



# ARGENTINA

Argentina is performing well especially in the fields of monitoring and rights. The Member Associations report that the Government could add a policy to limit consumption of sugar, increase availability of diabetes self-monitoring education and implement or more effectively enforce existing policies.

A moderate proportion (14.2%) of diabetes-related deaths have been prevented due to previous diabetes-related health expenditures. Increased funding for cost-effective diabetes prevention and treatment is needed.



Argentina has national diabetes and NCD plans but they are only partially implemented; there is some cross-Ministry discussion of NCD policies. The Government has developed policies on nutrition - with the exception of action on sugar - and physical activity but they are not fully implemented.



The health system supports the prevention, early diagnosis and treatment of diabetes; however, services are not universally provided and the cost is only 50-80% covered. Availability of self-management education is limited although there are specialised services for women, indigenous people and the homeless.



Argentina has a framework for monitoring and surveillance covering multiple indicators for diabetes but it is not routinely implemented.



The Government allocates funding for diabetes as part of the funding for NCDs and covers treatment and prevention of secondary complications.



Member Associations contribute to policy-making. Laws on rights and discrimination exist.



Global Monitoring Framework: Not adopted.

## ARGENTINA at a glance (IDF Diabetes Atlas, 2013)

Adult population (20-79) in 1000s	26,894.20	Diabetes expenditure / person with diabetes (USD)	1,174
Diabetes cases (20-79) in 1000s	1,607.80	Diabetes related deaths (20-79)	15,328
Diabetes raw national prevalence (%)	5.98	Number of people with undiagnosed diabetes (20-79) in 1000s	386.68

# THE GLOBAL DIABETES SCORECARD TRACKING PROGRESS FOR ACTION

- 🎯 IDF's Global Diabetes Scorecard is designed as a powerful tool for advocacy on behalf of people with diabetes – to highlight areas of good practice and identify areas for more effective action.
- 🎯 It measures governments' response to diabetes in key areas: national plans and policies, health systems, monitoring and funding for diabetes as well as rights and engagement.
- 🎯 It tracks government progress on international commitments to reduce premature deaths from diabetes and other NCDs.
- 🎯 IDF Member Associations have used their knowledge and views to provide the data to score countries from red, through amber and yellow, to green.
- 🎯 It identifies that internationally more efforts must be put into preventive policies, financing for diabetes and rights for people with diabetes.



## SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA REGION

South and Central America (SACA) is a Region in economic transition. Diabetes already poses a significant challenge but, as urbanisation continues and populations grow older, it will become an increasing health priority.

An estimated 24.1 million people – more than 8% of the population - have diabetes. This number is expected to increase by almost 60% within the next two decades.

According to the data from IDF Member Associations in the Region, the majority of countries in SACA are making progress in responding to diabetes, with more than half of countries scoring in the upper-middle range of the colour spectrum. More than half of the 15 countries who responded have a national diabetes plan that is either fully or partially implemented.

Prevention policies are varied and preventive nutrition policies that do exist are in various stages of implementation. About half of the countries either do not have a marketing to children policy or have one that is not enforced. Physical

activity policies are more common; however, in nine countries with a policy it is only partially implemented. Diabetes self-management education is limited in the vast majority of countries in the Region.

Health systems policies are the strongest performing area, with two-thirds of countries achieving a high score. Correspondingly, the majority of countries score moderately on budgeting and resourcing. According to the sixth edition of the *IDF Diabetes Atlas*, the Region spends about 13% of its total healthcare budget on adults with diabetes.

The status of monitoring and surveillance systems varies widely, with four out of 15 countries reporting no monitoring system in place. In the area of rights and empowerment, almost all of the countries score in the middle of the colour spectrum.

Of the 15 countries who responded, only three have formally adopted the Global Monitoring Framework for NCDs.

15

países de la region han respondido a la encuesta

47%

indica tener un plan nacional de diabetes (total o parcialmente implementado)

0

han integrado la educación para el autocontrol en el cuidado de la diabetes

33%

no tiene políticas preventivas de nutrición