

Capacity building

- assessments of prevention infrastructures
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Disposition

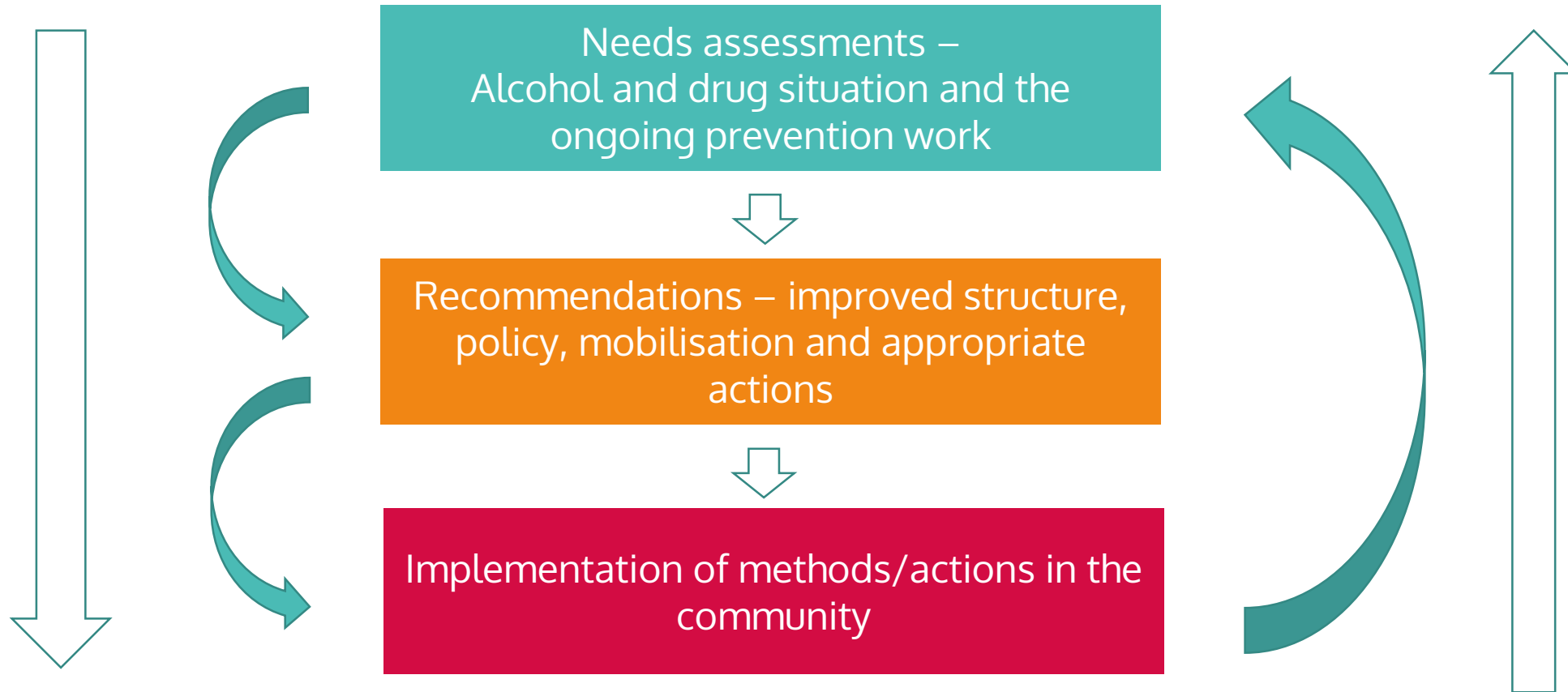
- Whole-of-community approaches – what characterises this approach (compared to specific school based programs)
- The problem of the 'black box' -- what happens in the community after data delivery and given recommendations and degree of involvement from Prevention model providers
- Importance of appropriate prevention structures and of capacity building
- Experiences from Sweden
- The assessment of prevention structures-capacity within the PY

Community prevention intervention work

Different models for local prevention work in Europe and USA. They differ but all have in common is that they focus on:

- the structure and organization
- mapping the actual situation
- working closely with local actors and
- that indicators should be locally grounded

Endurance – sustainability – a never ending cycle but improvements over time (a spiral)



A big difference between specific programs and community approaches (prevention, promotion)

- School programs: follow closely a manual for each session – should be done more or less the same everywhere – fidelity, compliance
- Also easier to evaluate – RCT (gold standard), more difficult with communities in prevention interventions and promotion approaches
- Community work – the most successful includes several components – **a whole-of-community approach**: cannot be dictated in the same way...
- ...although generic **basic components should always be included**.
More of a perspective – a **process that takes time!**

Capacity- infrastructure assessment

On the national level – WHO's Global Status Report (2018)

- Assessing each country's alcohol policy infrastructure (indicators on alcohol policy and interventions)

On the city level – Partnership for Healthy cities

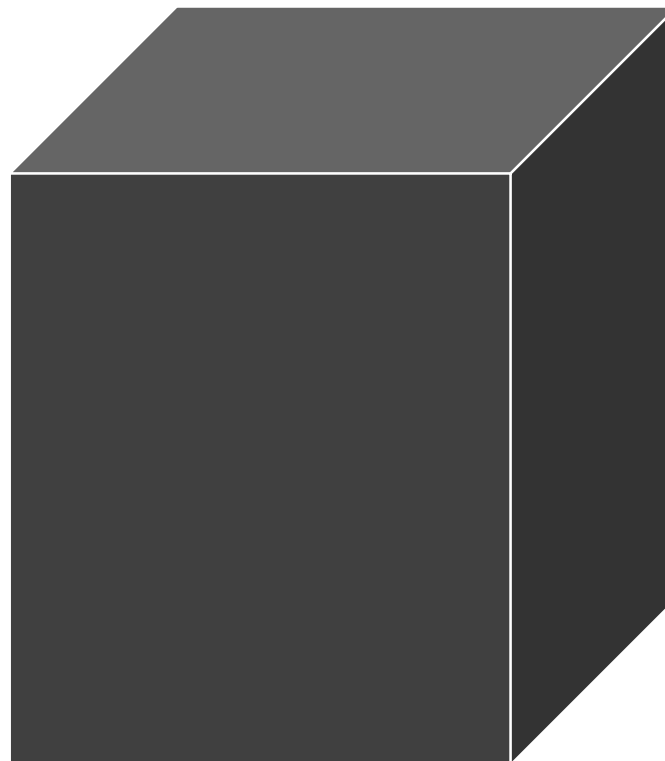
- The need to develop and implement indicators for monitoring and assessing city scale implementation of NCD policy

In the health promotion literature (more than the prevention literature)

- Stresses the need to assess and improve local communities (municipalities) capacity in order to focus on health promotion structures

Steps in community prevention

Mapping –
recommen-
dations



Few years
later:
outcome -
results

Steps in community prevention

Mapping –
recommen-
dations



Black box –
what happened after
the mapping/
recommendations?

Output (good or
bad)– due to the
model?



Output -
results



Steps in community prevention

Mapping –
recommen-
dations



Was the
recommendations
followed?
- Unforeseen
problems arising,
barriers?

Often:
- Structural and
organisational
delays/hinders for
implementation



Outcome -
results

E.g. lack of
communication of who
does what, when, where
and what resources are
available

How deep should one dig?

Mapping –
recommen-
dations



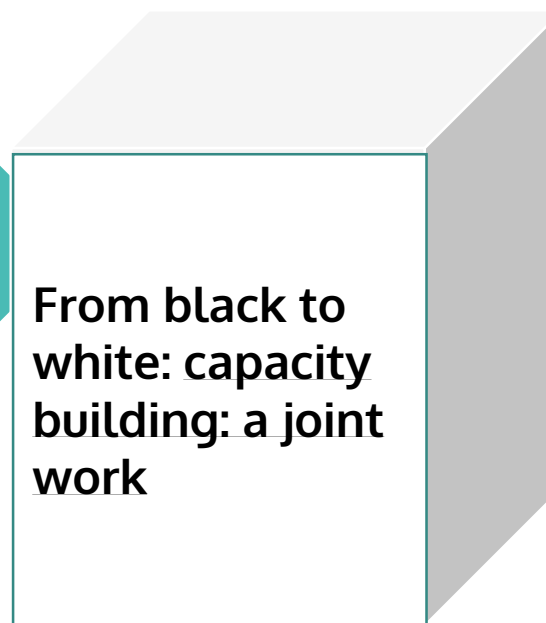
Outcome
- results

- If 'no' involvement: only those already motivated will succeed. (Succeed anyway?)
- If external program providers do 'everything' – not sustainable, must be locally anchored.
- Most communities – in the middle - need some support, recommendations and and concrete guidance and regular recurring feedback.

How deep one (project provides) dig?

From a black to a grey or white box

Mapping –
recommen-
dations



Output -
results

So – capacity building an important step all along the work – from needs assessments to implementation

Improvement in prevention structures (policies,
coordination, resource allocation, program formulation,
readiness...)

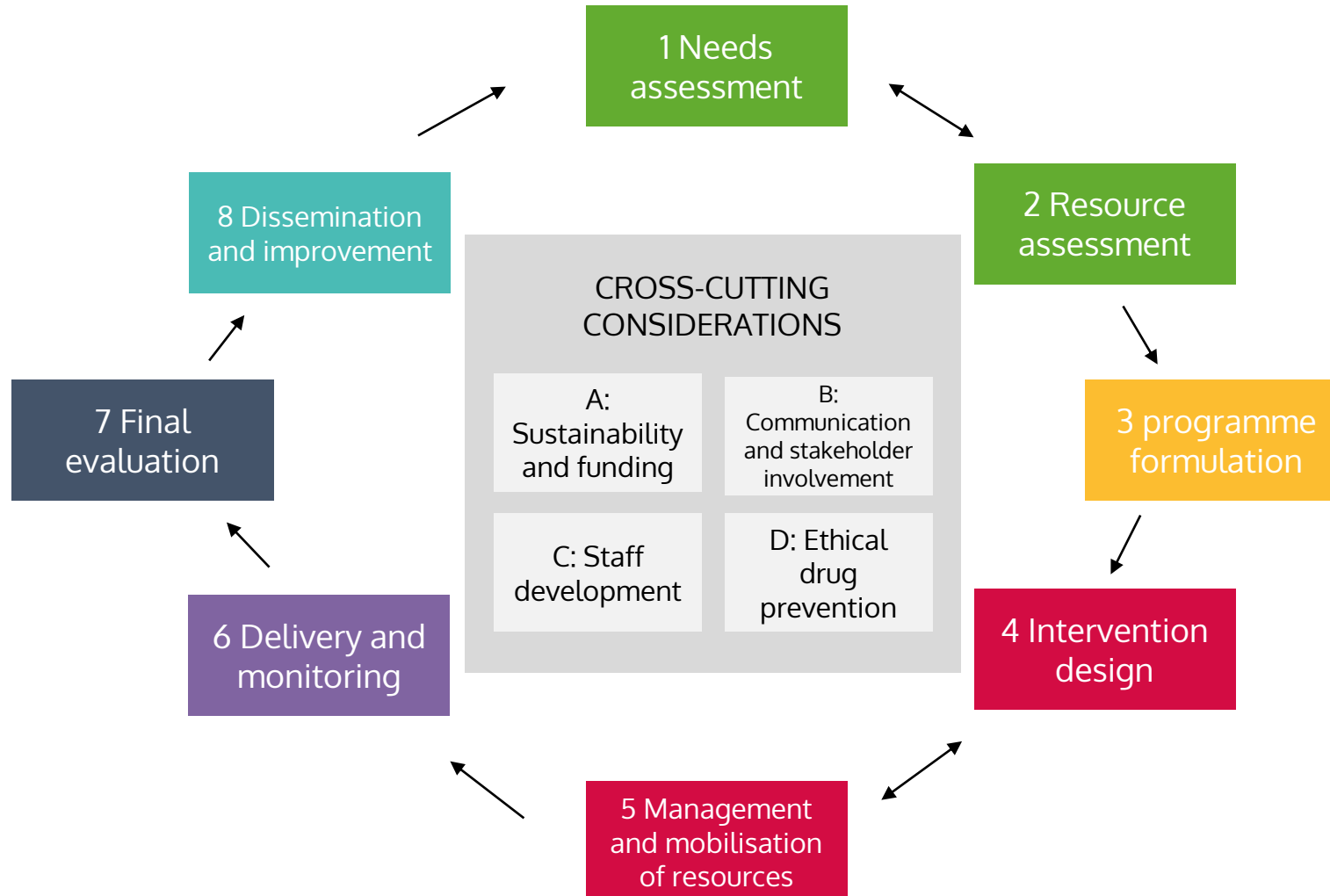


Higher likelihood of long-term sustainable work



Higher likelihood of successful implementation and
successful outcomes

EDPQS (European Drug Prevention Quality Standards) (EMCDDA)



The infrastructure (the capacity) does it matter?

- **Yes – shown in several studies** – those scoring higher on prevention index – better development of alcohol and harm rates (e.g. dissertation by Nilsson, 2019)
- Policy, mobilisation, resource allocation, program formulation (as important parts of effective prevention structures) – **stressed in literature** as important basic conditions for effective sustainable promotion and prevention interventions



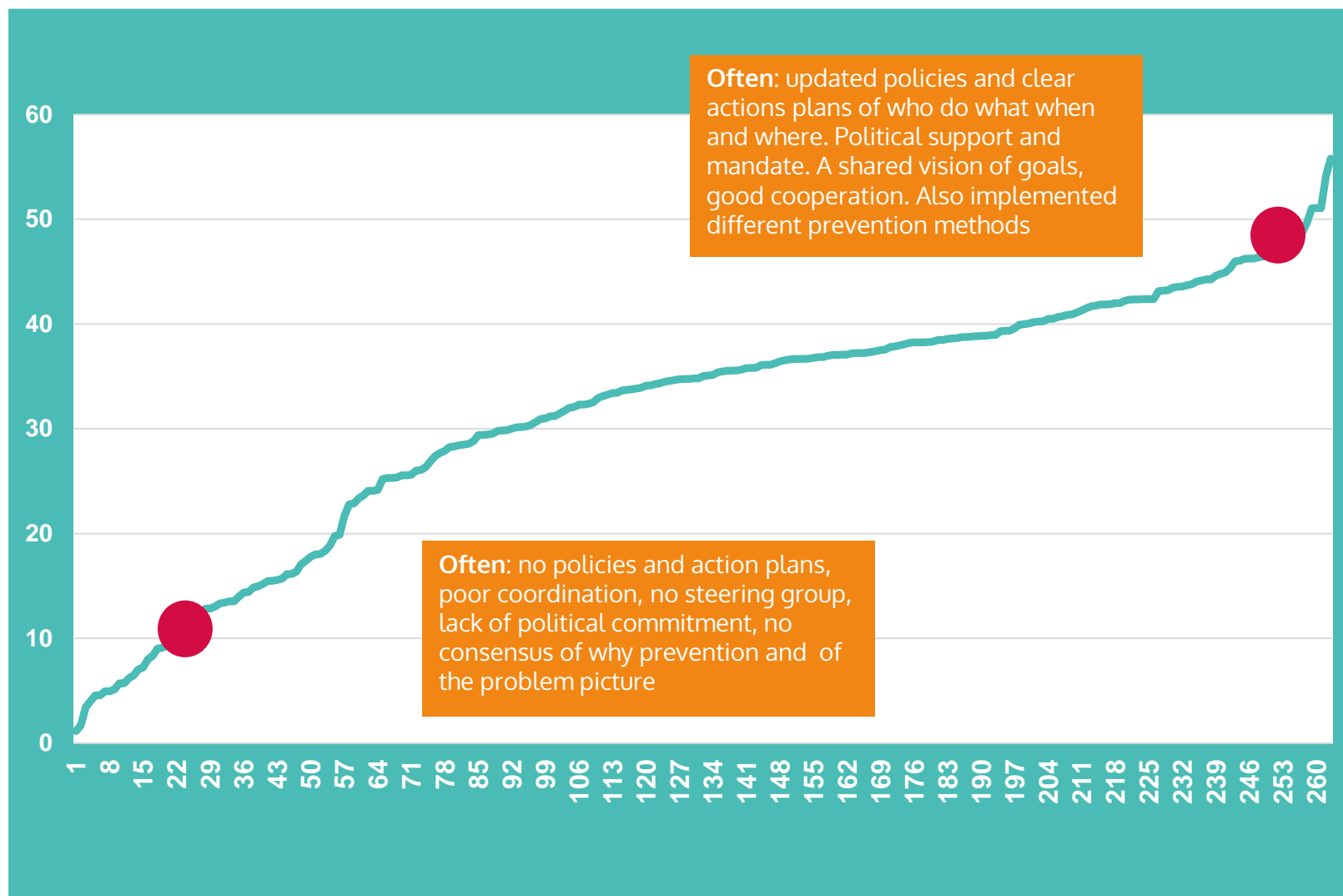
Experiences from Sweden

Prevention index scores – structure in 2017

(min. 0 p, max 60 p) 263 out of 290

Swedish municipalities Different starting points for prevention

(Structural index sum of items on policies, cooperation, resources)



Experiences from Sweden – community intervention projects

- In all: strong focus of local ownership and local initiatives grounded on local conditions (but with clear and concrete recommendations from project leaders/researchers)
- For all of them improved structure and organisation– better equipped. Policy work been a necessity – steering documents as guiding principles
- Effectiveness studies (thus not evaluations of ideal project conditions) conducted in four: effects on drinking found in the three (Trelleborg, LUMA, STAD)
- All three of them: multi-components and one component being availability regulations

Alcohol prevention index scores for different community prevention trials in Sweden

(Nilsson, Leifman & Andréasson, 2015)

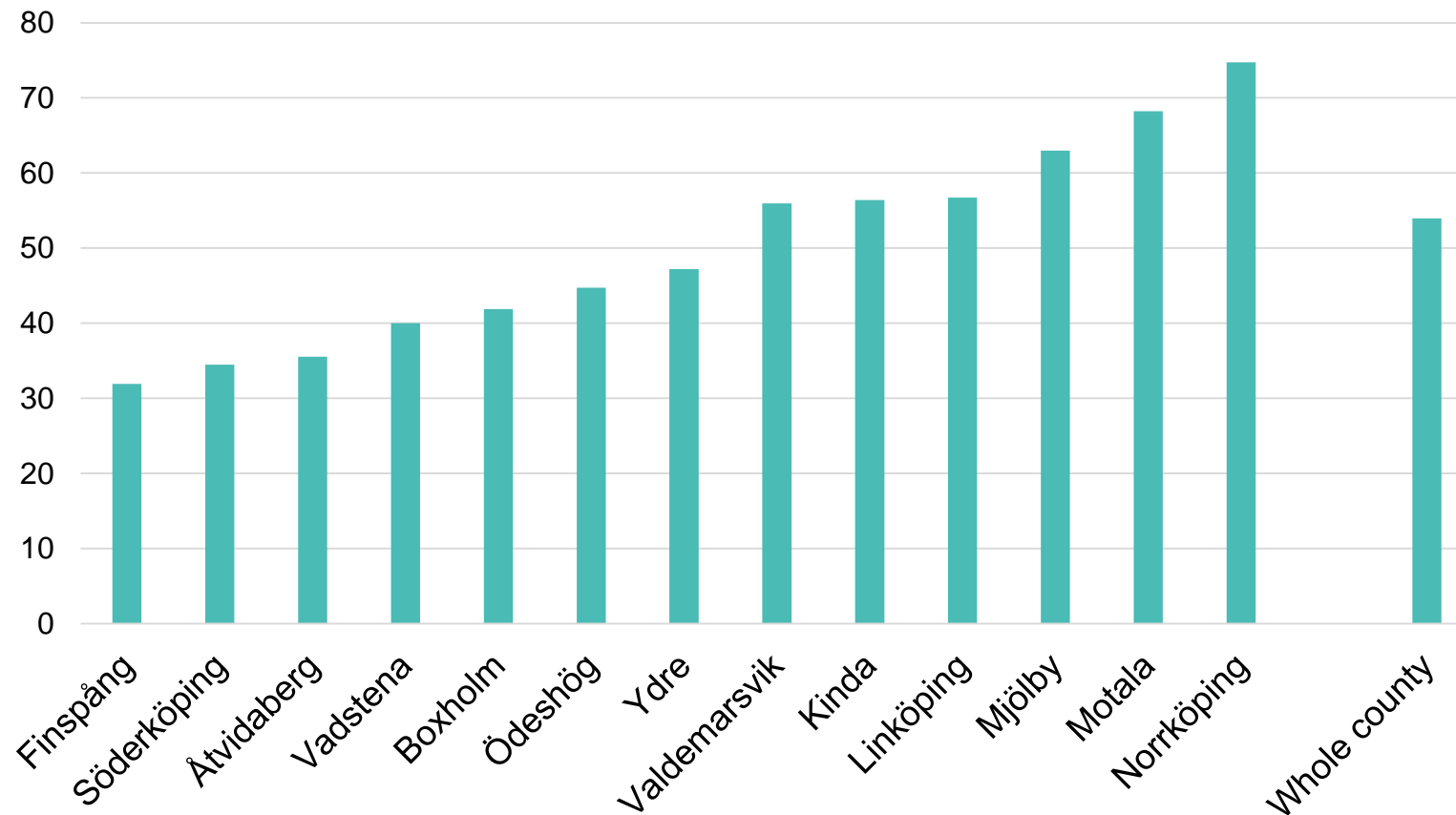
Table 2. Total sum of the Alcohol Prevention Magnitude Measure (max=100 points) among municipal intervention projects and other municipalities, years 2006–2010.

Year	Six community Trial	Small municipalities	Three times three	Local development with ambitions	Other municipalities (not included in intervention projects)
	2003–2006* (N=5)	2006–2010* (N=19)	2006–2009* (N=6)	2009–2010* (N=22)	(N=137)
	(Points)	(Points)	(Points)	(Points)	(Points)
2006	70.20	58.05	55.25	54.68	57.49
2007	75.70	63.32	58.67	58.52	59.36
2008	72.40	69.00	62.00	58.86	61.07
2009	65.70	64.68	61.67	61.70	61.71
2010	64.40	67.66	63.83	64.77	60.66

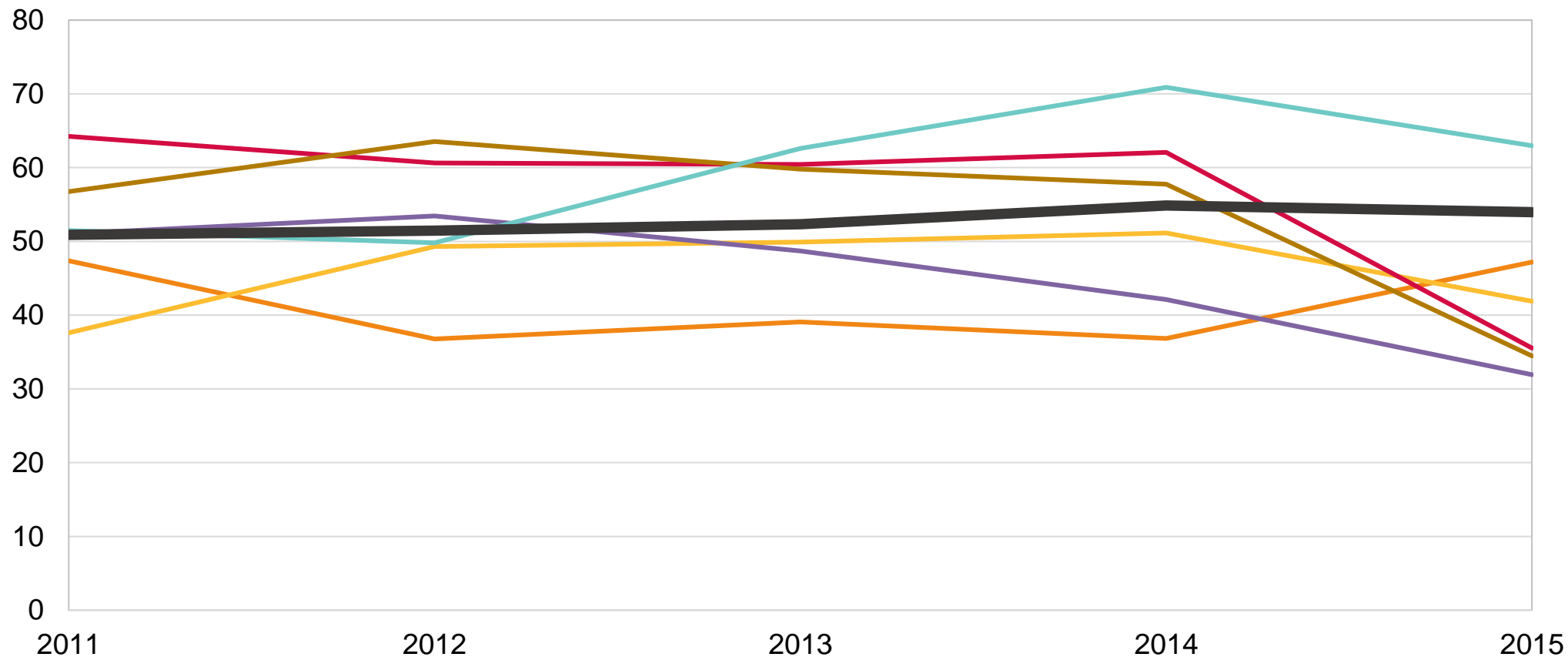
* Intervention period.

An example: prevention index (0-100 p) in 13 municipalities in Östergötlands county in Sweden 2015

Big variations!



Prevention index, could change rather quickly, examples from some municipalities in 2011-2015

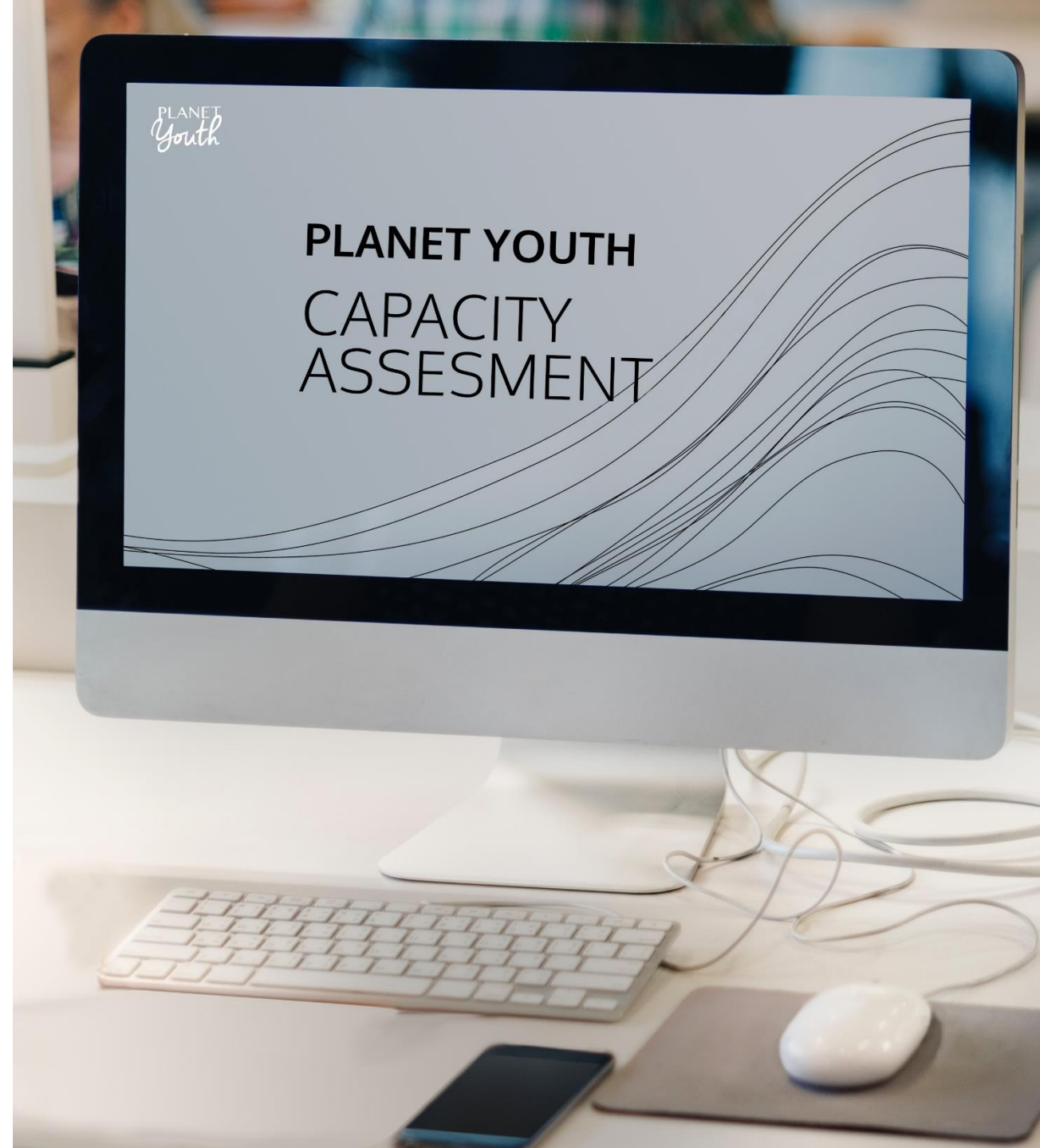


— Ydre — Boxholm — Åtvidaberg — Finspång — Söderköping — Mjölby — All Swedish municipalities

Assessment of prevention structure in Planet Youth

Capacity assessment

- How is your community prepared to take on prevention work?
- Questionnaire to take status of various factors related to prevention
- Advice will be given
- Monitor changes within the municipality over time



In the capacity building process: an important tool – a prevention structure assessment:

a (web based) questionnaire

- Assessing the **infrastructure, organisation** – the degree of basic functions in place
- **Barriers- preparedness – awareness** among key stakeholders and community members
- **Availability** regulations -- always important
- **All these:** basic foundations needed before implementation of different prevention measures
- Forming sub-indexes for the different categories and a total prevention index

Why monitoring this?

- 1: As an input to a dialogue – as proactive indicators
- 2: For follow-up – what did happen - did the prevention structure improve? A kind of diagnostic check
- 3: Compliance with the components decided to be implemented
- 4: Wants to know what is happening –understanding the output in relation to the input

Thus

- Efficient prevention structure and capacity activities important
- Assessment – an important tool for this – creates a dialogue and better understanding of processes. **Room for improvements!**
- However, when it comes down to it: the only long-term sustainable change can only be achieved by the community itself
- Of course: no structures will change behaviours, but it may facilitate the implementation of prevention actions that do

Thank you !

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