



PAN AMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

28th PAN AMERICAN SANITARY CONFERENCE

64th SESSION OF THE REGIONAL COMMITTEE

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RESOLUTION

CSP28.R13

STRATEGY FOR THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF NONCOMMUNICABLE DISEASES

THE 28th PAN AMERICAN SANITARY CONFERENCE,

Having considered the *Strategy for the Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases* (Document CSP28/9, Rev. 1);

Recalling PAHO Directing Council Resolution CD47.R9 (2006), *Regional Strategy and Plan of Action on an Integrated Approach to the Prevention and Control of Chronic Diseases, Including Diet, Physical Activity, and Health*, which urges Member States to prioritize and establish policies and programs on noncommunicable diseases (NCDs);

Recalling the Ministerial Declaration for Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases arising from the Regional High-level Consultation of the Americas on Noncommunicable Diseases and Obesity, held in Mexico City in 2011, which confirmed a commitment to strengthen and/or reorient NCD policies and programs;

Taking note with appreciation of the Declaration of the Heads of State and Government of the Caribbean Community, entitled *Uniting to Stop the Epidemic of Chronic Noncommunicable Diseases*;

Reaffirming the Political Declaration of the United Nations High-level Meeting of the General Assembly on the Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases;

Noting with profound concern that noncommunicable diseases account for more than 75% of all deaths in the Americas, that more than a third of these deaths (37%) are premature—among people under 70 years of age—and that NCDs are among the leading causes of morbidity and disability;

Alarmed by the developmental and socioeconomic impact of NCDs as well as their impact on health systems, by inequalities in NCD burden, and by their rising rates—all of which are largely attributable to social determinants of health that include demographic, environmental, and lifestyle changes, as well as race/ethnicity, gender, and cultural and economic factors;

Recognizing that the main NCDs—cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory diseases—share four common risk factors, namely tobacco use, harmful use of alcohol, unhealthy diet, and lack of physical activity, and that addressing NCDs may lead to synergies in addressing related conditions that include mental disorders, and renal, oral, and eye diseases;

Noting with concern the rising levels of obesity in the Region, particularly among children and youth, and being aware that urgent action is required to curb this trend;

Being cognizant that cost-effective interventions are available at various resource levels to prevent and control NCDs throughout the lifecourse, that coordinated actions across all sectors of society are required, and that it is time for governments, civil society, academia, international organizations, and the private sector to establish partnerships to prevent and control further rises in NCDs and their risk factors;

Recognizing that at the global level, an NCD action plan and a global monitoring framework are being elaborated in a consultative manner and will be discussed at the 2013 World Health Assembly, and that the present NCD regional strategy is in line with the global process, while at the same time reflecting the regional specificities and advances in national NCD plans and policies in the Americas,

RESOLVES:

1. To endorse the *Strategy for the Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases*.

2. To urge Member States to:
 - (a) give high priority to the prevention and control of NCDs and include them as an integral component of social protection policies as well as national health and development plans;
 - (b) establish or strengthen multisectoral mechanisms to promote dialogue and partnerships across relevant government and nongovernmental sectors on NCDs, their risk factors, and their determinants;
 - (c) strengthen or establish surveillance systems for monitoring and evaluation of NCD policies and programs to determine their effectiveness and impact on health and development, and to guide resource allocation;
 - (d) establish or strengthen interventions to reduce the prevalence of risk factors and increase the prevalence of protective factors;
 - (e) reorient and strengthen health systems to improve coverage, access to and the quality of care provided to people with NCDs or their risk factors, based on primary health care;
 - (f) participate actively in the process of preparing the Regional Plan of Action for the Prevention and Control of NCDs, to be presented to the PAHO Directing Council in 2013.
3. To request the Director to:
 - (a) implement the NCD Strategy through all relevant programmatic areas of the Organization and in coordination with other UN agencies, the Inter-American system, international organizations, and subregional entities;
 - (b) further develop a regional plan of action for the prevention and control of NCDs—aligned with Member State priorities and the WHO NCD Action Plan and Global Monitoring Framework, according to the timeline and process shown in Annex A—and present it to the 2013 PAHO Directing Council;
 - (c) provide technical cooperation to Member States in developing, implementing, and evaluating NCD policies, plans, and programs, according to their circumstances and needs;
 - (d) provide support to Member States in fostering an all-of-society response through multisectoral partnerships and national NCD commissions;

- (e) support Member States in their efforts to strengthen the capacities and competencies of their health services and health workforce, with emphasis on primary health care for NCD prevention and control;
- (f) promote regional collaboration and knowledge exchange on good practices and successful interventions for multisectoral NCD policies, plans, and programs, through the CARMEN network on Integrated Prevention of Noncommunicable Diseases in the Americas, the Pan American Forum for Action on Noncommunicable Diseases, and related forums and networks.

(Seventh meeting, 20 September 2012)