



# Noncommunicable Diseases and Risk Factors Surveillance: challenges and opportunities to improve capacity to monitor

#### **Roberta CAIXETA**

Advisor, NCD Surveillance, Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases Pan American Health Organization/World Health Organization

> CARMEN Network Meeting Reviewing Progress on the Prevention and Control of NCDs in the Americas: Preparing for the 3<sup>rd</sup> UNGA High-Level Meeting on NCDs Ottawa, ON Canada – 11-12 April 2017







1| The accountability framework on NCDs

- 2 | Global Monitoring Framework: country capacity to report
- 3 UN surveillance Progress Indicators
- 4 | Challenges and opportunities

# **1** The accountability framework:

#### 2011 – 1st United Nations High Level Meeting - POLITICAL DECLARATION on NCDs (p.60-63)

- WHO is called to lead the development of a Global Monitoring Framework (GMF)
- Establishment of national targets and indicators

### 2013-2020 |Global Action Plan

- 25 performance indicators and 9 targets (GMF NCD)
- 9 process indicators
- Objective no. 6 GAP

### 2013-2019 | PAHO Regional Action Plan

- Monitor and provide a progress report to the PAHO Directing Council – Mid-term report sept 2016 and final in 2019
- GMF +12 regional specific indicators
- Strategic Line 4: Surveillance and Research

#### 2014 – 2<sup>nd</sup> United Nations High Level Meeting – Outcome document

- Time-bound commitments: 2015 and 2016;
- 10 Progress Indicators



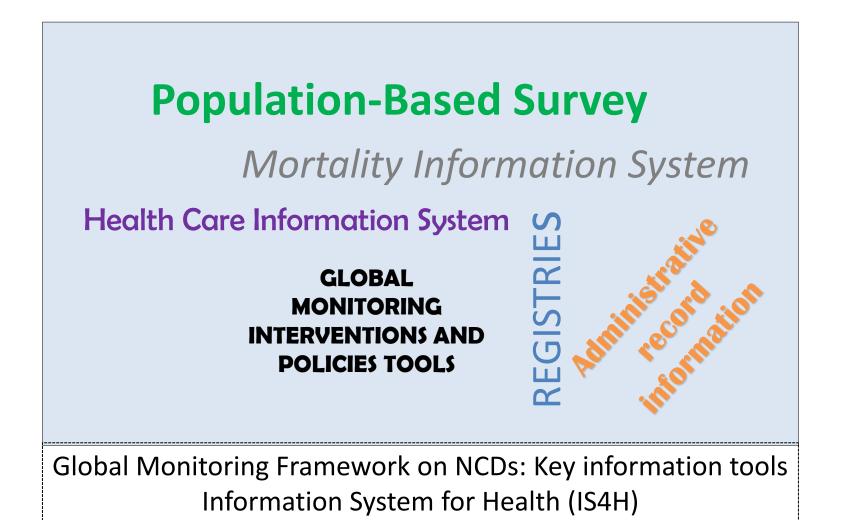








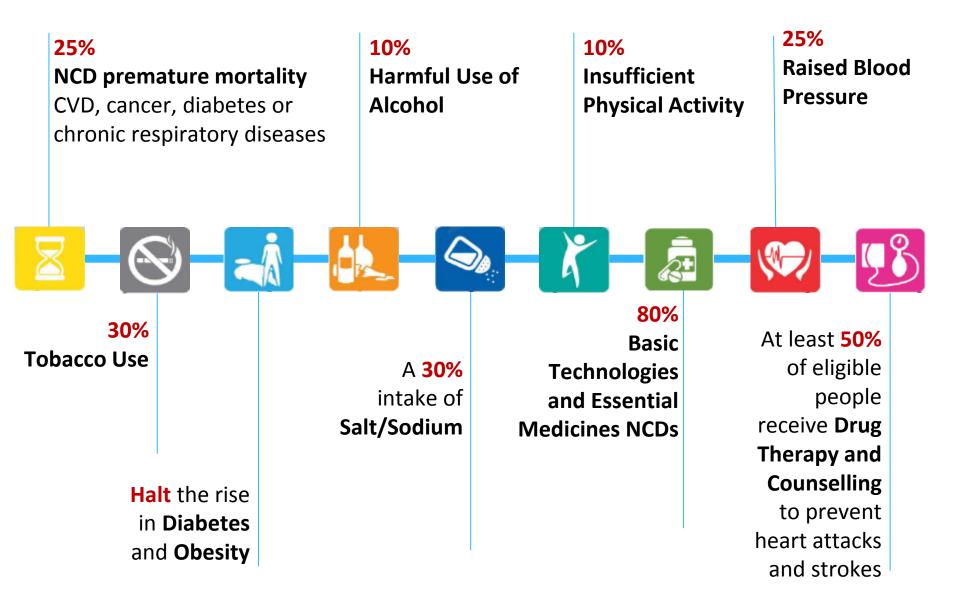




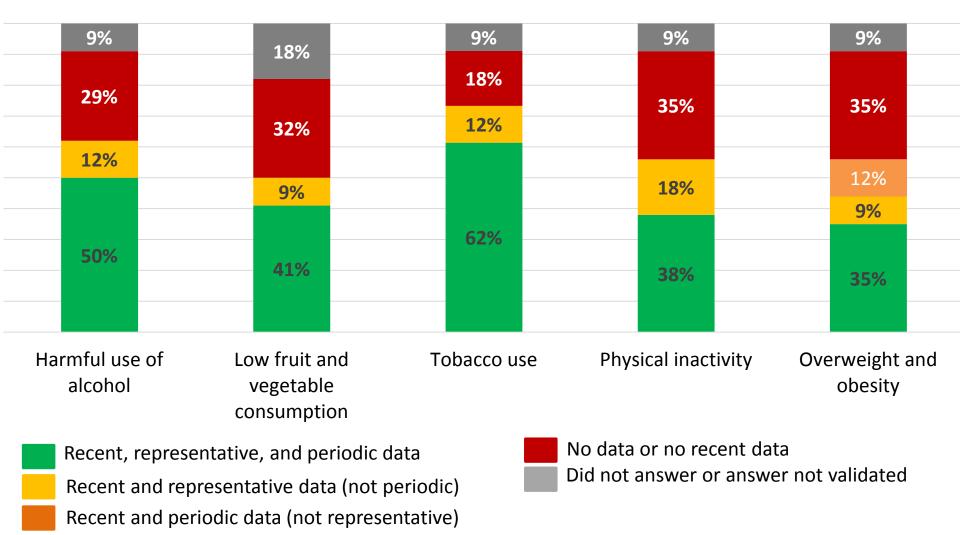
2 Global Monitoring Framework (2010-2025): Countries capacity to report





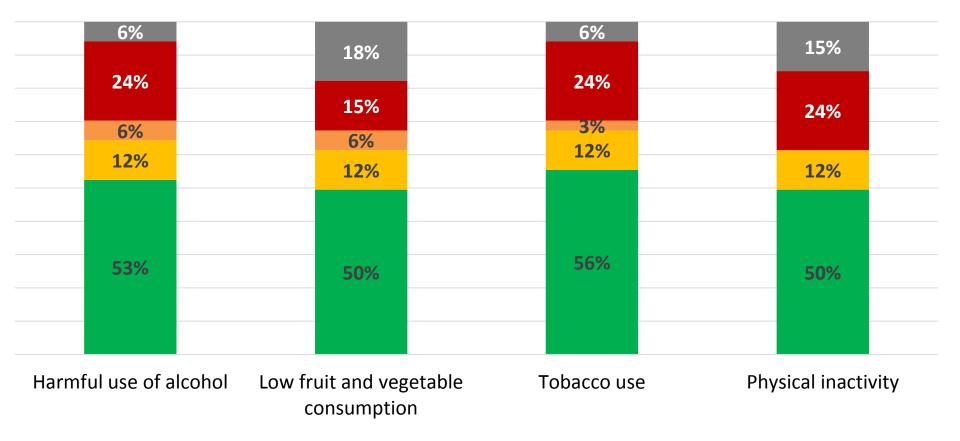


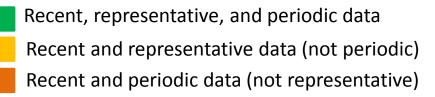
# Population-based surveys of leading RF in **ADOLESCENTS**, by category. CCS, 2015.

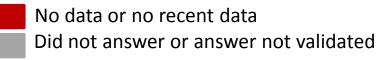


### 2 Global Monitoring Framework: Country capacity to report

#### Population-based surveys of leading RF in **ADULTS**, by category. CCS, 2015.

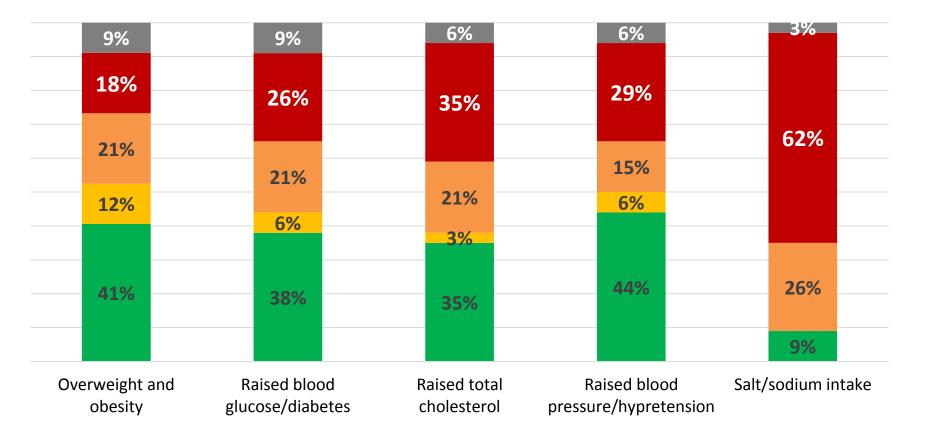






### 2 Global Monitoring Framework: Country capacity to report

# Population-based surveys, **physical and biochemical measurements** in **ADULTS**. CCS, 2015.



Recent, representative, with **measurements** and periodic data

No data or no recent data

Did not answer or not validated

Recent, representative, and with measurements (not periodic)

Recent data (representative or not, periodic or not, with **measurements or self-reported**)

### 3 UN Progress Indicators: Setting targets and indicators aligned with GMF

# **Fully achieved**

- 1. Argentina
- 2. Barbados
- 3. Belize
- 4. Brazil
- 5. Chile
- 6. Colombia
- 7. Costa Rica
- 8. Cuba
- 9. United States of America
- 10. Jamaica
- 11. Guatemala
- 12. Paraguay
- 13. Dominican Republic
- 14. Saint Kitts and Nevis

Country	Premature Mortality	Harmful use of alcohol	Insufficient physical activity	Salt/ sodium	Tobacco use	Raised blood pressure	Halt the rise in diabetes	Halt the rise in obesity	Drug therapy and counselling	Basic technologies and essential medicines	Total
ARG	Х	х	Х	х	х	Х		х			7
BRB	х	х	Х	х	х	Х	х	х	x	Х	10
BEL	х	х	Х		х	х	х	х		Х	8
BRA	Х	х	х	х	х			х			6
СНІ	Х	x	Х		х			х	x		6
COL	Х	х			Х	Х		х		x	6
CRI	Х		X	х	х			х	х	Х	7
CUB	X	х	X	х	х	х		х			7
DOM	Х					х		х			3
GTM	Х	х	Х	х	х	х	х	х			8
JAM	Х	x	х	х	х	х	х	х	x	х	10
PRY	Х	х	Х	х	х	х	х	х	x	х	10
VGS	Х		Х	х		Х	х	х	х		7
USA		х	Х	х	х			х	х		6
Total	13	11	12	10	12	10	6	14	8	7	

#### Source: WHO. Progress Monitoring, 2015

# 4. Challenges: OTP

## 1. OPERATIONAL



Coordination at the national level among different sectors - country systems are fragmented;

Workforce capacity;

Plans to establish priorities and improve countries capacity;

Identify strategies to define funding mechanisms to support the production of data in a periodic systematic and standardized way for youth and adults;



Use resources more efficiently - multiple surveys collecting similar information;

Promote the access to data to monitor the NCD/RF.

# 4. Challenges:

# 2. TECHNICAL

Baseline data to monitor the GMF and Regional

targets/indicators;

Produce data for Key GMF indicators (salt intake, access to essential medicines);

Strengthen Vital Statistics System;

Establishing population-based cancer registry;

Systematize the use of new technologies – document the best practices would be useful.

## 3. POLITICAL

Raise the awareness and ensure that funds are allocated

# 4. Opportunities:



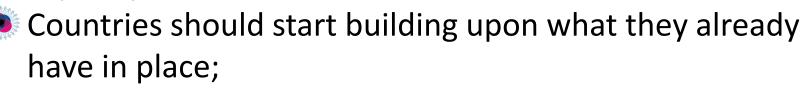
Political momentum exists for NCDs/RFs; Mandate to strengthen surveillance for NCDs/RFs; Multisectoral approaches can assist countries in establishing collaborations within and beyond the health sector to monitor NCDs/RFs;

Assessment of countries' capacity for NCD/RF

surveillance and data gaps can help to set priorities;



Development of surveillance plans to improve countries capacity for surveillance;





Exchange of experience through out networks.

# 5. Recommendations:

National coordination mechanism for NCD/RF surveillance



### Institutionalization



Allocation of national resources



Technical capacity building



Use of new technologies; eg. Tablets for data collection



Promote the access and use of the data

### **SUSTAINABILITY**

#### caixetro@paho.org





