

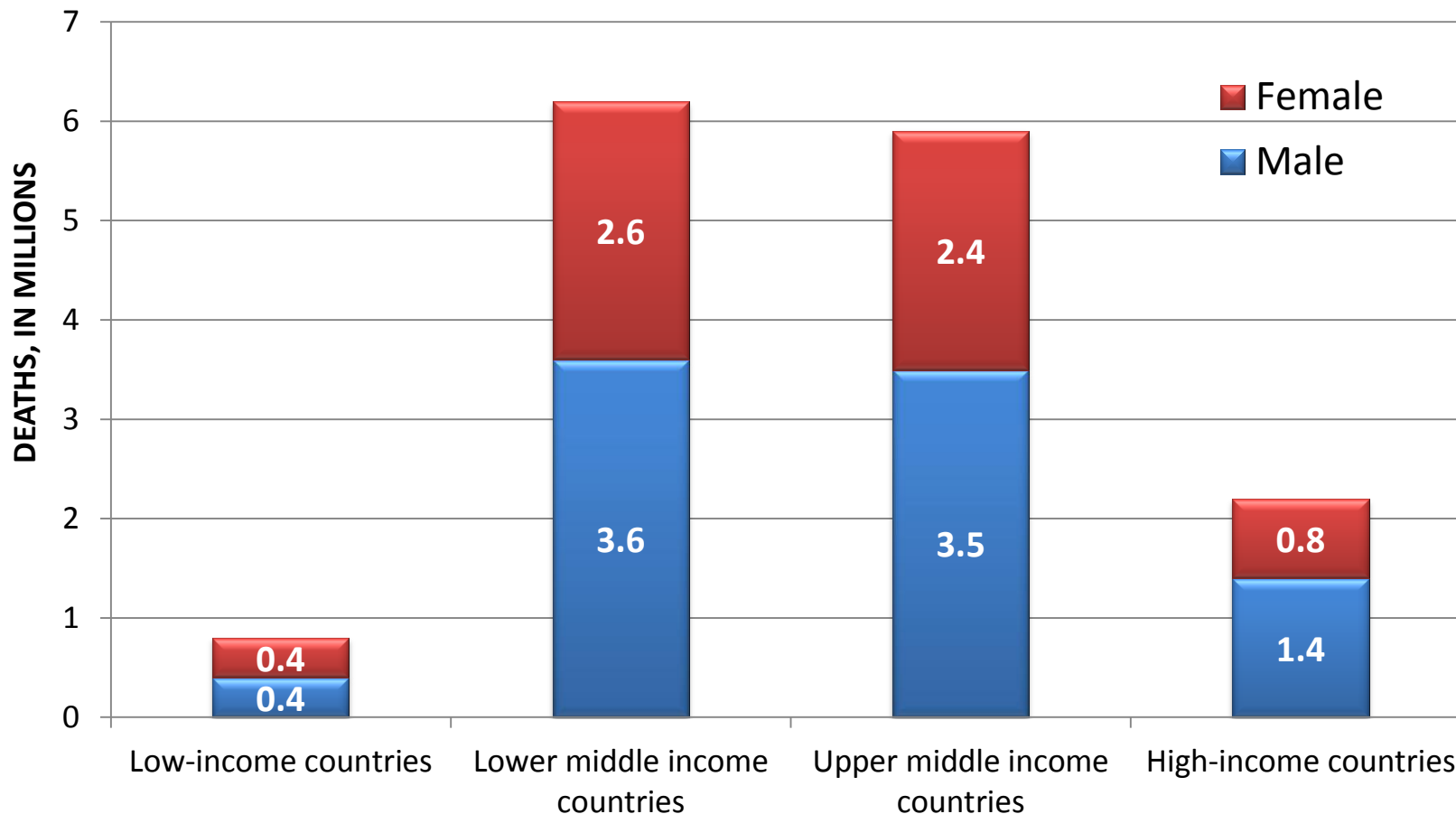
Global Progress on NCD Commitments

Preparing for the 2018 UN General Assembly
High Level Meeting on NCDs

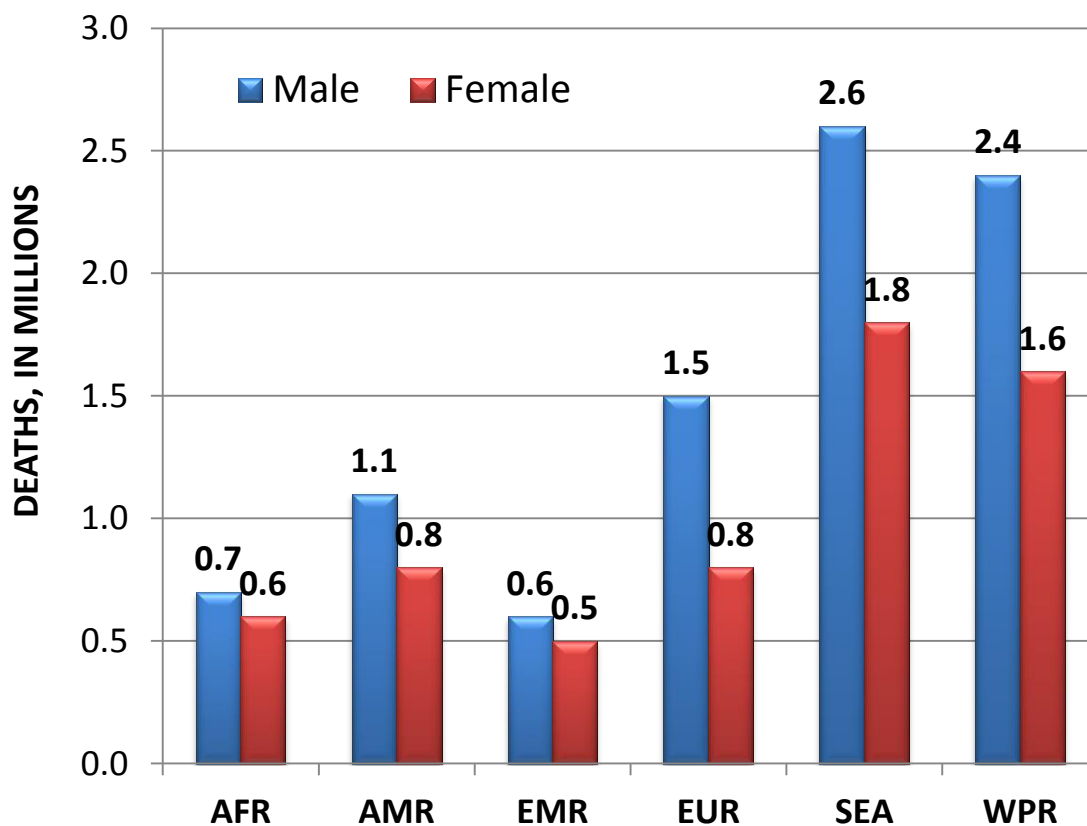
Dr Douglas BETTCHER

Director, Prevention of Noncommunicable Diseases
World Health Organization

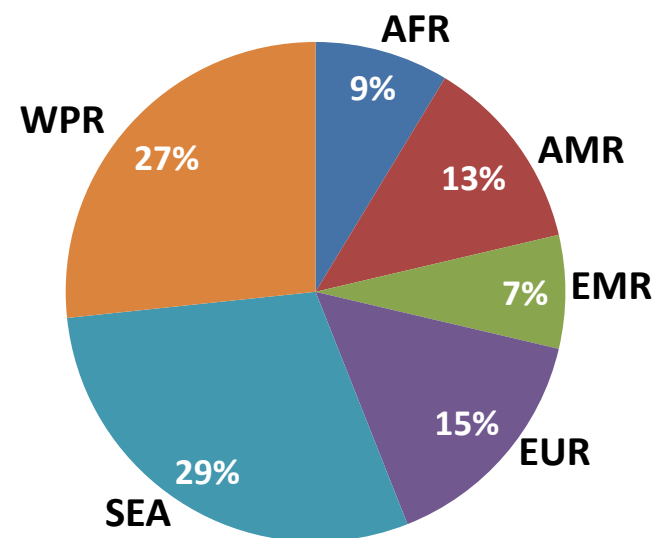
Premature deaths from NCDs between the ages of 30 and 69 in 2015 (By Country Income Group, in Millions)



Premature deaths from NCDs between the ages of 30 and 69 in 2015 (By WHO Region, in Millions)



% Distribution per Region



By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from NCDs



2030 milestone: NCD-related targets in the SDGs



2025 milestone: 9 voluntary global NCD targets



2018 milestone: Four time-bound commitments



Components of national NCD responses

Governance

Risk factors

Health
systems

Surveillance



2011 UN
Political
Declaration
on NCDs



2014 UN
Outcome
Document on
NCDs



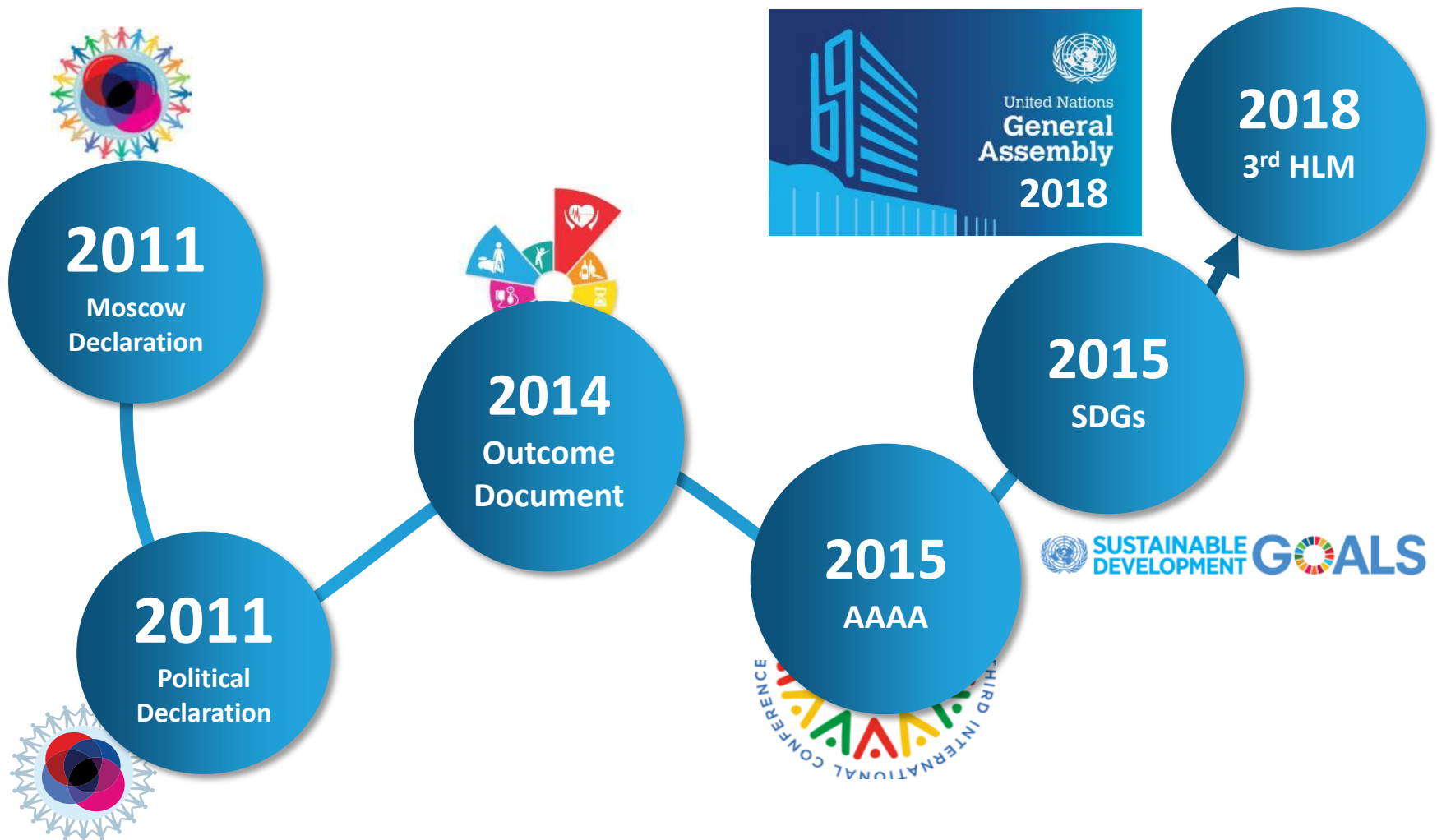
WHO Global
NCD Action
Plan 2013-
2020



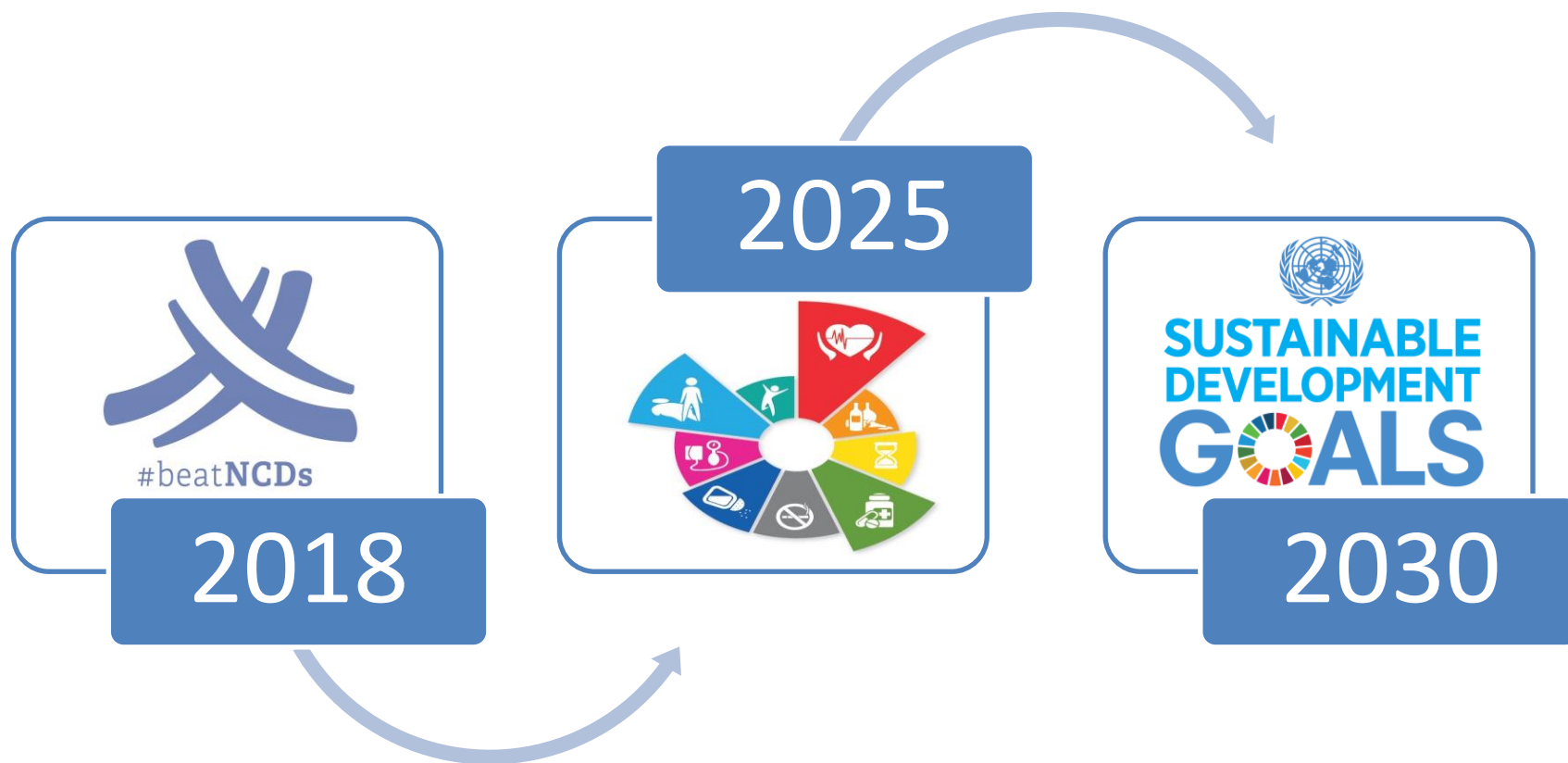
WHO
Regional NCD
Action Plans



UN Agenda
for
Sustainable
Development

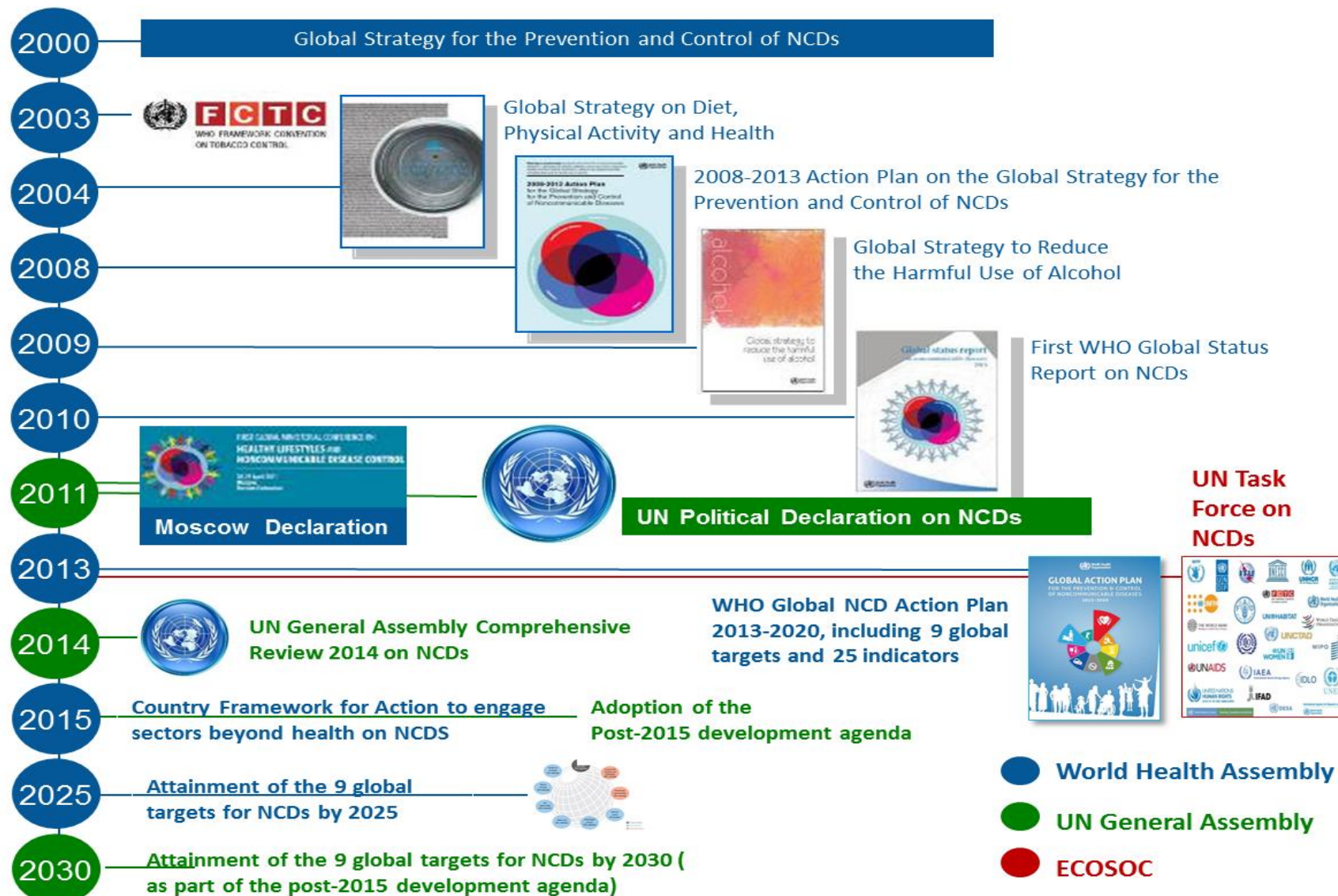


We have a long way to go...



... and in a short amount of time

Vision rooted in the landmark WHO Global Strategy for the Prevention and Control of NCDs



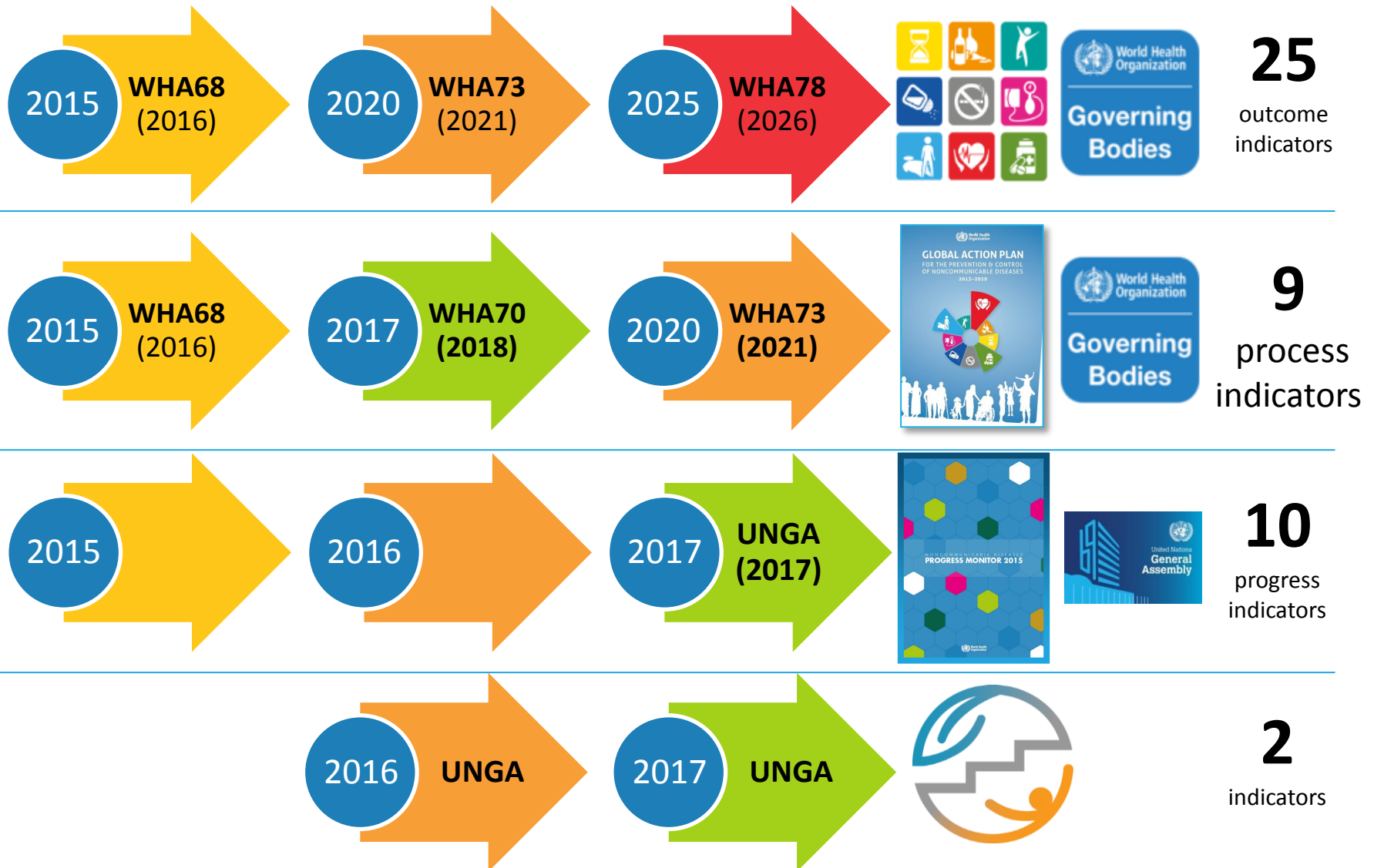


Table 1 in Appendix 1 of document A66/8
(endorsed by resolution WHA66.10)

http://apps.who.int/gb/e/e_wha66.html

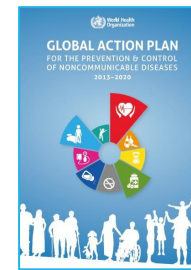


25

outcome
indicators

Table in paragraph 2 in Annex 4 of document A67/14
(agreed by WHA67)

http://apps.who.int/gb/e/e_wha67.html



9

process
indicators

Technical note published by the WHO Director-General
on 1 May 2015

<http://www.who.int/nmh/events/2015/getting-to-2018/en/>



10

progress
indicators

Report of the IAEG-SDGs to the 47 session of the UN
Statistical Commission

<http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/>



2





indicators

GETTING TO 2018: PROGRESS MONITOR ON NCDs

PREPARING FOR THE THIRD UN HIGH-LEVEL MEETING ON NCDs

The WHO Director-General will use the following 10 progress indicators to report, by the end of 2017, to the United Nations General Assembly on the progress achieved in the implementation of the four time-bound commitments included in the 2014 UN Outcome Document on NCDs:

Time-bound commitments

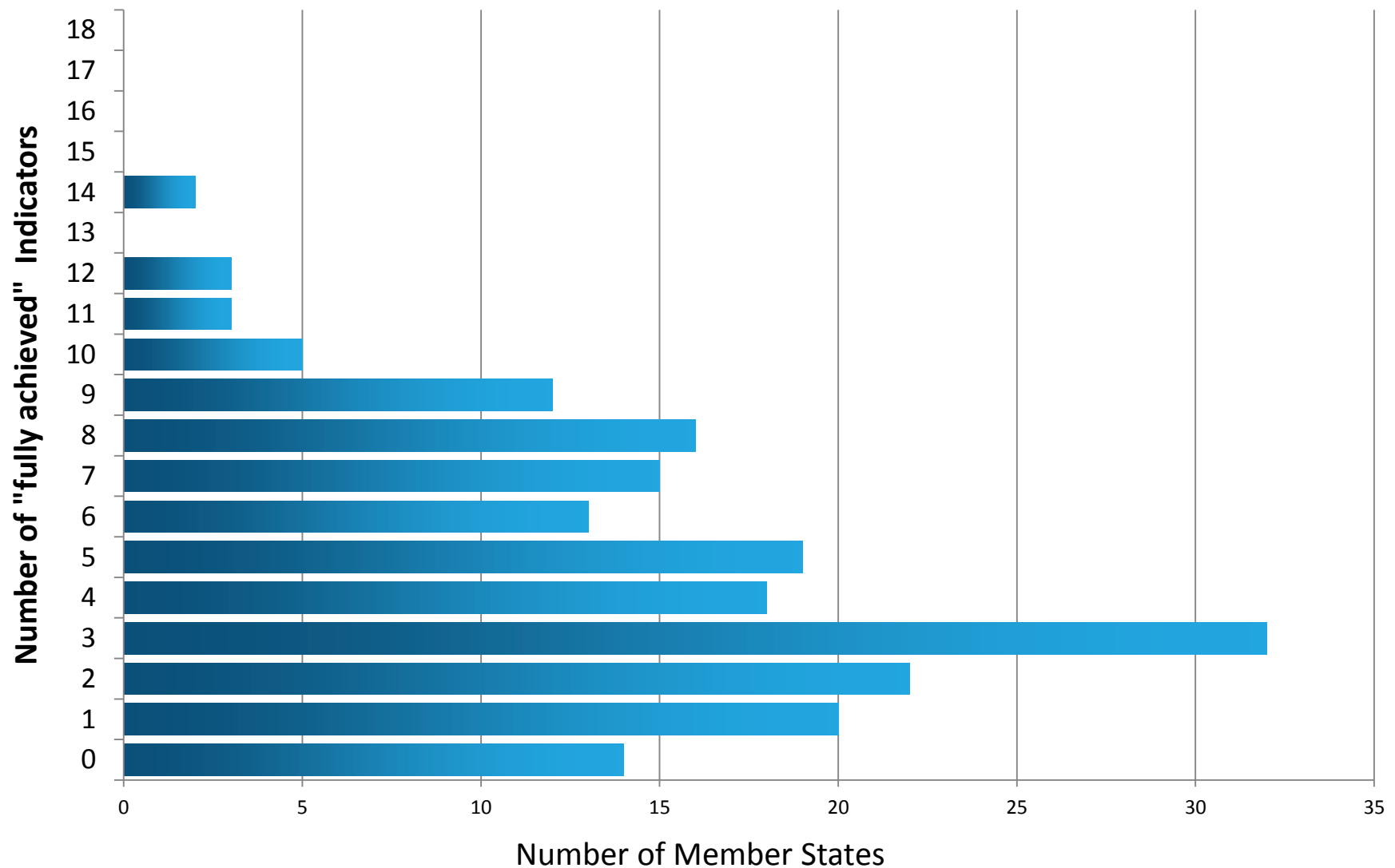
- 
 Consider setting national NCD targets for 2025
- 
 Consider developing national multisectoral policies and plans to achieve the national targets by 2025
- 
 Reduce risk factors for NCDs, building on guidance set out in the WHO Global NCD Action Plan
- 
 Strengthen health systems to address NCDs through people-centred primary health care and universal health coverage, building on guidance set out in WHO Global NCD Action Plan

Indicators

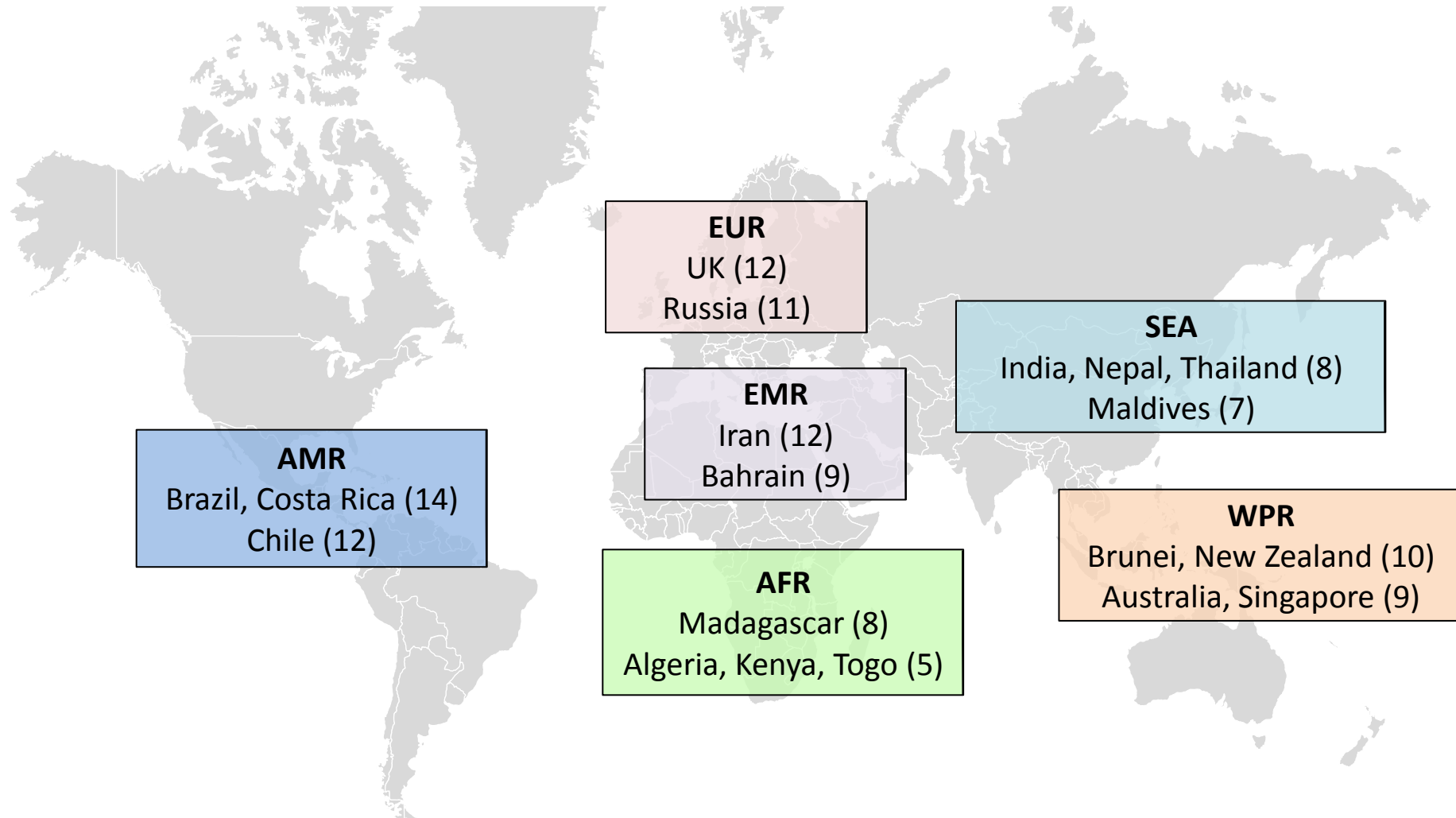
- 1 Member State has set time-bound national targets and indicators based on WHO guidance
- 2 Member State has a functioning system for generating reliable cause-specific mortality data on a routine basis
- 3 Member State has a STEPS survey or a comprehensive health examination survey every 5 years
- 4 Member State has an operational multisectoral national strategy/action plan that integrates the major NCDs and their shared risk factors
- 5 Member State has implemented the following four demand-reduction measures of the WHO FCTC at the highest level of achievement:
 - a. Reduce affordability of tobacco products by increasing tobacco excise taxes
 - b. Create by law completely smoke-free environments in all indoor workplaces, public places and public transport
 - c. Warn people of the dangers of tobacco and tobacco smoke through effective health warnings and mass media campaigns
 - d. Ban all forms of tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship
- 6 Member State has implemented, as appropriate according to national circumstances, the following three measures to reduce the harmful use of alcohol as per the WHO Global Strategy to Reduce the Harmful Use of Alcohol:
 - a. Regulations over commercial and public availability of alcohol
 - b. Comprehensive restrictions or bans on alcohol advertising and promotions
 - c. Pricing policies such as excise tax increases on alcoholic beverages
- 7 Member State has implemented the following four measures to reduce unhealthy diets:
 - a. Adopted national policies to reduce population salt/sodium consumption
 - b. Adopted national policies that limit saturated fatty acids and virtually eliminate industrially produced trans fatty acids in the food supply
 - c. WHO set of recommendations on marketing of foods and non-alcoholic beverages to children
 - d. Legislation /regulations fully implementing the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes
- 8 Member State has implemented at least one recent national public awareness programme on diet and/or physical activity
- 9 Member State has evidence-based national guidelines/protocols/standards for the management of major NCDs through a primary care approach, recognized/approved by government or competent authorities
- 10 Member State has provision of drug therapy, including glycaemic control, and counselling for eligible persons at high risk to prevent heart attacks and strokes, with emphasis on the primary care level



- Based on the set of 10 progress monitoring indicators published by WHO in May 2015
- Indicators show progress achieved by countries in implementing the four time-bound commitments for 2015 and 2016
- Data drawn from several sources generated by WHO and validated with supporting documentation provided by countries



Top Performers by Region*



*Numbers show "fully achieved" counts.



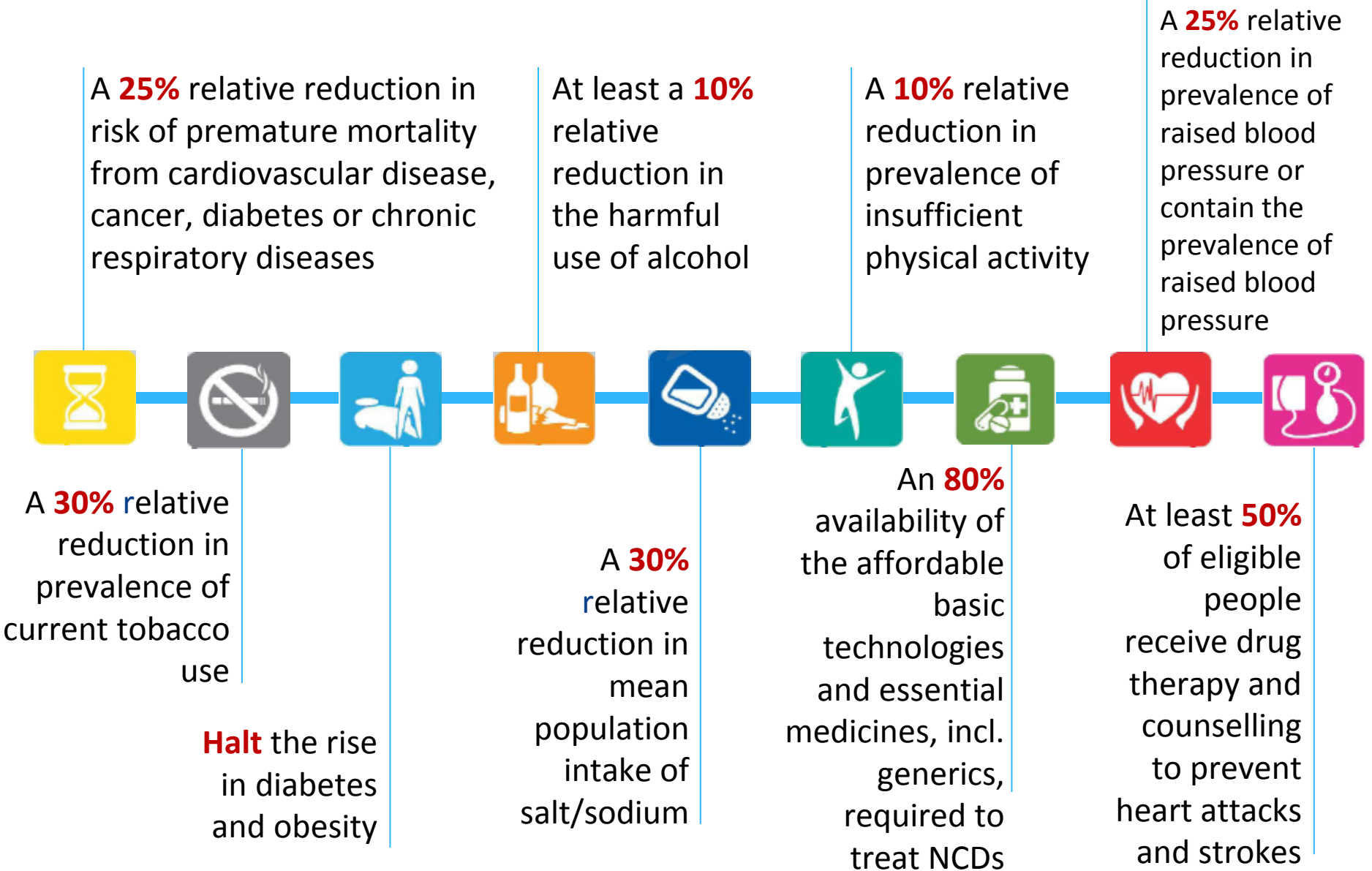
Vision:

A world free of the avoidable burden of NCDs

Goal:

To reduce the preventable and avoidable burden of morbidity, mortality and disability due to NCDs by means of multisectoral collaboration and cooperation at national, regional and global levels

SDG 2030 Targets Are Aligned with NCD Targets for 2025





SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS





Commits governments to develop national responses:

- **Target 3.4:** By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from NCDs
- **Target 3.5:** Strengthen responses to reduce the harmful use of alcohol
- **Target 3.8:** Achieve universal health coverage
- **Target 3.a:** Strengthen the implementation of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control
- **Target 3.b:** Support research and development of vaccines and medicines for NCDs that primarily affect developing countries
- **Target 3.b:** Provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines for NCDs



Getting to 2018: Provisional Timeline

25 September 2015

WHO published the WHO NCD Progress Monitor 2015

2018

Third UNGA High-level Meeting on NCDs

May 2018

Member States will engage in informal consultations on the draft outcome document to be adopted at the third HLM

Sep 2017 – May 2018

WHO will organize a preparatory process

Dec 2017/Jan 2018

Member States will be invited to note the report

Dec 2017/Jan 2018

Member States will negotiate a modalities resolution on the scope, modalities, format and organization of the third HLM

Sep 2017

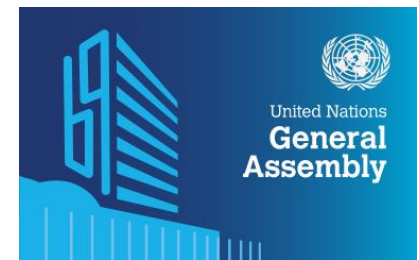
WHO will submit a progress report to the UNGA on NCDs in preparation for a third HLM on NCDs. The report will include an Annex with the WHO NCD Progress Monitor 2017

May 2017

September 2017

First WHO Global Meeting of National NCD Programme Directors and Managers (February 2016)

WHO will collect and validate data for the WHO NCD Progress Monitor 2017



* Dates are indicative

WHO tools to prevent and control noncommunicable diseases



WHO/SEARO/V. 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
- Target 8: Provide drug therapy to prevent heart diseases
- Target 9: Provide essential medicines

Tools by objectives

- Objective 1: Prioritize NCDs

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
- Physical inactivity
 - Indicator 6: Adolescents
 - Indicator 7: Persons aged 18+ years
- Salt/sodium intake
 - Indicator 8: Intake of salt
- Tobacco use
 - Indicator 9: Adolescents
 - Indicator 10: Persons aged 18+ years

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 for NCDs.

Go to the National Multisectoral Action Plan tools page

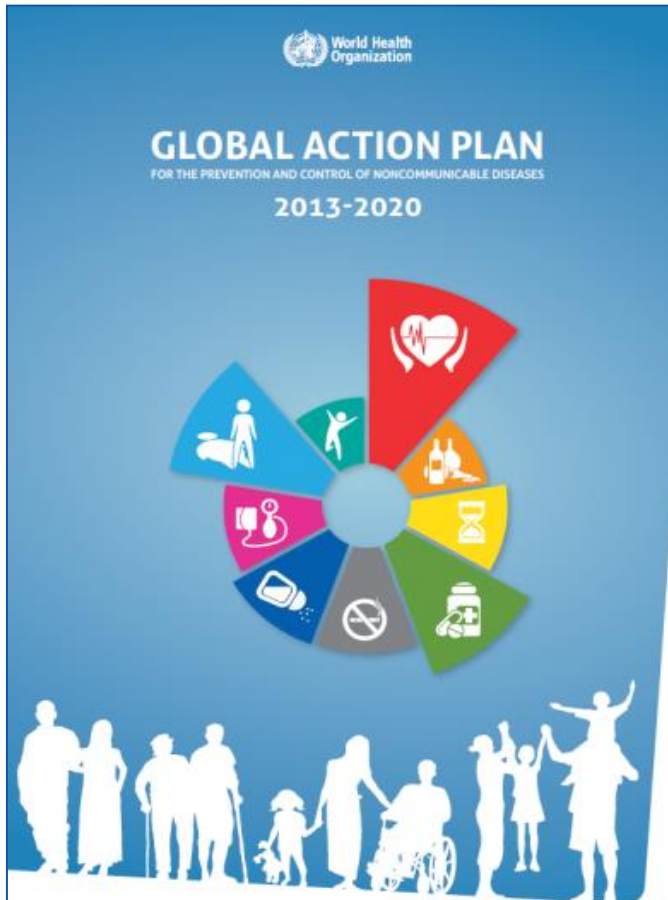
Toolbox

Access to essential medicines and health technologies for NCDs



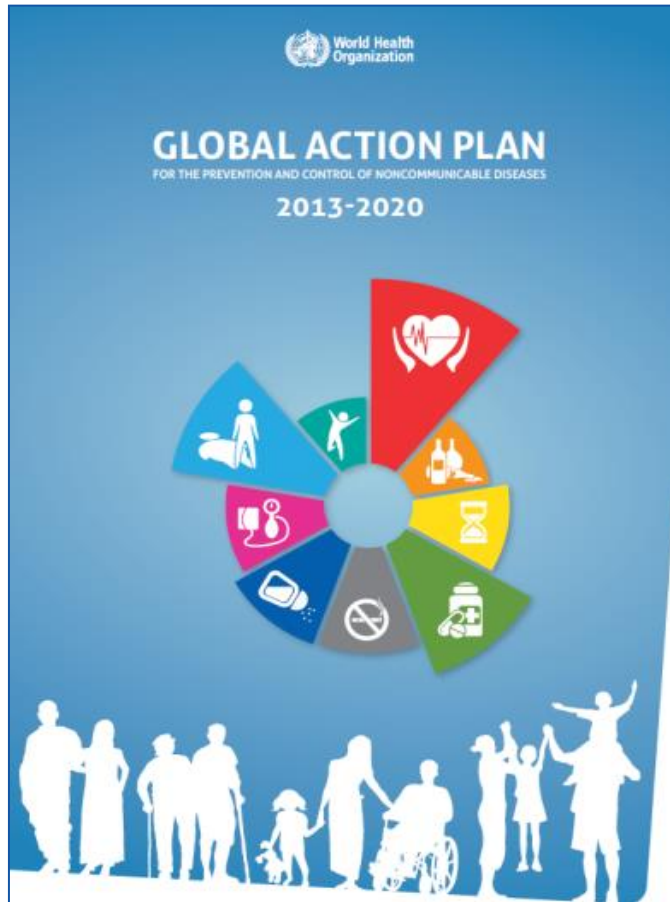
Available at
www.who.int/ncd

Updated every three
months



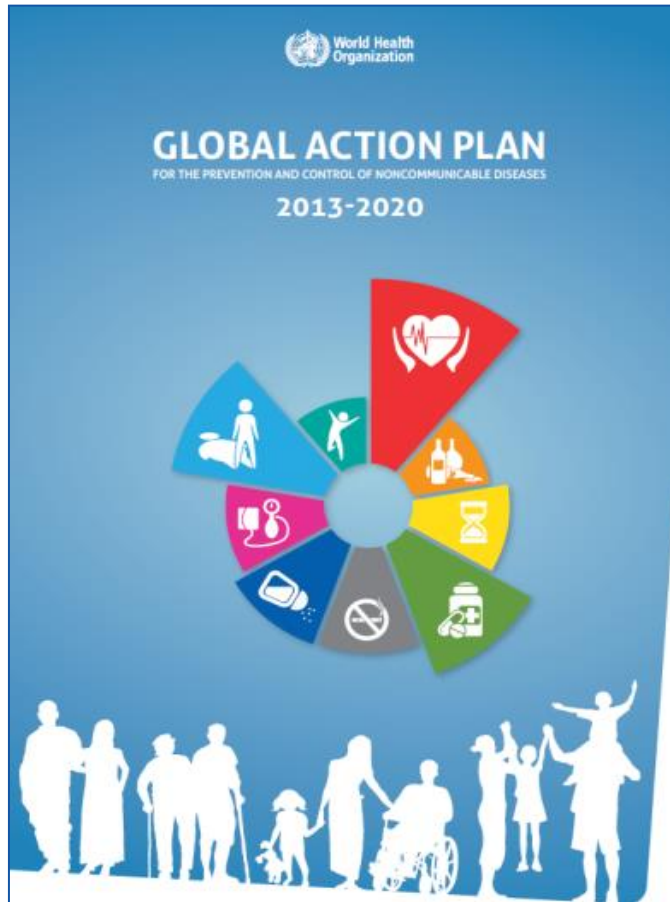
Best-buys: Tobacco

- 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**



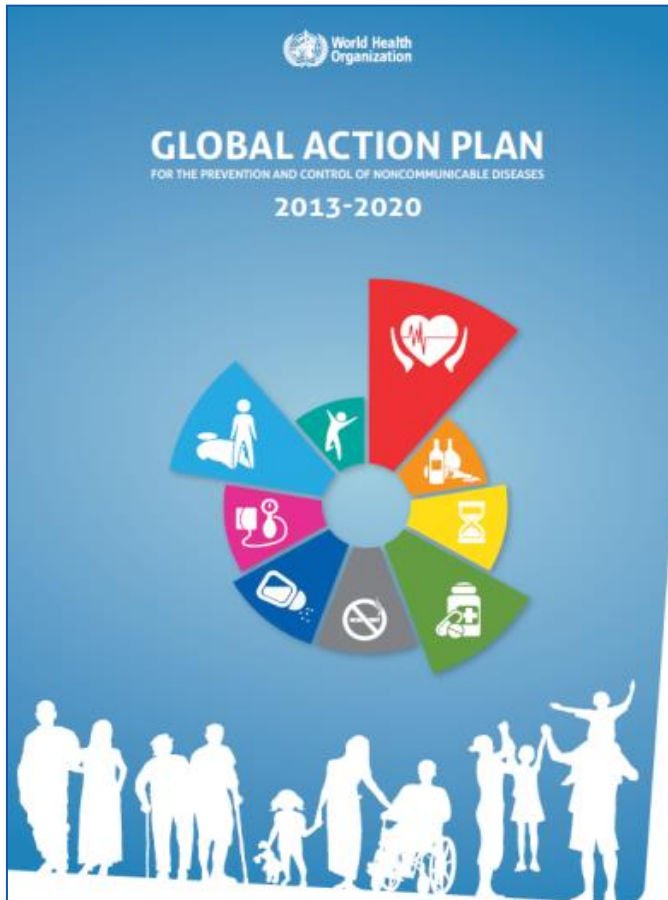
Best-buys: Harmful Use of Alcohol

- **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



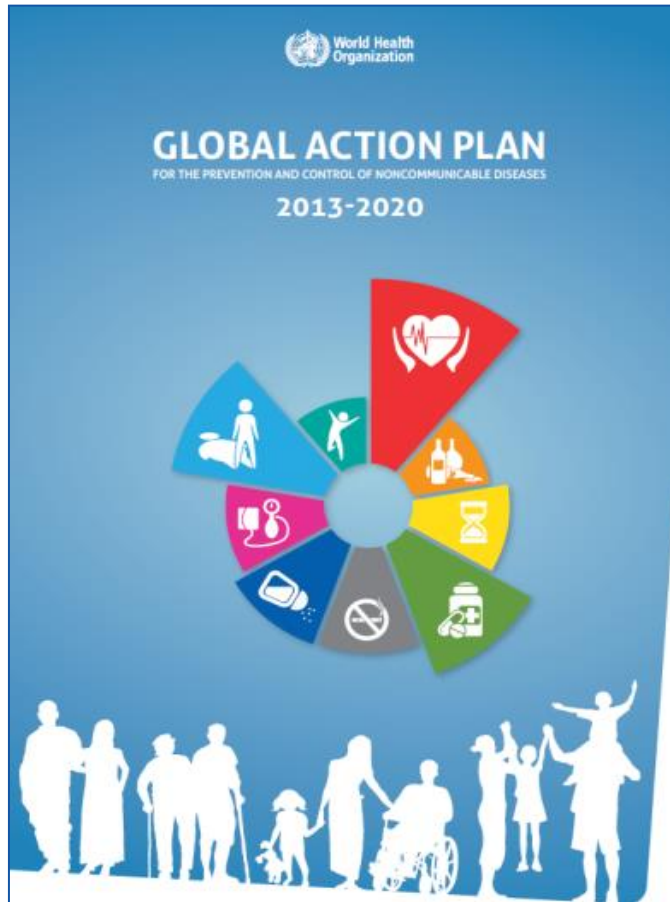
Best-buys: Diet and Physical Activity

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



Cardiovascular Disease & Diabetes

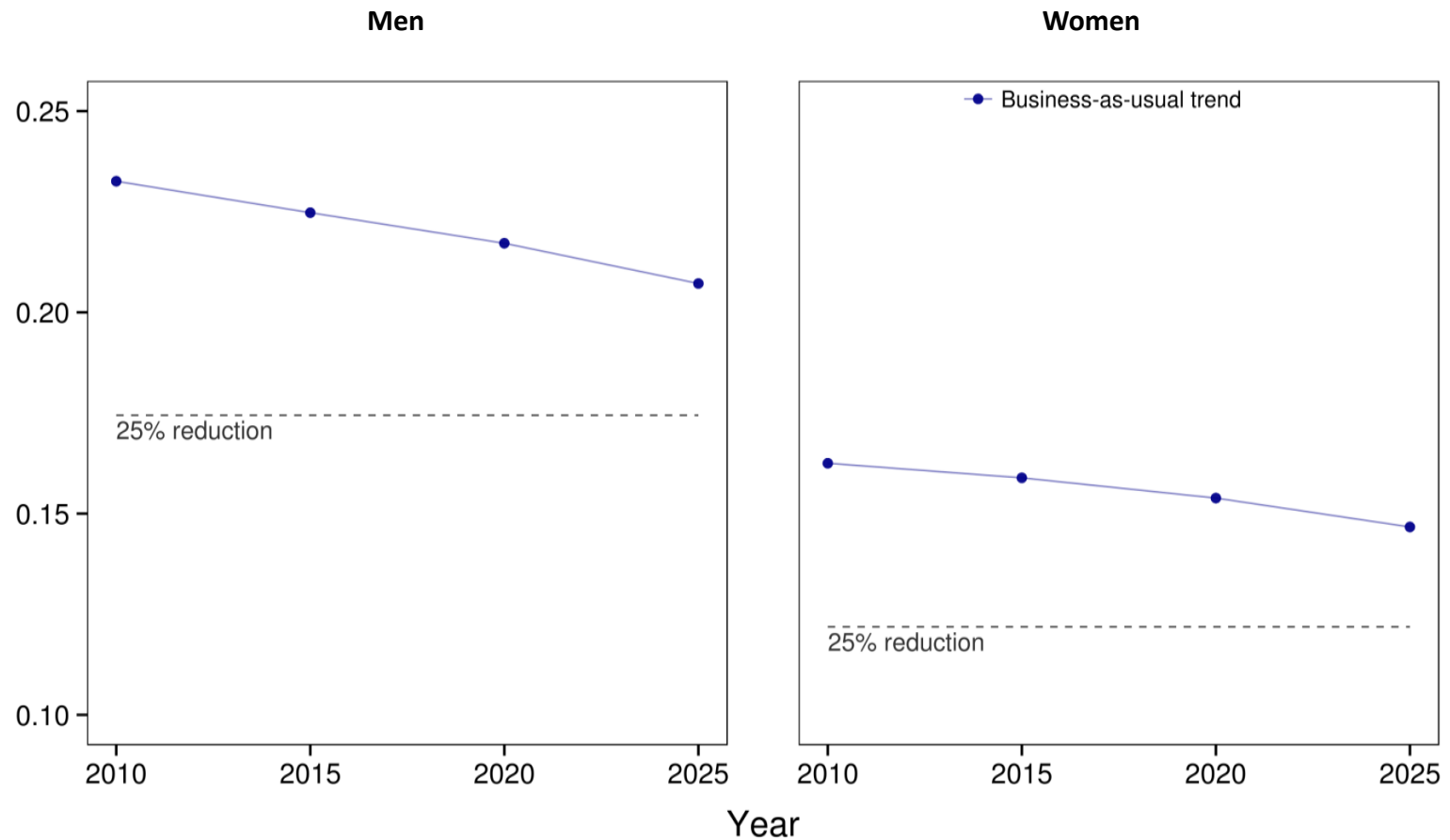
- Drug therapy (including glycemic control for diabetes mellitus and control of hypertension using a total risk approach)
- Counselling to individuals who have had a heart attack or stroke and to persons with high risk ($\geq 30\%$) of a fatal and nonfatal cardiovascular event in the next 10 years
-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



Best-buys: Cancer

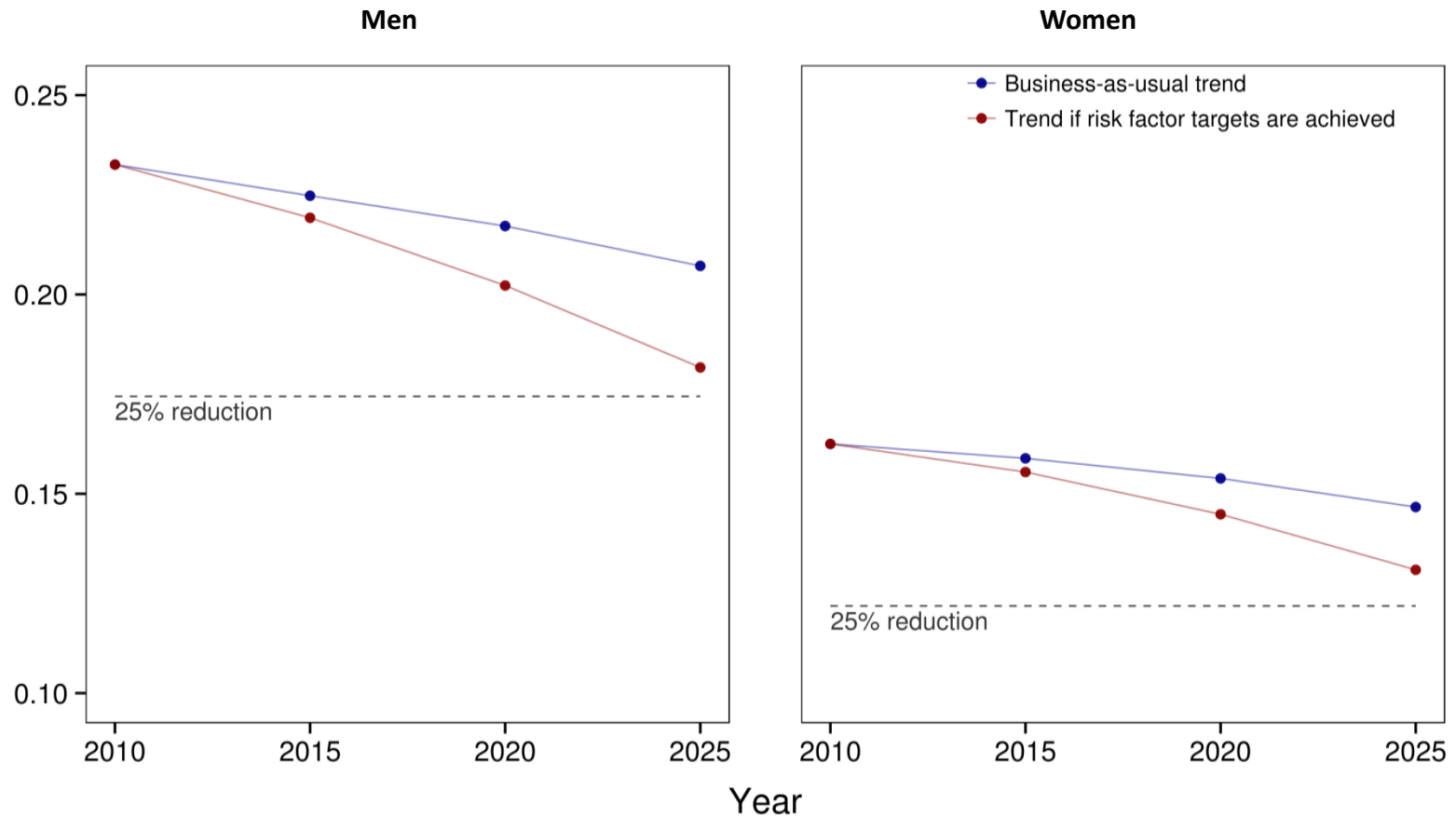
- Prevention of liver cancer through hepatitis B immunization
- Prevention of cervical cancer through screening (visual inspection with acetic acid (VIA) linked with timely treatment of pre-cancerous lesions

Projected business as usual trends in premature NCD mortality (global)



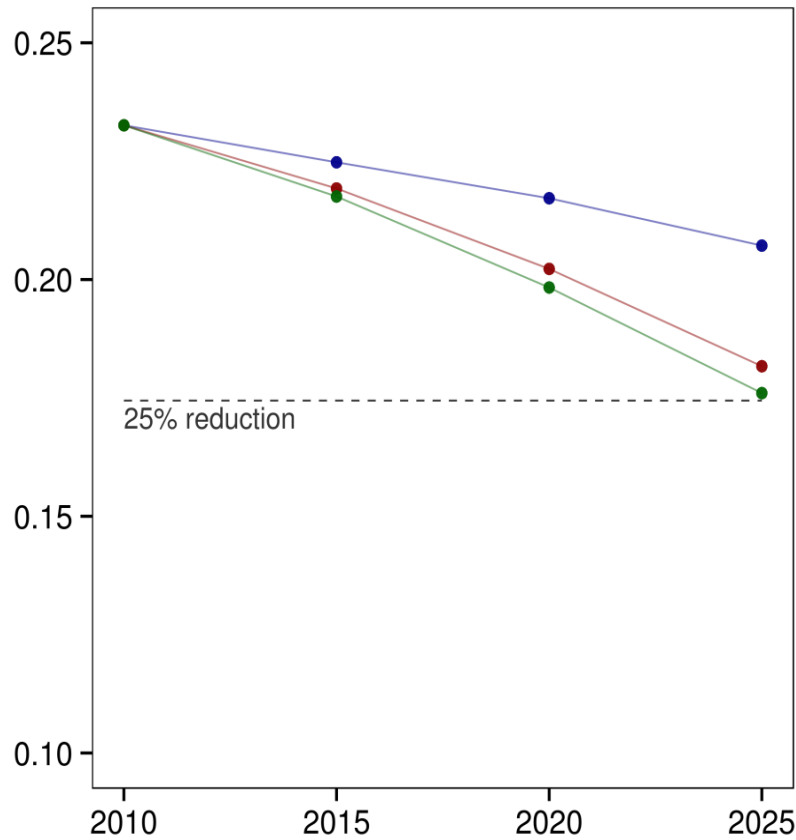
Kontis et al. *Lancet* 2014; Mathers and Loncar *PLoS Medicine* 2006

Vs. If We Achieve Our Risk Factor Targets

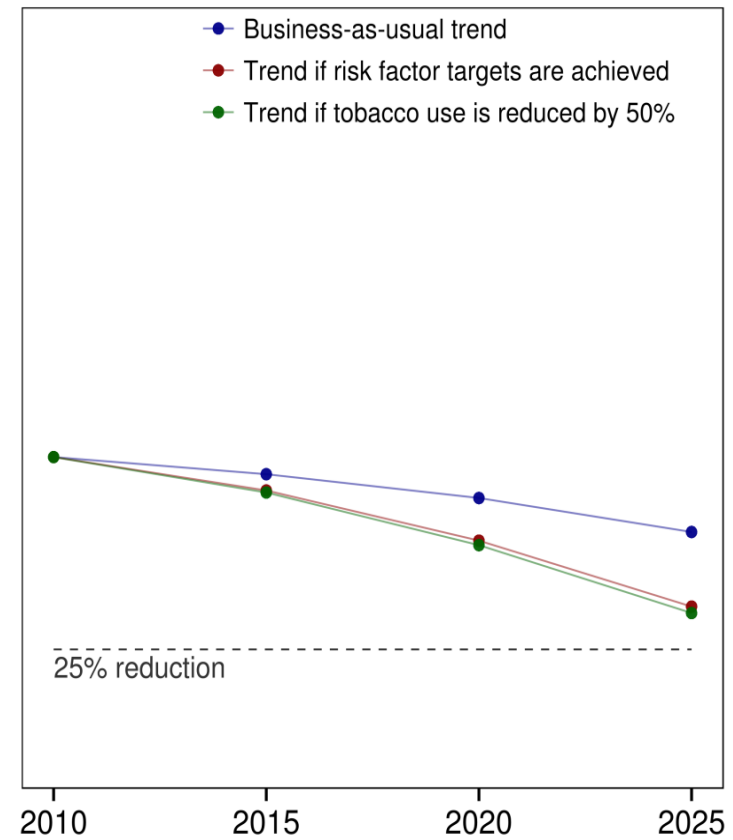


Vs. If We Reduce Tobacco Use by 50%

Men



Women



Year

Updating Appendix 3: Provisional Timeline

22-23 June 2015

Consultation of experts resulted in a draft proposed methodology and timeline for updating Appendix 3

October/November 2015

WHO will publish a proposed methodology and timeline for updating Appendix 3 as part of EB138 documentation

October/November 2016

WHO will publish an updated Appendix 3 as part of EB140 documentation

Third UNGA High-level Meeting on NCDs

May 2018

Member States will engage in informal consultations on the draft outcome document to be adopted at the third HLM and may decide to prioritize certain interventions included in Appendix 3

25-30 Jan 2016

EB138 will be invited to forward the proposed methodology and timeline for updating Appendix 3 to WHA69

WHO will update Appendix 3

23-28 May 2016

WHA69 will be invited to endorse the proposed methodology and timeline

Jan 2017
EB140

May 2017
WHA70

World Health Assembly will be invited to endorse the updated Appendix 3

Feb 2018

Member States will note the report

Dec 2017

DG will submit a progress report to the UNGA on NCDs in preparation for a third HLM on NCDs. The report will describe that Appendix 3 was updated and endorsed by WHA70 (with a hyperlink to where the document can be found)



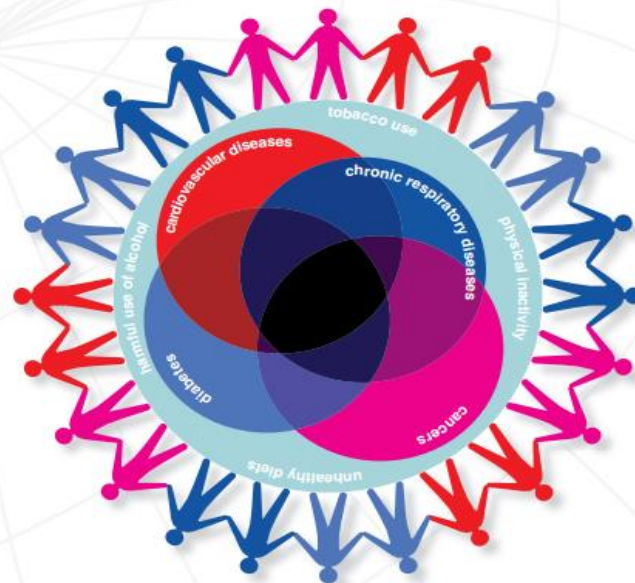
**FINANCING FOR
DEVELOPMENT**
13-16 JULY 2015 • ADDIS ABABA • ETHIOPIA
TIME FOR GLOBAL ACTION



- Notes the enormous burden that NCDs place on developing countries, in particular small island developing States
- Recognizes that price and tax measures on tobacco can be an effective and important means to reduce tobacco consumption and health-care costs, and represent a revenue stream for financing for development in many countries
- Commits Parties to the WHO FCTC to strengthen the implementation of the Convention in all countries



Scaling up action against noncommunicable diseases: How much will it cost?



World Health
Organization

- To be hosted by the President of Uruguay
- Will result in the **Montevideo NCD Roadmap 2018-2030**

The **Goal** of the Conference is to highlight the critical links between reducing premature deaths from NCDs and enhancing policy coherence across areas that impact the governance, prevention, management and surveillance of NCDs

The **Objectives** of the Conference are:

1. To provide guidance to Member States on how to reach SDG target 3.4 by 2030 by influencing public policies in sectors beyond health and enhancing policy coherence;
 2. To launch a set of new global initiatives which will help countries to accelerate their progress to date in reducing premature mortality from NCDs and fast track their efforts to attain SDG target 3.4;
 3. To exchange national experiences in enhancing policy coherence to attain the nine voluntary global NCD targets for 2025;
 4. To highlight the health sector as the key advocate for enhancing policy coherence for the attainment of SDG target 3.4.
-

- **Now – 2018**

Four time-bound commitments:

1. Set national NCD targets
2. Develop a national action plan
3. Implement best buys to decrease NCDs
4. Implement best buys to manage NCDs

- **2018 – 2030**

Develop a national roadmap on how to achieve SDG target 3.4 by 2030 (reduce premature mortality from NCDs by one-third)

THANK YOU