

Creating Public Health Partnerships

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Tribal SSSC In-Person Training
1/15/19

Learning Objectives

- Participants will be able identify the value of different types of partnerships
- Participants will identify the elements of successful partnerships they have developed in the past
- Participants will brainstorm areas in which they would benefit from partnership
- Participants will brainstorm areas in which they could serve as a mentor.



Benefits of Developing Partnerships

- Access to knowledge and skills outside your department
- Ability to share lessons learned
- Avoiding duplication of efforts
- Larger reach for initiatives





Benefits of Developing Partnerships

- Community Health Assessment
- Surveillance
- Public Health Emergencies
- Program Implementation
- Development of Plans and Policies (including THIP)
- Technical Assistance
- Shared resources





Tribal Health Department Partnerships

- Partnerships with other departments, teams, and staff
 - Examples: Forming committees and teams to complete work on specific topics



System-Interconnection Partnerships

- Forming Partnerships with other Tribal agencies
 - Ex. Integrating with health services
 - Ex. Partnering with education to deliver health programs in schools



Community Member Partnerships

- Partnering with influential community members, or with representatives from the community to insure decisions are appropriate.
 - Ex. Inviting Tribal citizens to planning meetings for THIP or strategic planning



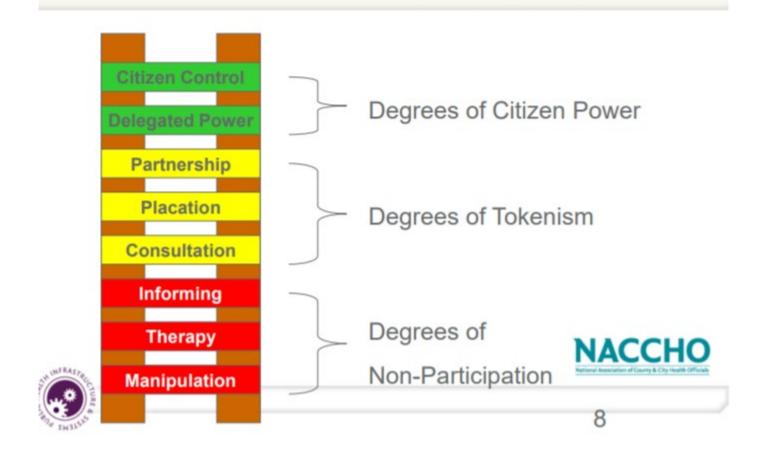
Community Member Partnerships

- Community Engagement: Builds trust and insures Tribal citizens feel ownership of the programs.
 - Truly engage with community- you are working with them
 - Acknowledge diversity in community- involve members of different ages, genders, sexual identities, mobility, literacy, and interests



Community Member Partnerships

A Ladder of Citizen Participation







Local and State Partnerships

- Partnering with government organizations in your area who can assist in multi-jurisdictional health programs
 - Ex. Partnership with nearby county for disease surveillance and investigation
 - Ex. Partnering with counties and state to discuss
 QI and accreditation related efforts



Tribal-Private Partnerships

- Partnering with private agencies for services
 - Ex. Partnering with a contractor with experience in QI
 - Ex. Partnering with universities
 - Ex. Partnering with non-profits orgs





Tribal Partnerships

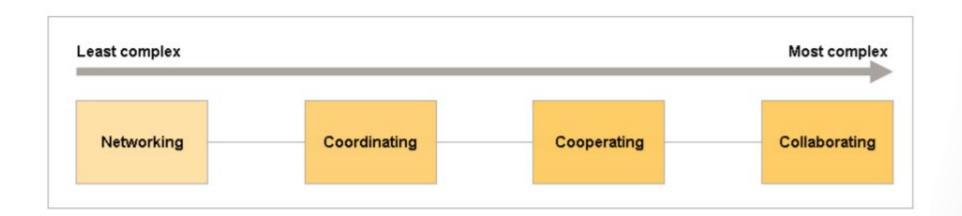
- Partnering with other Tribes, either regionally, or nation-wide based on the scope of work
 - Ex. Participating in TALC webinars with other Tribes pursuing PI/SI or public health accreditation
 - Ex. Holding regional meetings to brainstorm and work together towards a particular public health topic.





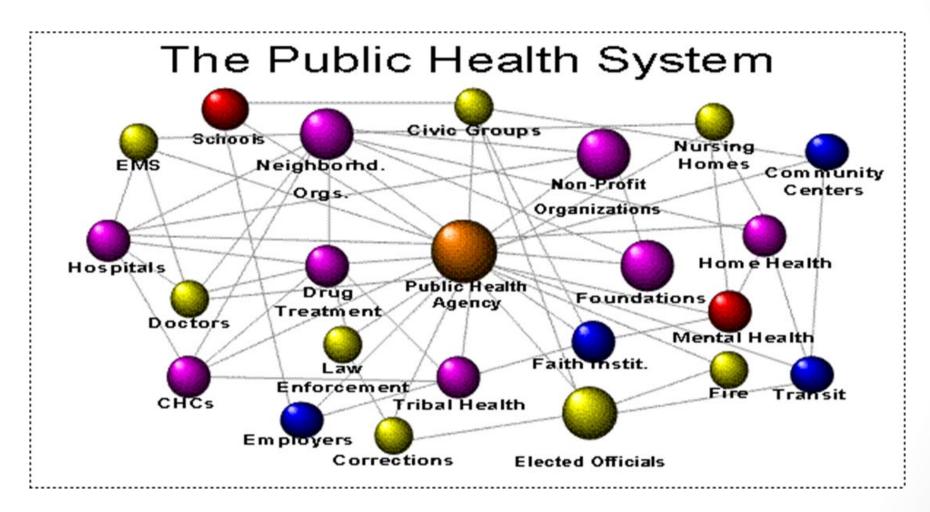
Variation in Partnerships

Variations in Types of Partnerships³





Potential Partners in PH System



Activity: Successful Partnerships

Identify successful partnership you have made in the last year.

- What made this successful?
- What were challenges you faced?

OR identify an unsuccessful partnership in the past year

What made it unsuccessful?



Activity: Assessing Partnership Needs

- What is one activity your are undertaking/considering in which your THD would benefit from partnership?
 - Type of Partnership
 - Benefit of Partnership
 - How can you start the process of partnering?



Mentor- Mentee Relationships

- Facilitate long term partnerships and friendships
 - Benefits can include more Native children pursuing health-related careers, more competent and supported public health employees, and better services for the Tribe.



- Build a policy of mentor-mentee relationships
 - These can be official (mentor assigned to each new employee) or unofficial
 - Staff should be encourage to reach out and allowed to use work time to develop these relationships.
 - The agency can provide tools to assist in facilitating meetings (such as template forms or agendas)



- Mentors should...
 - Advise and guide, provide assistance, and help the mentee build skills- not supervise!
 - Share resources, trainings, and contacts to assist mentee in pursuing short and long term goals



- Mentees should...
 - Be open and willing to learn
 - Be prepared with requests for assistance



- Both Mentors and Mentees should...
 - Follow up in writing with expectations
 - Clearly define meeting expectations- frequency (weekly, monthly, as needed?), location (in person, phone, email), and responsibilities





SSSC Mentoring Relationships

- What is something you or your Tribe has a lot of experience in? How could you help others?
- What is something that you need more experience in? What type of mentor would assist you?



Thank you!