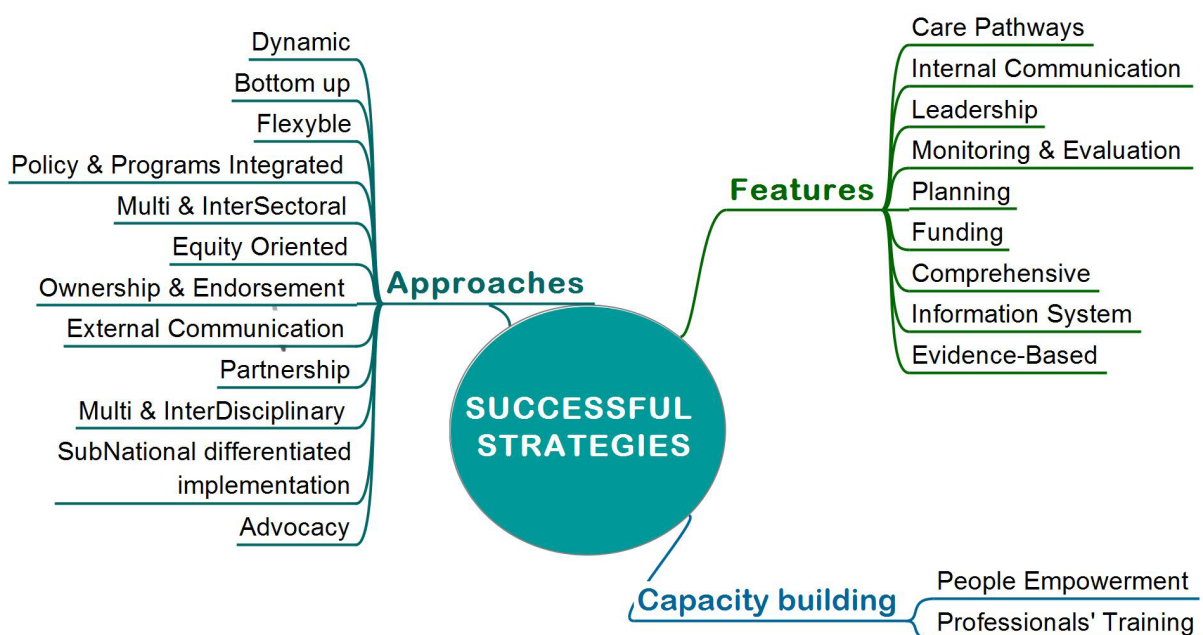


SWOT ANALYSES

A SWOT analysis was conducted to give a qualitative overview of the current policies and programmes on prevention and care for diabetes, including successful strategies. It offers insights on what makes a policy/programme applicable, sustainable, and effective from a public health and from the stakeholders' perspectives, what are the necessary preconditions for its implementation and what are the lessons learnt from the experience. It also provides a background perspective of the setting where good practices are developed.



According to the responders, to be a “success”, a policy or a programme needs to be dynamic, bottom up, flexible, integrated, multi-intersectoral, and equity oriented. External communication and dissemination are key points for success, and the partnership among stakeholders should be kept active throughout the process. A strong scientific background, planning and definition of sound objectives on Integrated Care, a clear description of the care pathways and a strong and efficient leadership are considered key points. Strategies should be comprehensive and address the most common risk factors of the main NCDs. Regular monitoring and evaluation, with a defined and shared set of outcomes and indicators, are important for programmes implementation. Capacity building is intended as the development and strengthening of human resources, focusing on people with diabetes and professionals. Sharing and exchange of best practices at European level act as a motivator to address chronic conditions prevention and health promotion.

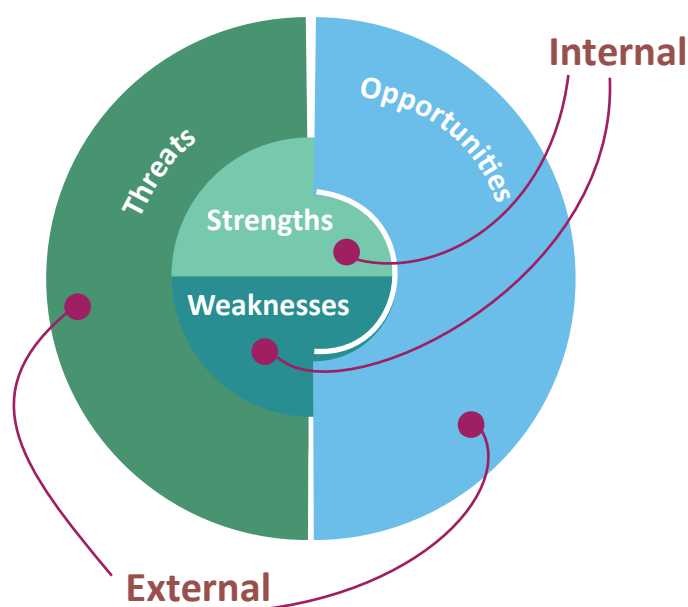
The SWOT analyses have been developed across Europe, in countries that vary in political, administrative, social and health care organisation. The whole of these considerations draws an overall picture of the complexity, challenges and potentials when designing and implementing good policies and programmes. These results may apply to any context and may be used to focus on key-issues, recognising areas for attention.

SWOT analysis: the methodology

11 country SWOT analyses were conducted (Austria, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Lithuania, Norway, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain), and 3 were conducted on specific topics:

- EPF/IDF Europe Patients' perspective of national policies in Belgium
- EIWH (European Institute of Women Health) Gender perspective of national policies and programs on prevention and management of diabetes
- EWMA (European Wound Management Association) Management of the diabetic foot and education of professionals: a general overview across the EU.

A total of 57 stakeholders contributed to the SWOT, reporting and analysing 44 policies.



- Strengths: are internal attributes of the policy
- Weaknesses: are internal attributes of the policy that need to be addressed
- Opportunities are external conditions that may facilitate the policy implementation
- Threats: are external conditions that may stand in the way of the policy implementation



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