



The Evaluation of the 2007 CARICOM Port-of-Spain NCD Summit Declaration

CHAPTER 4: National policy responses to NCDs and lessons learned

POS EVALUATION GROUP



AIM

- To identify existing policies towards NCD prevention and control, gaps in national policy responses, and factors promoting and hindering successful policy development and implementation in individual countries and territories.

Methods

- Two complementary methods:
- Analysis of grid data on the 27 commitments
 - Collected annually from 20 CARICOM countries from 2007-2015 monitoring commitments
- Detailed case studies of 7 countries
 - 76 interviews with 80 key informants
 - Data abstraction from policy documents



Caribbean Unity in Health
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GRID FINDINGS

Grid: Key Findings

- Widely differing levels of policy development and report implementation.
- No country has met all of the indicators, but all have met at least one.
- 12 indicators fully complied with by at least 50% of members.
- Seven additional indicators partially complied with by at least 50% of members.
- **At least 50% the members have completely or partially complied with 19 of 27 indicators.**

Grid: Key Findings

- Seven indicators with poor compliance
 - less than 50% of members either complied or reported that they are in the process of complying.
- Six of the 7 indicators concern the macro-determinants of **diet and physical activity**.
 - the other indicator concerns banning tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship

Level of Compliance by Category

Surveillance (4)	+0.59
Physical Activity (3)	+0.43
General (4)	+0.28
Tobacco (4)	+0.24
Treatment (2)	+0.20
Education/promotion (5)	+0.06
Nutrition (5)	-0.41
Average (26)	+0.16

+1 for full implementation,
0 for partial compliance
-1 for no implementation at all

Grid: Key Findings

- Indicators with the highest levels of implementation:
 - those where it is clear what action is need (i.e. protocols or ‘blue prints’)
 - there is support from regional organisations (e.g. risk factor surveys, Framework Convention on Tobacco Control)

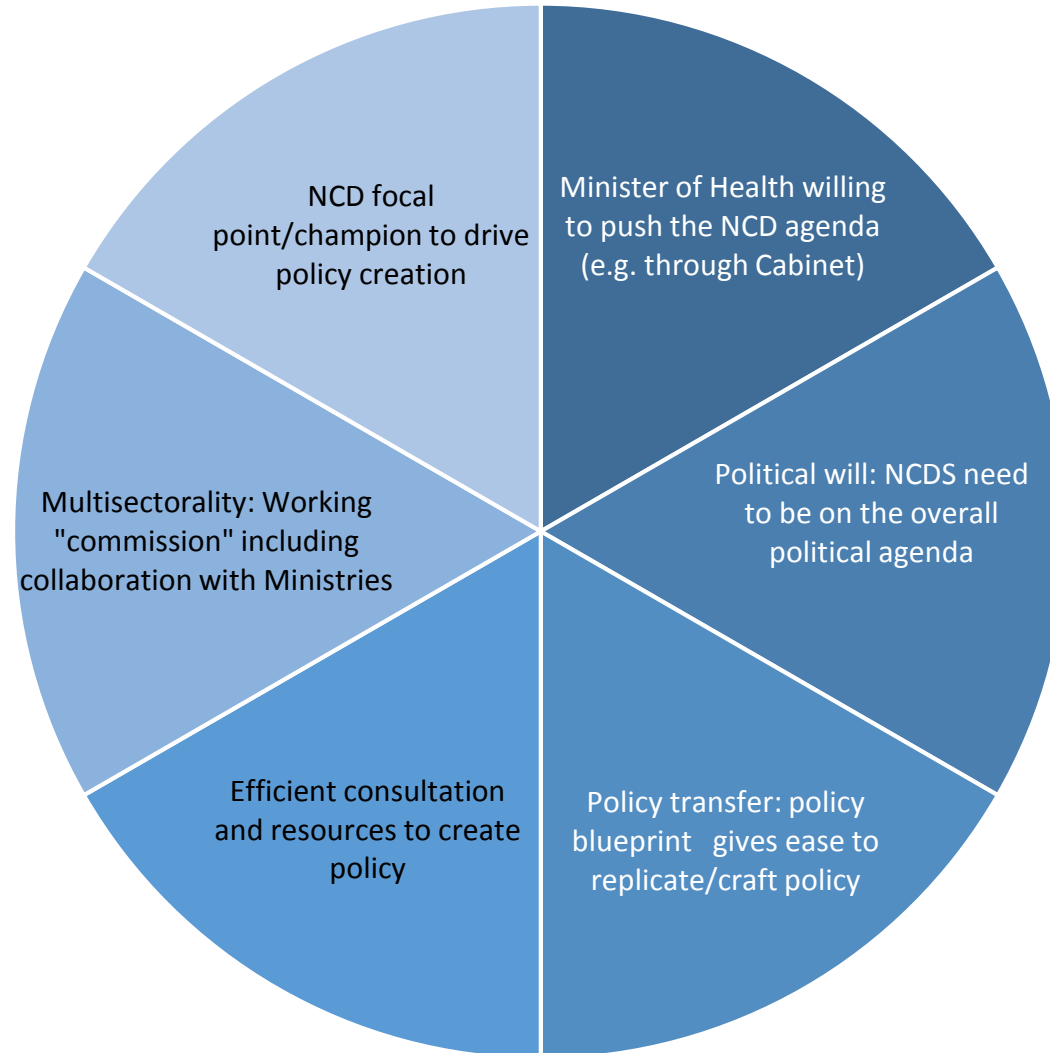
Factors associated with indicator implementation

- Indicators containing specific reference to an activity mandated by a regional or international organisation were more likely to be met. (Framework Convention on Tobacco Control and Caribbean Wellness day)
- Countries with higher per capita Gross Domestic Product, larger populations and a higher burden per capita of NCDs have a better history of implementation.
- Two of the top four implementers (T & T and JA) had female leaders at the time this work was conducted, and all four have relatively high female participation in the workforce, and a relatively high proportion of female members of parliament.

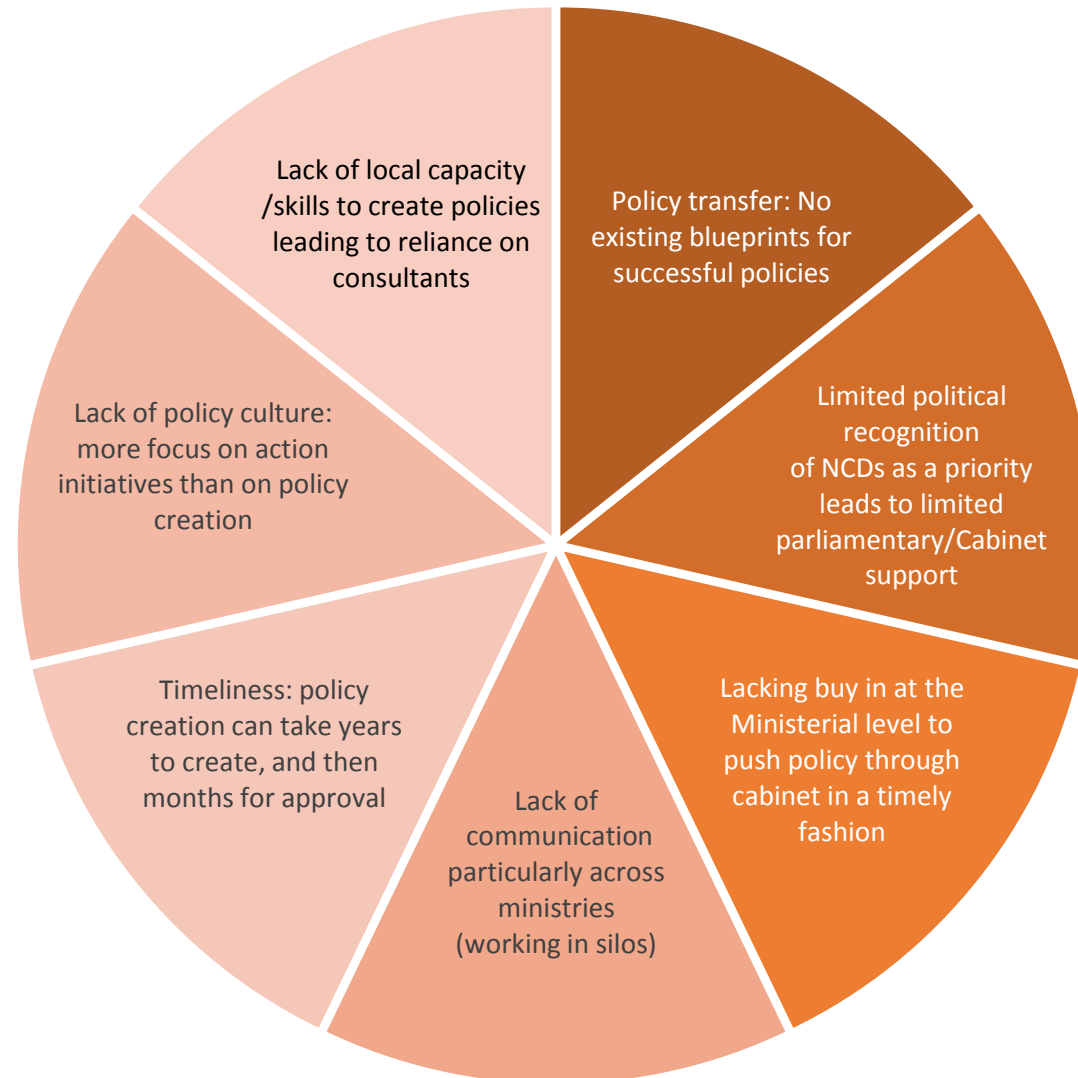


CASE STUDIES FINDINGS

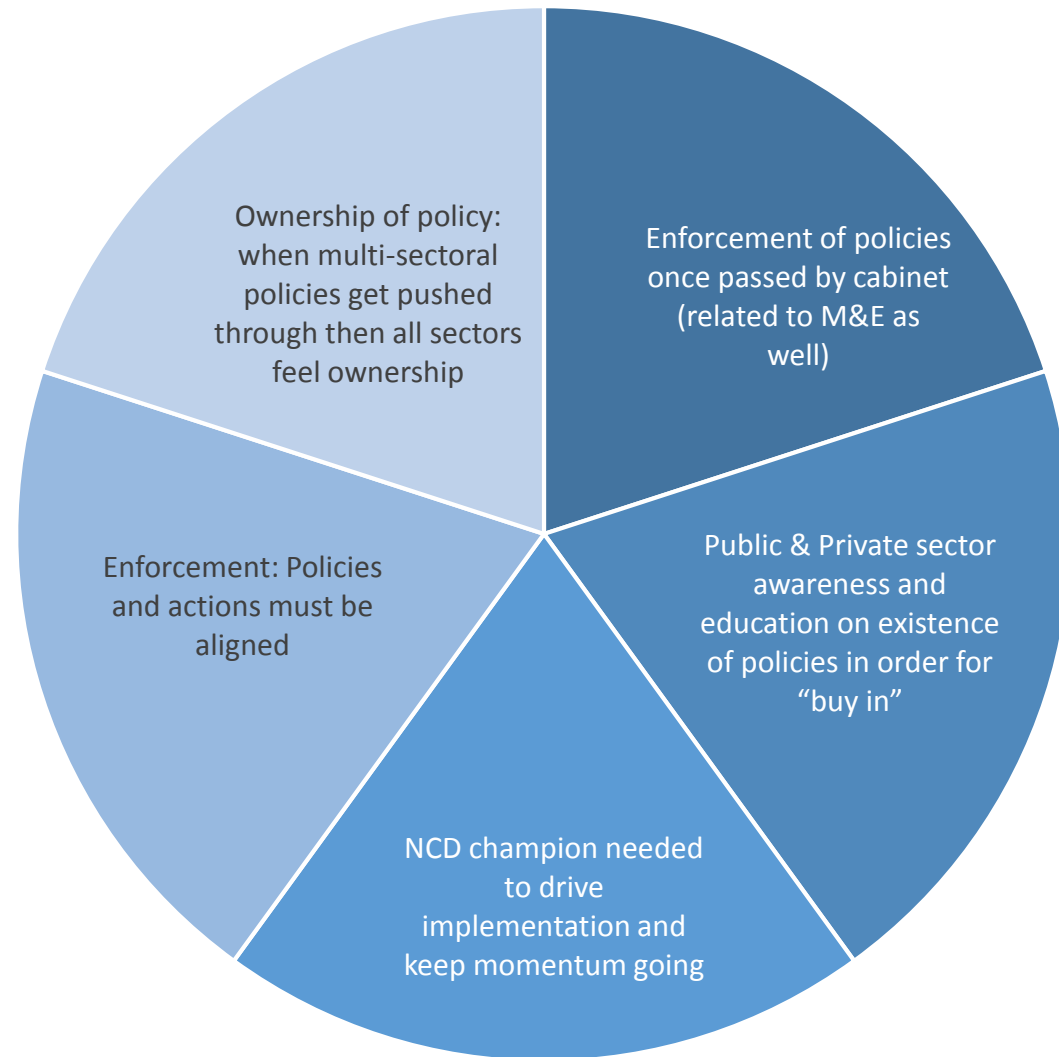
Mechanism for Success: Policy Creation



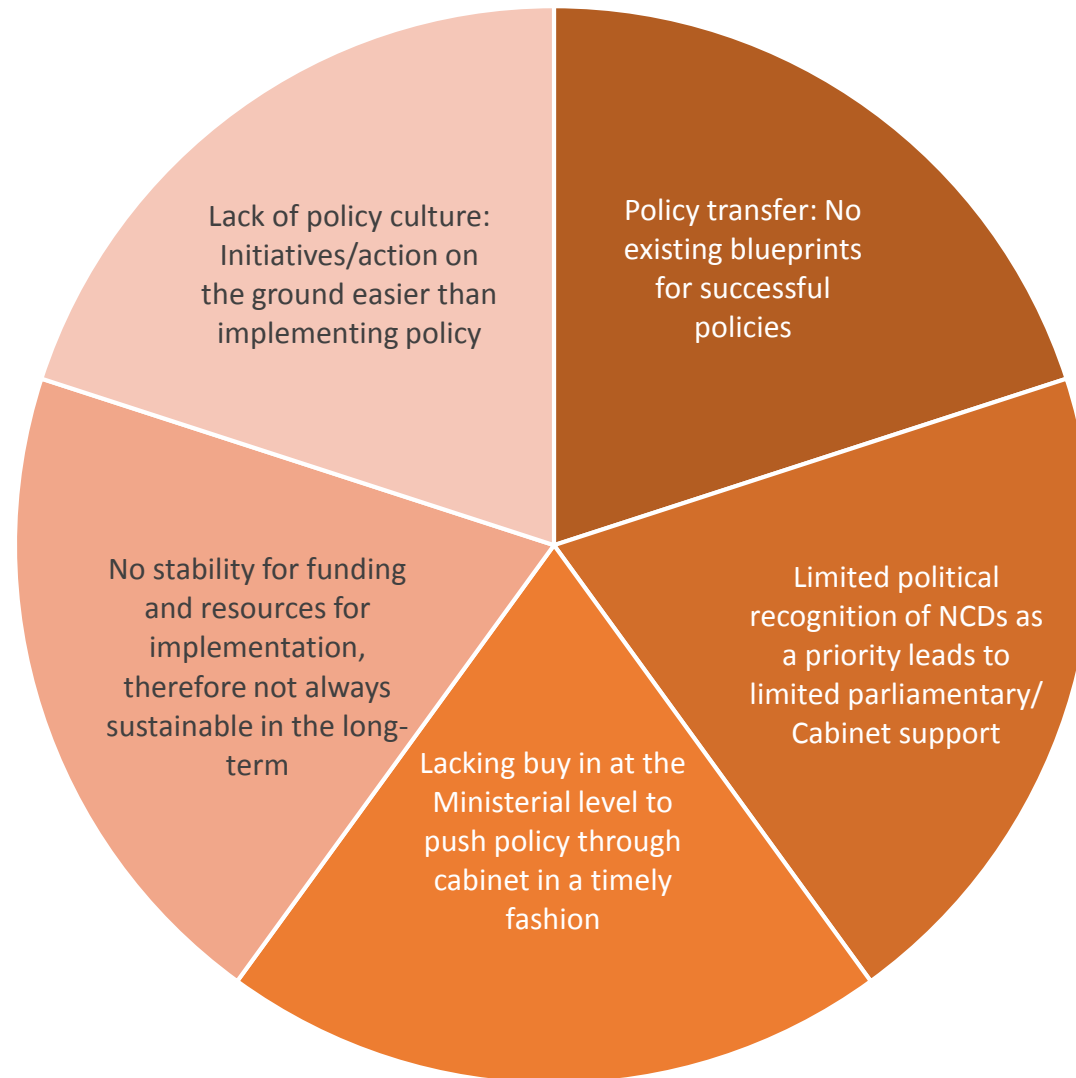
Barriers to Success: Policy Creation



Mechanisms for Success: Policy Implementation



Barriers to Success: Policy Implementation

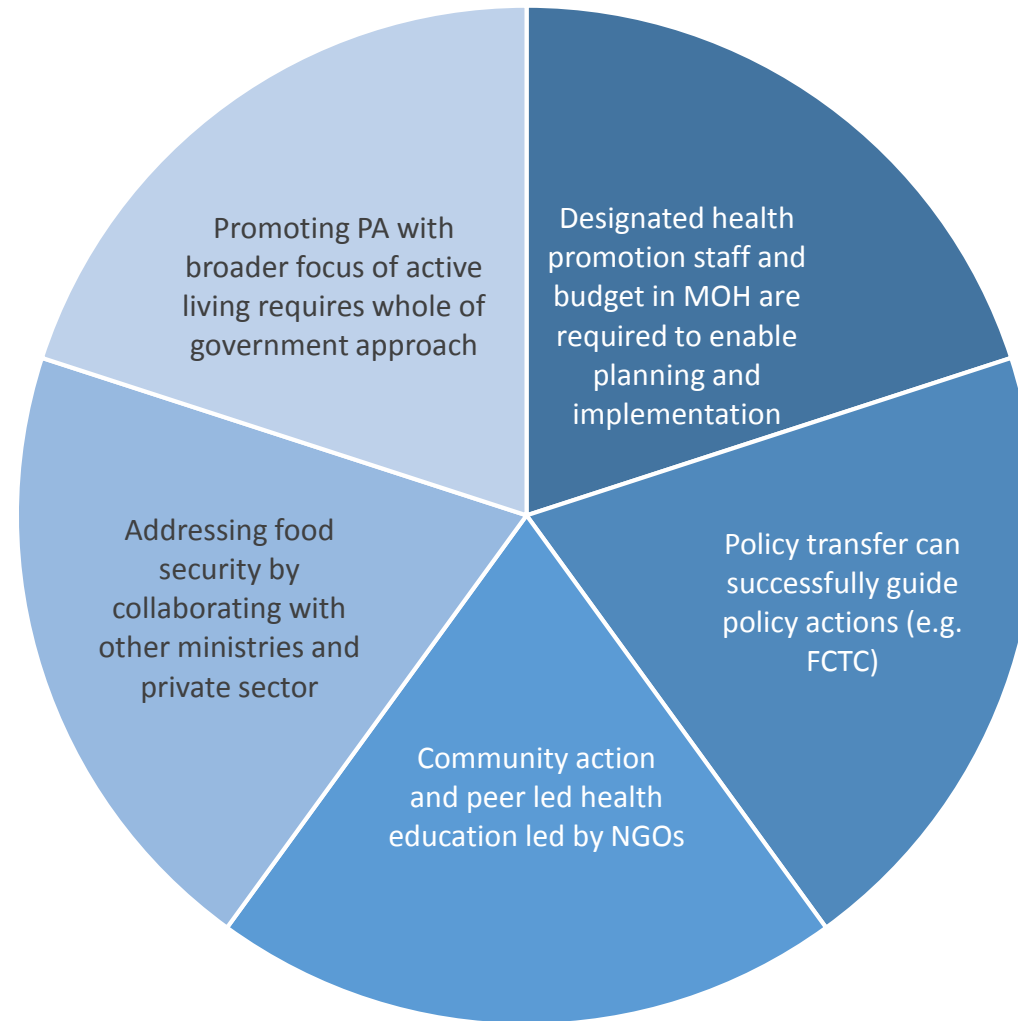


Level of Compliance by Category

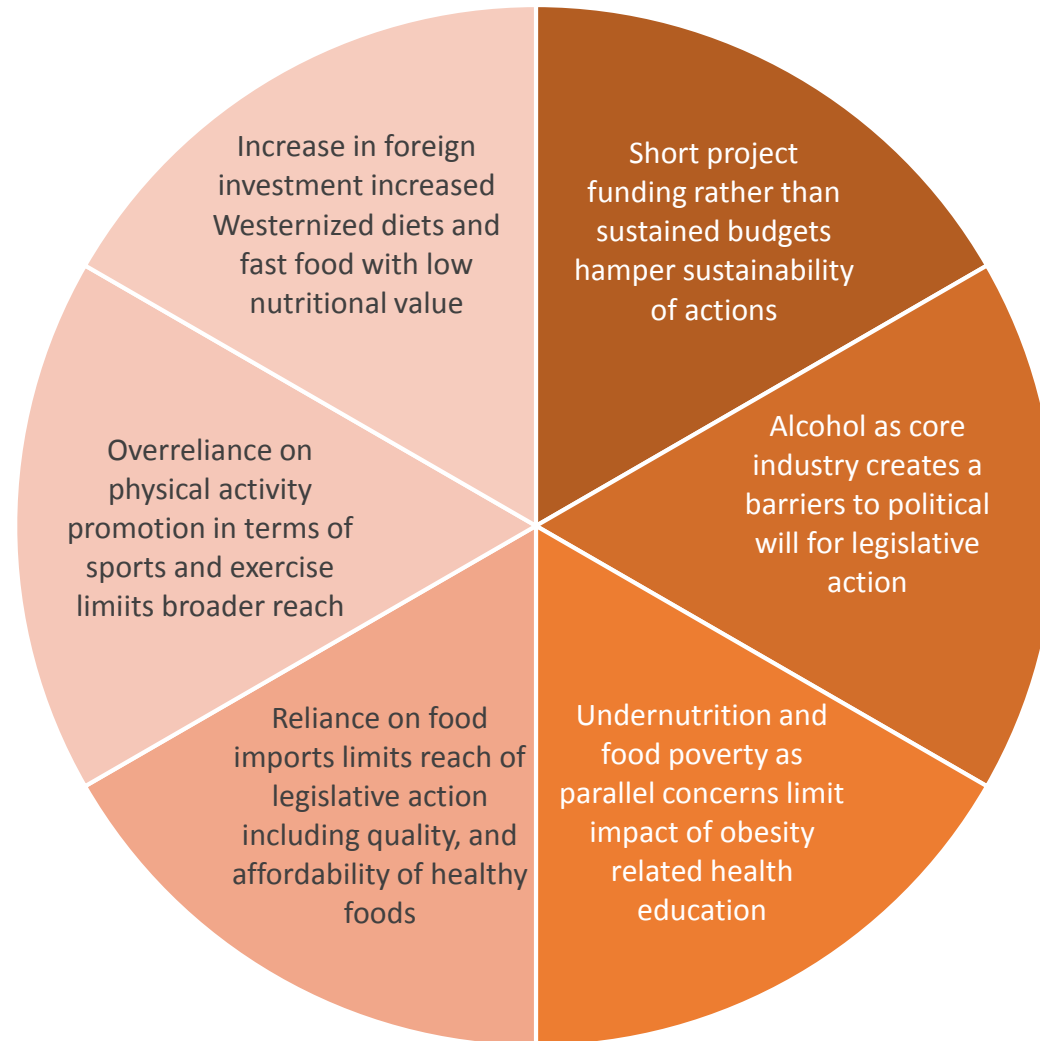
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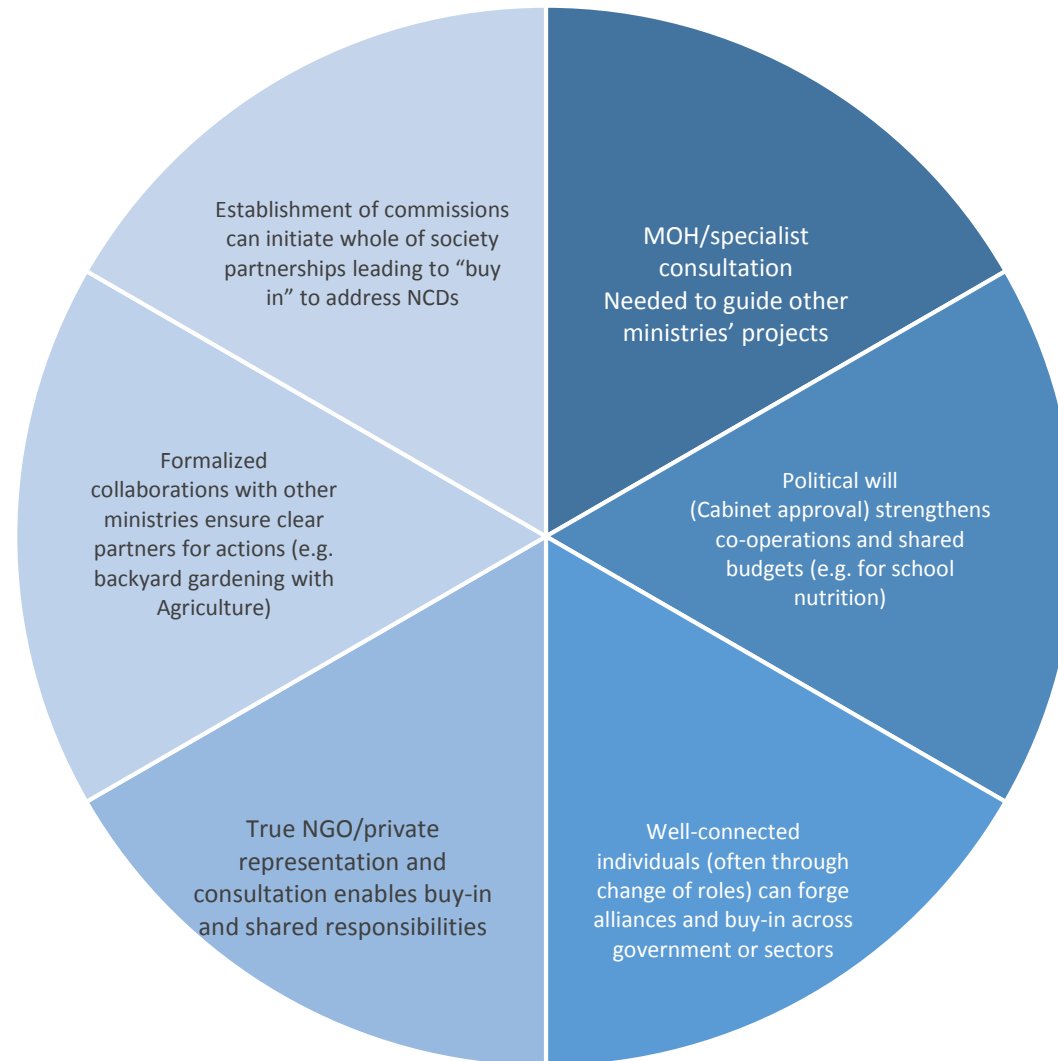
Mechanisms for Success: Risk Factors



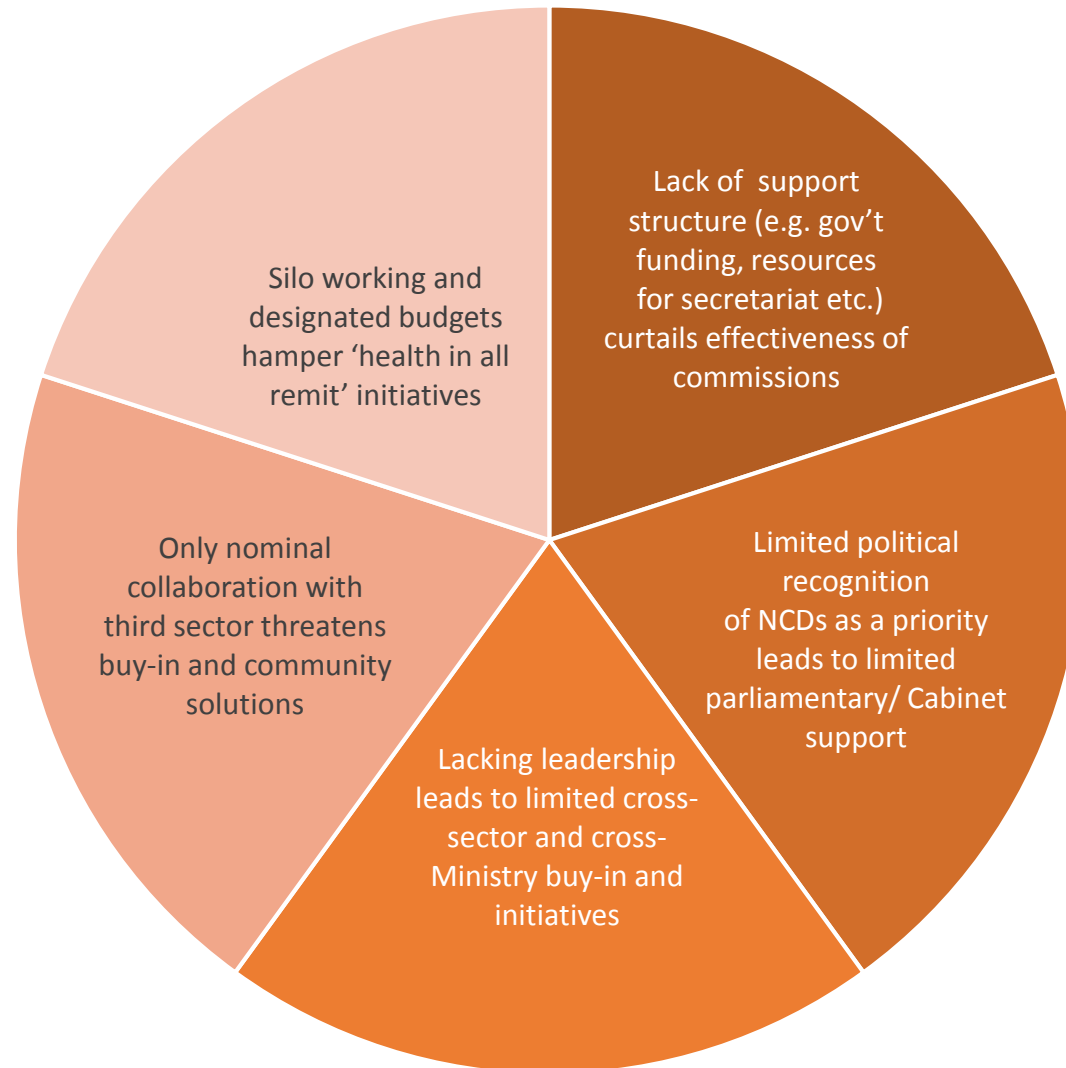
Barriers to Success: Risk Factors



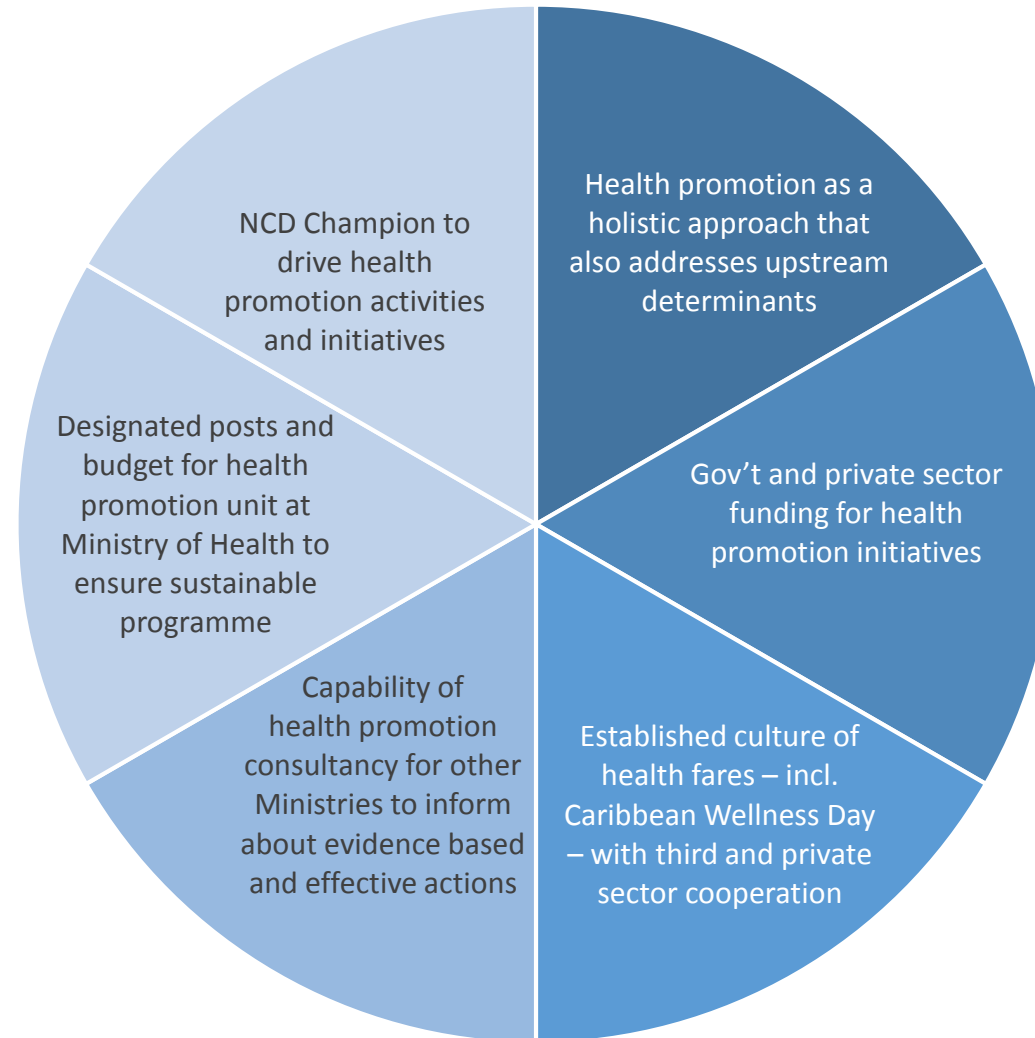
Mechanisms for Success: Multisectorality



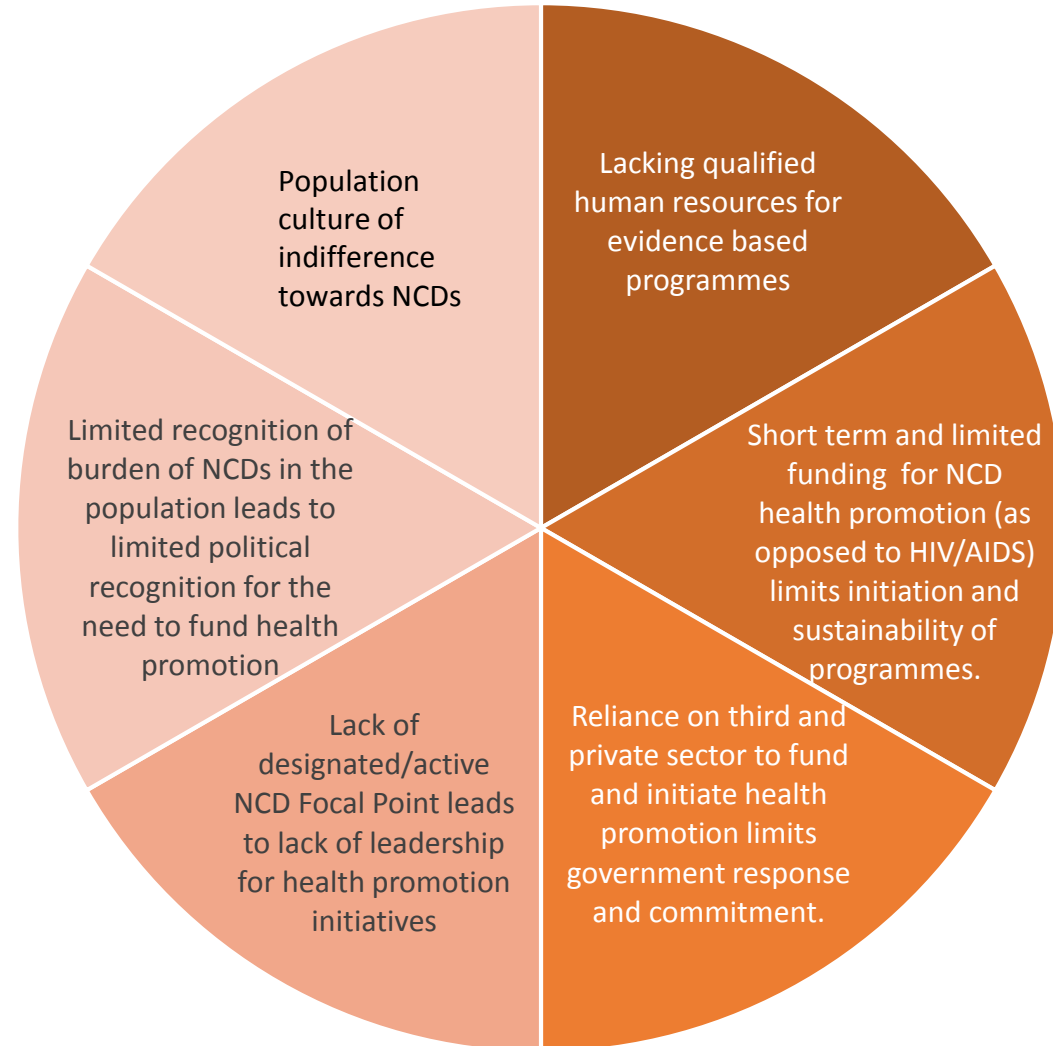
Barriers to Success: Multisectorality



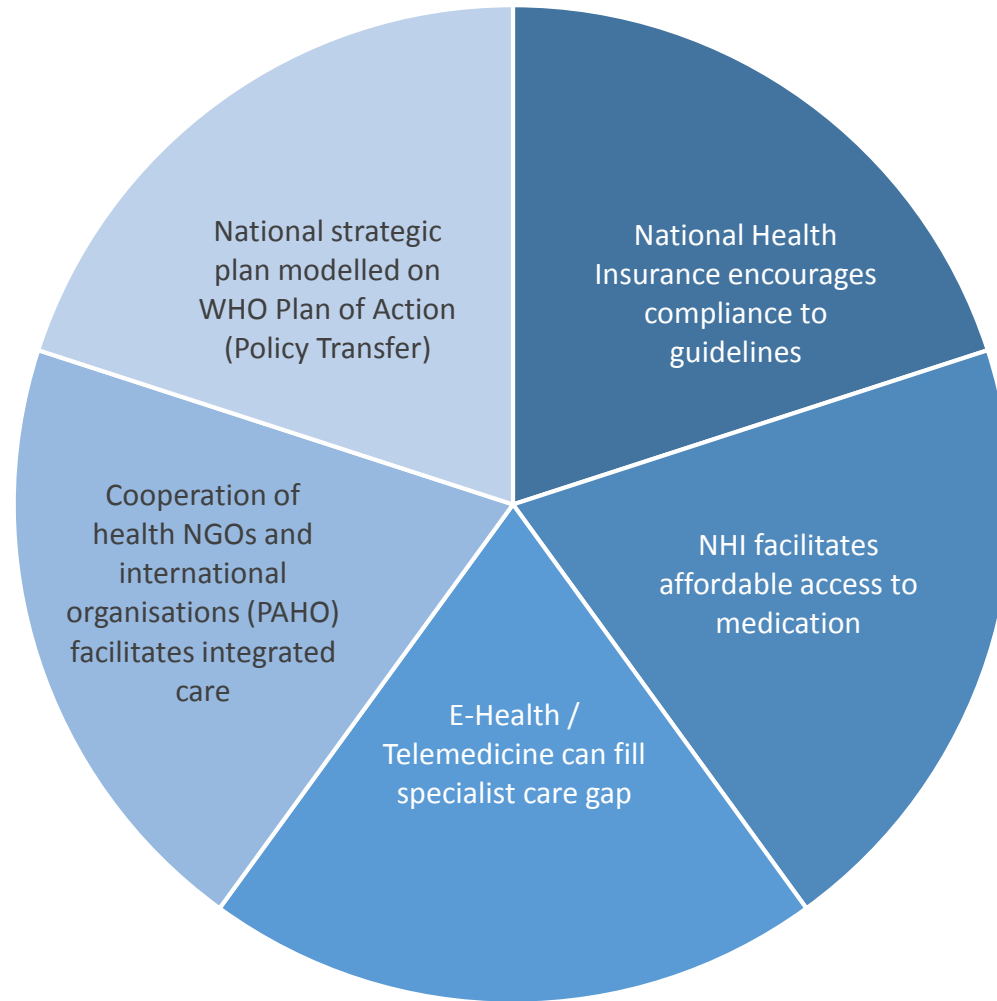
Mechanisms for Success: Health Promotion



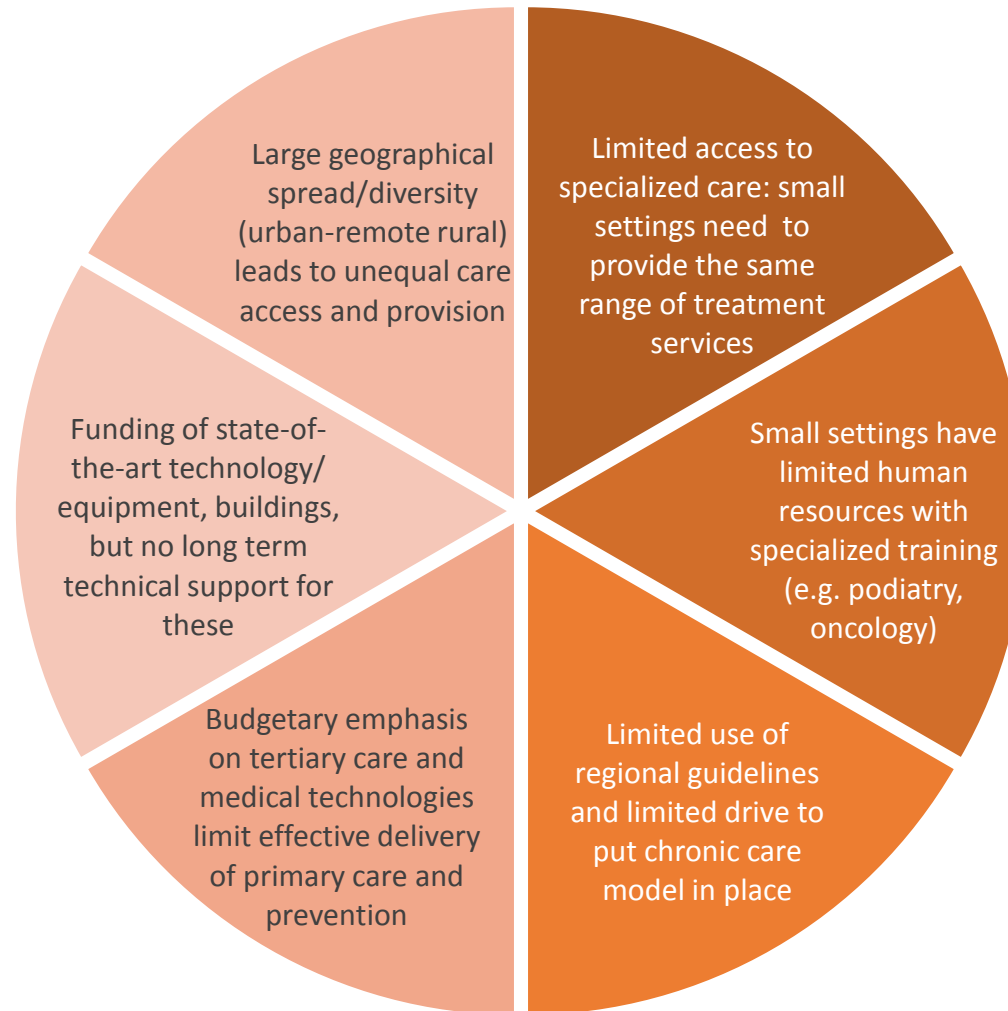
Barriers to Success: Health Promotion



Mechanisms for Success: Chronic Care/Control



Barriers to Success: Chronic Care/Control

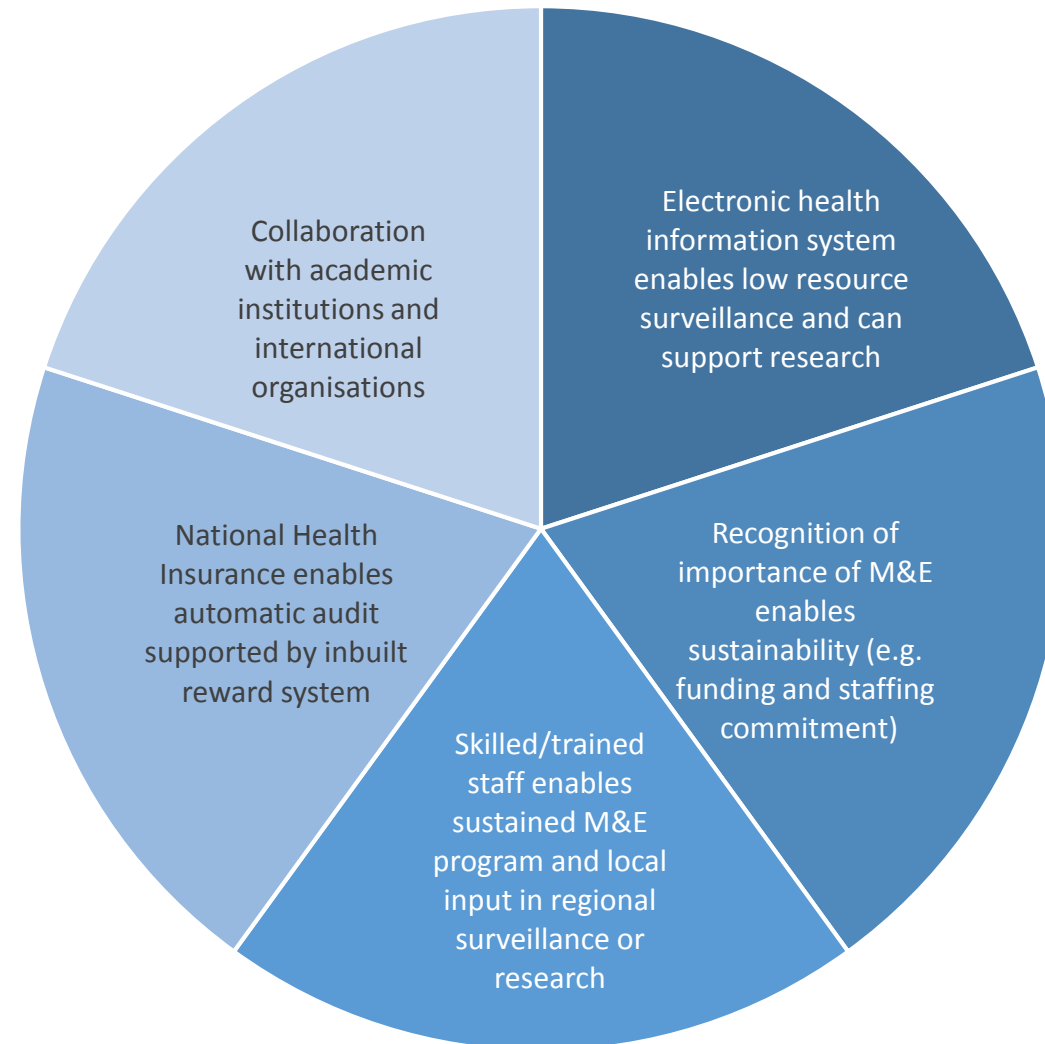


Level of Compliance by Category

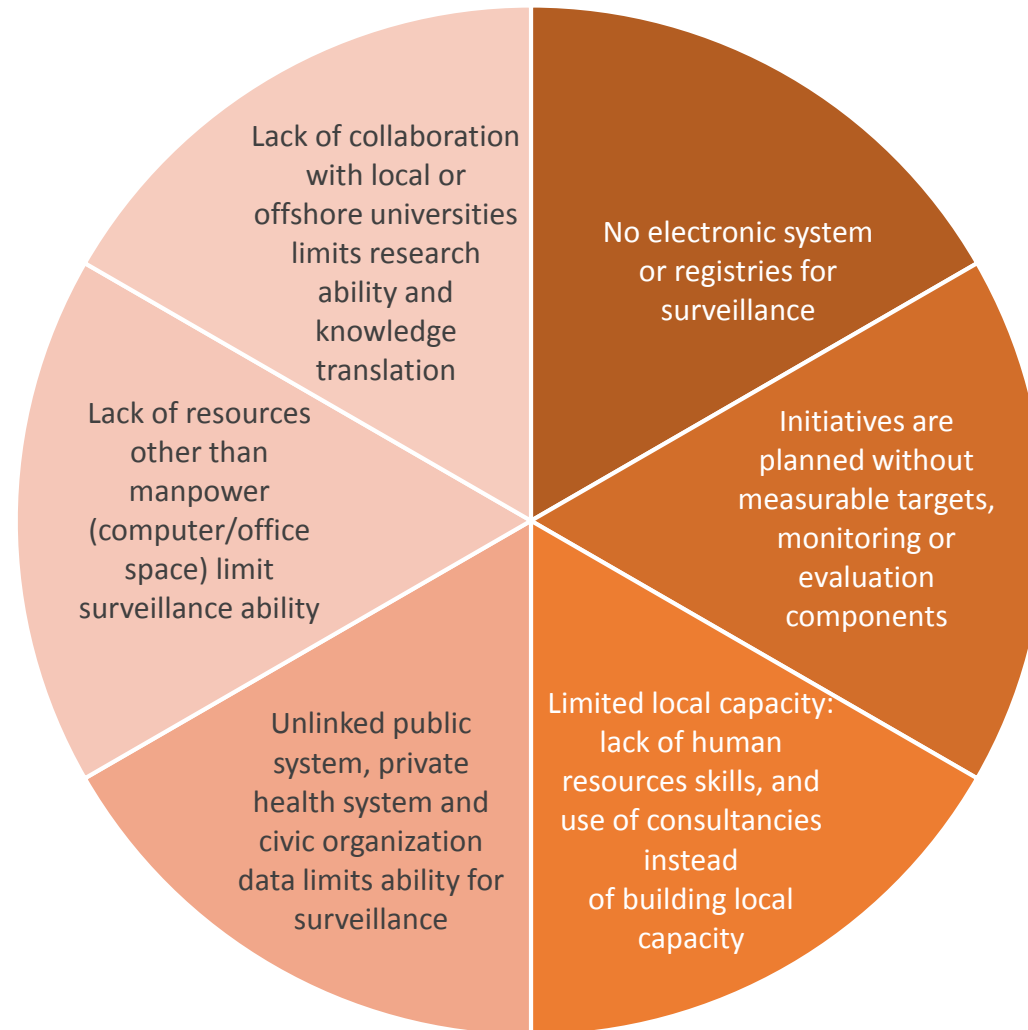
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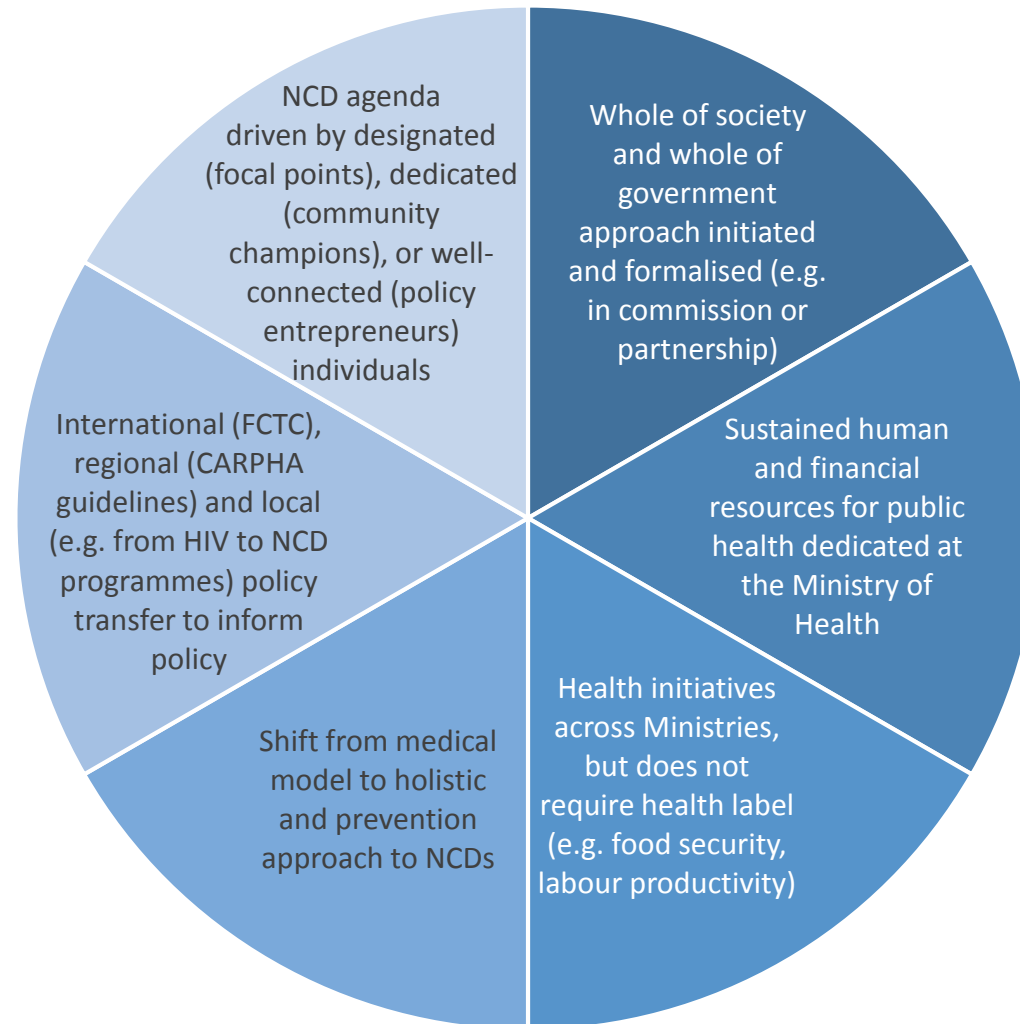
Mechanisms for Success: Surveillance



Barriers to Success: Surveillance



Mechanisms for Success: SUMMARY



Barriers to Success: SUMMARY



Conclusions

- Grids tend to overestimate compliance
- Compliance lowest related to macro-determinants of risk factors
- NCDs still lack political priority (in gov'ts and CARICOM)
- Policy transfer and support from regional agencies works
- Factors outside the control of individual countries
- Surveillance data is inadequate to identify NCD trends

Potential Actions

- Firm up definitions and reporting on grid
- Macro-determinants of diet need to be addressed
- NCDs must be given high political priority (both Gov't and CARICOM) and needs to be a regular and substantive agenda item
- NCD commissions need to be supported by gov't but independent
- Cross ministry committees—with resources
- Detailed policy guidance
- Better surveillance and evaluation