Commitments to strengthen NCD surveillance

Mortality & morb

Unconditional probability

between ages 30 and 7

from cardiovascular dis

cancer, diabetes or ch

respiratory disease

NCD Data portal

TThe noncommunicable diseases data portal aims to raise awareness on progress in tackling NCDs and their risk factors and strengthen accountability for action by countries. It displays data to highlight current status of NCD mortality, morbidity and risk factor exposures, and track global and national progress against key targets, identify common challenges, and signpost useful resources. To explore more information about the main NCDs, which include cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes and chronic respiratory diseases and their key risk factors such as unhealthy diets, tobacco use, physical inactivity and harmful use of alcohol, users can access detailed data by country below.

NCD Data portal

WHO STEPwise approach

The WHO STEPwise approach to surveillance of NCD risk factors (STEPS) is a standardized method recommended by WHO for monitoring the prevalence of chronic diseases and their risk factors. It was developed as part of a global surveillance strategy to address the need for country-specific data on NCDs. The approach uses a standardized survey instrument and methodology that can be adapted to different resource settings and helps to build capacity within countries. The data collected through STEPS not only allows for monitoring NCD trends within countries, but also facilitates cross-country comparisons by using the same standardized questions and protocols across all participating countries.

The WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region has many countries that have conducted STEPS surveys and have published their results in various forms such as country reports, data books, fact sheets, journal articles, presentations, and posters. These documents can be accessed by visiting the STEPS country data and reports page and selecting the desired country. This provides a comprehensive understanding of the NCD trends and risk factors in those countries. It is a valuable tool for monitoring the progress of NCD prevention and control in the Region.

STEPwise approach to NCD risk factor surveillance (STEPS)

STEPS country data and reports

Survey of NCD risk factors (regional factsheets)

WHO STEPwise approach to stroke surveillance

NCD Country capacity survey

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NCD Country capacity survey

NCD Progress monitor

Progress indicators

Consider setting national NCD targe

1. Member State has set time-bound n targets based on WHO guidance
2. Member State has a functioning sys generating reliable cause-specific m data on a routine basis
3. Member State has a STEPS survey comprehensive health examination every 5 years

Consider developing national multis policies and plans to achieve the na targets by 2025:

4. Member State has an operational n

NCD Progress monitor

Global School-based Student Health Survey

The Global School-based Student Health Survey (GSHS) is a collaborative surveillance project that helps countries measure and assess the behavioural risk factors and protective factors among young people aged 13 to 17 years in 10 key areas. This school-based survey is relatively low-cost and uses a self-administered questionnaire to obtain data on young people's health behaviour and protective factors related to leading causes of disability and death worldwide. You can find reports, factsheets and data sets from the GSHS on the data and reporting section of the WHO headquarters website. Please check that section to access the information that is available.

Data and reporting

Global Tobacco Surveillance System

We began tracking tobacco in 1999 in collaboration with our partners, and we have maintained this practice on an ongoing basis. Our efforts have been supported by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta and the Canadian Public Health Association. Our aim is to monitor the trends in knowledge, attitudes, behaviours, and environmental factors related to tobacco use over time. To achieve this, we use a consistent methodology and core questionnaire across different countries, which allows us to compare data and track trends. Initially, we focused on collecting data from young people, but have since expanded our surveillance to include school personnel, health professional students and adults. Currently, our surveillance system, called the Global Tobacco Surveillance System (GTSS), consists of four separate surveys: Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS); Global School Personnel Survey (GSPS); Global Health Professionals Student Survey (GHPSS); and Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS).

Global Tobacco Surveillance System: Two decades in review

Data and reporting

Related resources

Implementation roadmap 2023–2030 for the Global action plan for the prevention and control of NCDs 2013–2030

Importance of surveillance in preventing and controlling NCDs

NCD surveillance in the Eastern Mediterranean Region

NCDs and the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

UN Political Declaration on the Prevention and Control of NCDs

WHO Global Infobase: Data for saving lives

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