FIGURE 1.2: The COPC Process

- Define and Characterize the Community
- Involve Community
- Identify Community’s Health Problems
- Monitor Impact of Intervention
- Develop Intervention
Community Participation
Shifting from...

initiatives taken by the community health care centre to tackle community problems
Community Participation
over …

Building networks to share signals, working out projects together

And give a structural answer on community health problems
Participate in local initiatives and putting HEALTH on the local agenda

Local Social Policy

**Box 2.6 Social policy in the city of** Ghent, Belgium: how local authorities can support intersectoral collaboration between health and welfare organizations

- In 2004, a regional government **decree in Flanders, Belgium**, institutionalized the direct participation of local stakeholders and citizens in intersectoral collaboration on social rights. This now applies at the level of cities and villages in the region. In one of these cities, Ghent, some 450 local actors of the health and welfare sector have been clustered in 11 thematic forums: legal help; .. child care; ethnic cultural minorities; … and health. …

- **Source**: WHR, 2008: *Primary Health Care, Now more than Ever*, pg. 35
Box 2.6 Social policy in the city of Ghent, Belgium: how local authorities can support intersectoral collaboration between health and welfare organizations

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- Source: WHR, 2008: Primary Health Care, Now more than Ever, pg. 35
To conclude

- health care workers, social workers and local authorities should work together to tackle community (health)problems
- care providers are the advocates of their clients to signalize (social) problems
- working interdisciplinary and creating local platforms are important tools for sharing signals and working out projects
- Structural embedding of the projects needs attention
- National policy should facilitate and sustain this collaboration and local initiatives
- Education of care providers towards community focus