

## **Prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases**

### **WHO's role in the preparation, implementation and follow-up to the high-level meeting of the United Nations General Assembly on the prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases (September 2011)**

#### **Report by the Secretariat**

1. In May 2000, the Health Assembly in resolution WHA53.17 reaffirmed that the global strategy for the prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases<sup>1</sup> is directed at reducing premature mortality and improving quality of life, and requested the Director-General, *inter alia*, to continue giving priority to the prevention and control of such diseases. The strategy rests on three pillars: surveillance, primary prevention and strengthened health systems. Since 2000, several resolutions have been adopted in support of specific tools for the global strategy: the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control;<sup>2</sup> the Global Strategy on Diet, Physical Activity and Health;<sup>3</sup> and the global strategy to reduce the harmful use of alcohol.<sup>4</sup> In 2008, the Health Assembly endorsed the action plan for the global strategy for the prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases.<sup>5</sup> The action plan has six objectives, with a particular focus on low- and middle-income countries and vulnerable populations. It comprises a set of actions that, when performed collectively by Member States, international partners and the Secretariat, will tackle the growing public-health burden imposed by noncommunicable diseases.

2. The first objective in the action plan focuses on raising the priority of noncommunicable diseases in development work at global and national levels and on integrating prevention and control of such diseases into policies across all government departments. The implementation of the actions set for the Secretariat under objective one of the action plan has received high priority since the endorsement of the action plan in May 2008. In addition, Member States raised the priority given to the prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases on the agenda of the United Nations General Assembly in 2010. As a result, the United Nations General Assembly decided in May 2010 to convene a high-level meeting on the prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases during 2011. WHO has been active in response to this decision and in January 2011, the Executive Board at its

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<sup>1</sup> See document A53/14.

<sup>2</sup> Resolution WHA56.1.

<sup>3</sup> Resolution WHA57.17.

<sup>4</sup> Resolution WHA63.13.

<sup>5</sup> Resolution WHA61.14; for the text of the action plan, see document WHA61/2008/REC/1, Annex 3.

128th session considered a report by the Secretariat on the relevant actions taken to prepare for the high-level meeting.<sup>1</sup> The present report provides an update of that information.

## **HIGH-LEVEL MEETING OF THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

3. In consecutive sessions, in May and December 2010, the United Nations General Assembly adopted resolution 64/265 and resolution 65/238. The resolutions related, respectively, to the convening of, and detailed organizational arrangements for, a high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases. Further support for the high-level meeting was provided by the General Assembly in resolutions 65/1 and 65/95. Information on the activities implemented and the chronology of the main events which led to the adoption of these four resolutions is provided in Annex 1.

### **Activities mandated by resolution 64/265 and resolution 65/238**

4. In May 2010, the United Nations General Assembly adopted resolution 64/265, in which it (a) decided to convene a high-level meeting of the General Assembly in September 2011, with the participation of Heads of State and Government, on the prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases; (b) also decided to hold consultations on the scope, modalities, format and organization of the high-level meeting, with a view to concluding consultations preferably before the end of 2010; (c) encouraged Member States to include in their discussions at the high-level plenary meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the review of the Millennium Development Goals, to be held in September 2010, the rising incidence and the socioeconomic impact of the high prevalence of noncommunicable diseases worldwide; and (d) requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session, in collaboration with Member States, WHO and the relevant funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, on the global status of noncommunicable diseases, with a particular focus on the developmental challenges faced by developing countries.

5. In support of the implementation of resolution 64/265, a side event was organized on 20 September 2010 by WHO, jointly with Member States, on the high-level meeting and the links between the Millennium Development Goals and noncommunicable diseases. An intensive process of consultations, led by the President of the General Assembly and facilitated by two Member States, resulted in the adoption of resolution 65/238 on 23 December 2010. This resolution includes the organizational arrangements of the high-level meeting, including the round tables and formal plenary meetings on 19 September 2011, the latter to be chaired by the President of the General Assembly.

6. In the same resolution, the General Assembly also decided that the high-level meeting would result in a concise action-oriented outcome document, and requested the President of the General Assembly to produce a draft text in consultation with Member States based on their inputs, as well as inputs from the preparatory process and evidence-based inputs, where relevant, and to convene informal consultations at an appropriate date in order to enable sufficient consideration and agreement by Member States prior to the high-level meeting. The outcome document is intended to generate global momentum and commitment both to implementing the global strategy for the prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases and its associated action plan and to the inclusion of the

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<sup>1</sup> Document EB128/17.

prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases as an integral part of the global development agenda and related investment decisions. The General Assembly also decided that the report of the Secretary-General should be submitted no later than May 2011 and should serve as an input to the preparatory process for the high-level meeting. In the resolution, WHO was invited to continue to hold regional multisectoral consultations, as appropriate, which would serve to provide inputs to the preparations for the high-level meeting, as well as to the meeting itself. Additionally, the President of the General Assembly was requested to organize and preside over, no later than June 2011, an informal interactive hearing with nongovernmental organizations, civil society organizations, the private sector and academia in order to provide an input into the preparatory process for the high-level meeting. The President of the General Assembly was requested to prepare a summary of the hearing, to be issued as a document of the General Assembly prior to the high-level meeting.

### **United Nations General Assembly resolutions 65/1 and 65/95**

7. At its sixty-fifth session the General Assembly also adopted the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals.<sup>1</sup> In the document, Heads of State and Government committed themselves to achieving the Millennium Development Goals by, inter alia, (a) strengthening the effectiveness of health systems and proven interventions to address evolving health challenges such as the increased incidence of noncommunicable diseases and (b) undertaking concerted action and a coordinated response at the national, regional and global levels in order to adequately address the developmental and other challenges posed by noncommunicable diseases, namely cardiovascular diseases, cancers, chronic respiratory diseases and diabetes, working towards a successful high-level meeting of the General Assembly in 2011.

8. In United Nations General Assembly resolution 65/95, the General Assembly, inter alia, welcomed plans to hold the First Global Ministerial Conference on Healthy Lifestyles and Noncommunicable Diseases,<sup>2</sup> in Moscow on 28 and 29 April 2011; called for more attention to health as an important policy issue on the international agenda; and urged Member States to continue to consider health issues in the formulation of foreign policy.

### **INITIATIVES IN SUPPORT OF THE HIGH-LEVEL MEETING**

9. The General Assembly resolutions have created an opportunity for Heads of State and Government in developed and developing countries to consider stronger, more coordinated actions in response to noncommunicable diseases. The preparatory process leading to the high-level meeting of the United Nations General Assembly includes the initiatives described below.

#### **Co-Facilitators**

10. On 14 October 2010, the President of the sixty-fifth session of the United Nations General Assembly appointed the Permanent Representatives of Jamaica and Luxembourg to the United Nations in New York to serve as Co-Facilitators and to lead consultations on the scope, modalities,

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<sup>1</sup> United Nations General Assembly resolution 65/1.

<sup>2</sup> Now known as the First Global Ministerial Conference on Healthy Lifestyles and Noncommunicable Disease Control.

format and organization of the high-level meeting, with a view to introducing a draft resolution to the United Nations General Assembly. On 21 January 2011, the President of the General Assembly reappointed the above-mentioned Permanent Representatives to serve as Co-Facilitators and to lead the consultations on the President's draft text for the outcome document, as requested in resolution 65/238.

### **Regional multisectoral consultations**

11. In response to the invitation to the Organization contained in resolution 65/238 (see paragraph 6 above), WHO has continued to hold regional consultations that will serve to provide inputs to the preparations for, and discussions at, the high-level meeting. With support from WHO, the following regional meetings were hosted by interested Member States for the countries of their regions during the last quarter of 2010 and the first half of 2011: (a) Islamic Republic of Iran for Member States in the Eastern Mediterranean Region (Tehran, 24 and 25 October 2010); (b) Norway for Member States in the European Region (Oslo, 24 and 25 November 2010); (c) Fiji for Member States in the Pacific islands subregion of the Western Pacific Region (Nadi, 3–5 February 2011); (d) Mexico for Member States in the Region of the Americas (Mexico City, 24 and 25 February 2011); (e) Indonesia for Member States in the South-East Asia Region (Jakarta, 1–4 March 2011); and (f) Republic of Korea for Member States in the western Asian subregion of the Western Pacific Region (Seoul, 17 and 18 March 2011). In addition, the WHO Regional Office for Africa hosted a regional consultation for Member States of the African Region (Brazzaville, 4–6 April 2011).

### **Ministerial conference**

12. The Russian Federation and WHO are jointly organizing the First Global Ministerial Conference on Healthy Lifestyles and Noncommunicable Disease Control, to be hosted by the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation in Moscow on 28 and 29 April 2011. The aim of the Global Ministerial Conference is to support Member States in developing and strengthening policies and programmes that promote healthy lifestyles and prevent noncommunicable diseases. These efforts are based on the global strategy for the prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases and its action plan which include multisectoral and innovative approaches in prevention and care. The results may also serve as a basis and platform to be considered for the United Nations high-level meeting.

### **The WHO Global Forum**

13. WHO is convening a global forum on addressing the challenge of noncommunicable diseases, which is to be held on 27 April 2011 in Moscow, prior to the First Global Ministerial Conference. The Global Forum will provide an opportunity for a wide range of stakeholders to discuss and share perspectives on the prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases. The outcomes of the Global Forum will be conveyed to the Ministerial Conference.

### **Informal dialogues with civil society and the private sector**

14. WHO has organized informal consultations with representatives of nongovernmental and civil society organizations and the private sector; a summary of the informal dialogues has been prepared as a contribution to the high-level meeting. Copies of the reports are available on WHO's web site.<sup>1</sup>

### **Reports on the global status of noncommunicable diseases**

15. The United Nations General Assembly met on 23 November 2010 to discuss the Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report by the Director-General on the global status of noncommunicable diseases, with a particular focus on the development challenges faced by developing countries.<sup>2</sup>

16. In accordance with the action plan for the global strategy for the prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases, WHO is preparing a further report on the global status of noncommunicable diseases, which will be published during the first half of 2011. The report will present trends observed in noncommunicable diseases and their determinants in all Member States and will analyse the data and information collected in more than 180 Member States on their capacity to prevent and control noncommunicable diseases.

17. In response to the request made in resolution 64/265, and further referred to in resolution 65/238, WHO is contributing to the preparation of the report of the United Nations Secretary-General to the United Nations General Assembly on the global status of noncommunicable diseases. The report of the Secretary-General is being drafted in close collaboration with other relevant funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations system. In addition, the Secretariat has been working with Member States in building and disseminating information about the relationship between noncommunicable diseases, poverty and development, including the links to the health-related Millennium Development Goals. Several discussion papers have been prepared and considered at international and regional events.

### **Informal hearings and consultations**

18. In accordance with the relevant request to the President of the General Assembly contained in resolution 65/238, an informal interactive hearing with nongovernmental organizations, civil society organizations, the private sector and academia is being held in New York on 16 June 2011 to provide an input into the preparatory process for the high-level meeting. A task force has been set up by the office of the President of the United Nations General Assembly in order to assist in preparing for the informal interactive hearing and advise on civil society participation at the high-level meeting of the United Nations General Assembly.

### **128TH SESSION OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD**

19. The Executive Board at its 128th session in January 2011 considered an earlier version of this report. A draft resolution on prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases was tabled during

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<sup>1</sup> See [http://www.who.int/nmh/events/2010/un\\_summit\\_ncd/en/index.html](http://www.who.int/nmh/events/2010/un_summit_ncd/en/index.html) (accessed 22 March 2011).

<sup>2</sup> United Nations General Assembly document A/65/362.

the discussion. An informal drafting group was convened to consider the draft resolution, but it was unable to complete its work before the conclusion of the session. Member States were invited by mid-February 2011 to provide the Secretariat with any additional amendments to the draft resolution.<sup>1</sup>

20. Amendments suggested by Member States before the mid-February deadline have been incorporated into the text as it stood at the end of the drafting group's discussions. The amended text is set out in Annex 2.

#### **ACTION BY THE HEALTH ASSEMBLY**

21. The Health Assembly is invited to note the report and to consider the draft resolution set out in Annex 2, which contains amendments proposed by Member States.

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<sup>1</sup> See document EB128/2011/REC/2, summary records of the ninth meeting, section 1, the tenth meeting and the thirteenth meeting, section 1.

## ANNEX 1

**CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS CULMINATING IN THE ADOPTION  
OF UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
RESOLUTIONS 64/265, 65/1, 65/95 AND 65/238**

May 2000	The Health Assembly adopts resolution WHA53.17, reaffirming that the global strategy for the prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases is directed at reducing premature mortality and improving quality of life, and providing a global vision for tackling noncommunicable diseases.
May 2003	The Health Assembly adopts the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control.
May 2004	The Health Assembly endorses the Global Strategy on Diet, Physical Activity and Health.
December 2006	United Nations General Assembly adopts resolution 61/225, encouraging Member States to develop national policies for the prevention, treatment and care of diabetes.
September 2007	Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community, meeting at a special CARICOM Summit on Chronic Non-Communicable Diseases (Port-of-Spain, 15 September) issues a declaration entitled “Uniting to stop the epidemic of chronic NCDs”.
May 2008	The Health Assembly endorses the action plan for the global strategy for the prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases, which provides a roadmap for Member States, the Secretariat and international partners.
April 2009	A regional ministerial meeting held in Beijing issues recommendations that include accelerating actions to combat noncommunicable diseases through health literacy, including the use of low-cost, simple but effective health education interventions.
May 2009	The ECOSOC/UNESCWA/UNDESA/WHO Western Asia Ministerial Meeting is held in Doha on 10 and 11 May. Participants adopt the Doha Declaration on Noncommunicable Diseases and Injuries, in which participants call for integration of evidence-based indicators on noncommunicable diseases and injuries into the core monitoring and evaluation system for the Millennium Development Goals.
July 2009	During the general debate of the United Nations Economic and Social Council’s High-level Segment (Geneva, 6–9 July) national and international leaders call on global development initiatives to take into account the prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases. A Ministerial Declaration is subsequently adopted, in which there is a call for urgent action to implement the global strategy for the prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases and the action plan.
November 2009	The Commonwealth Heads of State and Government, gathered at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in Port-of-Spain from 27 to 29 November, issue a statement on Commonwealth action to combat noncommunicable diseases.

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May 2010	The United Nations General Assembly, at its sixty-fourth session, unanimously adopts <b>resolution 64/265</b> on the prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases. The resolution is cosponsored by 78 Member States, as well as by Cameroon on behalf of the Group of African States.
May 2010	The Health Assembly adopts resolution WHA63.13 on the global strategy to reduce the harmful use of alcohol, as well as WHA63.14 on the marketing of food and non-alcoholic beverages to children.
July 2010	The United Nations Economic and Social Council adopts resolution 2010/8 on tobacco use and maternal and child health, urging Member States to consider the importance of tobacco control in improving maternal and child health as part of their public health policies and in their development cooperation programmes.
September 2010	The High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the United Nations General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals adopts <b>resolution 65/1</b> . In the resolution, Heads of State and Government commit themselves to strengthening “the effectiveness of health systems and proven interventions to address evolving health challenges, such as the increased incidence of noncommunicable diseases”.
November 2010	The note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report by the Director-General on the global status on noncommunicable diseases, with a particular focus on the developmental challenges faced by developing countries is discussed on 23 November 2010 at the United Nations General Assembly (document A/65/362).
December 2010	The United Nations General Assembly, at its sixty-fifth session, unanimously adopts <b>resolution 65/238</b> on the scope, modalities, format and organization of the high-level meeting of the United Nations General Assembly on the prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases.
December 2010	The United Nations General Assembly, at its sixty-fifth session, unanimously adopts <b>resolution 65/95</b> on global health and foreign policy, which inter alia welcomes the decision of the United Nations General Assembly to convene a high-level meeting in September 2011, with the participation of Heads of State and Government, on the prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases, and also welcomes plans to hold the First Global Ministerial Conference on Healthy Lifestyles and Noncommunicable Disease Control, in Moscow, on 28 and 29 April 2011.

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ANNEX 2

**Amended draft resolution reflecting the work of the informal drafting group convened during the 128th session of the Executive Board and incorporating proposed amendments from Member States received by mid-February 2011**

**~~Prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases~~  
(EU)**

**WHO's role in the preparation, ~~implementation and follow-up to for~~ [EU, Canada] the high-level meeting of the United Nations General Assembly on the prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases (September 2011)**

**Draft resolution proposed by Barbados, co-sponsored by Norway, Russian Federation and Trinidad and Tobago**

The Executive Board,

Having considered the report on prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases,<sup>1</sup>

RECOMMENDS to the Sixty-fourth World Health Assembly the adoption of the following resolution:

The Sixty-fourth World Health Assembly,

PP1 Having considered the report on WHO's role in the preparation, implementation and follow-up to the high-level meeting of the United Nations General Assembly on the prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases;

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<sup>1</sup> Document EB128/17.

PP2 Recalling and reaffirming resolution WHA61.14 on the prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases: implementation of the global strategy;

PP3 Further recalling and reaffirming resolution WHA62.12 on primary health care, including health system strengthening, and its broad policy directions of dealing with inequalities by moving towards universal coverage; putting people at the centre of service delivery; multisectoral action and health in all policies; and inclusive leadership and effective governance for health;

PP4 Recalling also resolution WHA62.14 on reducing health ~~inequalities~~ **inequities [Canada]** through action on the social determinants of health, **which calls on WHO to support Member States, upon request, in integrating a focus on social determinants of health across relevant sectors and in designing, or if necessary redesigning, their health sectors [Canada];**

PP5 Recalling the Libreville Declaration on Health and Environment in Africa (2008) **and the Parma Declaration (2010) confirmed by 53 Member States of the European Region [EU];**

PP6 Noting the inclusion of noncommunicable diseases by the Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community in the outcome declaration of the Fifth Summit of the Americas (Port-of-Spain, 2009), including the call for a high-level meeting on noncommunicable diseases of the United Nations General Assembly in 2011;

PP7 Further noting the Statement on Commonwealth Action to Combat Non-Communicable Diseases issued by the Heads of Government of the Commonwealth in 2009;

PP8 Recalling the Ministerial Declaration adopted at the 2009 high-level segment of the United Nations Economic and Social Council, which called for urgent action to implement the global strategy for the prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases and its related action plan;

PP9 Further recalling United Nations General Assembly resolution 64/265 in which the General Assembly decided to convene a high-level meeting of the General Assembly in September 2011, with the participation of Heads of State and Government, on the prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases, as well as resolution 65/238 on the scope, modalities, format and organization of the high-level meeting of the United Nations General Assembly on the prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases, **namely cardiovascular diseases, cancers, chronic respiratory diseases, and diabetes [Canada];**

PP10 Underlining that conditions such as mental and neurological disorders require specific attention, as noted in United Nations General Assembly resolution 65/95 on global health and **foreign** policy;

**PP10 bis Underscoring the need to ensure access to affordable diagnostic tools and medical products including medicines and other equipment for the diagnosis and treatment of people suffering from noncommunicable diseases [Bangladesh];**

**PP10ter Understanding that NCDs are often of a chronic nature, which requires a specific response from the health system that includes involving patients in decisions about their care; [EU]**

PP11 Noting the regional consultations ~~being~~ [EU] held in collaboration with Member States with the support of United Nations Regional Commissions, United Nations agencies and entities in providing input to the preparations for the high-level meeting of the United Nations General Assembly;

PP12 Noting the ~~importance~~ **outcome** [EU] of the ~~forthcoming~~ First Global Ministerial Conference on Noncommunicable Diseases and Healthy Lifestyles (Moscow, 28–29 April 2011);

PP13 Underscoring the importance for countries to understand the need for concerted action and a coordinated response at the national, regional and global levels in order to adequately address the ~~developmental and other~~ [Canada] challenges **including developmental challenges** [Canada] posed by noncommunicable diseases; [EU ~~proposes to delete this paragraph~~]

PP13bis **Recalling and reaffirming resolution WHA57.17 on the Global Strategy on Diet, Physical Activity and Health and recognizing the many benefits of physical activity to health, the economy and sustainability, and the need to facilitate collaboration in areas such as transportation, urban planning, environment, education, labour, sport, parks and recreation to increase levels of physical activity; [Canada]**

PP14 Recognizing the important role of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control as a strong instrument in the prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases, and noting the decision by the Conference of the Parties to the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control at its fourth session in November 2010, in which the Convention Secretariat was requested to actively engage in and contribute to the holding of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases;

PP14bis **Further reaffirming its commitment to addressing other key risk factors for noncommunicable diseases through the implementation the Global Strategy on Diet, Physical Activity and Health, endorsed by the Health Assembly in 2004 (resolution WHA57.17), and the global strategy to reduce harmful use of alcohol endorsed by the Health Assembly in 2010 (resolution WHA63.13) [Switzerland]**

PP15 Aware that policies in sectors other than health have a major bearing on the risk factors and **environmental and** [EU] social determinants of noncommunicable disease and recognizing the pressing need to strengthen multisectoral collaboration at the highest level;

PP16 Recognizing the ~~need for the development and wide use~~ **importance** [EU] of a set of standardized indicators to monitor trends in respect of noncommunicable diseases and their risk factors at the global, regional and national levels, drawing on relevant existing frameworks, targets and indicators;

PP17 Mindful of the strong links between noncommunicable diseases and poverty; the possibility that the costs of treatment and care can lead to impoverishment; and the fact that noncommunicable diseases are a threat to the economies of many Member States;

PP18 Recognizing the leadership of WHO as the specialized agency for health and welcoming its role and efforts in promoting-[EU] **[a social determinants approach [Canada]]** to public health, **including the work on promoting** efficacious, accessible and cost-effective **health promotion,[EU]** treatment and care;

PP19 Recognizing the critical importance of health promotion **and of prevention** in the **control of** ~~in the fight against~~ [EU] noncommunicable diseases;

1. URGES Member States:<sup>1</sup>

(1) to identify the challenges, opportunities, and actions for health promotion and integration of the prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases and their risk factors and health determinants into ~~the development agenda~~ **both national health and development agendas [Switzerland]**, as appropriate, ~~at national, regional and international levels [Switzerland]; [EU proposes to delete this paragraph]~~

(2) to strengthen political commitment to health promotion, including recognition of risk factors and health determinants, and to integrated prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases, including early detection, as part of the health and development agenda; **[EU proposes to delete this paragraph]**

**(2)bis to develop and implement legal and policy tools, as appropriate, to ensure access to affordable care and treatment by ensuring availability of necessary diagnostic tools and medical products including medicines and other equipment for the diagnosis and treatment of noncommunicable diseases [Bangladesh];**

(3) to use the opportunities provided by the First Global Ministerial Conference on Noncommunicable Diseases and Healthy Lifestyles to be held in Moscow in April 2011, and the United Nations General Assembly high-level meeting in New York in September 2011, to further advance the noncommunicable disease agenda in order to enable a more effective response to the burden placed on health systems by chronic diseases;

(4) to implement the WHO action plan for the global strategy for the prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases, and to seek the active engagement and support of all relevant non-health sectors, **while adhering to principles relating to avoidance of conflicts of interest [Bangladesh, India];**

(5) to support the preparations at national, regional and international levels for the high-level meeting of the United Nations General Assembly on the prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases;

(6) to raise awareness about the importance of attendance of the Heads of State and Government at the ~~United Nations General Assembly~~ [EU] high-level meeting ~~in September 2011~~[EU], and, as appropriate, inclusion of parliamentary representatives of health and non-health sectors and others from civil society and academia on national delegations;

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<sup>1</sup> And regional economic integration organizations, as appropriate.

2. REQUESTS the Director-General:

(1) to work closely with Member States and partner agencies on appropriate measures that address the global burden of noncommunicable diseases and advocate for the integration of this topic into **both national health and development agendas** ~~–global development agenda–~~ ~~[Switzerland]~~, as appropriate, **leaving to each Member State the definition of its own priorities** [EU];

(2) to reflect **on how** [EU] the outcome from the United Nations General Assembly high-level meeting **can be integrated** [EU] into the preparations of the forthcoming WHO global conference on social determinants to be held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 2011 and the 8th Global Conference on Health Promotion to be held in Helsinki in 2013;

**(2) bis to prepare a publicly available database containing information on various diagnostic tools and medical products including medicines and equipment for the diagnosis and treatment of noncommunicable diseases** [Bangladesh];

(3) to develop standardized indicators to monitor noncommunicable diseases and their risk factors, including physical inactivity, unhealthy diet, tobacco use and the harmful use of alcohol; in order to assess the progress that countries are making to prevent and control noncommunicable diseases, drawing on relevant existing frameworks, targets and indicators; [EU **proposes to delete this paragraph**]

**(3)bis to conduct a survey among WHO Member States regarding the availability and cost of diagnosis and treatment of noncommunicable diseases, especially cardiovascular diseases, cancers, chronic respiratory diseases and diabetes** [Bangladesh];

(4) to review and disseminate the evidence on the global status and trends of noncommunicable diseases and their social and economic impacts, emphasizing the relevance of this information to other sectors;

(5) to promote research on the prevalence, magnitude, risk factors, and long-term management of noncommunicable diseases, including alternative systems of medicine as appropriate, with special emphasis on the challenges in developing countries; [EU **proposes to delete this paragraph**]

(6) to review international experience and disseminate lessons learnt on effective mechanisms to **prevent and control NCDs and** [Canada] promote intersectoral action for **the prevention and control of** [EU] noncommunicable disease ~~interventions~~ [EU];

(7) to review WHO's current capacity at all levels vis-à-vis Member States' needs for technical assistance and normative advice concerning the prevention, control and management of noncommunicable diseases, in the context of health system strengthening **and making available access to affordable diagnosis and treatment of noncommunicable diseases** [Bangladesh];

(8) to **provide leadership and guidance as the primary specialized agency for health in the preparations for the high-level meeting of the United Nations General Assembly on the prevention and control of noncommunicable disease, including to**

continued dialogue and consultation with **Member States, the United Nations system and all other** relevant stakeholders ~~in order to strengthen the preparations for the high-level meeting of the United Nations General Assembly in September 2011;~~ [EU]

**(8)bis to prepare a report on the implementation of the Action Plan for the Global Strategy for the Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases, including the role of WHO in the implementation process;** [Bangladesh, India]

(9) to report to the Sixty-fifth World Health Assembly, through the Executive Board, on the outcomes of the high-level meeting of the United Nations General Assembly on the prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases, **including the responsibilities and activities to be implemented by WHO and their administrative and financial impact.** ~~and on progress in implementing this resolution at all levels, including administrative and financial considerations.~~ [EU]

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