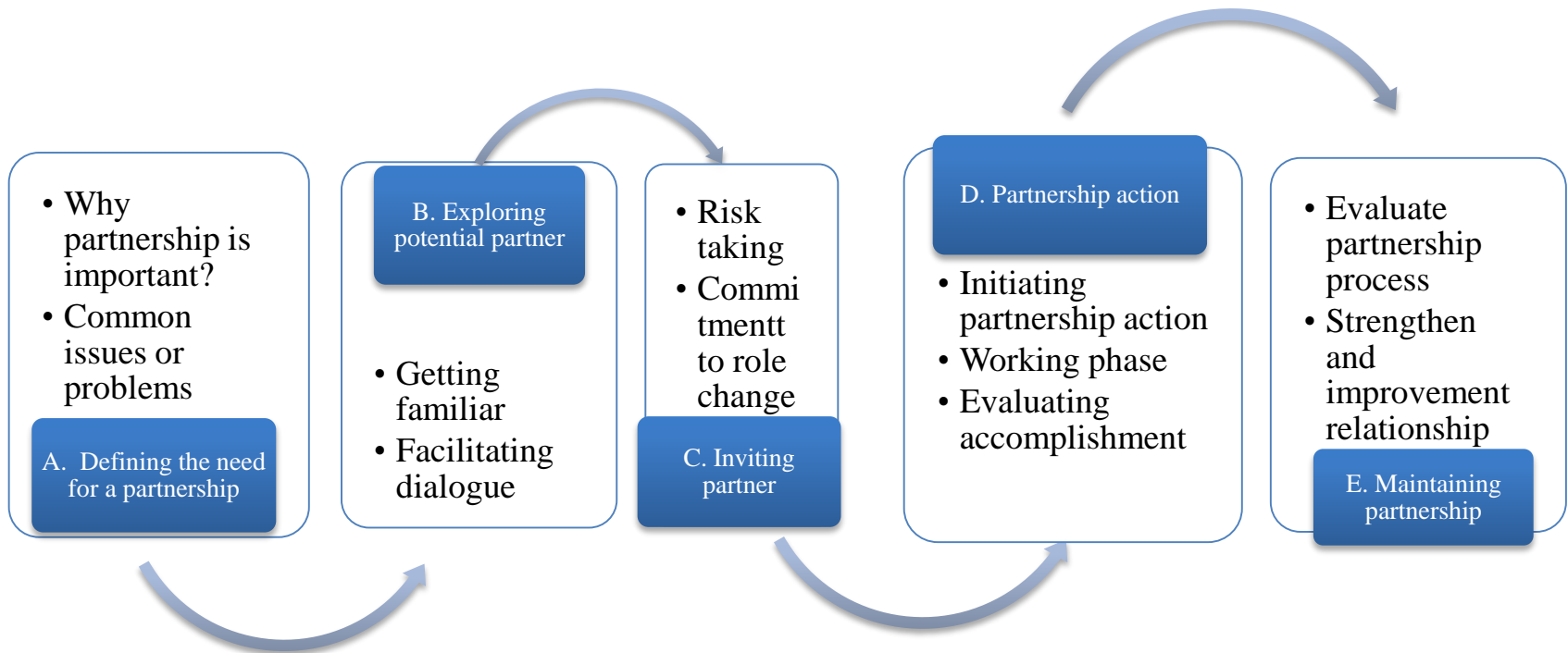


6 elements of partnership

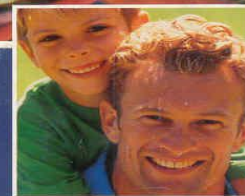
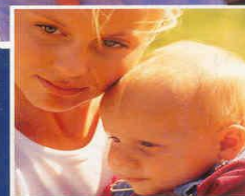
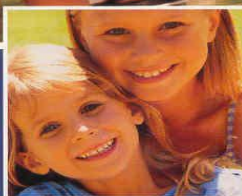
- **Leadership** (vision, commitment, and relationship);
- **Organisation** (participation, flexibility, management, and communication);
- **Strategy** (strategic development, information and evaluation, action and review);
- **Learning** (valuing people, knowledge and skills, innovation);
- **Resources** (social capital, financial resources, information, technology); and
- **Program** (planning, delivery, and monitoring).



Steps of developing a partnership



Source: adapted from Courtney et al. (1996) and The Compassion Capital Fund (2010)



Townsville healthy city plan

Priority Planning:

- Healthy Lifestyles
- Healthy Environments
- Healthy Communities
- Healthy Partnerships



Healthy Lifestyles

- Substance Abuse Active Living
- Sun Safety
- Nutrition
- National Health Priorities
- Communicable Disease
- Vector Borne Disease
- Relationships and Sexual Health
- Sustainable Transport
- Bikeways, Walkways, and Public Exercise Facilities

Healthy Environments

- Sustainable Planning
- Environmental Management
- Community Environmental Care
- Community 'Open Spaces'
- Domestic Dog Control

- Wild Dog / Dingo Control
- Cat Management (Domestic and Feral)
- Safe Communities

Healthy Communities

- Hospital Discharge Planning
- Supportive Accommodation for People with Mental Illness
- Men's Health Services
- Social Isolation
- Resilient Families
- Special Needs

Healthy Partnerships

- Agency Partnerships
- Community Building
- Implementation of the Townsville Healthy City Plan
- Corporate Challenges



The Weekend Australian Magazine

AUGUST 21-22, 2010



Rise of the Megacities

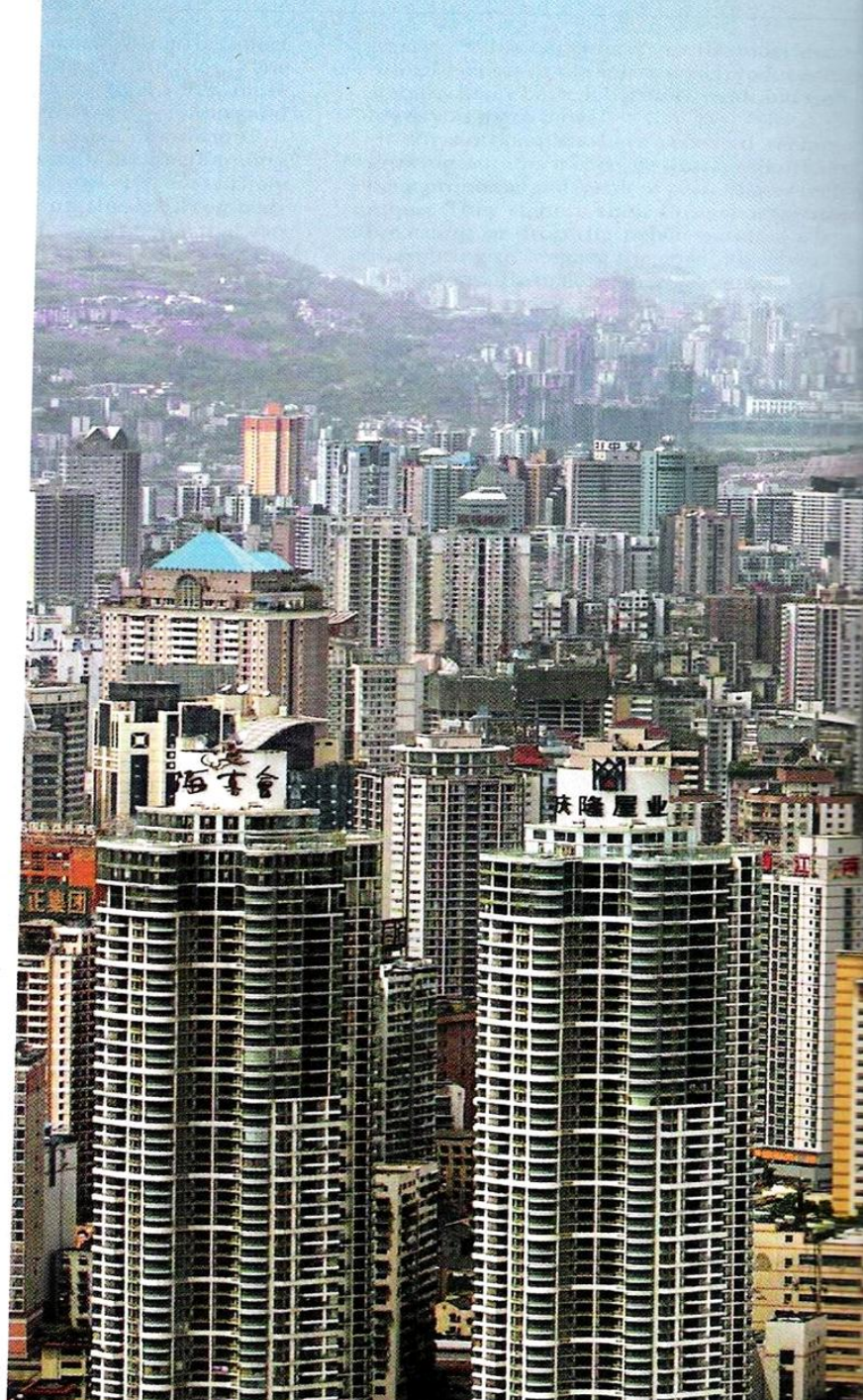
And why they will save the human race

Cities of Hope

The great global migration from rural areas to megacities is reaching a peak. But forget the doomsayers – these sprawling urban landscapes will be humanity's salvation, argues *Doug Saunders*

CHONGQING IS A DENSE AND SMOKY INLAND CITY, the heavy-industry, high-rise home to more than 30 million people. It is to China what Chicago was to 20th-century America, or Manchester to 19th-century England, and it's growing at an extraordinary rate. Every day a tide of 1500 new arrivals washes in to Chongqing. Every day an extra 140,000 sqm of floor space is constructed for new residents. It's a vast megalopolis, a megacity of the sort that will soon take over the world.

I met Mr and Mrs Zhang on the day they first arrived in Chongqing from their rural village. It had taken them almost 10 years to raise enough money to move, and required outrageous sacrifice: a brutal savings regime and years living in a fetid slum far away from their children, whom they saw only once a year. On the week I visited them in the sweltering heat of the Sichuan summer, they had pooled together their accumulated cash from years of sweated labour in motorcycle-parts factories, and had paid the full purchase price of 150,000 yuan (\$24,000) for a clean and elegant three-bedroom apartment, turning them, legally, into city-dwellers. In the next few months they will bring their parents over from the village, shutting the farm down and ending their family's millennia-long connection to the fields. The driving force behind their exodus, Mrs Zhang, is a sparkplug of a woman with tired eyes but a pitbull's tenacity, who long ago resolved to save her family from peasant farming at any cost.



Healthy City Seoul

The background of the slide is a photograph of a cityscape in Seoul, Korea. On the left, a tall, modern building with a glass facade is visible. In the center, a range of mountains with some snow-capped peaks stretches across the horizon under a clear blue sky. On the right, another modern building with a distinctive curved, metallic facade is partially visible. The overall scene suggests a blend of urban development and natural environment.

Seoul Metropolitan Government
Healthy Cities Project



Anticipated impact of the Cheong-Gye-Cheon Project

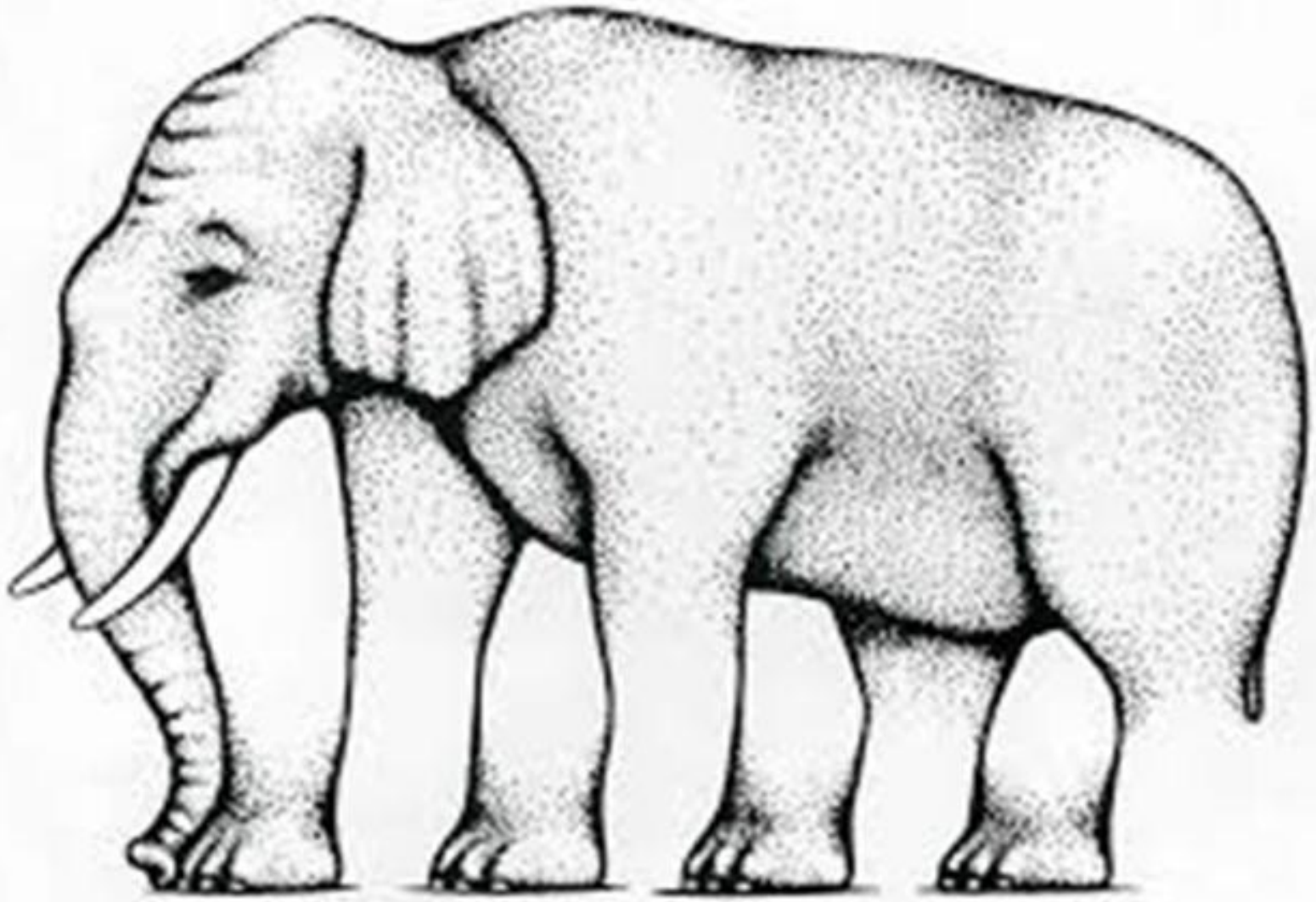
- Improved image of Seoul
- Improved air quality
- Reduction of traffic and thus of noise pollution
- ☺ Increased possibilities to be physically active
- ☺ Increased social interaction / communication – increased social and mental well-being
- ☺ More relaxed citizens / more cheerful citizens
- ☺ Improved mental health of residents in the Cheong-Gye-Cheon area
- ☺ Improved mental health of employees in offices by the Cheong-Gye-Cheon

Obstacles in developing partnership in Public Health

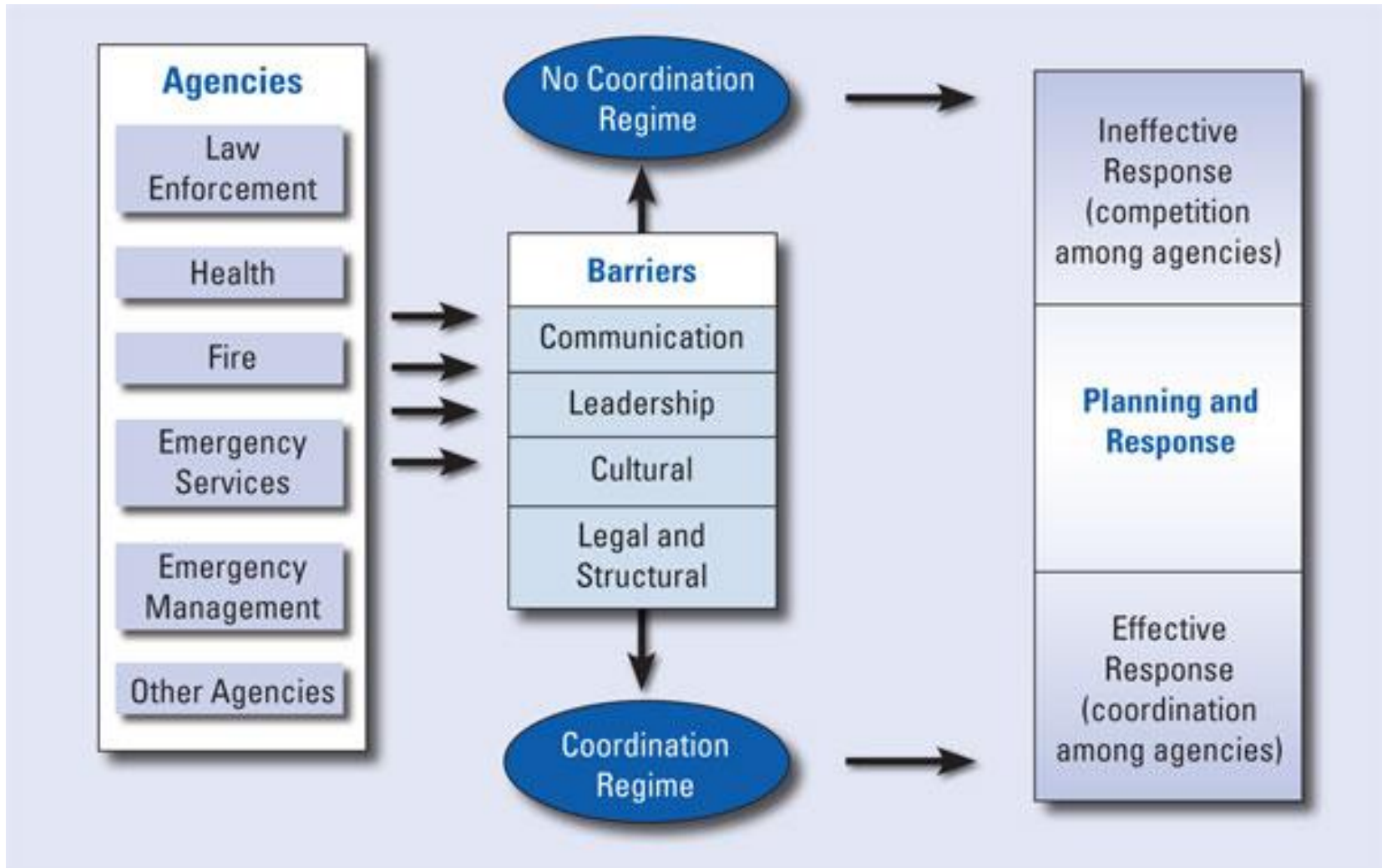
- Common goals are not clear
- Domination of one partner and unbalanced power and control
- Unhealthy competition for the lead
- Lack of clear purpose and inconsistent level of understanding of purpose
- Lack of understanding roles and responsibilities
- Lack of agreement about sharing
- Lack of support from partner organizations with ultimate decision making power
- Differences of values and working styles
- Lack of commitment and unwilling to participate
- Key interests and/or people missing from the partnership
- Hidden agendas
- Conflicts and poor decision-making processes
- Failure to communicate
- Lack of evaluation or monitoring systems
- Failure to learn
- Much planning but limited implementation
- Too little time for effective consultation
- Competing ideologies
- Lack of appreciation and acknowledgment of each other



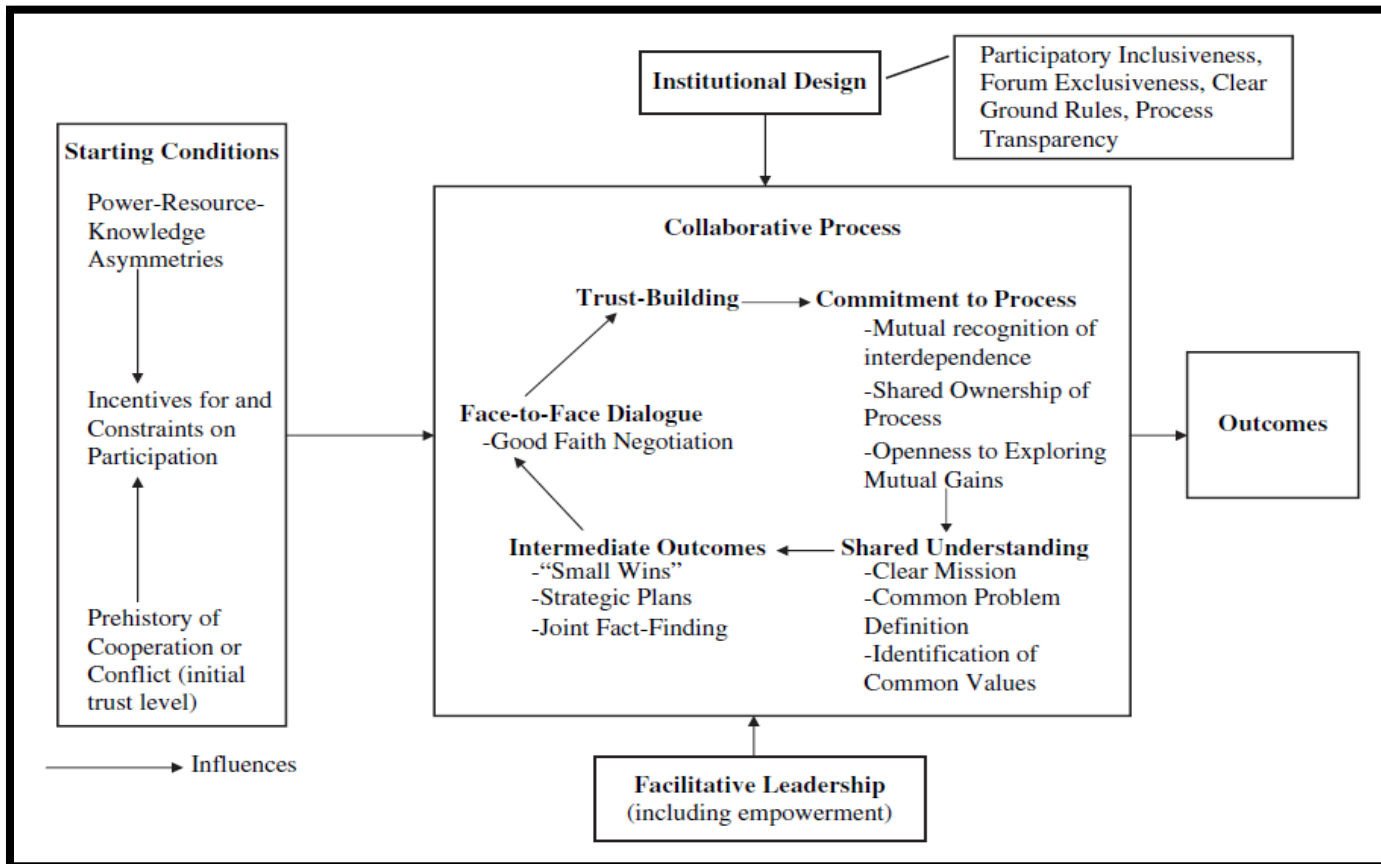
Perceptions



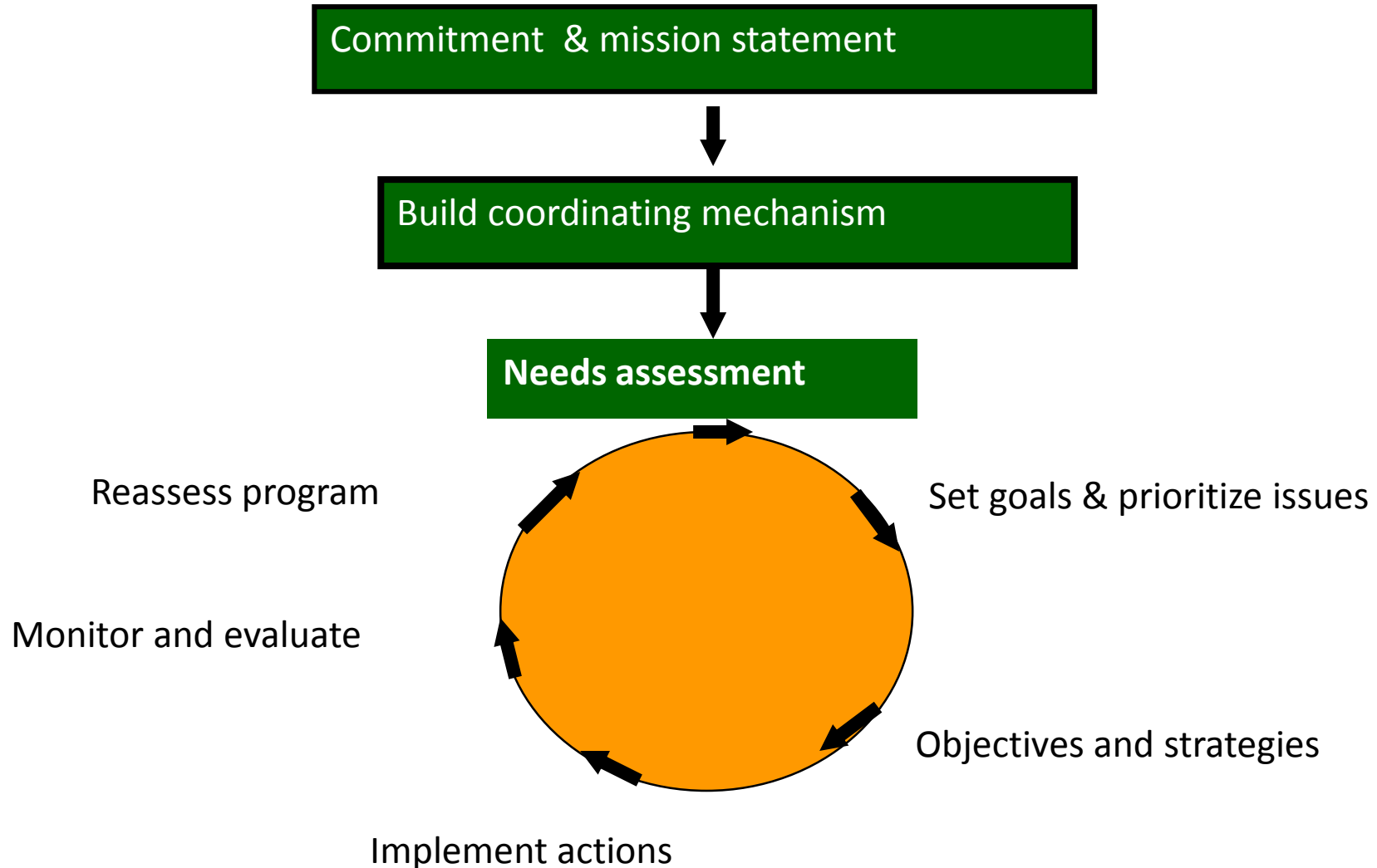
A General - agency - Coordination Model



Addressing the obstacles: Good governance



Process of developing health-promoting workplaces





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Terima kasih atas perhatiannya 😊