

Background on burden of NCD

and facilitators and barriers to change

NCD Alliance Briefing Paper on Children and NCD (NCD Alliance) Paraphrased

Year: 2011

[http://www.ncdalliance.org/sites/default/files/rfiles/NCD%20Alliance%20briefing%20paper%20-%20NCDs%20and%20the%20Rights-Based%20Movement%20\(web\)_0.pdf](http://www.ncdalliance.org/sites/default/files/rfiles/NCD%20Alliance%20briefing%20paper%20-%20NCDs%20and%20the%20Rights-Based%20Movement%20(web)_0.pdf)

Policy recommendations to avert NCDs from children

Use: (Page 2) Reasons and (Page 3) recommendations to direct policy and prevent NCD in children and through the individuals' life course; (Page 4) List of organizations committed to include NCDs as part of their discourse.

Neighborhood Environments and Physical Activity Among Adults in 11 Countries (Sallis et al.)

Year: 2009

http://brage.bibsys.no/nih/bitstream/URN:NBN:no-bibsys_brage_12498/1/Klasson-Heggebo%20AmPrevMed%202009.pdf

Evidence paper supporting that neighborhoods built to promote physical activity can potentially increase physical activity in communities.

Use: Supporting evidence that neighborhoods with low-cost recreation facilities and sidewalks positively correlate with increased physical activity that may reach 100% of the physical activity guidelines.

Non-Communicable Diseases and Adolescents: An opportunity for action (AstraZeneca, Young Health Programme)

Year: 2011

<http://www.jhsph.edu/bin/g/q/noncommunicable.pdf>

Publication documenting the rise of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) around the world and the approaches that have been used to lower the risk of NCDs.

Use: Facts and figures that could help program developers make their case as it relates to non-communicable diseases in youth.

Non-communicable diseases in the Americas - Basic Indicators 2011 (Pan American Health Organization)

Year: 2011

http://new.paho.org/hq/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=2446&Itemid=1992

Fact sheet with information about non-communicable diseases indicators in the Americas region of the World Health Organization. Provides demographic, socio-economic, mortality, prevalence, risk factors (adults and youth), capacity of response, and health use; it also provides an analysis of NCD prevalence per income group.

Use: (Under adolescents risk factors) Source of overweight, obesity, tobaccos use, low physical activity, diet, and thoughts of suicide prevalence.

Obesity prevention: a proposed framework for translating evidence into action, Obesity reviews (2005), 6, 23-33 (Swimburn et al.)

Year: 2005

http://www.internetgroup.ca/clientnet_new/docs/Obesity%20evidence%20framework.pdf

Scientific paper helps translate evidence-based interventions into action for obesity prevention.

Use: Deciding where to intervene, how, with whom; evaluating interventions.

Physical Activity and Depression: a publication of the Heart Foundation of Australia

Year: 2007

<http://www.heartfoundation.org.au/SiteCollectionDocuments/GP-PA-and-Depression.pdf>

Paper promoting mental health improvement and provides tips to increase physical activity in individuals with depression.

Use: (Page 3) Tips on how to increase physical activity in individuals with depression.

Population based prevention of Obesity. Circulation, 2008, 118: 428-464 (American Heart Association)

Year: 2008

<http://circ.ahajournals.org/content/118/4/428.full>

Promotes population-based (versus clinic-based or individually-oriented) strategies and includes:

- Evidence on impact of obesity in the US Discussion of key risk groups
- Ecological framework for determining where to intervene (emphasizing social, environment and policy contexts of behavior)

Use: Finding evidence on problem (largely from US); deciding where to intervene, how, with whom. Focus on key subgroups such as --Childbearing-age women

- Adults with mental and physical disabilities
 - Children and adolescents
 - Ethnic minorities and low-income populations
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Set of recommendations on the marketing of foods and non-alcoholic beverages to children. (World Health Organization)

Year: 2010

http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2010/9789241500210_eng.pdf

WHO call for action to reduce marketing to children of foods and beverages that are high in sugar, salt, and saturated and trans-fats to reduce their impact on children's health. The twelve recommendations seek to prevent non-communicable diseases in children and populations.

Use: Recommendations are stated throughout the document starting (pages 8 -12). (Page 8) Rationale and Policy development; (Page 10) Policy Implementation; (Page 11) Policy monitoring and evaluation; (Page 12) Research; (Page 13) Resolution of the 63rd World Health Assembly adopted on May 21, 2010.

Stop the Global Epidemic of Chronic Disease: A practical guide to successful advocacy (World Health Organization)

Year: 2006

<http://www.who.int/chp/advocacy/en/index.html>

Practical stepwise handbook to create campaigns to advocate for education and commitment for action to stop the spread of noncommunicable diseases.

The Association Between School-Based Physical Activity, Including Physical Education, and Academic Performance (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services)

Year: July 2010

http://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/health_and_academics/pdf/pa-pe_paper.pdf

Supporting document that provides evidence regarding school-based physical activity and academic performance (academic achievement, academic behavior, cognitive skills and attitudes).

Use: (Page 6) Implications for policies; (Page 7, 32) Implications for schools; (Page 16) School based-physical education studies; (Page 21) Classroom physical activity studies; (Page 24) Extracurricular physical activity studies; (Page 28) Findings (overall and by context).

The World Health Organization's: Information Series on School Health: the Physical School Environment (World Health Organization)

Year: circa 2004

http://www.who.int/school_youth_health/media/en/physical_sch_environment_v2.pdf

Assurance to support positive changes in a school's physical environment, reinforced and sustained by school health policy, skills-based health education and school health services. Note: Page 17 «Convincing others that schools' physical environment is important» (although related to "health" not "physical activity") may be of use to some countries to advocate for healthier school environments.

Use: (Overall) Information on how school environmental factors may affect health; (Page 24) Modifiable questionnaire to assess physical school environment's safety.

WHO Noncommunicable Disease s Country Profiles 2011 (World Health Organization)

Year: 2011

http://www.who.int/nmh/publications/ncd_profiles2011/en/index.html

Evidence-based information on noncommunicable diseases worldwide, broken down by WHO-member country. Information on NCD mortality, trends, risk factors, and country capacity to respond.

Use: Country-specific information on NCD indicators as well as the capacity to respond to the NCD epidemic.