



Getting to 2018:

Preparing for the third
UN High-level Meeting on NCDs



Are countries implementing their
four time-bound NCD commitments
for 2015 and 2016?

What are the challenges
countries face?

How will countries catalyse the
next phase of NCD prevention
and control in the post-2015 era?

How are countries
monitoring progress?

Where do we stand today?

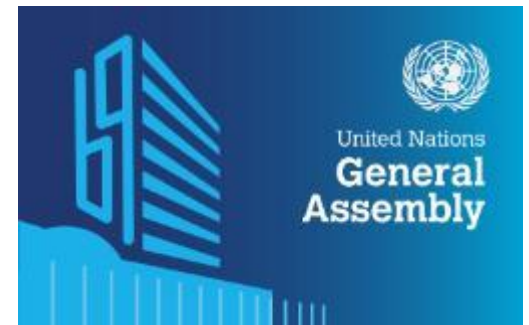
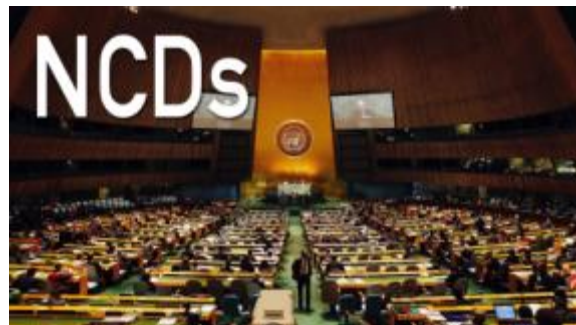
Note by the United Nations Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of WHO on the prevention and control of NCDs
(10 December 2013)

Paragraph 43. **Remarkable progress has been made since September 2011.**

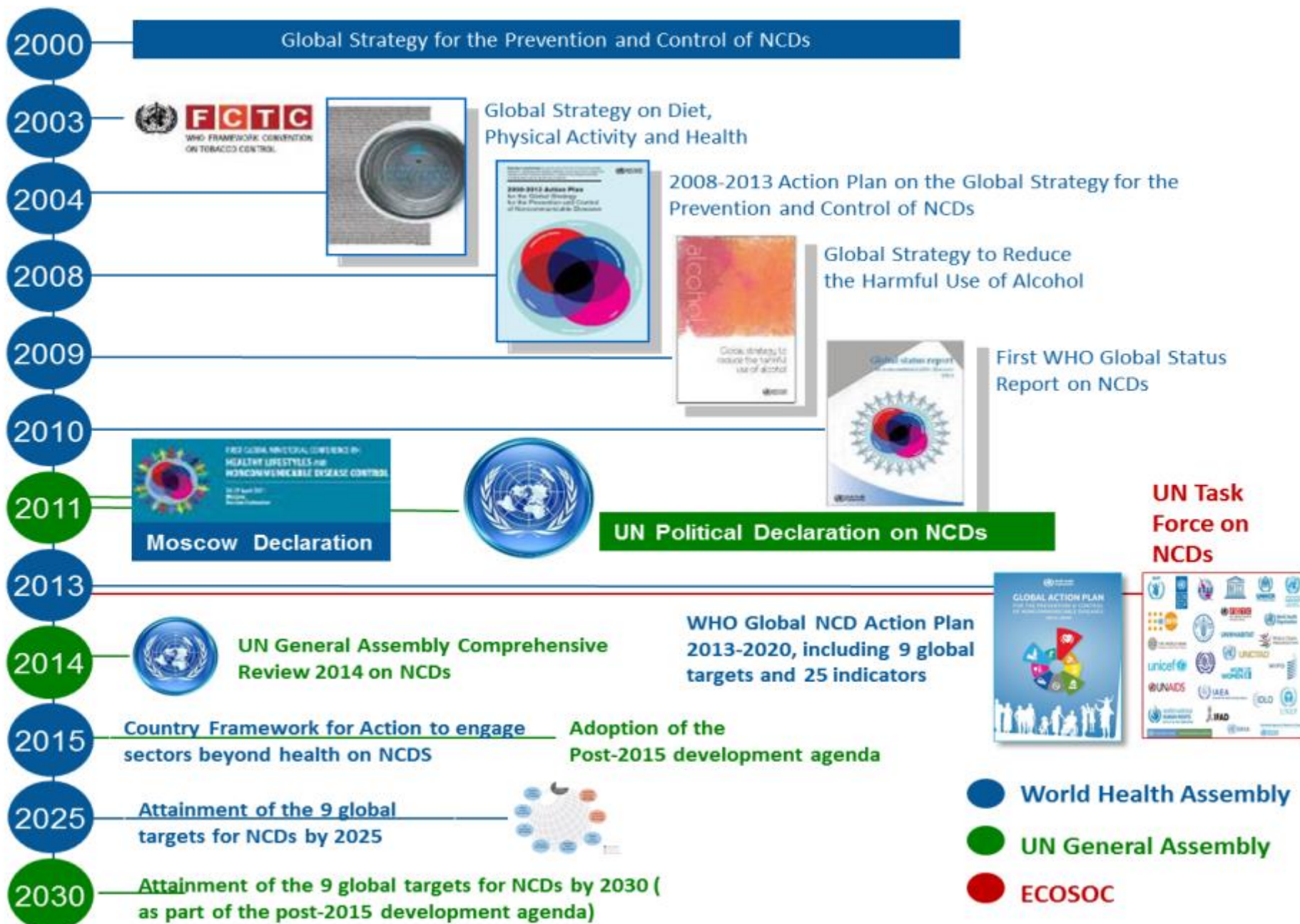
Many countries, including some of the poorest, have aligned their policies and resources with the nine global targets and the WHO Global Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of NCDs 2013-2020 to make unparalleled gains. Sizeable gains have occurred in even the poorest countries.

Paragraph 44. **However, progress has been insufficient and highly uneven.**

Bolder measures are urgent to accelerate efforts to address NCDs and mitigate their impacts. The political declaration has catalysed action and retains great power in engendering collective action for faster results.



Tipping point



Road map of commitments included in the 2011 UN Political Declaration on NCDs

2011

Political
Declaration

First High-level
Meeting on NCDs
(World Leaders)

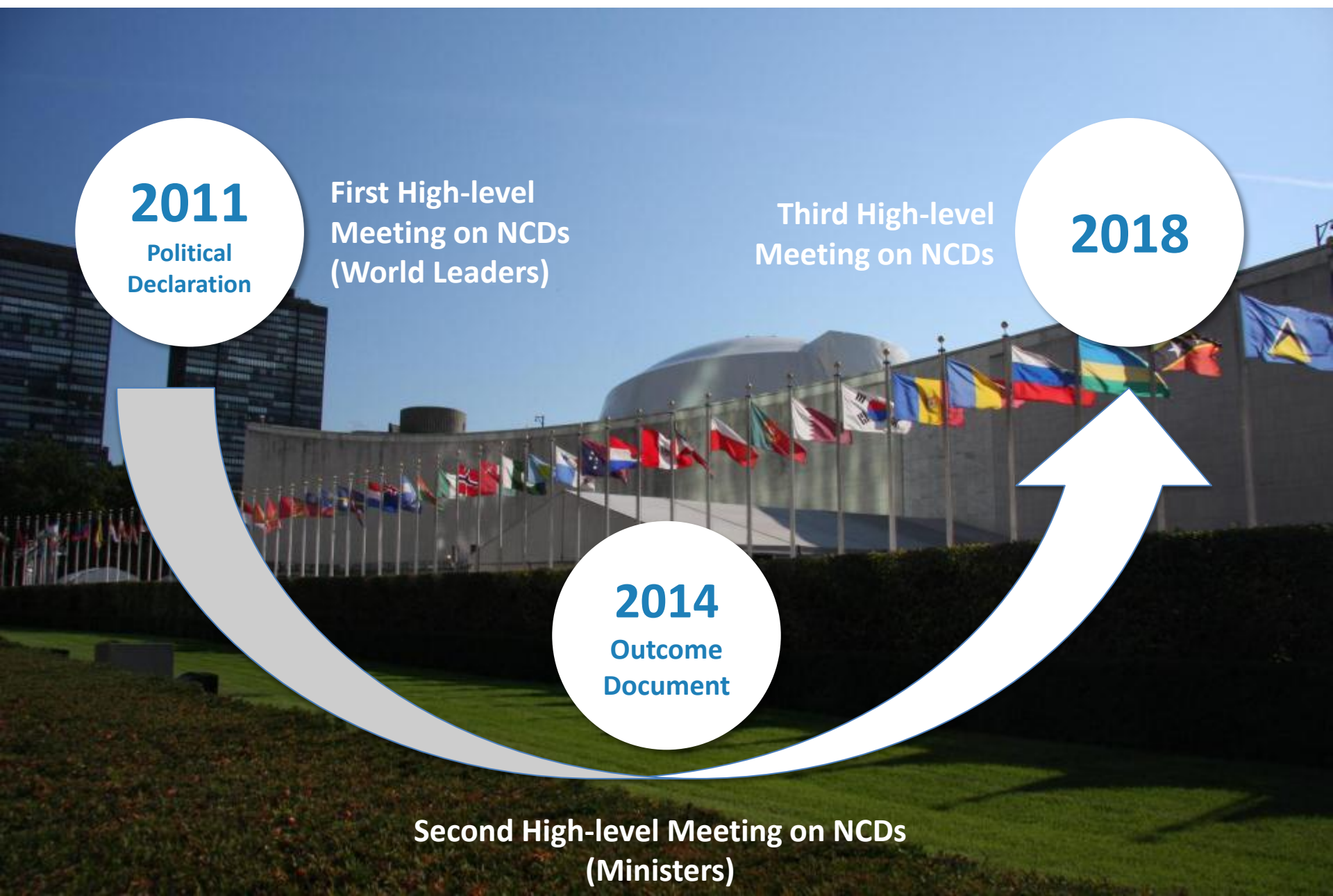
Third High-level
Meeting on NCDs

2018

2014

Outcome
Document

Second High-level Meeting on NCDs
(Ministers)



Road map of commitments included in the 2011 UN Political Declaration on NCDs

2011 UN Political Declaration on NCDs

Roadmap of concrete national commitments, including one time-bound commitment:

- By 2013, consider developing national multisectoral policies and plans



2014 UN Outcome Document on NCDs

Reiterated the same roadmap of national commitments, including four time-bound commitments:



By 2015, consider setting national targets for NCDs



By 2015, consider developing national multisectoral policies and plans



By 2016, implement **best buys** to reduce risk factors for NCDs



By 2016, implement **best buys** to enable health systems to respond

Which NCD policies and programmes best drive progress?



Best buys

Tobacco

- Reduce affordability of tobacco products by increasing tobacco excise taxes
- Create by law completely smoke-free environments in all indoor workplaces, public places and public transport
- Warn people of the dangers of tobacco and tobacco smoke through effective health warnings and mass media campaigns
- Ban all forms of tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship

Harmful use of alcohol

- Regulate commercial and public availability of alcohol
- Restrict or ban alcohol advertising and promotions
- Use pricing policies such as excise tax increases on alcoholic beverages

Which NCD policies and programmes best drive progress?



Best buys

Diet and physical activity

- Reduce salt intake
- Replace trans fats with unsaturated fats
- Implement public awareness programmes on diet and physical activity
- Promote and protect breastfeeding

Which NCD policies and programmes best drive progress?



Best buys

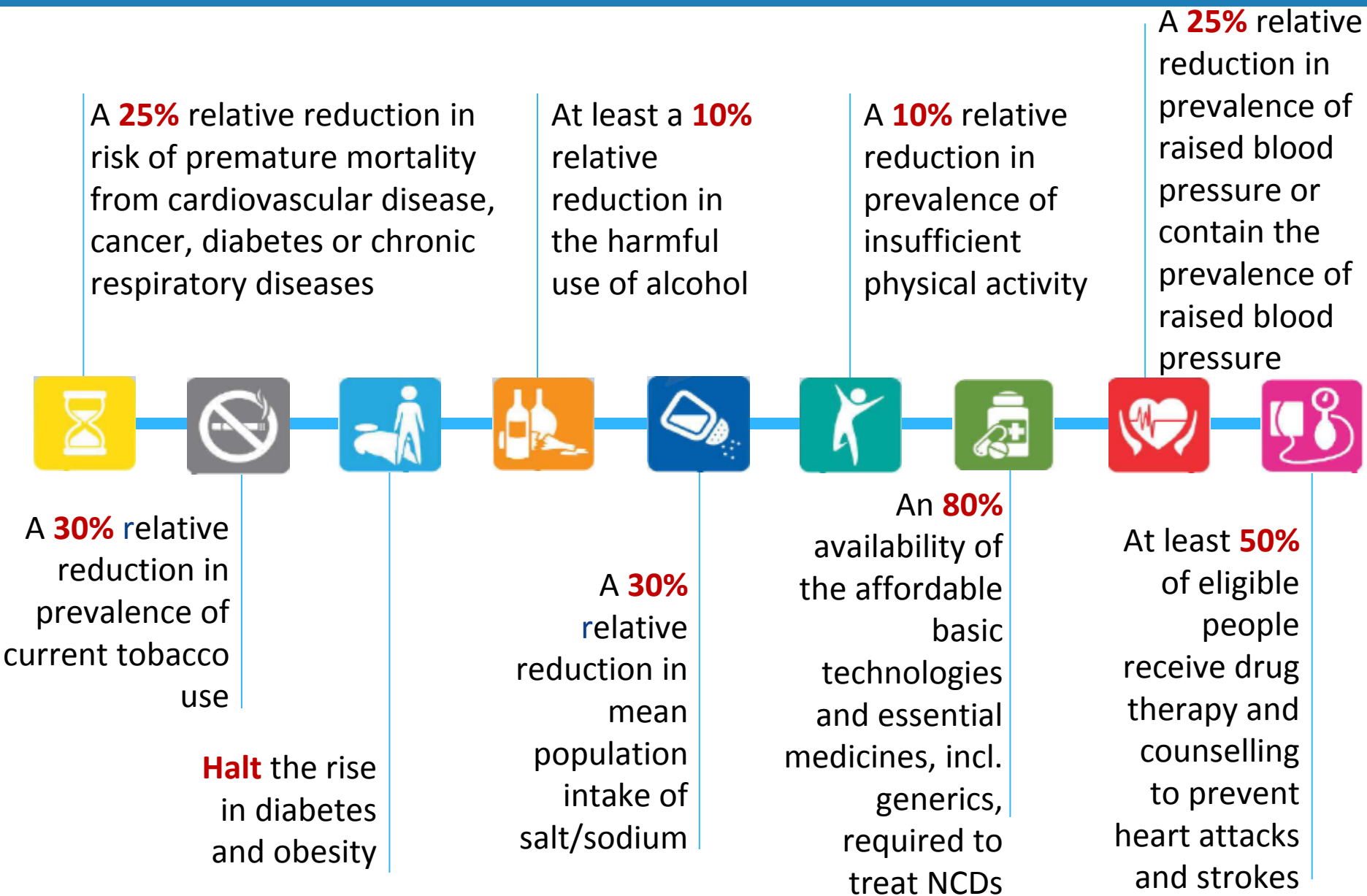
Cardiovascular diseases and diabetes

- Drug therapy (including glycaemic control for diabetes mellitus and control of hypertension using a total risk approach) and counselling to individuals who have had a heart attack or stroke and to persons with high risk ($\geq 30\%$) of a fatal and nonfatal cardiovascular event in the next 10 years
- Acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin) for acute myocardial infarction

Cancer

- Prevention of liver cancer through hepatitis B immunization
- Prevention of cervical cancer through screening (visual inspection with acetic acid (VIA) linked with timely treatment of pre-cancerous lesions)

Where to focus: 9 global NCD targets to be attained by 2025 (against a 2010 baseline)



Guidance provided through WHO tools

WHO tools to prevent and control noncommunicable diseases



WHO/SEARO/IV, Gupta-Smith

March 2014 – This section provides links to WHO tools for the prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) - from setting national targets and developing national multisectoral policies and plans to measuring results. The list of tools is not exhaustive but is intended to provide information and guidance on effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of evidence-based interventions, taking into account the "Global NCD action plan 2013-2020".

- About 9 voluntary global targets
- About 6 objectives of the NCD action plan
- About 25 indicators of the Global Monitoring Framework

Tools by targets

Target 1: Reduce mortality from NCDs
Target 2: Reduce harmful use of alcohol
Target 3: Reduce prevalence of physical inactivity
Target 4: Reduce salt intake
Target 5: Reduce tobacco use
Target 6: Reduce prevalence of raised blood pressure
Target 7: Halt the rise in diabetes and obesity

Tools by indicators

Premature mortality from NCDs
Indicator 1: Chronic diseases
Indicator 2: Cancer
Harmful use of alcohol
Indicator 3: Alcohol consumption
Indicator 4: Prevalence of heavy drinking
Indicator 5: Morbidity and mortality

Tools for developing, implementing and monitoring the National Multisectoral Action Plan for NCD Prevention and Control

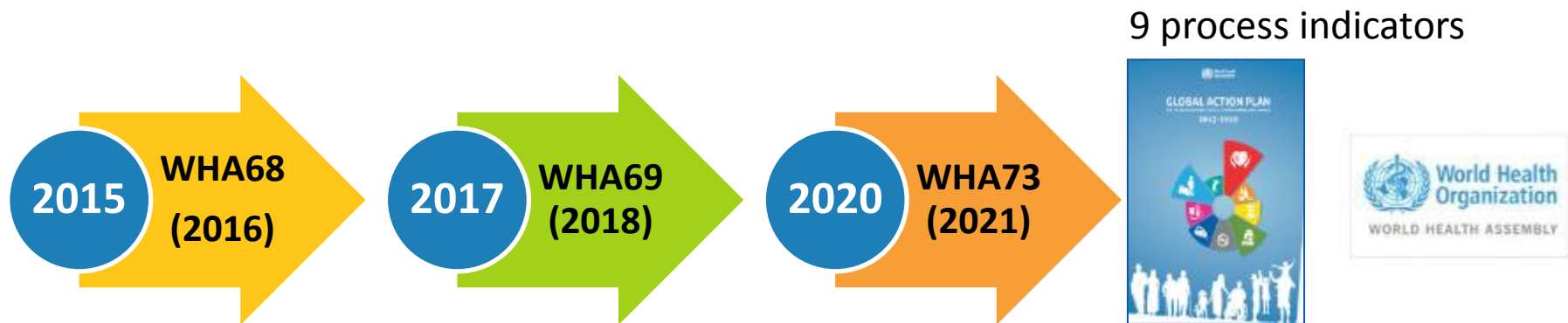
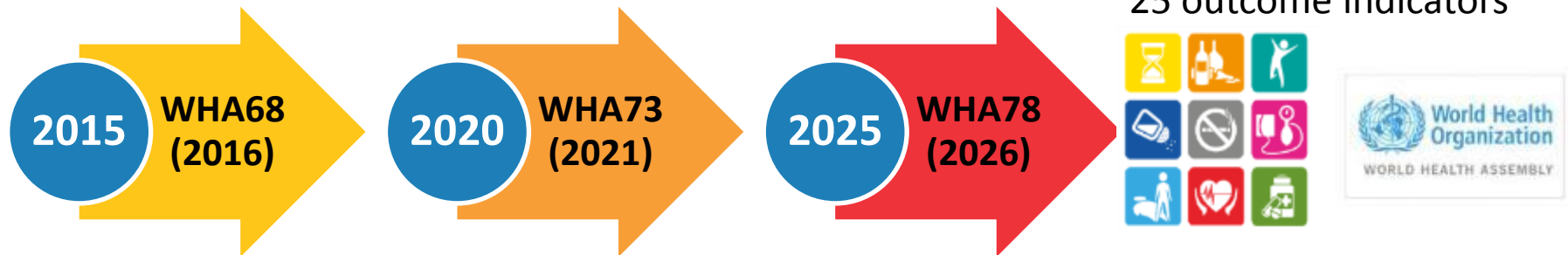
Key steps leading to the development, implementation and monitoring of the National Multisectoral Action Plan on NCDs.

Go to the National Multisectoral Action Plan tools page

Available at
www.who.int/ncd

Updated every three
months

What gets measured gets done



Global baseline (2010) against which progress will be measured



Country estimates of NCD mortality and selected risk factors (2010 baseline and latest available data)

- Premature mortality
- NCD mortality
- Alcohol
- Insufficient physical activity
- Tobacco
- Body mass index
- Overweight and obesity
- Raised blood glucose
- Raised blood pressure

How WHO is supporting domestic action on NCDs

UN Task Force
on NCDs

WHO Global
NCD Action Plan
2013-2020

WHO Regional
NCD Action
Plans

WHO Global
Coordination
Mechanism on
NCDs

WHO Programme Budget 2014-2015
(proposed PB 2016-2017)

Outcome 2.1:

Increased access to interventions to prevent and manage NCDs and their risk factors

Number of countries that
have established national
multisectoral action plans
for the prevention and
control of NCDs

Number of countries that
have integrated work on
NCDs into their UNDAFs

Number of countries
reporting on the 9 voluntary
targets

Time to scale up action

**The 3rd UN High-level Meeting on NCDs
is only three years away ...**



Getting to 2018

2015

- **Jan 2015:** WHO published global baseline
- **May 2015:** WHO published a technical note on how WHO will report to the UN General Assembly in 2017 taking into account 10 progress monitor indicators
- **May 2015:** WHO will conduct the fifth (2015) global survey on assessing national capacity for the prevention and control of NCDs
- **Sept 2015:** WHO will publish an intermediate progress report taking into account 10 progress indicators and data collected in 2015

2016

- **May 2016:** WHO will submit progress report to World Health Assembly on 25 outcome indicators and 9 process indicators

2017

- **April 2017:** WHO will conduct the sixth (2017) global survey on assessing national capacity on NCDs
- **Sept 2017:** WHO will submit a progress report to the UN General Assembly, including a statistical annex with country data on the 10 progress indicators

2018

- **2018:** Third High-level Meeting of the United Nations General Assembly on NCDs