

PUBLIC HEALTH PLANNING

A resource to assist Municipal Public Health
and Wellbeing Planning and catchment
Prevention processes, 2021 - 2025

Prepared by the
Loddon Primary Care Partnerships

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Introduction/Rationale for resource

The Primary Care Partnerships in Loddon - Central Victorian PCP, Bendigo Loddon PCP and Campaspe PCP, have a strong history of supporting and aligning with our local government partners. The main vehicle used to ensure alignment of our respective work areas is through the Municipal Public Health and Wellbeing Plan and the catchment Prevention and Health Promotion Plan.

The purpose of this resource is to aid local government and other partners with the linkages and references to the varied and

many data sources, policy documents and evidence base for the 10 priorities including four focus areas of the *Victorian Public Health and Wellbeing Plan 2019-23*. Whilst many of these sources are already available, this resource combines them all into one document and provides summaries of the key documents. Additionally, this resource includes local evidence data sources specific to the Loddon Campaspe catchment areas.

The resource is made up of **three sections**:

Section 1

Summarises advice and guidance documents issued in relation to Municipal Public Health and Wellbeing Plans, and summarises key legislation and plans that are referenced in the documents.

Section 2

Summarises resources and tools to assist overall planning. It includes data sources listed in the advice documents as well as data relevant to the Loddon Campaspe region. It also explores resources and tools relevant to monitoring and evaluation, wider determinants of health and wellbeing, working in partnership, as well as diversity, intersectionality and inclusion.

Section 3

Summarises resources and tools relating to the 10 priority and 4 focus areas of the Victorian public health and wellbeing plan, 2019-23, including some that are referenced on the plan's website as well as some additional and local resources.

Note that this resource is current at December 2020, and that further advice, tools and resources may become available in the coming months.

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Section 1

Key Municipal Public Health and Wellbeing Plan (MPHWP) Advice, Guidance, Victorian Legislation and Plans

MPHWP Advice Documents	Purpose	Summary/Implications for MPHWP processes
<p><u><i>Municipal public health and wellbeing planning 2021-2025</i></u></p> <p>(DHHS, August 2020)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Summarises legislative requirements of MPHWPs Outlines policy priorities for health and wellbeing of Victorians Provides links to relevant data and resources 	<p>The <i>Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008</i> (see below) requires councils to develop a MPHWP every 4 years. The MPHWP must be consistent with the Council Plan (see <i>Local Govt Act 2020</i> below) and the Municipal Strategic Statement which is a requirement of the <i>Planning and Environment Act 1987</i>. The Municipal Strategic Statement contains strategic planning, land use and development objectives and strategies of the planning authority.</p> <p>MPHWP must include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examination of relevant data Goals and strategies for maximising health and wellbeing Measures to prevent Family Violence and respond to victims of FV (see <i>Family Violence and MPHWP guidance for Local Govt</i> below) Provision for involvement of local community in development, implementation and evaluation Specify how council will work in partnership with DHHS and others in achieving goals and strategies <p>It must also have regard to;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Gender Equality Act</i> (see below) <i>Victorian public health and wellbeing plan 2019-23</i> (see below) <i>Climate Change Act 2017</i> (see below – and also <i>Tackling climate change and its impacts on health through MPHWP, Guidance for local govt, 2020</i>) <i>Local Government Act 2020</i> (see below) <p>There is the option to include public health and wellbeing matters in a Council Plan or Strategic Plan rather than develop a stand-alone MPHWP providing the requirements of the Public Health and Wellbeing Act are met and an exemption is granted from the Secretary of DHHS.</p>

<p><u><i>Family violence and municipal public health and wellbeing planning, Guidance for local government</i></u></p> <p>(DHHS, May 2017)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide guidance to Councils relating to Recommendation 94 of the Royal Commission into Family Violence that councils report on the measures they propose to take to reduce family violence and respond to the needs of victims in preparing their MPHWP. 	<p>Links to several data sources and resources are provided in the Advice. (See section on Data)</p> <p><u><i>Free from Violence</i></u> (in Section 3, Preventing all forms of Violence) is Victoria’s primary prevention strategy to break the cycle of family violence and violence against women. Key concepts and definitions referenced in <i>Free from Violence</i> include primary prevention; gendered drivers; and structural discrimination and disadvantage. The continuum of prevention - primary, secondary and tertiary are summarised.</p> <p>The national framework for a consistent and integrated approach to preventing violence against women and their children in Australia is <u><i>Change the Story</i></u>. (in Section 3, Preventing all forms of Violence)</p> <p>The Victorian Government’s 10 year plan, <u><i>Ending Family Violence: Victoria’s Plan for Change</i></u>, outlines the delivery of the recommendations for the Royal Commission into Family Violence and the <u><i>Rolling Action Plans 2017-2020</i></u> and <u><i>2020-2023</i></u> outline actions for implementation. (in section 3, Preventing all forms of Violence)</p> <p>Other reforms and policy supporting the 10 year plan include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u><i>Safe and Strong: A Victorian Gender Equality Strategy</i></u> (in Section 3, Preventing all forms of Violence) • <u><i>Roadmap for Reform: strong families, safe children</i></u> (see below) • <u><i>Victoria’s 10-year mental health plan</i></u> (in Section 3, Improving Mental Wellbeing) • <u><i>Victorian Public Health and Wellbeing Plan 2015-19</i></u> (See 2019-2023 Plan below) • <u><i>Education State Early Childhood Reform Plan: Ready for kinder, ready for school, ready for life</i></u> (see below) • <u><i>Women’s Sexual and Reproductive Health Key Priorities 2017-2020</i></u> (in Section 3, Improving sexual and reproductive health) • <u><i>Family Safety Victoria</i></u> is a dedicated Victorian government agency (created on 1 July 2017) to deliver family violence reform and drive action to end family violence.
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		<p>The approach required to support effective family violence prevention and response and to achieve gender equality requires whole of community action including workplaces, schools, community organisation and sports clubs’ settings.</p> <p>Examples of how councils are already implementing policies and initiatives that aim to prevent family violence and promote gender equity are provided.</p>
<p><u><i>Tackling climate change and its impacts on health through municipal public health and wellbeing planning, Guidance for local government, 2020</i></u></p> <p>(State of Victoria, DHHS, Sept 2020)</p>	<p>Assist Councils:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To meet legislative obligations • To deliver actions in relation to impacts of climate change on health • In considering how climate change can be embedded in each stage of planning for MPHWP 	<p>Climate change is already impacting health and wellbeing within Victoria both directly (eg fires, floods) and indirectly (eg water and air quality). When considering the social determinants of health, it’s evident that this is particularly true for the most vulnerable.</p> <p>Tackling climate change and its impact on health is a new key focus area of the <i>Victorian public health and wellbeing plan 2019-2023</i>, providing an important lever for strengthened action on climate change and health in MPHWP.</p> <p>The <i>Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008</i> requires councils to have regard to the state public health and wellbeing plan when preparing a MPHWP.</p> <p>The <i>Climate Change Act 2017</i> requires local government to have regard to climate change in the preparation of the MPHWP and prescribes certain climate change considerations.</p> <p>The guide outlines how climate change can be incorporated into all stages of the MPHWP cycle including pre-planning, municipal scanning, engagement, planning decisions, implementation and evaluation, and includes relevant case studies. It also provides relevant resources to assist in the process.</p>

Relevant Victorian Government Legislation and Plans

	Purpose	Summary/ Implications for MPHWP process
<p><u><i>Victorian public health and wellbeing plan 2019-23</i></u></p> <p>(State of Victoria, 2019)</p>	<p>Primary mechanism through which Victoria works to achieve the vision of all Victorians enjoying the highest attainable standards of health, wellbeing and participation at every age.</p>	<p>Sets the direction and provides a framework for coordinated action across the state level, local level and service level. (MPHWP must align with this plan)</p> <p>10 priorities, and four focus areas (tackling climate change and its impact on health, increasing healthy eating, increasing active living and reducing tobacco-related harm) are identified. Each of the focus areas includes 3 strategic actions.</p> <p>Links to the Victorian public health and wellbeing outcomes framework are identified.</p> <p>Guidance and resources in relation to the plan;</p> <p>https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/health-strategies/public-health-wellbeing-plan</p>
<p><u><i>Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008</i></u></p>	<p>Protect public health and preventing disease, illness, injury, disability or premature death</p> <p>Promote conditions in which persons can be healthy</p> <p>Reduce inequalities in the state of public health and wellbeing</p>	<p>Several principles outlined including;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Principle of evidence-based decision-making • Precautionary principle (If a public health risk poses a serious threat, lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing measures to prevent or control the risk) • Principle of primacy of prevention (prevention preferable to remedial measures) • Principle of accountability (decisions are transparent, systematic and appropriate and public can access reliable information in appropriate forms and given opportunities to participate in policy and program development) • Principle of proportionality (actions proportionate to public health risk to be controlled) • Principle of collaboration (public health and wellbeing can be enhanced through collaboration between all levels of Government and industry, business, communities and individuals)

A State Public Health and Wellbeing Plan, which takes account of the determinants of health is to be prepared every four years.

A municipal public health and wellbeing plan (MPHWP) must be prepared within 12 months after each general election of the Council and include;

- Examination of relevant data
- Goals and strategies for maximising health and wellbeing
- Measures to prevent Family Violence and respond to victims of FV (see Family Violence and MPHWP guidance for Local Govt above)
- Provision for involvement of local community in development, implementation and evaluation
- Specify how council will work in partnership with DHHS and others in achieving goals and strategies
- Be consistent with the Council Plan
- Have regard to the State Public Health and Wellbeing Plan

A Council must review its MPHWP annually including a review of the measures to prevent family violence and respond to the needs of victims of family violence in the local community. The review or amendment does not require the involvement of people in the local community.

A Council must report to the Secretary on the measures to prevent family violence and respond to the needs of victims of family violence at the intervals specified by the Secretary by notice in writing.

A copy of the MPHWP must be available for inspection by members of the public at the places at which the current Council Plan must be available.

		(Also see case study on the legislation listed under Wider Determinants of Health and Wellbeing)
<u>Local Government Act 2020</u>	<p>New principles based act that gives effect to the Constitution Act 1975 (Vic) which provides that local government is a distinct and essential tier of government consisting of democratically elected Councils having the functions and powers that the Parliament of Victoria considers are necessary to ensure the peace, order and good government of each municipal district.</p>	<p>The role of a Council is to provide good governance in its municipal district for the benefit and wellbeing of the municipal community.</p> <p>The Act is a principles-based Act. There are overarching governance principles and supporting principles for;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Community engagement b) Public transparency c) Strategic planning d) Financial management e) Service performance <p>One of the overarching governance principles outlines that the economic, social and environmental sustainability of the municipal district, including mitigation and planning for climate change risks, is to be promoted.</p> <p>A council must adopt and maintain a community engagement policy which must include deliberative engagement practices for the development of the Community Vision, Council Plan, Financial Plan and Asset Plan.</p> <p>Link to article about deliberative engagement https://citiespeoplelove.co/article/deliberative-engagement-and-the-2020-victorian-local</p> <p>One of the strategic planning principles is that an integrated approach to planning, monitoring and performance reporting is to be adopted.</p> <p>Link to diagram on integrated strategic planning and reporting framework</p>

		<p>https://engage.vic.gov.au/local-government-act-2020/co-design-priorities-integrated-strategic-planning-and-reporting-framework</p> <p><i>Local Government Victoria</i> provides policy advice, oversees legislation and works with councils to support responsive and accountable local government services.</p>
<u>Climate Change Act 2017</u>	<p>The Climate Change Act 2017 provides Victoria with a legislative foundation to manage climate change risks, maximise the opportunities that arise from decisive action, and drive our transition to a climate resilient community and economy with net zero emissions by 2050.</p>	<p>The Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • establishes a long-term emissions reduction target of net zero by 2050 • requires five yearly interim targets, to keep Victoria on track to meet this long-term target • introduces a new set of policy objectives and an updated set of guiding principles to embed climate change in government decision making • requires the government to develop a Climate Change Strategy every five years, which will set out how Victoria will meet its targets and adapt to the impacts of climate change (from 2020) • requires Adaptation Action Plans for key systems that are either vulnerable to the impacts of climate change or essential to ensure Victoria is prepared (from 2021) • establishes a pledging model to reduce emissions from government's own operations and from across the economy (from 2020) • establishes a system of periodic reporting to provide transparency, accountability and ensure the community remains informed.
<u>Gender Equality Act 2020</u>	<p>To require the public sector, Councils and universities to take positive action towards achieving workplace gender equality and to promote gender equality in their</p>	<p>The Gender Equality Act commences on 31 March 2021 and applies to those organisations - public sector, Councils, Universities - that have 50 or more employees (defined entities).</p> <p>Defined entities are required to</p>

	<p>policies, programs and services</p> <p>To establish the Public Sector Gender Equality Commissioner</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and implement a Gender Equality Action Plan which includes results of a workplace gender audit and strategies for achieving workplace gender equality • Publicly report on their progress in relation to workplace gender equality • Promote gender equality in policies, programs and services that impact on the public • Complete gender impact assessments <p>The Act recognises that gender inequality may be compounded by other forms of disadvantage or discrimination that a person may experience on the basis of Aboriginality, age, disability, ethnicity, gender identity, race, religion, sexual orientation and other attributes.</p> <p>Gender Equality website: https://www.genderequalitycommission.vic.gov.au/about-gender-equality-act-2020</p>
<p><u>Wrongs Act 1958</u></p>	<p>(referenced in <i>Tackling climate change...</i> p 21, see above)</p>	<p>“The Wrongs Act is the main legislation governing claims for damages for personal injury (or resulting death) in Victoria, particularly in cases not involving transport accidents or work injuries” (https://www.lawhandbook.org.au/2020_10_01_02_key_legislation_wrongs_act/ accessed 26/10/2020)</p>
<p><u>Roadmap for Reform: strong families, safe children</u> (State of Victoria, 2016)</p>	<p>(referenced in <u><i>Family violence and municipal public health and wellbeing planning, Guidance for local government</i></u>)</p> <p>The roadmap seeks to address system failings in relation to supporting</p>	<p>The case for change is made and the drivers of risk and harm for children are outlined. Family violence is highlighted as putting children at even greater risk of developing emotional, behavioural, health, social and educational problems.</p> <p>The need to transform how government works with services for families and children is outlined.</p> <p>The Roadmap for Reform and guiding principles were developed in response to these issues. The Principles to underpin immediate actions and guide longer term reforms include;</p>

	<p>vulnerable children and young people.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 A focus on prevention 2 Intervening early 3 Continuity of care 4 Connection to family cultures and communities 5 Aboriginal self-determination around decision making and care for Aboriginal Children 6 Building personal capacity to make choices relating to care 7 Increasing effectiveness of evidence-based services 8 Providing flexibility within and across service provision 9 Building on localised services 10 Encouraging interaction with people who use and deliver the system, leveraging local partnerships <p>An increased role for universal services in early childhood in supporting children and families at risk - such as antenatal and maternity services, maternal and child health, other health and dental services, parenting services, early childhood education and care services and schools – is highlighted. These universal services support all children and families to support social interaction, build individual capability and skills, and create pathways into education, training and employment, and to strengthen community resilience against child maltreatment.</p>
<p><u><i>Education State Early Childhood Reform Plan: Ready for kinder, ready for school, ready for life</i></u> (State of Victoria, 2017)</p>	<p>(referenced in <u><i>Family violence and municipal public health and wellbeing planning, Guidance for local government</i></u>)</p> <p>The plan is the next step in making Victoria the</p>	<p>The plan outlines how the Victorian Government will take on a greater leadership role, and work in close partnership with local government, sector and community partners to deliver the reforms under the following 4 key directions;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting higher quality services and reducing disadvantage in early education • Providing more support for parenting • Making early childhood services more accessible and inclusive • Building a better system

	<p>Education State – The Victorian Government’s plan to deliver on its promise of providing excellence and equity, in early childhood, school, and TAFE and training.</p> <p>The plan aims to respond with actions needed to deliver a high-quality and inclusive system for all Victorians, transform the lives of thousands of young children, and create generational change.</p>	<p>The case for change is set out, highlighting that what happens in early childhood matters for life.</p> <p>The plan highlights the role of early childhood services in the Victorian Government’s response to family violence. <i>The Royal Commission into Family Violence</i> highlighted the impact of family violence on children and families and that early childhood services have a crucial role to play in identifying, responding to and preventing family violence.</p> <p>An increased investment to support families together with reforms outlined in <i>The Roadmap for Reform: Strong Families Safe Children(2016)</i> are part of an integrated plan to intervene early and effectively to help families overcome these issues and build a connected system of support across the Victorian service system.</p>
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Section 2

Resources and Tools to assist overall planning

This section provides links to resources and tools relating to the below 5 topics, to assist overall planning.

- **Data**- An overview of data included in DHHS's Advice Note 1 as well as links to relevant data for the Loddon Campaspe region.
- **Monitoring and evaluation**
- **Wider determinants of health and wellbeing**
- **Working in Partnership**
- **Diversity, intersectionality and inclusion**

(note socially and economically disadvantaged groups specifically mentioned in *Victorian Public Health and Wellbeing Plan 2019-23* include

- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people
- people with physical or intellectual disability
- refugees and people seeking asylum
- people experiencing or at risk of homelessness
- people with a serious mental illness
- children in out-of-home care
- people who are lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans and gender diverse, intersex, and queer and/or questioning (LGBTIQ)
- people from culturally diverse communities
- people living in rural, regional and remote areas)

A comprehensive overview in relation to the key policies, guidelines and frameworks relating to diversity at the Commonwealth Government, Victorian Government and Departmental levels is included in health.vic's [*Designing for Diversity key documents*](#) resource. A summary of some of these key documents is included in this section in addition to some additional resources including a new resource relating to social inclusion.

Data Sources Referenced in the MPHWP 2021-2025 – Advice Note 1, August 2020

Data	Summary
<p><u><i>Victorian Population Health Survey 2017</i></u> (DHHS 2017)</p>	<p>Provides an annual assessment of the health status and wellbeing of adults living in Victoria and provides data for key population health indicators. The 2017 survey results are available at local government level. The 2020 survey will also report at local government level.</p>
<p><u><i>Victorian Child and Adolescent Health Monitoring System</i></u> (VCAMS) (DET)</p>	<p>Tracks and measures children and young people's health, wellbeing, safety, learning and development outcomes as identified in the VCAMS Outcomes Framework. It brings together data from across government for a whole of government approach to monitoring and reporting how Victorian Children are faring.</p>
<p><u><i>Australian Bureau of Statistics 2016 Census</i></u> (ABS)</p>	<p>The Census is a snapshot of who we are as Australians. Data collected in the Census helps governments, businesses, not for profit and community organisations across the country make informed decisions. The next census will be undertaken in 2021.</p>
<p><u><i>Victoria in Future 2019</i></u> (DELWP)</p>	<p>Population projections for Victoria 2016 to 2056 including data tables.</p>
<p><u><i>Victorian climate projections 2019</i></u> (DELWP and the CSIRO).</p>	<p>Local-scale climate projections data for Victoria at a 5 km by 5 km scale.</p>
<p><u><i>Local Government Areas Report on Population Diversity</i></u> (State of Victoria, 2018)</p>	<p>Provides data on the key census cultural and language diversity indicators for Victoria's population, including country of birth (birthplace), ancestry, language spoken at home and religion.</p>
<p><u><i>Victorian Women's Health Atlas</i></u> (Women's Health Victoria)</p>	<p>Provides resources and information on six main priority areas including Sexual and Reproductive Health, Mental Health, Avoidable Mortality, Violence against Women, Cancer and Gender Equality.</p>

<p><u>Australia's Health 2020</u> (AIHW): data insights</p>	<p>Explores topical health issues and brings together multiple data sources to serve as a report card on the health of Australians.</p> <p>The data report explores selected health topics: Health data in Australia, Covid-19, social determinants of health in Australia, housing conditions and key challenges with in Indigenous health, potentially preventable hospitalisations, funding in health care, changes in health service for people in residential care, dementia in Australia, improving suicide and intentional self-harm monitoring in Australia, longer lives and healthier lives.</p>
<p><u>Data.Vic</u> (Victorian Government) Open data site</p>	<p>Enables access to Victorian Government data sources to better understand the health of the community. This data includes recent data on COVID-19.</p>
<p><u>Injury Atlas of Victoria</u> (Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit)</p>	<p>The Injury Atlas of Victoria is a platform to explore unintentional injury data and sports injury data for the years 2006-2017. It's extracted from Victorian Admitted Episodes Dataset supplied by DHHS in the <u>unintentional injury atlas</u> and <u>sports injury atlas</u>.</p>
<p><u>Australian Urban Observatory</u> (RMIT University)</p>	<p>The Australian Urban Observatory is a digital platform that transforms complex urban data into easily understood liveability maps across Australia's 21 largest cities. The Observatory draws on over 8 years of policy-relevant research by the Healthy Liveable Cities Group, within the Centre for Urban Research at RMIT University.</p> <p>The Observatory maps key liveability indicators found to be associated with health and wellbeing and provides a clear understanding of the liveability of cities. The Observatory provides information and understanding to support resource allocation, future policy action and support to create equitable, healthy and liveable places.</p> <p>The main areas of focus are: Liveability, Walkability, Alcohol, Food, Transport, Social Infrastructure, Public open space, Employment and Housing.</p>

<p><u>Australia’s Health Tracker 2019</u> (Mitchell Institute)</p>	<p>Australia’s Health Tracker 2019 continues the work of a national collaboration of public health and chronic disease organisations and experts that began in 2015 and produced health targets (2025) to support, guide and track progress towards a substantial change in the health of Australia.</p> <p>To view Australia’s Health Tracker 2019 report, click here.</p> <p>To view Australia’s Children and Young People Tracker report, click here.</p> <p>To view Australia’s Adult Tracker report, click here.</p> <p>To view Australia’s Health Tracker Technical Appendix, click here.</p>
<p><u>Wellbeing Index</u> (Australian Unity)</p>	<p>Australian Unity Wellbeing Index - a national survey which uses several indicators to measure subjective life quality. The collective aim of the is to develop the Personal Wellbeing Index into a standard, cross-cultural measure of Subjective Wellbeing (SWB).</p> <p>The search engine provided reader with the most up to date research and publications in relation to wellbeing index of the community.</p>
<p><u>Household Impacts of COVID-19</u> (ABS, 2020)</p>	<p>Insights into prevalence and nature of impacts from COVID-19 on households in Australia.</p> <p>Survey results available from April 2020 with new releases at least monthly.</p>
<p><u>Vichealth Coronavirus Victorian Wellbeing Impact Study</u> (Vichealth, 2020)</p>	<p>Survey undertaken to understand the impact on Victorians of the first coronavirus related lockdown, March – May, 2020</p>

Regional Date Sources – Loddon Campaspe Region

<p><u>Active Living Census</u> (Healthy Heart of Victoria, 2020)</p>	<p>Undertaken in May-June, 2019, the Active Living Census provides information about people’s health and wellbeing as well as barriers to healthy eating and active lifestyles, and data on what would help support communities to be more active, more often. It is detailed data across the 6 LGAs of the Loddon Campaspe region.</p> <p>Publications include separate reports for each of the participating LGAs, as well as reports for the Loddon Campaspe region.</p>
<p>Community Profiles</p> <p><u>Bendigo Loddon</u> (BLPCP, 2020)</p> <p><u>Campaspe Primary Care Partnership Community Health and Wellbeing Profile</u> (Campaspe PCP, 2020)</p> <p><u>Central Goldfields Shire</u> (CVPCP, 2017)</p> <p><u>Macedon Ranges Shire</u> (CVPCP, 2017)</p> <p>Mount Alexander Shire’s is in 2 documents;</p> <p><u>Mount Alexander Shire: Demographic Profile</u> (CVPCP, 2017)</p> <p><u>Mount Alexander Shire Community Health and Wellbeing Profile</u> (CVPCP, 2018)</p>	<p>Bendigo Loddon PCP, Campaspe PCP and Central Victoria PCP each commission data collection to inform strategic actions to achieve the outcomes of the <i>Victorian public health and wellbeing outcomes framework</i>. Profiles outline health data relevant to each of the LGAs in the region.</p>
<p><u>Loddon Campaspe Regional Profile, An analysis of regional strengths and challenges</u> (Aither 2019)</p>	<p>Commissioned by Infrastructure Victoria to develop a stronger evidence base about the need for and impact of infrastructure investment in different parts of regional and rural Victoria</p>

<p>.idcommunity also produce community profiles available for the following LGAs;</p> <p><u>City of Greater Bendigo</u></p> <p><u>Campaspe Shire</u></p> <p><u>Loddon Shire</u></p> <p><u>Macedon Ranges</u></p>	<p>These profiles provide demographic analysis of raw figures collated through ABS Census collections and is updated with population estimates when the ABS releases new figures such as the annual Estimated Resident Population (ERP).The information is presented in maps, tables and charts to answer 3 questions;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What are the characteristics of the people who live here? 2. How are they changing? 3. How do they compare to other regions?
<p><u>Australian Early Development Census Data Explorer</u></p>	<p>AEDC census data provides a snapshot of children’s development by location that can inform communities and support planning, policy and action.</p>

Monitoring and Evaluation

	Purpose	Summary
<p><u><i>Victorian public health and wellbeing outcomes framework</i></u> (DHHS, 2016)</p>	<p>To provide a framework to monitor changes to health and wellbeing.</p> <p>To seek to measure whether improvements in health and wellbeing are shared equally across Victoria.</p>	<p>Focused on the population level, the framework identifies more than 30 Victorian or Australian data collections to monitor our cumulative impact on changes to health and wellbeing.</p> <p>The five domains of the framework:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Victorians are healthy and well 2. Victorians are safe and secure 3. Victorians have the capabilities to participate 4. Victorians are connected to culture and community 5. Victoria is liveable <p>The outcomes framework connects domains, outcomes, indicators, targets and measures as part of an integrated measuring and monitoring system. Each of the measures is linked to a data dictionary reference. (See document below)</p>
<p><u><i>Victorian public health and wellbeing outcomes framework data dictionary</i></u> (DHHS, 2017)</p>	<p>To provide a transparent approach to monitoring and reporting progress in our collective efforts to achieve better health and wellbeing.</p> <p>To measure and report on inequalities within the population.</p>	<p>Provides detailed technical specifications for every measure identified in the outcome's framework, specifically;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rationale for inclusion • Definition of the measure • Data sources and availability • What data breakdowns are available from each data source • Comparability with other state, national or international data • Links with other measures in the outcome framework • Further information (where relevant)
<p><u><i>Victorian public health and wellbeing progress report</i></u></p>	<p>To provide a snapshot of how the Victorian population is faring with respect to</p>	<p>Provides the first progress report against the <i>Victorian public health and wellbeing outcomes framework</i>, which reflects the public health and wellbeing priorities identified in the <i>Victorian</i></p>

(DHHS, 2019)	public health and wellbeing priorities.	<p><i>public health and wellbeing plan 2015-2019.</i> (Occurs in the third year of every four-year public health and wellbeing planning cycle.)</p> <p>Uses data to identify positive indicators and areas of concern against each of the priorities.</p>
<p><u>MPHWPs review and evaluation guide</u></p> <p>(DHHS, 2013)</p>	<p>To guide councils on how to conduct annual reviews of their <i>Municipal Public Health and Wellbeing Plans</i> (MPHWPs).</p>	<p><i>A Practical Guide to Conducting Annual Reviews of MPHWPs</i> is a step-by-step guide to conducting an annual review of MPHWPs, which is a statutory requirement under the <i>Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008</i>.</p> <p>The guide is supported by seven modules that assist councils to consider evaluation of their MPHWP. These seven modules guide council health planners and others responsible for review and evaluation of MPHWPs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Module 1: Municipal public health and wellbeing plan evaluation at a glance • Module 2: Building a municipal public health and wellbeing plan evaluation strategy • Module 3: Achieving a culture of evaluation • Module 4: Evaluating with partners • Module 5: Engaging the community in evaluation • Module 6: Making evaluation sustainable • Module 7: Designing and conducting an evaluation

Wider Determinants of Health and Wellbeing

	Purpose	Summary
<p><i>Fair Australia. Social Justice and the Health Gap</i> (Prof. Sir Michael Marmot, Boyer Lectures, 2016. ABC Radio National)</p>	<p>The Lecture series provides an overview of the determinants of health and wellbeing in Australia</p> <p>(Transcripts of lectures are also available on the website)</p>	<p>Lecture 1: Health inequality and the causes of the causes</p> <p>There is a need to prevent “the causes of the causes” of health inequality.</p> <p>Inequity in power, money and resources drives inequities in the conditions of daily life.</p> <p>There are big inequalities in health status in Australia, markedly between Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations, but also between other sectors of society.</p> <p>The fewer the years of education, the higher the risk of death.</p> <p>These inequalities are unjust. We know what to do to address them.</p> <p>Lecture 2: Give every child the best start</p> <p>Health inequalities result from disempowerment – material, psychosocial and political.</p> <p>We should be empowering children by helping them develop the personal resources that are key, through good early child development.</p> <p>The social conditions in which parents are trying to raise their children affect their ability to be ‘good’ parents.</p> <p>Reducing inequality and supporting parents and families are strategies for improving early child development.</p> <p>Lecture 3: Living and working</p> <p>The lower the status, the more likely is work to be characterised by high demand/low control, effort reward imbalance, low organisational justice, social isolation, shift work and job insecurity. Each of these damages health and contributes to the social gradient in health.</p>

		<p>Youth unemployment is a “public health timebomb.” Unemployment is particularly bad for mental health.</p> <p>Government policies can make a difference.</p> <p>Lecture 4: Social justice and health: making a difference</p> <p>We can make a huge difference to health inequalities really quickly. We need to apply the knowledge we have and learn as we go.</p> <p>What we should be seeking for people in poverty is not wealth, but justice. We have the knowledge and the means to improve people’s lives and reduce health inequality. Social justice demands that we act now.</p>
<p><u><i>Australia’s health 2020 data insights</i></u></p> <p>-Ch 3 Social determinants of health in Australia</p> <p>-Ch 4 Housing conditions and key challenges in Indigenous health</p> <p>(Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, 2020)</p>	<p>Presents an overview of health data in Australia.</p> <p>Highlights the importance of data, and of building the evidence base for achieving long-term, sustainable improvements in health and health care for all Australians.</p> <p>Presents information on how to fill data gaps and build the evidence for addressing inequalities.</p>	<p>There’s evidence showing the direct and indirect associations between social determinants and health, the pathways between them and the biological mechanisms involved. Ch 3 uses this evidence to outline relationships between these determinants and health and uses specific Australian data to illustrate the patterns. (eg Life expectancy at age 25, by education level; burden of disease by socioeconomic area; burden of disease attributed to child abuse and neglect)</p> <p>Chapter 4 explores the impact on Indigenous health of one of the social determinants of health - housing conditions. Given that many of the social determinants lie outside the health system, the efforts of a range of systems, government departments and other organisations will be needed.</p>

<p><u>Action on Social Determinants of Health: Case studies from Australia</u></p> <p>(Collated by La Trobe, 2012-13)</p> <p>See particularly pp53-63 on the Victorian Public Health and Wellbeing Act, 2008</p>	<p>The book was developed with the aim of sharing some of the experiences of Australian jurisdictions of acting on the social determinants of health in the lead up to the 8th Global Conference on Health Promotion in Helsinki, Finland, 2013.</p>	<p>The case study on the Victorian Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008 outlines its innovation in introducing a principle approach that includes prevention at its core. The act provides an important authorising environment and context for partnerships, engagement and action beyond the health care portfolio in the promotion and protection of population health and wellbeing.</p> <p>The case study provides an overview of how the act came about and discusses the competing ideas that were discussed that may have influenced the formation of the legislation;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Social Determinants of Health • National competition policy (economic rationalism) <p>The case study argues that The Act provides a strong example of how well researched legislation can be successful in balancing the competing demands of the modern economy while incorporating the principles and values of Health in all Policies approach, recognising the social determinants of health and concern for health inequalities.</p> <p>The case study further argues that the long gestation of the Act illustrates;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy processes that truly engage stakeholders and the community are complex and reflect the level of contestability in a Health in All Policies or whole of government approach • The extent of consultation and the bi-partisan political support and general acceptance across public health contributed to an environment in which other major partners (outside Health) accepted a level of responsibility for the health outcomes of their areas of responsibility.
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Diversity, Intersectionality and Inclusion

	Purpose	Summary
<p><u><i>Designing for Diversity</i></u> (DHHS, 2018)</p>	<p>To embed responsiveness to diversity at the outset of any policy reform or service design process.</p>	<p>The department recognises that diversity responsive design is critical to ensuring positive and equitable health and wellbeing outcomes for all Victorians.</p> <p>There are a number of resources available to assist with this process:</p> <p><u><i>Designing for Diversity: Principles</i></u> outlines the four key principles that underpin diversity responsive service design.</p> <p><u><i>Designing for Diversity: Key elements</i></u> provides practical examples for implementing diversity responsive design - to be used alongside the Rapid Review resource.</p> <p><u><i>Designing for Diversity: Rapid review</i></u> tool uses a series of questions to identify diversity considerations, highlight strengths and areas requiring more attention- to be used alongside the Key elements resource.</p> <p>Designing for Diversity: Minimum data set guide provides a best practice approach to collecting information relating to cultural and linguistic diversity, gender, Aboriginality, disability, and LGBTI identification. This document is currently under review and is unavailable to download.</p> <p><u><i>Designing for Diversity: Key documents summary</i></u> provides a list of key national and state resources in relation to culturally and linguistically diverse communities, gender, Aboriginal communities, disability, and people from LGBTI communities.</p>
<p><u><i>Family Violence Diversity and Intersectionality Framework</i></u> (State of Vic, 2017)</p>	<p>To meet the needs of all Victorians by designing for diversity and intersectionality at the outset in Family Violence and Social Services reform.</p>	<p>Provides a framework to consider the key principles that underpin diversity and intersectionality in design. Assists understanding of diversity and intersectionality and how they interact in the area of family violence.</p>

<p><u>Safe and Strong: Victorian Gender Equality Strategy</u> (State of Victoria, 2016)</p>	<p>To set out a framework for enduring and sustained action over time to build the attitudinal and behavioural change required to reduce violence against women and deliver gender equality.</p>	<p>Outlines the Victorian government’s commitment to reduce gender equality in all areas of the community, particularly in terms of attitudes and behaviours, with a strong focus on family violence and reducing violence against women in light of the Royal Commission into Family Violence. Aims to encourage specific changes in schools, workplaces, community groups, sporting associations and the media and describes how progress on these issues will be tracked.</p>
<p><u>National Agreement on Closing the Gap</u> (July, 2020)</p>	<p>To overcome the entrenched inequality faced by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people so that their life outcomes are equal to all Australians</p>	<p>An agreement between all Australian Governments and the Coalition of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peak Organisations.</p> <p>Priority reforms:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Formal partnerships and shared decision making This includes policy partnerships created for the purpose of working on discrete policy areas, such as education, health or housing, and place-based partnerships based on a specific region 2) Building the Community -Controlled Sector The parties acknowledge that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community-controlled services achieve better results, employ more Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and are often preferred over mainstream services. 3) Transforming Government Organisations The parties commit to systemic and structural transformation of mainstream government organisations to improve accountability and responds to the needs of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people 4) Shared access to data and information at a regional level <p>Priority reform targets and Socio-economic targets are included in the agreement</p> <p>The socio-economic outcomes of the agreement</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people enjoy long and healthy lives 2) Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children are born healthy and strong 3) Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children are engaged in high quality, culturally appropriate early childhood education in their early years 4) Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children thrive in their early years

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5) Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students achieve their full learning potential 6) Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students reach their full potential through further education pathways 7) Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander youth are engaged in employment or education 8) Strong economic participation and development of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and communities 9) Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people secure appropriate, affordable housing that is aligned with their priorities and need 10) Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are not overrepresented in the criminal justice system 11) Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people are not overrepresented in the criminal justice system 12) Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children are not overrepresented in the child protection system 13) Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander families and households are safe 14) Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people enjoy high levels of social and emotional wellbeing 15) Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people maintain a distinctive cultural, spiritual, physical and economic relationship with their land and waters 16) Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultures and languages are strong, supported and flourishing
<p><u><i>Koolin Balit: Victorian Government Strategic Directions for Aboriginal Health 2012-2022</i></u></p> <p>(State of Victoria, 2012)</p>	<p>To provide a clear path to achieving significant and measurable outcomes in Aboriginal health.</p>	<p>Koolin Balit is the Victorian Government's strategic direction for Aboriginal health over 10 years. It was launched by the Minister for Health at the Aboriginal health conference in May 2012.</p> <p>Koolin Balit sets out what the Department of Health & Human Services, together with Aboriginal communities, other parts of government and service providers, will do to achieve the government's commitment to improve Aboriginal health.</p> <p>It brings together Victoria's total effort in Aboriginal health in an integrated, whole-of-life framework based around a set of key priorities and enablers.</p>

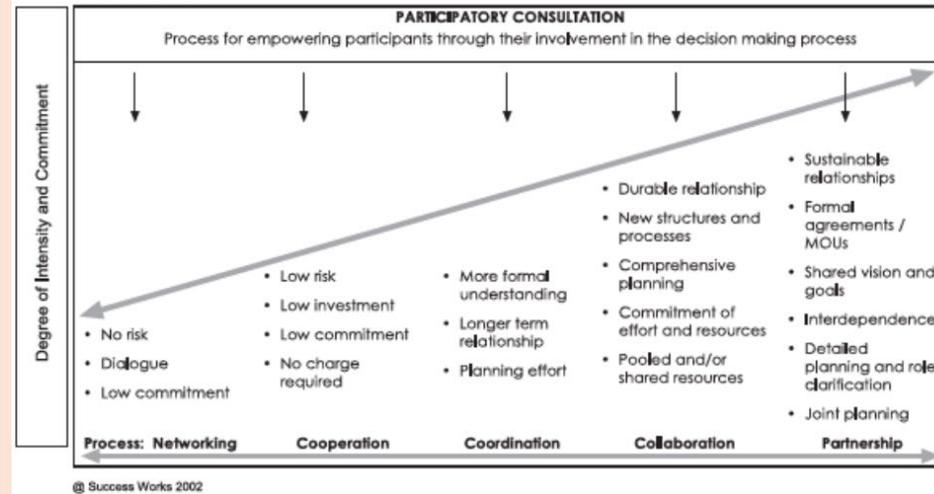
		<p>We aim to make a significant and measurable impact on improving the length and quality of the lives of Aboriginal Victorians in this decade.</p> <p>The government's objectives are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • close the gap in life expectancy for Aboriginal people living in Victoria • reduce the difference between the general population and Aboriginal people relating to infant mortality rates, morbidity and low birthweight • improve access to services and outcomes for Aboriginal people. <p>We will focus our efforts on six key priorities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A healthy start to life 2. A healthy childhood 3. A healthy transition to adulthood 4. Caring for older people 5. Addressing risk factors 6. Managing illness better with effective health services <p>Three enablers provide a foundation for the key priorities, and support their achievement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improving data and evidence • strong Aboriginal organisations • cultural responsiveness. <p>Koolin Balit builds on the <i>Victorian health priorities framework 2012-22</i>. Broader, whole-of-government strategies are outlined in the <i>Victorian Aboriginal Affairs framework 2013-18</i>.</p>
<p><u>DHHS Disability Action Plan</u> (DHHS, 2019)</p>	<p>Aims to reduce and remove barriers experienced by people with a disability within DHHS to help reduce</p>	<p>The Victorian Disability Act 2006 requires all public sector bodies to have a DAP.</p> <p>Public sector bodies include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State government departments • Statutory authorities

	discrimination and increase access.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statutory corporations. • Although they are not legally required, many community organisations and businesses are also developing a DAP. • Resources on this website assist with the development of disability action plans.
<u><i>The Rainbow Tick guide to LGBTI-inclusive practice 2nd Ed</i></u> (GLHV, 2016)	Aims to assist organisations improve the quality of care and services they provide to their LGBTI consumers, staff and volunteers.	Assists organisations to improve services to LGBTI consumers and staff with a set of indicators to measure how well a group of six standards are met: organisational capability, workforce development, consumer participation, a welcoming and accessible organisation, disclosure and documentation, and culturally safe and acceptable services
<u><i>Social Inclusion Framework</i></u> Inner East PCP, December, 2020)	Provides a framework to guide actions to promote social inclusion and an inclusive society	<p>The framework outlines a definition of social inclusion. It provides an overview of the framework, outlines principles underpinning the framework and provides guidance for action based on health promotion principles. It explores the socio-ecological model of health, and discusses how social inclusion relates to other social issues and conceptual frameworks.</p> <p>The document includes case studies illustrating how elements of the Framework can be applied to contribute to building social inclusion.</p>

Working in Partnership

	Purpose	Summary
<p>Planning alignment</p> <p><i>Advice for public health and wellbeing planning in Victoria: planning cycle 2017-21</i></p>	<p>To ensure a coordinated local prevention effort, it is expected that prevention and health promotion funded organisations and councils work together with DHHS and other local partners to establish a common approach to the preparation of health and wellbeing plans.</p>	<p>The alignment of prevention and health promotion planning to MPHWP's will strengthen collaborative efforts in local communities. Partnerships are crucial to this approach and it is expected that local organisations will capitalise on existing resources by working with local partners. Organisations are encouraged to pool resources and effort where appropriate to maximise impact and investment.</p> <p>Primary Care Partnerships are expected to align their prevention initiatives and contributions to a coordinated local prevention approach</p>
<p><i>Partnership Practice Guide, Victorian Council of Social Services</i></p> <p>https://vcoss.org.au/resources/vcoss-partnership-practice-guide/</p> <p><i>Brokering Better Partnerships by investing in the partnering process - Handbook</i></p> <p>https://www.partnershipbrokers.org/</p>		<p>Partnership definition <i>“An on-going working relationship where risks and benefits are shared”</i></p> <p>For partners to be able to work together they need to work with a number of agreed principles; Equity, Transparency and Mutual Benefit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equity because it leads to Respect: for the added value each party brings • Transparency/Openness because it leads to Trust: with partners more willing to innovate and take risks • Mutual Benefit because it leads to Engagement and commitment: more likely to sustain and build relationships over time. • In addition, Diversity leads to new value and different perspectives; and being • Courageous leads to breakthrough results.

Continuum of Joint Effort



Partnership, Monitoring and Evaluation

VicHealth Partnerships Analysis Tool (VicHealth, 2016)

[The partnerships analysis tool](#)

[The checklist](#)

[The partnerships analysis tool - accessible version](#)

This resource is for organisations entering into or working in a partnership to assess, monitor and maximise its ongoing effectiveness.

It is designed to help organisations:

- develop a clearer understanding of the range of purposes of collaborations
- reflect on the partnerships they have established
- focus on ways to strengthen new and existing partnerships by engaging in discussion about issues and ways forward

<p><u><i>The Collaboration Health Assessment Tool (CHAT)</i></u></p>	<p>Online resource for measuring how collaborators are working together</p>	<p>CHAT gives users the option of either interacting with the tool on a “one off” basis or by inviting their collaborators to take the survey together to compare results. Both options generate a series of component scores and an overall “health score” for a collaboration.</p>
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Section 3

Resources and Tools to the 10 priorities including 4 focus areas of the Victorian Public Health and Wellbeing Plan 2019-2023

Note that health.vic’s website about Public health and wellbeing planning (See link below) contains guidance for most of the priorities and more will be provided over time. It includes links to actions in early childhood settings and schools, local government, health and human services, and workplaces.

<https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/health-strategies/public-health-wellbeing-plan>

This section summarises some of the key documents related to each of the priority areas, including some from health.vic’s website and some additional documents. Where applicable, resources relevant to the Loddon Campaspe region are included.

Note that the **Achievement Program** is a statewide resource that provides guidance and support for settings to become healthier places for their communities and is applicable across 5 of the identified priorities. For that reason, it is summarised below rather than within each of the relevant priority areas.

<p><u><i>Achievement Program</i></u></p>	<p>To create healthy places for working, learning and living.</p>	<p>The Victorian Achievement Program is based on the World Health Organization model for health promoting schools and workplaces. The Program works with Victorian schools, as well as workplaces and early childhood services, and sets benchmarks for achieving the status of a healthy place. Resources and support are provided to settings to reach the benchmarks. In schools, the Achievement Program uses a whole-of-school approach that includes staff, students, families and the wider community.</p> <p>The achievement program focuses on 5 areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Physical activity• Healthy Eating• Mental Health and Wellbeing• Alcohol and other drug use• Smoking
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Tackling Climate Change and its Impact on Health

	Purpose	Summary
<p><u>Local government climate change adaptation roles and responsibilities under Victorian legislation: guidance for local government decision-makers</u></p> <p>(State of Victoria, DELWP, 2020)</p>	<p>(referenced in <i>Tackling climate change...</i> p21, see above)</p> <p>To assist local government decision-makers to understand the scope and deliver on their roles and responsibilities for adaptation under current Victorian legislation.</p>	<p>Guidance brief provides information on;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change adaptation responsibilities under the <i>Climate Change Act 2017</i> (Vic) and <i>Local Government Act 2020</i> (Vic) and a checklist to guide local government decision-makers through their duty of care in the context of adaptation • Climate change adaptation responsibilities under the <i>Planning and Environment Act 1987</i> (Vic) and considerations for sound planning decisions in relation to climate change adaptation. • Resources including a case study and reference materials to support informed decision-making.
<p><u>Victoria's Climate Change Framework</u></p> <p>(DELWP, 2016)</p>	<p>Victoria's Climate Change Framework articulates the Government's long-term vision and approach to climate change in a single document.</p>	<p>The framework sets out:</p> <p>Our shared vision for a net zero emissions, climate-resilient Victoria in 2050;</p> <p>How action on climate change aligns with the Government's focus on jobs, cost of living and health;</p> <p>The steps the Government is taking now to commence the transition;</p> <p>How the Climate Change Act 2017 will drive action to 2050;</p> <p>The challenges to be addressed as we move to a net zero emissions economy; and</p> <p>How Victoria is preparing for a changing climate.</p>

<p><u>Victoria's Climate Change Adaptation Plan 2017-2020</u></p> <p>(DELWP, 2017-20)</p>	<p>Victoria's Climate Change Adaptation Plan 2017-2020 lays out the government's plan of action for the next four years, to help Victorians meet the challenges and act on the opportunities of climate change.</p>	<p>The Adaptation Plan will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • build a detailed understanding of Victoria's exposure to climate change risks and impacts • catalyse partnerships for integrated and effective responses to climate change • tackle immediate priorities to reduce climate change risks
<p><u>Regional Adaptation Snapshot Loddon Mallee</u></p> <p>(DELWP, 2018)</p>	<p>To assist development of adaptation solutions that are identified, owned and driven locally.</p>	<p>In early 2018, DELWP completed climate change gap analyses in six regions across the state. This report presents a high-level summary of the analysis in Loddon Mallee. It provides a snapshot of impacts, actions, gaps and priorities in the region.</p>
<p><u>ADAPT Loddon Mallee</u></p> <p>(Adapt Loddon Mallee, 2019)</p>	<p>To provide a practical strategy to address climate change adaptation issues identified by regional stakeholders.</p> <p>To provide regional stakeholders with a framework to identify, prioritise and deliver strategic adaptation action within their region.</p>	<p>The ADAPT Loddon Mallee network brings together people from all walks of life across the region to learn, share knowledge, and build networks to support communities in becoming climate ready.</p> <p>The ADAPT website is a central hub of all information, networks, and resources that form the ADAPT Loddon Mallee program. Some of the things that can be done on our website are;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build partnerships and connections that support a climate-ready region through our <u>Partnering 4 Resilience</u> program. • Access information for our other three initiatives: <u>Climate Ready Communities</u>, <u>Regional Climate Leaders</u>, and <u>Youth Climate Network</u>. • Share knowledge and resources that enable climate action through our <u>Learning Exchange</u>. • Tell <u>local stories</u> that will inspire others to take action. • Showcase local events – <u>register your event</u> and learn about others happening in the region.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sign up and get information about our initiatives. • Lodge a climate statement – text, video, or voice recording – to have your voice heard.
<p>Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting & Improvement Framework for Climate Change Adaptation in Victoria</p> <p>(DELWP, 2018)</p>	<p>The Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting and Improvement (MERI) Framework for Climate Change Adaptation in Victoria (the MERI Framework) outlines a whole-of-government approach to monitor and evaluate the implementation and effectiveness of actions in Victoria’s Climate Change Adaptation Plan 2017-2020</p>	<p>The MERI Framework provides for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring, to track implementation of actions by government; • Evaluation, to determine effectiveness of government’s adaptation actions; • Reporting, to disseminate lessons learned; and • Improvement of implementation of actions, through feedback to government programs and policy.
<p>Victorian climate change data and information for local government</p> <p>(DELWP, 2018)</p>	<p>To assist Victorian councils in determining which resource might be best suited for a particular decision or action</p>	<p>This factsheet provides a snapshot of the climate information and data available for Victorian councils to use, and a decision-tree to help determine which resource might be best suited for a particular decision or action. Including links to:</p> <p>Victoria’s Climate Science Report 2019 Victoria’s Climate Science Report 2019 brings together the latest climate change science knowledge gained from the Victorian Government’s ongoing investment in climate science, for example the Victorian Climate Projections 2019 and the Victorian Water and Climate Initiative. The report gives us valuable insights into both how our climate is changing and what it means for Victoria’s future.</p> <p>Victorian Climate Projections 2019 The Victorian Government has partnered with CSIRO to help Victorian communities prepare for climate change by providing authoritative and up-to-date information.</p>

		<p>The projections cover average and extreme temperature and rainfall, relative humidity and evaporation out to 2090 for moderate and high greenhouse gas emissions scenarios. The new research supports what we know from previous projections, as well as giving some new insights at a local scale into the hottest hot day temperatures, and rainfall around mountain ranges.</p> <p><u><i>Climate Change Risks to Local Government</i></u> Managing climate change risks to council services, infrastructure and operations, and supporting the community to adapt, are critical responsibilities of local government. This information brochure highlights examples of the climate change risks faced by councils and how to consider some of these risks in decision-making.</p>
<p><u><i>A Climate of Fairness: Making Victoria’s climate change transition fair and equitable.</i></u> (VCOSS, 2019)</p>	<p>To put forward workable policy measures to ensure Victoria’s response to climate change is fair and equitable.</p>	<p>VCOSS believes a truly equitable response to climate change puts the people, communities and organisations that are being hardest hit by global warming at the forefront of decision-making, planning and delivery—and funds them accordingly. It prioritises support to those individuals and groups who need the most assistance to adapt to the changing climate.</p> <p>Our new report, <u><i>A Climate of Fairness</i></u>, lays out this position in more detail and proposes workable policy measures to ensure Victoria not only respond to climate change—for respond we must— but that the action we take is both fair and equitable.</p>

Reducing Injury

	Purpose	Summary
<p><u><i>Reducing injury in the community</i></u> : <i>Health.vic</i></p> <p>(Victorian Government, 2017-2020)</p>	<p>This page includes links to evidence-based guidance to assist partners in the implementation of actions to reduce injury in the community across a range of settings.</p>	<p>In particular it looks at action across the following settings:</p> <p>Early childhood settings and schools</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u><i>Schools and early childhood services</i></u>, SunSmart • <u><i>Kidsafe resources</i></u> including playground safety, Kidsafe • <u><i>Guide to creating a child safe organisation</i></u>, Commission for children and young people • <u><i>Achievement Program</i></u> (early childhood and schools) <p>Local government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u><i>Age-friendly Cities and Communities, information kit for local government councillors and senior management</i></u>, the Council of the Aging and the Municipal Association of Victoria • <u><i>Global Age-friendly Cities: A Guide</i></u>, World Health Organisation • <u><i>Healthy Active by design</i></u>, Heart Foundation <p>Health and human services</p> <p>The healthcare system encompasses many skilled professionals who provide preventative healthcare to individuals with health conditions and individuals at risk of falls related injuries. Key policy includes <u><i>Health 2040: advancing health access and care</i></u>.</p> <p>Also <u><i>Victorian Active Aging Partnership (VAAP) Self-assessment tool for local councils and community health services</i></u> and other resources, Musculoskeletal Australia</p> <p>Workplaces</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u><i>WorkSafe Victoria</i></u>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Healthy Workplaces Achievement Program</u>
<p><u>The Victorian Injury Surveillance Unit (VISU)</u></p> <p>(Monash Uni, 2020)</p>	<p>Analyses, interprets and disseminates Victorian data on injury deaths, hospital admissions (Victorian Admitted Episodes Dataset - VAED) and emergency department presentations (Victorian Emergency Minimum Dataset - VEMD).</p>	<p>This data is used to underpin government injury prevention policies, stimulate research and to develop and evaluate prevention strategies and measures.</p> <p>Local government organisations and municipalities are particularly encouraged to use VISU data for their planning of local injury prevention activities, for example, for municipal public health and wellbeing plans and community safety plans.</p>
<p><u>Falls prevention evidence and resources</u></p> <p>DHHS 2017-20</p>	<p>Healthcare providers in Victoria can find evidence and research on preventing falls.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Australia and New Zealand Falls Prevention Society • Interventions for preventing falls in older people in the community, Cochrane • Interventions for preventing falls in care facilities and hospitals, Cochrane
<p><u>Falls Prevention</u></p> <p>(Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care 2019)</p>	<p>To help reduce the number of falls and resulting harm experienced by older people in care.</p>	<p>Guidelines for preventing falls and harm from falls in older people.</p>

Preventing all Forms of Violence

	Purpose	Summary
<p><u><i>The National Plan to Reduce Violence against Women and their Children 2010 – 2022</i></u> (COAG, 2010)</p>	<p>The National Plan provides the framework for action by the Commonwealth, state and territory governments to reduce violence against women and their children.</p>	<p>Goals are to reduce violence against women and their children and improve how governments work together, increase support for women and their children, and create innovative and targeted ways to bring about change.</p> <p>The aim is to bring attitudinal and behavioural change at the cultural, institutional and individual levels, with a particular focus on young people.</p>
<p><u><i>Fourth Action Plan of the National Plan to Reduce Violence against Women and their Children 2010-2022</i></u> (Commonwealth of Australia, 2019)</p>	<p>6 outcomes are set out for all governments to deliver over 12 years through four, three-year action plans. (See link to the fourth action plan)</p>	<p>As well as focusing on prevention measures, the plan aims to assist women who have experienced violence to rebuild their lives as quickly as possible as part of a community-wide response.</p>
<p><u><i>Change the story</i></u> (Our Watch, 2015)</p>	<p>Present a shared understanding of the evidence and principles of effective prevention</p> <p>Provide a guide to assist governments and other stakeholders to develop their own appropriate policies, strategies and programs to prevent violence against women.</p>	<p>Change the Story is the national family violence prevention framework for Australia, established in 2015 by a partnership between Our Watch, ANROWS and VicHealth. It presents an evidence-based conceptual framework for understanding violence against women, with a focus on male-perpetrated intimate partner violence and non-partner sexual violence.</p> <p>The framework establishes that gender inequality sets the underlying context for violence against women and identifies and describes the drivers and reinforcing factors of this violence.</p>

		<p>Change the Story emphasises the role of gendered norms, structures and practices in perpetuating the drivers of violence against women.</p> <p><i>Changing the Picture</i> (2018) contains a clear set of action that are needed to address the many drivers of violence against Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women.</p> <p>*<i>Our Watch</i> is a national body for the primary prevention of violence against women and their children in Australia. <i>ANROWS</i> (Australia’s National Research Organisation for Women’s Safety Limited) is a not-for-profit independent national research organisation established to produce, disseminate and assist in applying evidence for policy and practice addressing violence against women and their children. <i>VicHealth</i> is a health promotion foundation, focusing on promoting good health and preventing chronic disease. It is supported by the Victorian Government.</p>
<p><u><i>Safe and Strong: A Victorian Gender Equality Strategy</i></u> (State of Victoria, 2016)</p>	<p>Sets out a framework for enduring and sustained action to build the attitudinal and behavioural change required to reduce violence against women and deliver gender equality.</p>	<p>The strategy considers 6 settings for statewide action in which strategic alliances and partnerships will enable shared progress towards gender equality; schools, workplaces, community groups, sporting associations and the media.</p> <p>The strategy embeds gender equality in legislation, puts a gender lens on policies, budgets and economic planning, and establishes a framework for measuring and reporting on progress. It sets targets.</p> <p>Gender is one of the most powerful determinants of health outcomes. All Victorians are effected by gendered health inequalities. The strategy sets out early actions to address these inequalities.</p>

<p><u>Ending Family Violence: Victoria's Plan for Change</u> (State of Victoria, 2016)</p> <p><u>Family Violence Rolling Action Plan, 2017-2020</u> (State of Victoria, 2017)</p> <p><u>Family Violence Rolling Action Plan 2020-2023</u></p>	<p>The 10 year plan outlines Victoria's plan for delivery of recommendations of the Royal Commission into Family Violence</p> <p>The Rolling Action Plans (RAP1, 2017-20 and RAP2, 2020-2023 currently being finalised) outline implementation actions.</p>	<p>RAP 1 focusses on implementation of the recommendations of the Royal Commission into Family Violence.</p> <p>RAP2 will shift the focus beyond the Royal Commission recommendations toward a new phase of embedding family violence prevention, early intervention and response as a sustainable, ongoing, whole of government commitment, including an increased focus on prevention and perpetrators.</p>
<p><u>Free from Violence</u> (State of Victoria, 2017)</p> <p><u>Free from Violence First Action Plan, 2018 -21</u> (State of Victoria, 2018)</p>	<p>Victoria's primary prevention strategy to break the cycle of family violence and violence against women.</p>	<p>The strategy priorities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Build prevention structures and systems 2. Scale up and build on what we know works 3. Trial new and innovative approaches to prevention 4. Research and evaluate to build our knowledge of what works 5. Engage and communicate with Victorians <p>The first action plan 2018-21 (Phase one) focuses on building on what works and scaling up. Phase two will focus on strengthening whole-of-community efforts and actions. Phase three will focus on maintaining efforts and getting results.</p>
<p><u>Collective Action for Respect and Equality CARE Framework, Loddon Mallee, 2020-2025</u></p>	<p>Provides a regional infrastructure to support and foster collaboration to prevent violence before it starts in the Loddon Mallee</p>	<p>The collective vision in the Loddon Mallee is that Women and children live free from violence in communities that actively support and champion gender equality.</p>

<p>(Women’s Health Loddon Mallee, 2020)</p>		<p>The CARE framework provides direction and thinking infrastructure to strengthen and support collective efforts in the primary prevention of violence against woman across the region.</p> <p>Key priority areas include</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Collaboration: reciprocal and sustaining. Aligning efforts 2. Conduit: linking research, knowledge and communities. Building Regional Capacity 3. Our Region: Loddon Mallee people and place. Shared stories and learning 4. Regional areas of focus 5. Women’s Health 6. Youth and Early Years 7. Community Engagement 8. Men’s role in change and healthy masculinities
<p><u><i>Pride in Prevention</i></u> <i>A guide to primary prevention of family violence experienced by LGBTIQ communities</i> (La Trobe University, 2020)</p>	<p>As an output of the LGBTIQ Family Violence Prevention Project 2019-21, Rainbow Health Victoria developed the guide as a resource for those engaged in primary prevention of family violence experienced by LGBTIQ communities.</p>	<p>The guide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • builds on existing frameworks and initiatives (eg. Change the story) • summarises the existing research base and knowledge gaps • puts forward a proposed model for understanding the drivers of family violence experienced by LGBTIQ communities • makes recommendation for the design and delivery of future primary prevention activities
<p><u><i>Preventing domestic and family violence: Action research reports from five Australian local government councils</i></u> (ANROWS, 2019)</p>	<p>Document the use of action research in evaluating DFV prevention activities in LGAs around Australia</p>	<p>The reports arose from the work of five LGAs around Australia that trialled the draft <i>Local council domestic and family violence prevention toolkit as part of the 3rd Action Plan of the National Plan to Reduce Violence against Women and their Children</i> which required action to “co-design tools and resources with local governments to engage with business, sporting organisations and community groups to promote action against violence.””</p>

Increasing Healthy Eating

	Purpose	Summary
<p><u><i>Healthy Eating Advisory Service (HEAS)</i></u></p> <p>(Nutrition Australia Vic Division)</p>	<p>The purpose of HEAS is to provide workplaces and organisations with the support and resources needed to allow a healthy environment.</p>	<p>HEAS supports organisations to put the Victorian Government’s <u><i>Healthy Choices</i></u> framework to create health promoting environments throughout the state.</p> <p>HEAS supports early childhood services, outside school hours care, schools, workplaces, hospitals, sport and recreation centres, tertiary education and parks to provide healthier foods and drinks in their menus and through catering, food outlets and vending.</p> <p>They also support food industry, food outlets, caterers, and suppliers;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • take the steps to make healthy changes in your organisation • understand how to apply government policies and guidelines • train your cooks, chefs, food service and other key staff • discover healthier recipes, food ideas and other helpful resources • provide healthier menus and products <p><u><i>The Victorian Healthy Eating Enterprise</i></u> (VHEE) provides a collaborative forum for partners to generate and exchange ideas to build robust food systems and increase healthy eating opportunities across Victoria.</p>
<p><u><i>Healthy Eating Strategy: 2019-2023</i></u></p> <p>(Vichealth, 2019)</p>	<p>Responding to the challenge of preventing diet-related conditions, including obesity, VicHealth set a 10-year goal that 200,000 more Victorians would adopt a healthier diet by 2023.</p>	<p>VicHealth’s <u><i>Action Agenda 2019–2023</i></u> reaffirms the 10-year goal of 200,000 more Victorians adopting a healthier diet. Over the next four years, the strategy aims to further improve access to healthy food and drinks, with a focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sports settings • fruit and vegetable consumption • creating healthier food cultures

		<p>The strategy is committed to reducing diet-related inequity. In each of the healthy eating focus areas, the strategy will work with partners and alongside those communities most at risk to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • advocate for the social and economic conditions needed for healthy eating • help co-develop messages and projects most relevant and meaningful to those groups • measure the impact of our work across different populations (differential impact).
<p><u><i>Australian Dietary Guidelines</i></u></p> <p>(Commonwealth of Australia, 2016)</p>	<p>Australian Dietary Guidelines provide information about the types and amounts of foods, food groups and dietary patterns that promote health and wellbeing and reduce the risk of diet-related diseases.</p>	<p>These guidelines give advice on eating for health and wellbeing. They provide information about the types and amounts of foods, food groups and dietary patterns that promote health and wellbeing and reduce the risk of diet-related diseases.</p> <p>The guidelines are for use by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • health professionals • policy makers • educators • food manufacturers • food retailers • researchers
<p><u><i>A Healthier Start for Victorians</i></u></p> <p>(Vichealth, 2019)</p>	<p>A Healthier Start for Victorians includes recommendations to the Victorian Government to turn the tide on obesity.</p> <p>It was developed by the HEAL roundtable supported</p>	<p>A Healthier Start for Victorians lists eight practical recommendations to the Victorian Government to turn the tide on obesity. These recommendations focus on children and young people to give them the best chance for a healthier start to life. They are as follows.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Engage and support local communities to develop and lead their own healthy eating and physical activity initiatives 2. Protect children from unhealthy food and drink marketing 3. Implement a state-wide public education campaign to encourage healthy eating 4. Implement initiatives to improve family diets, particularly in children’s early years 5. Support schools to increase students’ physical activity and physical literacy

	by a broad base of health and wellbeing organisations.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Increase the scope of and strengthen compliance with the existing School Canteens and 7. Other School Food Services Policy 8. Develop a whole-of-government policy that requires healthy food procurement 9. Develop and implement a strategy to get Victorians walking more
<p><u><i>Healthy eating in national quality standard: A guide to early years educations and care services</i></u></p> <p>(State of Victoria, Dept of Education and Training, 2019)</p>	<p>To assist education and care services to provide appropriate nutrition to children, promote healthy eating and meet the requirements of element 2.1.3 of the National Quality Standard² (NQS) and the National Legislation which comprises the Education and Care Services National Law Act 2010² (National Law) and the Education and Care Services National Regulations 2011² (National Regulations).</p>	<p>Information in this resource is based on principles in the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Australian Dietary Guidelines • Get Up & Grow resources • Victorian Menu planning guidelines for long day care, Menu planning checklist for family day care and Food and drink guidelines for outside school hours care. <p>The guide is divided into four sections, based on what’s required in each type of service:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • long day care services • outside school hours care services • family day care services • kindergarten and other education and care services
<p><u><i>Get Up & Grow: Healthy Eating and Physical Activity for Early Childhood</i></u></p> <p>(Australian Government, Department of Health)</p>	<p>To promote key messages as per the healthy eating and physical activity guidelines.</p>	<p>These resources promote the key messages included in the healthy eating and physical activity guidelines. They are designed to be used in centre-based care, family day care and pre-school.</p>

Decreasing the Risk of Drug Resistant Infections in the Community

	Purpose	Summary
<p><u><i>Australia's National Antimicrobial Resistance Strategy - 2020 and Beyond</i></u> (Australian Govt, 2020)</p>	<p>Sets a 20-year vision to protect the health of humans, animals and the environment through minimising the development and spread of AMR while continuing to have effective antimicrobials available</p>	<p>GOAL - Minimise the development and spread of antimicrobial resistance and ensure the continued availability of effective antimicrobials.</p>
<p><u><i>Antimicrobial resistance</i></u> (World Health Organisation 2020)</p>	<p>Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) requires a united multisectoral approach. The One Health approach brings together multiple sectors and stakeholders together in the design and implementation of programs, policies, legislation and research to attain better health outcomes.</p>	<p>Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is a global health and development threat. It requires urgent multisectoral action in order to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).</p> <p>WHO has declared that AMR is one of the top 10 global public health threats facing humanity</p> <p>Without effective tools for the prevention and adequate treatment of drug-resistant infections and improved access to existing and new quality-assured antimicrobials, the number of people for whom treatment is failing or who die of infections will increase.</p> <p>The main drivers of antimicrobial resistance include the misuse and overuse of antimicrobials; lack of access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) for both humans and animals; poor infection and disease prevention and control in health-care facilities and farms; poor access to quality, affordable medicines, vaccines and diagnostics; lack of awareness and knowledge; and lack of enforcement of legislation.</p>

<p><u>ReAct</u> <u>Action on Antibiotic Resistance</u></p>	<p>Created in 2005 ReAct is one of the first international independent networks to articulate the complex nature of antibiotic resistance and its drivers.</p>	<p>The ReAct Toolbox is a repository on antibiotic resistance that provides you with information, inspiration and guidance to take action.</p>
<p><u>Antimicrobial Use and Resistance in Australia Surveillance System (AURA)</u> (Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Healthcare, 2019)</p>	<p>The AURA National Coordination Unit (NCU) has developed the AURA Surveillance System to inform and support implementation of strategies to prevent and contain AMR.</p>	<p>Aura website contains information and statistics on the over use of antibiotics.</p> <p>In 2016, the Commission also established the <u>National Alert System for Critical Antimicrobial Resistances (CARAlert)</u> to provide information on those priority organisms that are resistant to last-line antimicrobials through targeted surveillance data.</p>
<p><u>Drug-resistant infections, the silent epidemic we must tackle now</u> (Global Antibiotic Research and Development Partnership – GARDP, Nov 2020)</p>	<p>Argues that we need to apply the lessons we are learning from COVID-19 to fight against drug resistance</p>	<p>Drug resistant “superbug” infections kill an estimated 700,000 people each year and this is set to rise to 10 million per year by 2050.</p> <p>Urgent action is required to address decades of disinvestment in research. A global coordinated effort is required. The <u>One Health</u> concept recognises the importance of connecting the health of people to the health of animals and our shared environments.</p>

Increasing Active Living

	Purpose	Summary
<p>https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/health-strategies/public-health-wellbeing-plan/increasing-active-living</p>	<p>Strategic actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the proportion of transport trips that use active modes of travel. • Increase easy access to parks, open spaces and public spaces with opportunities for physical activity where appropriate. • Integrate healthy lifestyle counselling and referrals within routine health care services. 	<p>What we want to achieve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improve neighbourhood and precinct planning to better support active living • increase accessible and adaptable spaces for active living, ensuring compliance with appropriate state and national regulations and standards • increase socio-cultural norms reinforcing active living • increase capacity to be more physically active and less sedentary • improve integration and accessibility of public transport • increase active transport • increase participation in sport and active recreation activities • decrease sedentariness in workplaces, schools and early learning centres and during leisure time
<p><i>Plan and develop neighbourhoods to support active lifestyles</i></p>	<p><i>The built environment can enable, or be a barrier to, living an active life. Neighbourhoods that are walkable to a range of local services such as schools, sport and recreation facilities, public transport</i></p>	<p><i>Resources to support this include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Active-by-Design, Heart Foundation</i> • <i>20-minute neighbourhood - case studies, Plan Melbourne 2050</i> • <i>Design for everyone guide, Sport and Recreation Victoria</i> • <i>REVAMP - Innovative park refurbishments, Deakin University</i>

	<p>and destinations near people's homes, can encourage higher levels of physical activity. Changes to the built environment to encourage active living can occur at the macro-level, such as provision of quality open space and public transport; and micro-level, for example improved lighting, planting trees to make walking routes appealing, traffic calming measures to increase pedestrian and cyclist's safety, or provision of amenities within parks that encourage active living.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Victoria Walks – For professionals – information toolkit</u>, Victoria Walks • <u>Developing a walking strategy: A guide for councils</u>, Victoria Walks • <u>Evidence informed research papers (the economic case for walking, young people and walking, seniors and walking)</u>, Victoria Walks • <u>Queensland Walking Strategy 2019–2029</u>, Queensland Government • <u>Living Melbourne, Resilient Melbourne</u> • <u>Community Road Safety Grants</u>, VicRoads • <u>Bicycle infrastructure design</u>, VicRoads
<p>Provide a range of local options that cater to the diverse needs of different groups and whole-of-community initiatives to support people to be physically active, particularly focusing on engaging those least likely to participate</p>	<p>The greatest gains in health are made through supporting inactive people to become active. Adapting and contextualising traditional physical activity offerings so they are appealing, welcoming and responsive to local needs and diverse groups is critical.</p>	<p>Consider opportunities for whole-of-community initiatives that can bring together new partners and stakeholders and encourage collaborative effort towards a shared priority of active living in the municipality.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Inclusive sport and recreation</u>, Sport and Recreation Victoria • <u>Welcome Walks</u>, Parks Victoria • <u>Together More Active</u>, Sport and Recreation Victoria • <u>Healthy Heart for the Loddon Campaspe</u>, Regional Development Victoria • <u>Parkrun Australia</u>, Parkrun • <u>This Girl Can</u>, VicHealth • <u>Doing sport differently</u>, VicHealth

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Heart Foundation Walking, Heart Foundation</u> • <u>Medibank - Free and Active, Medibank</u> • <u>Information about becoming a Living Longer Living Stronger provider (for local councils), Council on the Ageing</u> • <u>Avoiding Falls, National Aging Research Institute</u>
<p><u>Physical Activity Strategy 2019–2023</u> VicHealth (2019)</p>	<p><i>VicHealth’s Action Agenda 2019–2023 reaffirms the 10-year goal that 300,000 more Victorians will engage in physical activity by 2023</i></p>	<p><i>Focus areas</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Fear of judgement experienced by women- VicHealth’s campaign <u>This Girl Can – Victoria</u></i> • <i>Social sport, active recreation and play</i> • <i>Walking and active travel - <u>Walk to School</u> program</i>
<p><u>Australia’s Physical Activity and Sedentary Behaviour Guidelines and the Australian 24-Hour Movement Guidelines</u> (Australian Dept of Health)</p>	<p>Australia’s Physical Activity and Sedentary Behaviour Guidelines for adults and older Australian’s and the Australian 24-Hour Movement Guidelines for the Early Years; and the Australian 24-Hour Movement Guidelines for Children and Young People including links to brochures and other resources.</p>	<p>Australia’s Physical Activity and Sedentary Behaviour Guidelines and the Australian 24-Hour Movement Guidelines are supported by a rigorous evidence review process that considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the relationship between physical activity (including the amount, frequency, intensity and type of physical activity) and health outcome indicators, including the risk of chronic disease and obesity; • and the relationship between sedentary behaviour/sitting time and health outcome indicators, including the risk of chronic disease and obesity; • the relationship between good sleep hygiene and improved health (relevant to the 24-Hour Movement Guidelines only).
<p><u>Public Health Association of Australia: Policy-at-a-glance – Physical Activity Policy</u></p>	<p>1. Advocate for the implementation of Australia’s Physical Activity</p>	<p>Regular physical activity reduces the risk of all-cause mortality and is a cost-effective way to prevent and manage a wide range of non-communicable diseases. Benefits are physiological, social, environmental and economic. Sedentary behaviours, including prolonged sitting, may</p>

(Public Health Association of Australia, 2017)	<p>and Sedentary Behaviour Guidelines.</p> <p>GRE2. Support principles and tangible actions designed to enhance population-wide increases in physical activity to improve physiological and psychological health, social, environmental and economic outcomes.</p>	<p>increase the risk of cardiovascular disease, diabetes, obesity and some cancers. Intersectoral action is needed to promote physical activity and reduce sedentary behaviour.</p>
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Improving Mental Wellbeing

	Purpose	Summary
<p><u><i>Royal Commission into Victoria's Mental Health System</i></u></p>	<p>To provide the community with a clear and ambitious set of actions that will change Victoria's mental health system and enable Victorians to experience their best mental health now and into the future.</p>	<p>The final report of the Commission is due in February 2021.</p> <p>Its <u><i>interim report</i></u> dated November 2019;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outlines what the Commission had heard to that point • Sets out the context for reform, • Outlines the current state of the mental health system • Outlines the major themes that have emerged • Identifies that some matters required immediate action and makes some interim recommendations.

<p><u>Victoria's 10-year Mental Health Plan</u> (DHHS, 2015)</p>	<p>To guide investment and drive better mental health outcomes for Victorians.</p>	<p>The plan focuses on greater efforts in prevention and providing better integrated services and support for the most vulnerable people in the community.</p> <p>The plan also outlines the government's approach to work directly with people with a mental illness, their families and carers to co-produce and improve services.</p> <p>The overarching goal is: All Victorians experience their best possible health, including mental health.</p> <p>The focus areas are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Victorians have good mental health and wellbeing • Victorians promote mental health for all ages and stages of life • Victorians with mental illness live fulfilling lives of their choosing, with or without symptoms of mental illness • The service system is accessible, flexible and responsive to people of all ages, their families and carers and the workforce is supported to deliver this <p>Major strategies developed under the plan include the <u>Victorian suicide prevention framework 2016-2025</u>, the Mental health workforce strategy, and <u>Balit Murrup: Aboriginal social and emotional wellbeing framework 2017-2027</u>.</p>
<p><u>VicHealth Mental Wellbeing Strategy</u> (VicHealth, 2019)</p>	<p>Improving mental wellbeing is one of the five strategic imperatives identified for improving the health of all Victorians, with a 10-year goal that 200,000 more</p>	<p>VicHealth's Action Agenda 2019–2023 reaffirms the 10-year goal of 200,000 more Victorians being resilient and connected by 2023. Over the next four years, VicHealth aim to further increase mental wellbeing, with a focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • positive social connections among young people • gender equality.

	Victorians will be resilient and connected by 2023.	<p>The strategy commits to reducing inequities related to poor mental wellbeing and gender inequality by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prioritise work in areas and for groups most in need • recognise and address the impact of social and economic conditions on mental wellbeing by collaborating with partners.
<p><u><i>Improving Mental Wellbeing – Local Government Action Guide</i></u></p> <p>(VicHealth, 2016)</p>	Provide evidence-informed actions that councils may consider when preparing their Municipal Public Health and Wellbeing Plan and other local strategies.	<p>The Plan builds on a ‘systems thinking’ perspective that recognises the complexity of health issues and the underlying causes of poor health and wellbeing. It also identifies place-based approaches as a key platform for change, recognising that the places where people spend their time – communities, schools, workplaces, sporting clubs and more – play an important role in shaping their health and wellbeing. The aim is to maximise value by leveraging multiple networks, investments and activities to deliver outcomes for communities.</p> <p>Proposed strategies are consistent with state health promotion priorities and prevention frameworks, including the VicHealth Mental Wellbeing Strategy 2015–2019, Victoria’s 10-year Mental Health Plan and the Victorian Public Health and Wellbeing Plan 2015–2019.</p>
<p><u><i>Using Policy to promote mental health and wellbeing</i></u></p> <p>(Government of Victoria, 2012)</p>	Encourage and enable policy makers in Victoria to systematically consider the social and environmental determinants of mental health when developing or reviewing policy or programs.	<p>The guide introduces key concepts in mental health promotion. Opportunities to promote social inclusion and recognise the other risk and protective factors for mental health are outlined. The following considerations for policy and program development are presented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What supports good mental health? • What is mental health promotion and how does it relate to policy development? • Assessing the mental health promoting impact of policy. <p>The guide adopts a population approach to mental health promotion, focusing on well populations as well as at-risk populations. This approach is complementary to, but differs from, approaches that focus on the quality of mental health care and treatment for the individual.</p>

<p><u><i>Mental health and wellbeing support for LGBTI people</i></u> (Better Health Channel, State of Victoria, 2020)</p>	<p>To provide resources, support services and fact sheets to support inclusive planning for LGBTI people.</p>	<p>The factsheets include lists of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Services available specifically for LGBTI Victorians needing mental health support. These services (also available to family members and friends) include mental health counselling, resources and peer support activities. • Peer support services • Other resources
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Improving Sexual and Reproductive Health

	Purpose	Summary
<p><u><i>Women's Sexual and Reproductive Health Key Priorities 2017-2020</i></u> (State of Victoria, 2017)</p>	<p>Outlines the Victorian Government's action in four priority areas for both the government and non-government sectors.</p>	<p>The four identified priorities are;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • knowledge and awareness of factors that affect the ability to conceive a child • access to contemporary, safe and equitable fertility control services to enable Victorians to exercise their reproductive rights • early diagnosis, effective treatment and management of specific reproductive health issues, to reduce their impact on women's health, wellbeing and social participation • prevention, early diagnosis and treatment of sexually transmissible infections to reduce their impact on women's sexual and reproductive health
<p><u><i>Her Health Matters, 2018-21, A regional approach to Sexual and Reproductive Health in the Loddon Mallee Region</i></u> (Women's Health Loddon Mallee, 2018)</p>	<p>Regional strategy to improve sexual and reproductive health across the Loddon Mallee region</p>	<p>Provides an overview of the relevant data including at a regional level where available.</p> <p>Provides a sample of stories and experiences of women in the Loddon Mallee region.</p> <p>The strategy is informed by local evidence and prepared in consultation with the local sexual and reproductive health workforce and women in the region.</p> <p>Strategic priorities are informed by the above 4 priorities identified by the Victorian Government.</p>

Provides guiding principles and outlines the influencing approaches and themes for action.

Reducing Tobacco-Related Harm

	Purpose	Summary
<p><u><i>National Drug Strategy, 2017-2026</i></u></p> <p>(Commonwealth of Australia - Department of Health, 2017)</p>	<p>A national framework for building safe, healthy and resilient Australian communities through preventing and minimising alcohol, tobacco and other drug related death, social and economic harms among individuals, families and communities.</p>	<p>The strategy;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifies national priorities • Guides action by governments, service providers and the community • Outlines strategies to reduce demand, supply and harm
<p><u><i>Vichealth Tobacco Strategy 2019-2023</i></u></p> <p>(Vichealth, 2019)</p>	<p>VicHealth released its Action Agenda for Health Promotion, which set our strategic direction for the 10 years to 2023. Preventing tobacco use was one of the five strategic imperatives identified for action to improve the health of all Victorians, with a 10-year goal that 400,000 more</p>	<p>VicHealth’s <u><i>Action Agenda 2019–2023</i></u> reaffirms the 10-year goal that 400,000 more Victorians would be tobacco free by 2023. Over the next four years, the strategy will work with partner organisations, including Quit Victoria and the Department of Health and Human Services, with a focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • preventing uptake among young people • supporting people to quit, particularly those from disadvantaged groups • reducing the appeal of tobacco products. <p>Reducing the disparity in smoking rates and disease is a priority for VicHealth. Over the next four years, the strategy will work to ensure that:</p>

	Victorians would be tobacco-free by 2023.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • tobacco control initiatives that aim to reduce the prevalence of smoking among all Victorians have the greatest possible impact on disadvantaged groups • smoking cessation services are tailored to meet the needs of the groups that need them most • our policies and program investments do not exacerbate existing inequities in smoking and health outcomes.
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Reducing Harmful Alcohol and Drug Use

	Purpose	Summary
<p><u><i>National Alcohol Strategy 2019–2028</i></u> (Commonwealth of Australia, Department of Health, 2019)</p>	<p>A framework to prevent and reduce alcohol-related harm. It highlights possible actions at the local, state or territory and national levels</p> <p>The strategy operates as a sub-strategy of the <u><i>National Drug Strategy, 2017-2026</i></u> (see summary in above section on reducing tobacco related harm)</p>	<p>Priority areas of focus</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Strategy identifies four agreed national priority areas of focus for preventing and reducing alcohol-related harms in Australia: • Improving community safety and amenity; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Working to better protect the health, safety and social wellbeing of those consuming alcohol and those around them. • Managing availability, price and promotion; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Reducing opportunities for availability, promotion and pricing contributing to risky alcohol consumption. • Supporting individuals to obtain help and systems to respond; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Facilitating access to appropriate treatment, information and support services. • Promoting healthier communities; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Improving the understanding and awareness of alcohol-related harms in the Australian community.

<p><u><i>VicHealth Alcohol strategy 2019-2023</i></u> (Vichealth, 2019)</p>	<p>This strategy reaffirms the 10-year goal of 200,000 more Victorians drinking less alcohol by 2023</p>	<p>Focus areas;</p> <p>Changing risky drinking cultures - <u><i>Alcohol Cultures Framework</i></u>,</p> <p>Enabling environments to support low-risk drinking</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u><i>Good Sports Program</i></u> <p>Good Sports has been proven to reduce harm and positively influence health behaviours, as well as strengthen club membership and boost participation.</p> <p>We work together with clubs to prevent and minimise the harm caused by alcohol and other drugs. The Good Sports program is implemented voluntarily through community sporting clubs; helping clubs to promote healthier, safer and more family-friendly environments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u><i>Hello Sunday morning</i></u> <p>Social movement towards changing individual’s relationship with alcohol</p>
<p><u><i>Preventing alcohol and drug problems in your community A practical guide to planning programs and campaigns</i></u> (Australia Drug Foundation, 2014)</p>	<p>Guiding framework</p>	<p>Grassroots community prevention programs can have a significant impact on reducing alcohol and drug (AOD) problems. These programs are more likely to reduce harm when coupled with advocacy for legislative change.</p> <p>Community activities are best focused on primary or ‘upstream’ prevention where programs aim to protect people from developing an AOD-related problem.</p>
<p><u><i>Local Government Prevention Capacity and Infrastructure Survey</i></u></p>	<p>Councils across Australia were invited to participate in the Alcohol and Drug Foundation’s Planet Youth Local Government</p>	<p>The PCI Survey measured each council’s prevention capacity and infrastructure along with its readiness for the implementation of long-term and sustainable AOD prevention work.</p> <p>https://adf.org.au/pci-survey-resources/</p> <p>https://cdn.adf.org.au/media/documents/Rationale_For_Opportunities_For_Action.pdf</p>

<p>Australian Drug Foundation (2019)</p>	<p>Prevention Capacity and Infrastructure Survey (the PCI Survey).</p>	
<p><u><i>National Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD) Strategic Action Plan 2018–2028</i></u> (Commonwealth of Australia, Department of Health, 2018)</p>	<p>This plan aims to reduce the incidence and impact of FASD in Australia. This will improve the quality of life for people living with FASD. The Plan identifies 4 national priorities and is for the period 2018 to 2028</p>	<p>Prevention objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce access and consumption of alcohol in the Australian community • Increase community knowledge and awareness about the harms and consequences of drinking during pregnancy or when planning a pregnancy