



2<sup>nd</sup> Global Summit on Circulatory Health

KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE: National CVD Action Plans

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### 4 global points from Economist Intelligence Unit

- 1. Room for improvement in integrated care
- 2. Many countries have a plan, but few plans are comprehensive, including in Europe!
- 3. Public health and primary care campaigns are generally quite strong
- 4. Cost effectiveness gains can be made (secondary prevention, patient engagement, m-health)



### 4 national points from MoH Uganda

- 1. Value of forming a multi-sectoral committee on NCDs, coordinated by Prime Minister's Office
- Draft strategy in place & already begun implementation – not waiting until it's perfect to get started
- 3. Feeding existing global agreements and policies into national planning, e.g. FCTC
- 4. Partnerships with civil society and NCD Alliance



#### 4 national points from MoH Viet Nam

- 1. Special fund to support tobacco control
- 2. Focusing their response on 3 key areas (not trying to 'do it all'), including community empowerment
- 3. Focus on *wellness*, not illness, when creating strategies
- 4. Using m-health to decentralise self-care, e.g. SMS messaging



### 4 national points from MoH South Africa

- Deliberately no single CVD plan avoid vertical approach by scattering CVD policies
- 2. Find solutions to competing health priorities by focusing on co-morbidity (e.g. HIV/AIDS now chronic)
- 3. Focusing on life-course approach, especially child and adolescent health
- 4. Presenting 'business cases' to Ministers to get policies implemented and costed



#### 2 civil society points from APHN

- 1. Don't lump CVD in with NCDs every country should have a specific plan that is costed, funded, implemented & monitored
- 2. Danger for going in with 'catch-all' policies, instead find some points where you can compromise with govs to get things done

#### 2 civil society points from World Heart Federation

- 1. WHF Roadmap activities in Brazil show task-shifting can make plans more feasible now moving towards this for hypertension
- 2. Solution to industry interference is to monitor it, and make sure multistakeholder approach is used, so we are united together



# **Three Key Points**

1. All countries need national plans (whether CVD or NCD) that are multisectoral and address the entire life course.

#### **Proposed Actions:**

Advocate for governments to work using coalitions from across different ministries, with clear leadership and coordination (e.g. from Prime Ministers Office).

Civil society representatives should be encouraged to join/influence these coalitions.



# **Three Key Points**

2. Resourcing remains a problem – national plans are often un-costed, un-financed, un-implemented and un-monitored.

#### **Proposed Actions:**

Civil society to focus advocacy on topic of sustained financing, and assist by providing example investment cases at the country level.

Civil society also has a strong position to advocate directly to donors.



### **Three Key Points**

3. CSO should take a more collaborative role - when engaging with each other AND when engaging with governments on their national action plans.

#### **Proposed Actions:**

Civil society could be more proactive in sharing technical expertise and scientific evidence with policy-makers.

Civil society could make our M&E of existing national plans more streamlined & well-communicated. We should focus M&E on implementation & critique progress qualitatively.

