



BRAZIL

Brazil is performing well in the monitoring of diabetes, while the area of rights and equality is weak. The Member Associations report that the greatest recent progress has been the provision of no-cost medicines for NCDs. Brazil should fully implement or enforce plans and policies already in existence; stronger engagement with the Member Associations would benefit people with diabetes.

A large proportion (15.7%) of diabetes-related deaths have been prevented due to the relatively high level of investment in diabetes-related health expenditures.



Brazil has partially implemented diabetes and NCD plans. The Ministry of Health developed a NCD Strategic Action Plan (2011-2022), although its objectives do not exactly correspond to those in the Global Monitoring Framework. Policies on fats are fully implemented; other prevention policies are partially enforced. More than one Ministry apart from Health is discussing NCD policies.



The health system provides the full range of services for diabetes care and prevention but not universally. The Federal Government covers 50-80% of costs, including basic medicines under prescription and testing strips for people with type 1 diabetes. There is limited availability of self-management education. Specialised services are provided to women and indigenous people.



Brazil has implemented a framework for the monitoring and surveillance of diabetes covering all relevant indicators.



The Government allocates funding for diabetes treatment as part of the general NCDs budget.



The Government offers minimal scope for engagement. A Federal Law protects the right to diabetes treatment.



Global Monitoring Framework:
Not adopted.

BRAZIL at a glance (IDF Diabetes Atlas, 2013)

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|--------------------------------------|------------|---|----------|
| Adult population (20-79) in 1000s | 131,959.75 | Diabetes expenditure / person with diabetes (USD) | 1,477 |
| Diabetes cases (20-79) in 1000s | 11,933.58 | Diabetes related deaths (20-79) | 124,687 |
| Diabetes raw national prevalence (%) | 9.04 | Number of people with undiagnosed diabetes (20-79) in 1000s | 2,870.03 |

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