

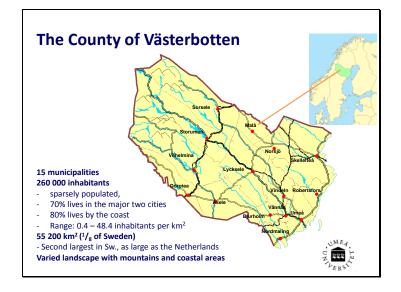
Picture 2

Presentation over view

- Why do we need community systems for NCD prevention and control?
- Why should local governments care?
- · Three examples of interventions
- · Joint criteria's
- Some lessons learnt



Picture 3



Why do we need community systems for NCD prevention and control

- · To reach out maximize the potential
 - systems enables a combination of population-based and individually based strategies
- · For capacity and response
 - infrastructure/organisation, policies and plans, access to key actors and partnerships
- For sustainability
 - coordination, resources and mandate



Picture 5

Why should local decision makers care?

- Healthy citizens local communities most important resource
- To reduce costs for health care
- To identify and reduce local gaps
- Can enact policies and plans to reduce NCD:s
 - be part of the solution

They have the means for

- surveillance
- reducing exposure levels of risk factors
- management through strengthening local systems



Picture 6

Three examples of interventions

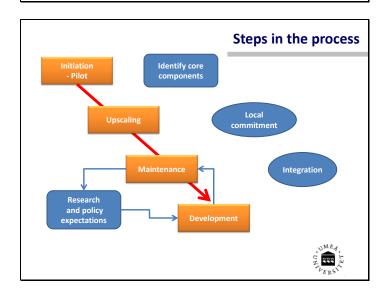
- tradition of sustainability
 - Västerbotten Intervention Program (VIP)
 - started in 1985
 - Tobacco Free Duo
 - started 1993
 - Salut
 - started 2005



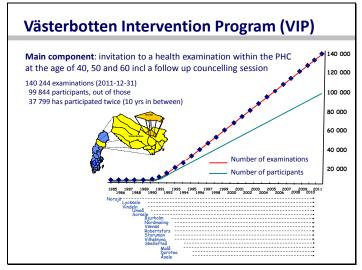
The start - looking back

- A problem
- CVD-mortality,
- Cancer,
- Obesity, oral health problems and mental illness
- Political decision
 - do something!
- · Targetgroups and pilot areas selected
 - middle aged
 - youth 12-15 yrs
 - unborn baby 18 yrs
- Key functions and partnerships identified
 - health care
 - health care incl dental care, schools, local business, NGO:s, churches
 - health care incl dental care, pre-schools, schools, NGO:s, churches
- · Core components identified, discussed and decided with partners

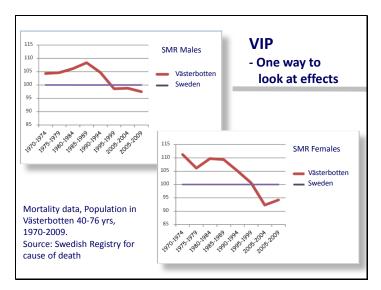
Picture 8



Picture 9



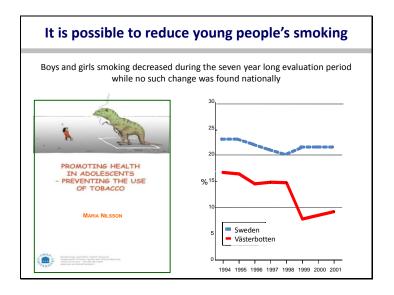
Picture 10



Picture 11

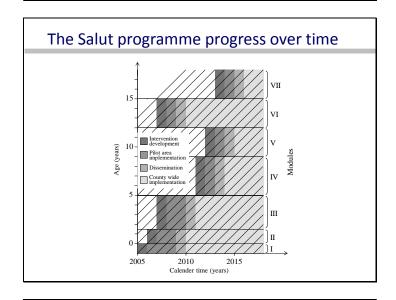


Picture 12



A Child health promoting program Moduls based on the childs different ages Selected intervention components and partnerships judged most appropriate for the age 10 - 12 years 13 - 15 years The unborn baby 6 - 9 years 16 - 18 years

Picture 14



Picture 15

Joint criteria's

- Start based on an identified health problem
- Dialogues between politicians and population
- Infrastructure for prevention with a base in on going work
- Identified core competencies
- Carefully selected intervention components
- · Inform, educate and train
- Keep it "modern"
- Evaluate Interventions in focus research to support

Some lessons learnt

- One must understand and meet the public's expectations
- Prevention is a team sport
- Intervention providers need feed back
- Every partner also has an agenda of their own
- Joint venture researchers and health care: a good combination
- Without impetus from decision makers the journey will be short



