## Regional Implementation Support Objectives & Practice Outcomes

ICTP implementation support, across all forms and activities, seeks to strengthen the multilevel system of NC Triple P implementation—from state to regions to communities to agencies to practitioners to families [*Refer Brief #1 NC Triple P System Overview, and download section* [*Interactive Systems*](https://ictp.fpg.unc.edu/wp-content/uploads/interactivesystems.docx) *(docx) to Figure 1.7 “Ideal Model of Triple P Support Across North Carolina”]*. The objectives of *regional-level* ICTP implementation support include

* scaling the Triple P system in a way that is inclusive of community voice; supported by equitable partnerships; and directly responsive to identified community needs, readiness, and characteristics, including historical inequities and current disparities; and

EQUITY IN ACTION

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Section [Principles](https://ictp.fpg.unc.edu/wp-content/uploads/principles.docx) (docx) and

Section

[Equity in Implementation Practice](https://ictp.fpg.unc.edu/wp-content/uploads/equity.docx) (docx) for more information on equity in implementation.

* optimizing regional Triple P implementation and scale-up outcomes, an expected precursor to the optimization of regional Triple P programmatic and population outcomes [4].

These practice objectives are complex, may be long term, and are not fully in the control or direct influence of ICTP regional support teams. Therefore, more short- and intermediate-term implementation support practice outcomes are needed to guide ICTP regional support team interactions with regional Triple P partners. In this section we detail five practice outcomes (see Figure 6.1), drawing from an earlier description by Aldridge and colleagues [1]:

* working alliance between ICTP regional support teams and support participants and their partners;
* regional implementation performance goals on which to focus support;
* effective implementation practice knowledge, skills, abilities, and behaviors among community leaders and implementation team members participating in support;
* regional Triple P capacity and performance for implementation and scale-up; and
* community leaders’ and teams’ ability to self-regulate effective implementation performance.

A working alliance between ICTP regional support teams and support participants sets the foundation for all practice outcomes; it is the basis through which all other practice components and outcomes are nurtured. Through collaborative, equitable, and inclusive relationship-building activities, working alliance is the foremost practice outcome to influence during any, if not all, support interactions. Implementation capacity and performance are well anchored in the [ICTP integrated theory of change](https://ictp.fpg.unc.edu/wp-content/uploads/ictp-integrated-theory-of-change.docx) and set the ultimate outcomes of most external implementation support models in the field. In the ICTP projects, the consideration of regional implementation capacity and performance—particularly across community leadership teams (CLTs), CITs, and community Triple P service providers—is essential. This recognizes both the horizontal (across service providers) and vertical (CLT, CIT with a specific role supporting service providers implementing Triple P) scaling activities present in most regional Triple P efforts. Still, organization and system capacities may take months, if not years, to influence and require the active engagement of support participants to shape their own environments, likely in partnership with a broad array of co-creation partners and local actors. These environments are also influenced by external factors, such as funding, organizational and system priorities, turnover, and ongoing readiness and buy-in for change. Consequently, these are likely the most complex practice outcomes to influence. They take vision and intentionality to pursue and persistence and strong working alliances to achieve.

The remaining three practice outcomes are the building blocks of effective implementation support practice: (1) jointly established regional implementation performance goals on which to focus support; (2) community Triple P leaders’ and implementation team members’ knowledge, skills, abilities, and behaviors with regard to effective implementation practice; and (3) their abilities to collectively self-regulate effective implementation performance over time and without dependence on external implementation support. These short-term practice outcomes are directly influenced by ISPs through co-design activities, adult learning, coaching, and facilitation best practices that promote and reinforce self-regulation behaviors that maintain these outcomes. **Figure 6.1** shows how the various practice outcomes are believed to influence, and be influenced by, each other. Primary influences are represented by dark arrows and secondary influences by grey arrows. For example, although increases in leaders’ and teams’ implementation knowledge, skills, and abilities (left middle box) are believed to primarily influence their abilities to self-regulate effective implementation practices (left bottom box), this self-regulation of effective implementation will likely create reciprocal opportunities to generalize implementation skills and abilities. Likewise, although self-regulation of effective implementation will primarily improve and sustain the implementation capacity and performance of an organization or system (right middle box), the presence of such capacities and performance will increase reciprocal opportunities and demands for leaders and teams to self-regulate implementation.

**Figure 6.1** Conceptual Model of ICTP Implementation Support Practice Outcomes [1]

A diagram of a work plan

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