

# Challenges and benefits on the EBP

## “Justification of the draft law related to alcohol policies in Moldova to be promoted and approved”

Marcela Țîrdea, PhD

Head, Division policies analysis, monitoring and evaluation

Ministry of Health, Republic of Moldova

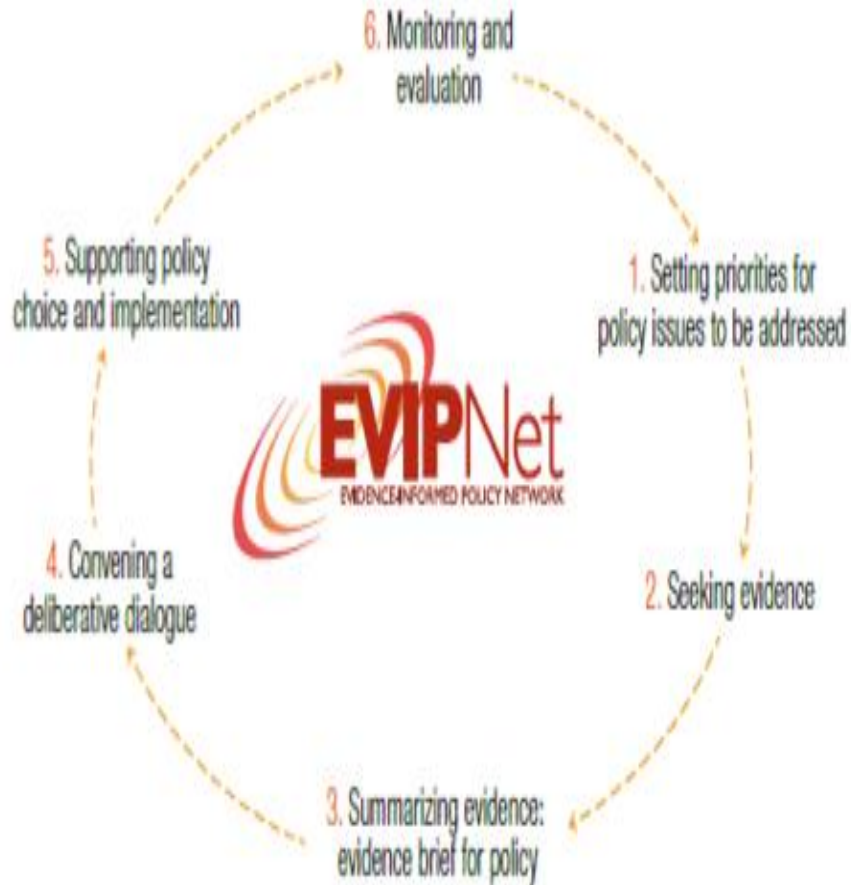
Summer school on advocacy and translation of evidence for different audiences  
on intersectoral action for health equity and well-being

Ljubljana, Slovenia, 6-7 July 2016

# Alcohol issue, Country Context

- Moldavian population drinks 16,8 liters of pure alcohol per capita (2<sup>nd</sup> in the world);
- Half of consumed alcohol is unrecorded, mostly homemade;
- 35% of teenagers can get easy or very easy alcopops; 30% - wine; 27% - beer; 11% -spirits;
- In 2015, 77% of total grapes production were done by individual farmers and householders. Alcoholic beverages account for around 8% of the country's export, in decreasing compared to 2005 when it constituted 29%.

# How problem came in attention



- Activity Program of the Government for the years 2015-2018 and
- Activity Program of the Government for the years 2016-2018

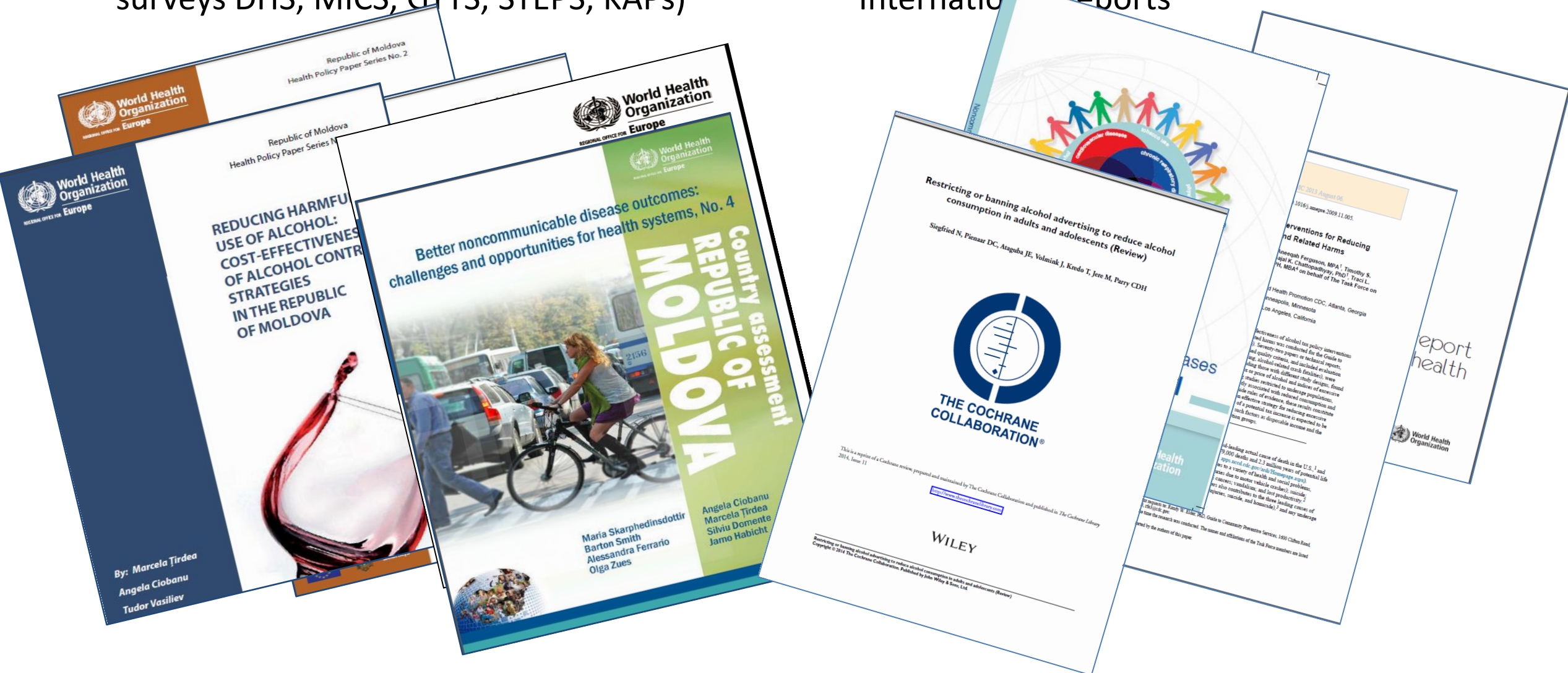
First draft law was developed in 2010

# The team

1. The Ministry of Health, coordinator
2. National Center for Public health
3. National Center for Health Management
4. School of Public Health Management
5. State Medical and Pharmacy University

# Mobilizing the evidences

- Local available evidences (mostly from surveys DHS, MICS, GYTS, STEPS, KAPs)
- Available system reviews (HINARI), International Reports



# Development of EBP on alcohol control legislation

- Topic was selected through consultation with two deputy ministers and key MoH departments. It is reflected as priority in the Government Activity Program;
- Multisectorial WG has been established lead by the MoH (analysis, monitoring and evaluation Division);
- Meetings have been called by the MoH;
- At the request of the members of the WG additional training on using HINARI resources in EIP has been conducted;
- Dialogue for generating new sources of evidence, experiences and viewpoints.

# Challenges

- Political instability (during 2015 three Governments were acting) that generated personnel movement;
- Weak institutional capacities in EIP and information exchange;
- Difficulties in implication of other authorities (their own agenda);
- Limited reliable national evidence sources;
- Strong alcohol industry (beer companies).

# Benefits

- Better communication among stakeholders, including alcohol industry;
- More evidences sources, local and international through HINARI;
- Policy making improved (Cancer and Diabetes Programmes).



Thank you for you attention!