

# Information session on Reaching Billion 1 and 3 and SDG 3.4 Update on the Implementation Roadmap for NCDs to accelerate country action

## **PART 1 of presentation**

Friday 25 November 2022 from 09:00-10:30 CET



# Agenda

- 1** (09.05) **Welcome**  
  
Dr Minghui Ren, ADG UCN, WHO  
Dr Naoko Yamamoto, ADG HEP, WHO
- 2** (09:10) **Implementation Road Map 2023–2030 for the Global Action Plan For The Prevention and Control of NCDs 2013–2030**  
  
Dr Bente Mikkelsen, Director, NCD/HQ  
Dr Tessa Edejer, UHL/HGF/HQ  
Dr Ruediger Krech, Director, HEP/HPR HQ  
Dr Francesco Branca, Director, HEP/NFS HQ  
Dr Svetlana Akselrod, Director, DDG/GNP HQ  
Dr Devora Kestel, Director, UCN/MSD HQ  
Dr Maria Neira, Director, HEP/ECH HQ
- 3** (09.35) **Implementation in full alignment with mental health and air pollution**
- 4** (09:43) **Contextualizing the NCD Implementation Roadmap 2020-2030 at regional and country levels**  
  
Dr Razia Pendse, Director, RGO/HPN SEARO  
Dr Hiromasa Okayasu, Director, RGO/DHP, WPRO  
WR EURO
- 5** (09:55) **Moderated discussion with Member States**  
  
Dr Guy Fones, Unit Head, GCM/GNP/HQ
- 6** (10:25) **Wrap up and end of session**  
  
Dr Bente Mikkelsen, Director, NCD/HQ

# Welcome Addresses

**Dr Minghui Ren, Assistant Director  
General UHC Communicable &  
Noncommunicable Diseases, WHO**

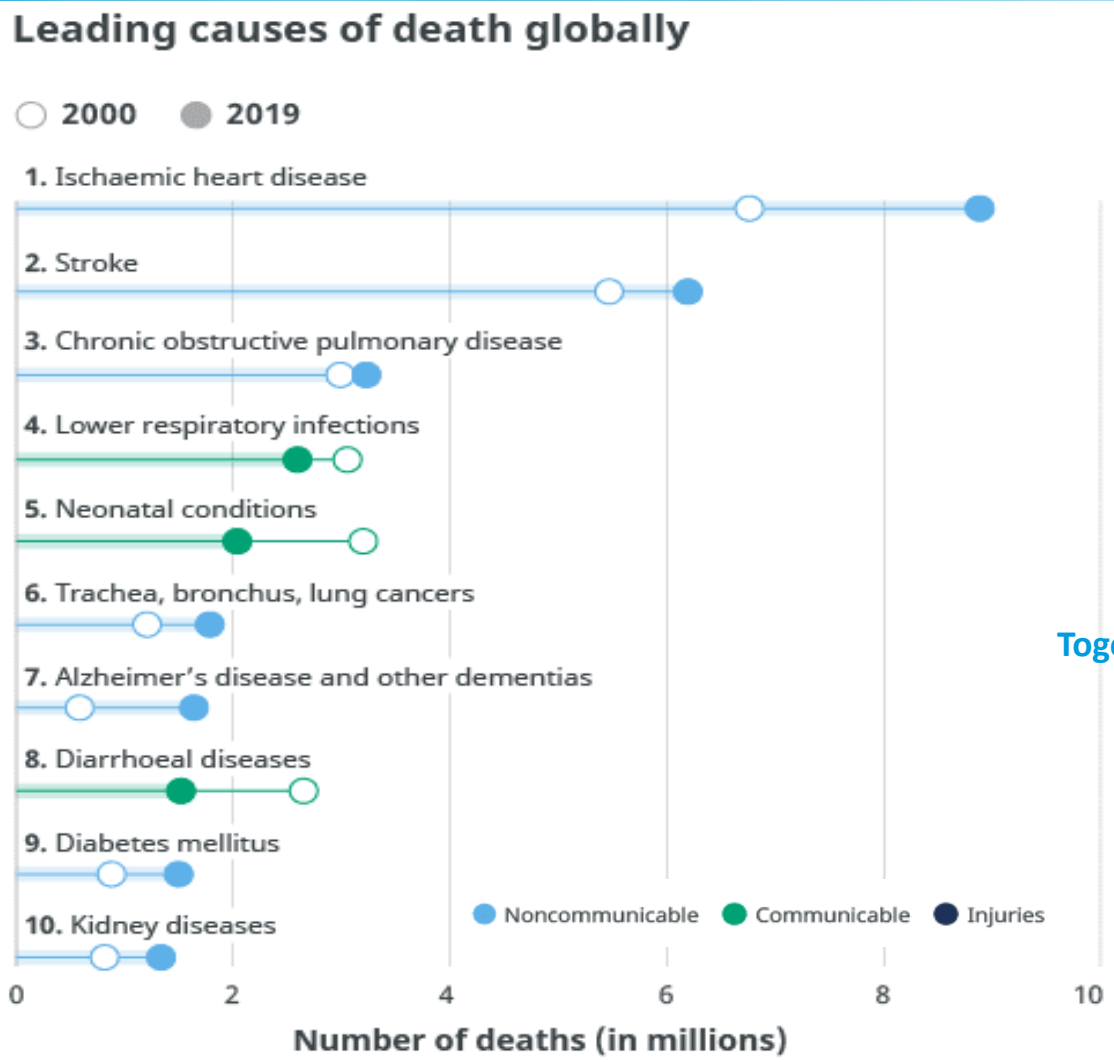


**Dr Naoko Yamamoto, Assistant  
Director General Healthy  
Population, WHO**



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- 1. Mandate, Scope and Purpose of the NCD Implementation Roadmap**
  - 2. NCD Implementation Roadmap Strategic Directions  
Implementation in full alignment with Mental health and air pollution**
  - 3. Update on WHO recommended interventions, technical packages and tools to further accelerate impact at country level aligned with the Implementation Roadmap: ENGAGE-ACCELERATE-ALIGN-ACCOUNT**
  - 4. Contextualizing the NCD Implementation Roadmap 2020-2030 at regional and country levels**



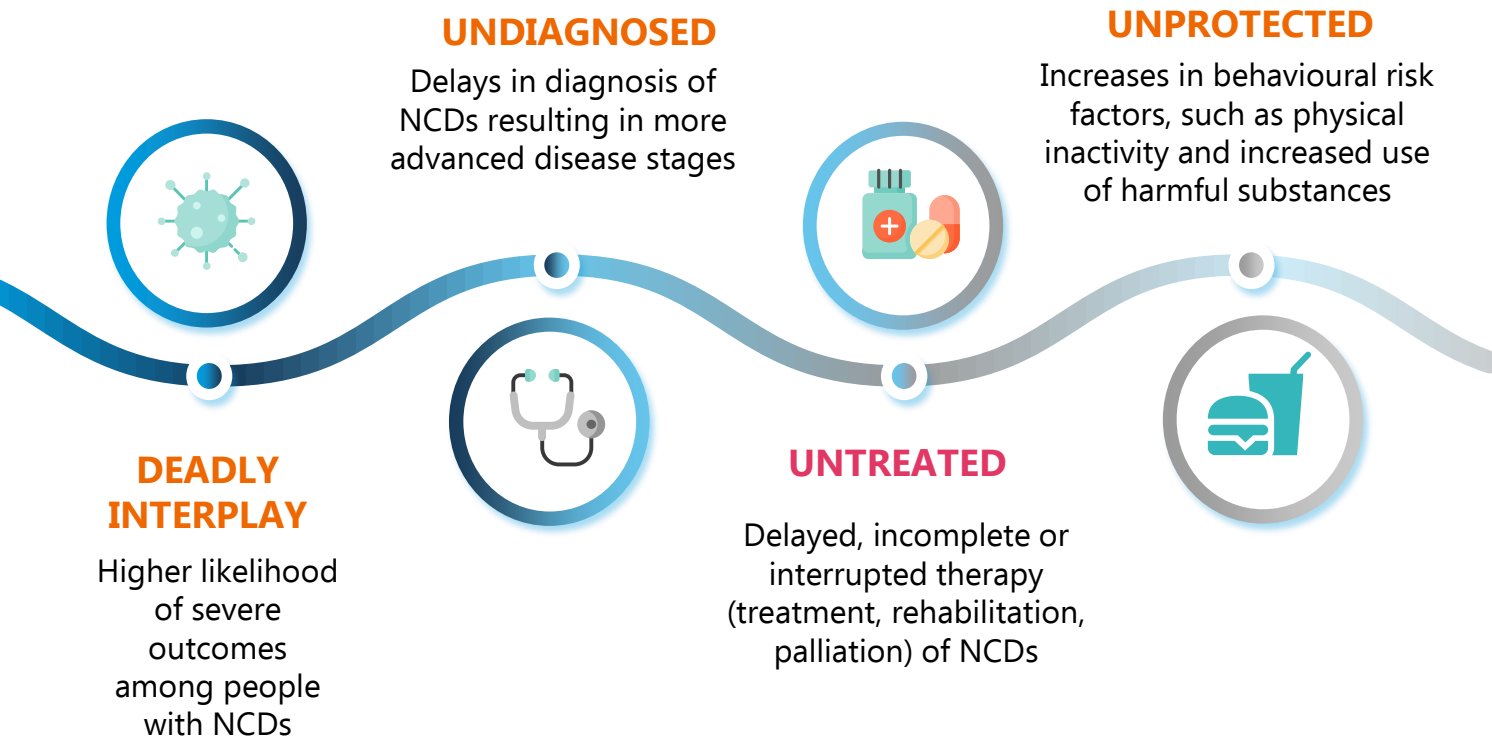


<https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/the-top-10-causes-of-death>

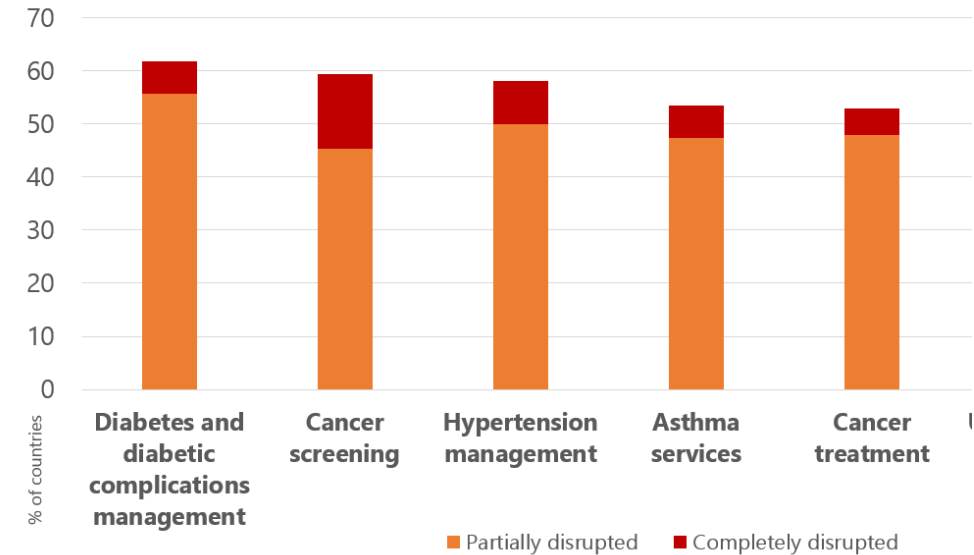
74%

Together, all NCDs accounted for 74% of deaths globally in 2019

# Addressing NCDs as a foundation for Preparedness



**136 countries** reported NCD services were disrupted in May 2020



“COVID-19 has preyed on people with NCDs such as cancer, cardiovascular disease, diabetes and respiratory disease. Globally, NCDs and their risk factors are increasing vulnerability to COVID-19 infection and the likelihood of worse outcomes, including in younger people. The pandemic has underscored the urgency of addressing NCDs and their risk factors.”



# Countries are not on track to meet the SDG target on NCDs

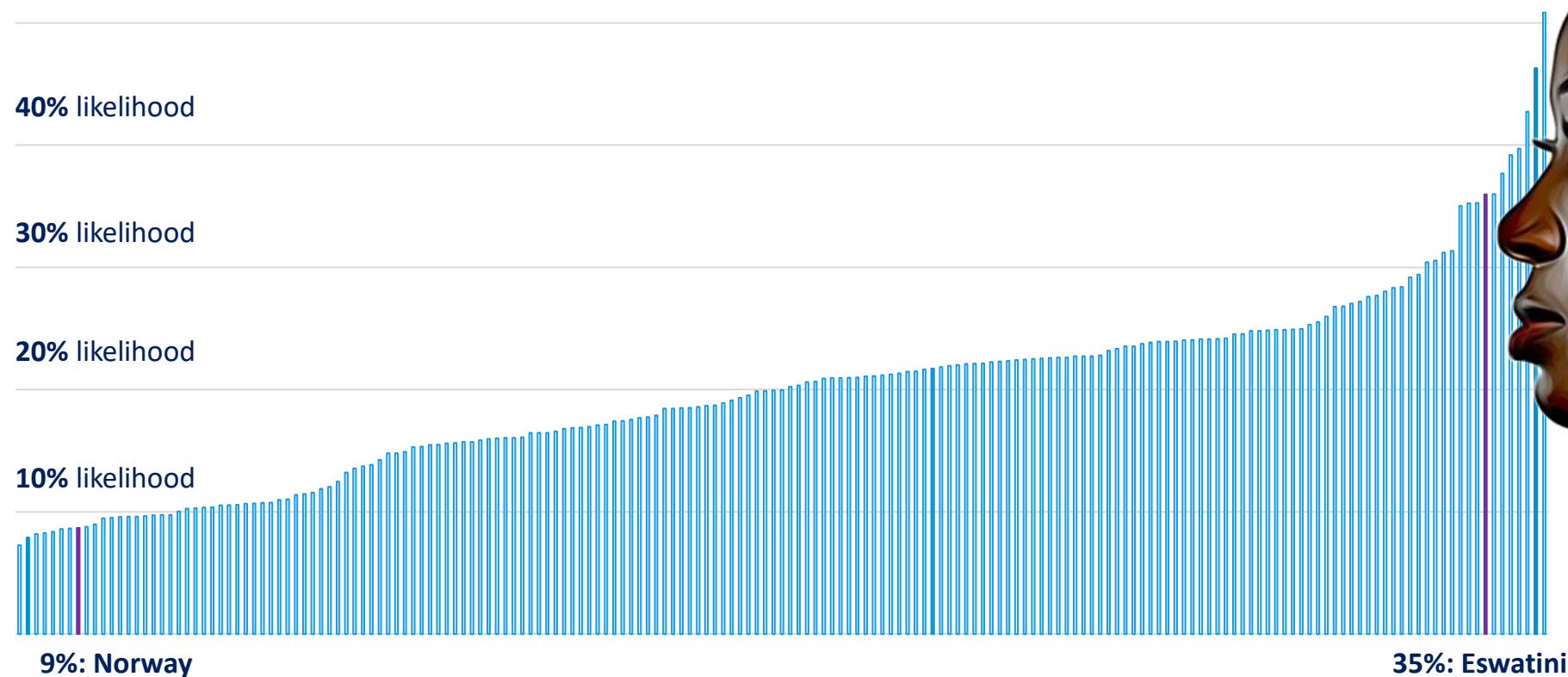
If past trends continue, only **14** countries will reach the SDG target to reduce premature NCD mortality by a third.

With extra spending of **18 billion per year** -- equivalent to 0.6% of LMICs' gross national income per capita, 90% of LMICs could meet the target **and prevent or delay 39 million deaths**.



**With sufficient investment, 90% of LMICs could meet the SDG target to reduce premature deaths from NCDs by a third by 2030**

# Huge national inequalities remain in the likelihood of dying prematurely from a major NCD





# From MDG to SDG? Cancer and HIV as an example

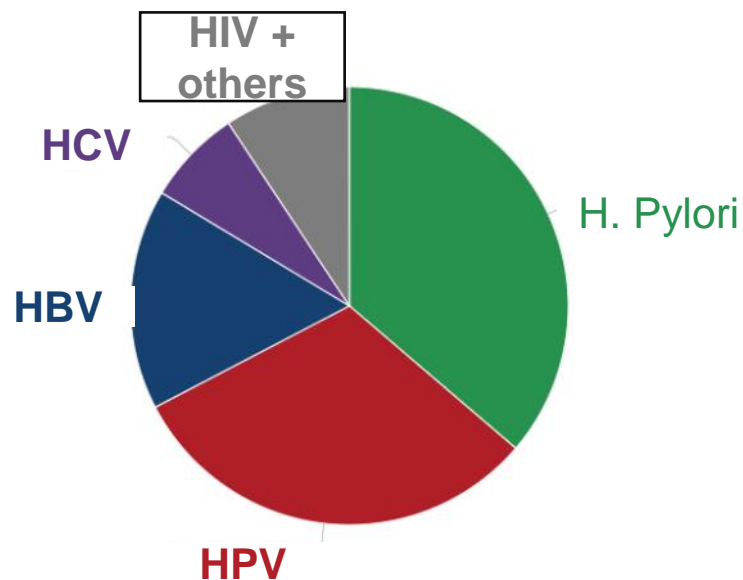
Addressing infectious causes to reduce cancer burden

## Context

Women living with HIV with higher risk of cervical cancer

**6x**

Lower risk of clearing infection, faster progress to cancer, higher recurrence, **younger age**



## Emerging consensus

2015: Member States and stakeholders agree at The Global Fund Board to address the co-morbidities between HIV and cancer

**HIV and Cervical cancer**  
 Kaposi sarcoma  
 Non-Hodgkin lymphoma  
 Hodgkin lymphoma  
 Anal cancer  
 Liver cancer  
 Colorectal cancer  
 Prostate cancer  
 Breast cancer  
 Lung cancer  
 Liver disease

Global Fund Area	Universe of co-infections and co-morbidities		
	Co-infections	AIDS-defining cancers <sup>iii</sup>	Non-AIDS defining cancers <sup>iv</sup>
HIV	<b>Opportunistic infections<sup>ii</sup></b> Invasive candidiasis Isosporiasis Non-tuberculous mycobacteria Coccidioidomycosis <i>Pneumocystis jirovecii</i> pneumonia (PCP) Cryptococcal disease Tuberculosis	<b>AIDS-defining cancers<sup>iii</sup></b> Kaposi sarcoma Non-Hodgkin lymphoma Cervical cancer	<b>Non-AIDS defining cancers<sup>iv</sup></b> Hodgkin lymphoma Anal Liver Colorectal Prostate Breast Lung
	<b>Non-opportunistic infections<sup>v,vi</sup></b> Cryptosporidiosis Cytomegalovirus Toxoplasmosis Herpes simplex Histoplasmosis		
TB	Hepatitis B Hepatitis C Human papillomavirus Sexually transmitted infections Pneumonia and bacterial infections	<b>Chronic diseases<sup>vii,viii</sup></b> Cardiovascular Liver Opiate addiction	<b>Chronic diseases<sup>vii,viii</sup></b> Autoimmune disease Diabetes Silicosis Tobacco use Liver disease Diabetes <sup>ix</sup> Liver disease Lung
HIV and TB	Hepatitis Sexually transmitted infections <sup>xi,xii,xiii</sup>		
HIV, TB, and Malaria	Helminths <sup>xv</sup> Leishmaniasis <sup>xvi,xvii</sup> Neglected tropical diseases <sup>xviii</sup>		<b>Malnutrition<sup>xix,xxxi</sup></b>

# IMPLEMENTATION ROADMAP 2023–2030 FOR THE GLOBAL ACTION PLAN FOR THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF NCDs 2013–2030

## Mandate

**WHA74(10) Follow-up of the political declaration of the third high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases<sup>1</sup>**

The Seventy-fourth World Health Assembly, having considered the consolidated report by the Director-General,<sup>2</sup>

Decided to request the Director-General to present, in response to the global action plan for the prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases 2013–2030 and the recommendations of the mid-term evaluation of the global action plan, an implementation roadmap 2023–2030 for the global action plan for the prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases 2013–2030, through the Executive Board at its 150<sup>th</sup> session, and through subsequent consultations with Member States<sup>3</sup> and relevant stakeholders, for consideration by the Seventy-fifth World Health Assembly

(Seventh plenary meeting, 31 May 2021)

Decision WHA74(10) (2021) requested the WHO Director-General to submit “*an implementation road map 2023–2030 for the global action plan for the prevention and control of NCDs 2013–2030, through the Executive Board at its 150<sup>th</sup> session, and subsequent consultations with Member States<sup>1</sup> and relevant stakeholders, for consideration by the Seventy-fifth World Health Assembly*”.

[Source: A74\\_REC1 \(who.int\)](#)

# IMPLEMENTATION ROADMAP 2023–2030 FOR THE GLOBAL ACTION PLAN FOR THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF NCDs 2013–2030

## Purpose

A75/10 Add.8

### ANNEX 1

#### DRAFT IMPLEMENTATION ROAD MAP 2023–2030 FOR THE GLOBAL ACTION PLAN FOR THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF NONCOMMUNICABLE DISEASES 2013–2030

##### Mandate

1. Decision WHA74(10) (2021) requested the WHO Director-General to submit “an implementation road map 2023–2030 for the global action plan for the prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases 2013–2030, through the Executive Board at its 150th session, and subsequent consultations with Member States<sup>1</sup> and relevant stakeholders, for consideration by the Seventy-fifth World Health Assembly”. The draft implementation road map 2023–2030 for the global action plan for the prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases 2013–2030 was submitted to the Executive Board at its 150th session and the Board decided to recommend that the Seventy-fifth World Health Assembly, *inter alia*, adopt the implementation road map.<sup>2</sup>

##### Scope, purpose, and modalities

2. The global attention paid to NCDs over the past two decades has been insufficient to reduce the burden of NCDs against the nine voluntary targets of the NCD-GAP and SDG target 3.4 as measured by SDG indicator 3.4.1. There has also not been a significant change in the trends for NCD risk factors, except for tobacco, across the WHO regions over the past decade.<sup>3</sup> Health system capacity has not kept up with the needs of NCDs and is reflected in the lack of progress in the NCD service coverage domain of the UHC Global Monitoring Report.

3. The heterogeneity in the epidemiology of NCDs across countries and regions, as well as local sociocultural, economic and political contexts, implies that countries need to take divergent domestic routes towards meeting SDG target 3.4 and the NCD-GAP targets. Pathway analyses show that every country still has options for achieving the global NCD targets.<sup>4</sup> Combinations of priority interventions for risk factors and diseases specific to the in-country context, along with domestic capacity for ensuring action across government sectors, can help in the acceleration of NCD response.<sup>5,6</sup>

4. The purpose of the implementation road map is to guide and support Member States to take urgent measures, in 2023 and beyond, to accelerate progress and reorient and accelerate their domestic action plans with a view to placing themselves on a sustainable path to meeting the nine voluntary global NCD targets and SDG target 3.4.

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Annex 1 (A75/10 Add.8): [https://apps.who.int/gb/ebwha/pdf\\_files/WHA75/A75\\_10Add8-en.pdf](https://apps.who.int/gb/ebwha/pdf_files/WHA75/A75_10Add8-en.pdf)

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Focus on the “4 by 4 NCD agenda” (tobacco use, the harmful use of alcohol, unhealthy diet, physical inactivity, cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes and chronic respiratory diseases) as per the mandate, **but to be implemented in full alignment with the commitments to reduce air pollution and promote mental health and well-being (the “5 by 5 NCD agenda”)**

Annex 1 (A75/10 Add.8): [https://apps.who.int/gb/ebwha/pdf\\_files/WHA75/A75\\_10Add8-en.pdf](https://apps.who.int/gb/ebwha/pdf_files/WHA75/A75_10Add8-en.pdf)

# IMPLEMENTATION ROADMAP 2023–2030 FOR THE GLOBAL ACTION PLAN FOR THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF NCDs 2013–2030



## Strategic Directions

- 1. Accelerate national response** based on the understanding of NCDs epidemiology and risk factors and the identified barriers and enablers in countries
- 2. Prioritize and scale-up** the implementation of most impactful and feasible interventions in the national context
- 3. Ensure timely, reliable and sustained national data on NCD** risk factors, diseases and mortality for data driven actions and to **strengthen accountability**



# IMPLEMENTATION ROADMAP 2023–2030 FOR THE GLOBAL ACTION PLAN FOR THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF NCDs 2013–2030

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ENGAGE	ACCELERATE and INVEST Prioritize	ACCELERATE PHC and UHC	ACCELERATE Build back better	ALIGN	ACCOUNT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Guidance for meaningful engagement of people living with NCDs                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Heads of States and Government Group</li> </ul> </li> <li>•Engagement with UN agencies</li> <li>•Guidance on pursuing meaningful collaboration with the private sector</li>   <li>•Case studies of multisectoral action in countries</li> <li>•Global forum</li> <li>•UNIATF</li>   <li>•NCD Global Compact</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Second update of the Appendix 3 of the NCD GAP 2013-2030</li> <li>•Web-based simulation tool</li> <li>•Costing tool for prioritized interventions</li> <li>•UN MPTF on NCDs and Mental Health</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•INTEGRATE technical package</li> <li>•UHC compendium</li> <li>•Rehabilitation Guide for Action and Competency Framework</li> <li>• Collaborative framework for care and control of TB and diabetes</li> <li>•WHO recommendations on screening and treatment to prevent cervical cancer among women living with HIV</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•COVID-19 Strategic Preparedness and Response Plan</li> <li>•Position paper on scaling up implementation research and innovation</li> <li>•Global strategy on digital health 2020-2025</li> <li>•NCDs in emergencies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•WHO menu of cost-effective interventions for mental health</li> <li>•WHO Global Air Quality Guidelines</li> <li>•Building climate resilient health systems</li> <li>•Health in All Policies (HiAP) Framework for country action</li> <li>•Healthy Cities Effective Approach to a Changing World</li> <li>•SDG GAP and PHC implementation framework</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Guidance on NCD surveillance, monitoring programme and facility indicators and reporting for countries</li>   <li>•NCD data portal</li> </ul>

# ENGAGE

# WHO Framework for Meaningful Engagement of People Living with NCDs and Mental Health conditions

- WHO committed to leveraging its role in Global Public Health to operationalize meaningful engagement with individuals with lived experience.
- Technical Product to support **WHO and Members States** in the **meaningful engagement** of people living with NCDs and mental health conditions to **co-create and enhance related policies, programmes and services**.
- Launching March/April 2023



FILM SERIES    ANIMATION  
NOW LIVE      NOW LIVE



**VISION** - The systematic inclusion, integration and institutionalization of lived experiences through meaningful engagement and other participatory approaches by WHO and Member States to co-create related NCD and mental health policies, programmes and services, for improved health and well-being for all.



# GLOBAL NCD PLATFORM INNOVATIVE STRATEGIC PROJECTS



## Project on Integrated NCD & Maternal, Newborn and Child Care

- Improving the Quality of Hospital Care to **Reduce Maternal, Newborn & Child Deaths** & Accelerate Achievement of **SDG Health Targets**
- Implementation in **EURO** (Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan) & **WPRO** (Viet Nam) Regions
- Facility-based – **40 district-level hospitals**



## Incentive Grant for Young Researchers

- Issued a Call for Proposals & received **100+ applications**
- Established the Grant Selection Committee & selected **8 Finalists** from LMICs
- Issued Grant Letters of Agreement w/ the finalists' universities & held **Young Researchers Award Ceremony** at WHS 2022 in Berlin



# Engagement with cancer survivors and with people living with diabetes

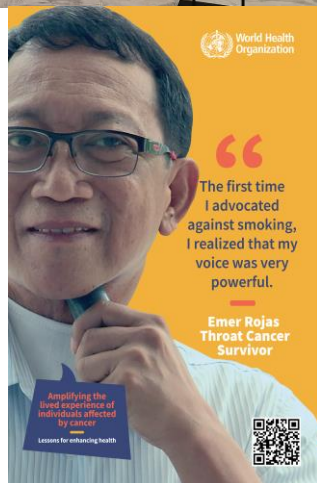
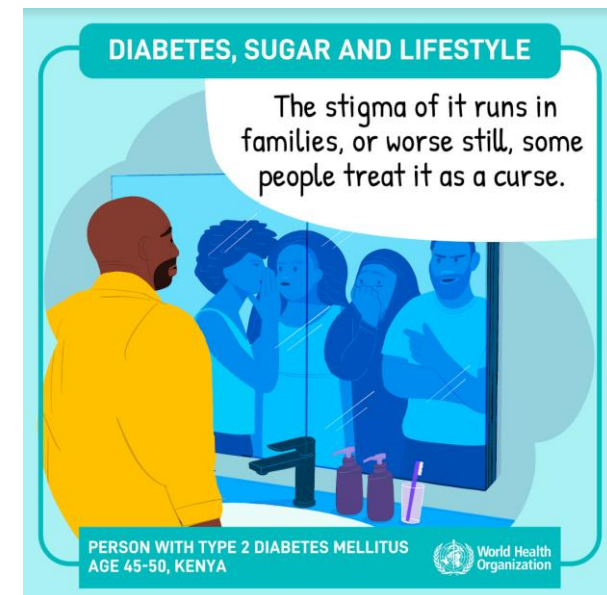
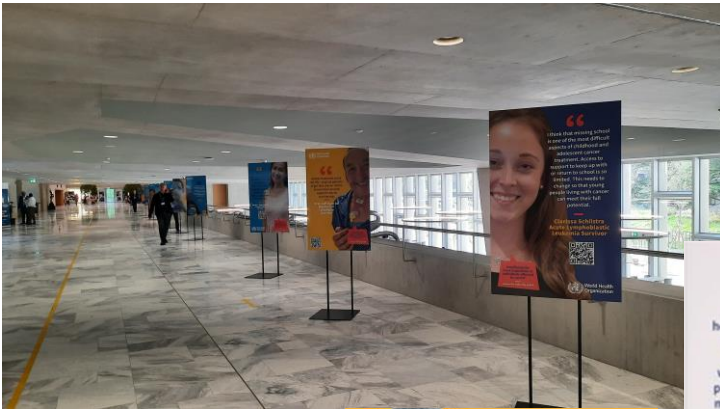
## Cancer Survivors' exhibition during WCC 2022

## Survey of people with lived experience of diabetes launched in early 2022

Over 900 respondents from 58 Member States.

Results to be published in Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice on World Diabetes Day

**A WHO key informant language survey of people with lived experiences of diabetes: media misconceptions, values-based messaging, stigma, framings and communication considerations**



Title of the presentation



# ENGAGE from the top

## Global Group of Heads of State and Government for the Prevention and Control of NCDs

- An initiative of political leaders that are intensifying their efforts to deliver on the promise to PLWNCDs.
- An informal, voluntary and collaborative arrangement.
- A collective effort to take ownership in implementing the first operative paragraph of the 2018 Political Declaration of the UNGA on NCDs.
- Inspiring bold political choices and commitment on NCD, and promoting the WHO Best Buys



### How to Join

- Any Head of State or Government of a WHO Member State who is **actively engaged in the process of creating ownership** at the national level to achieve SDG target 3.4 can **signal their intention of joining** the Group by responding to the invitation to join and speak at the annual meeting.

### Governance

- **Chairperson** will chair the annual meeting of the Group. The first Chairperson is the President of Ghana.
- **Regular reporting** to WHA and UNGA and further develop the NCD Compact during its annual meeting at the start of the General Debate at the United Nations General Assembly in September in New York.

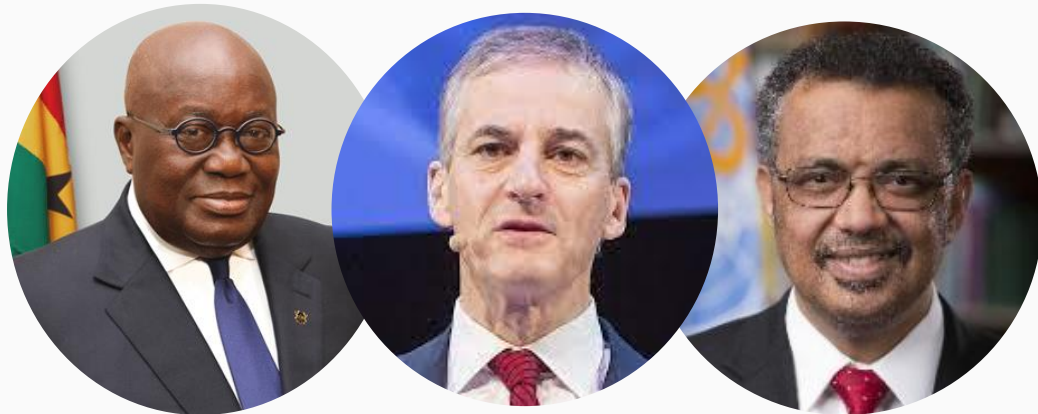
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# International Strategic Dialogue on NCD and SDG

14 April 2022, Accra, Ghana

## Co-hosted by

- President of Ghana,
- Prime Minister of Norway,
- DG WHO



## Objective

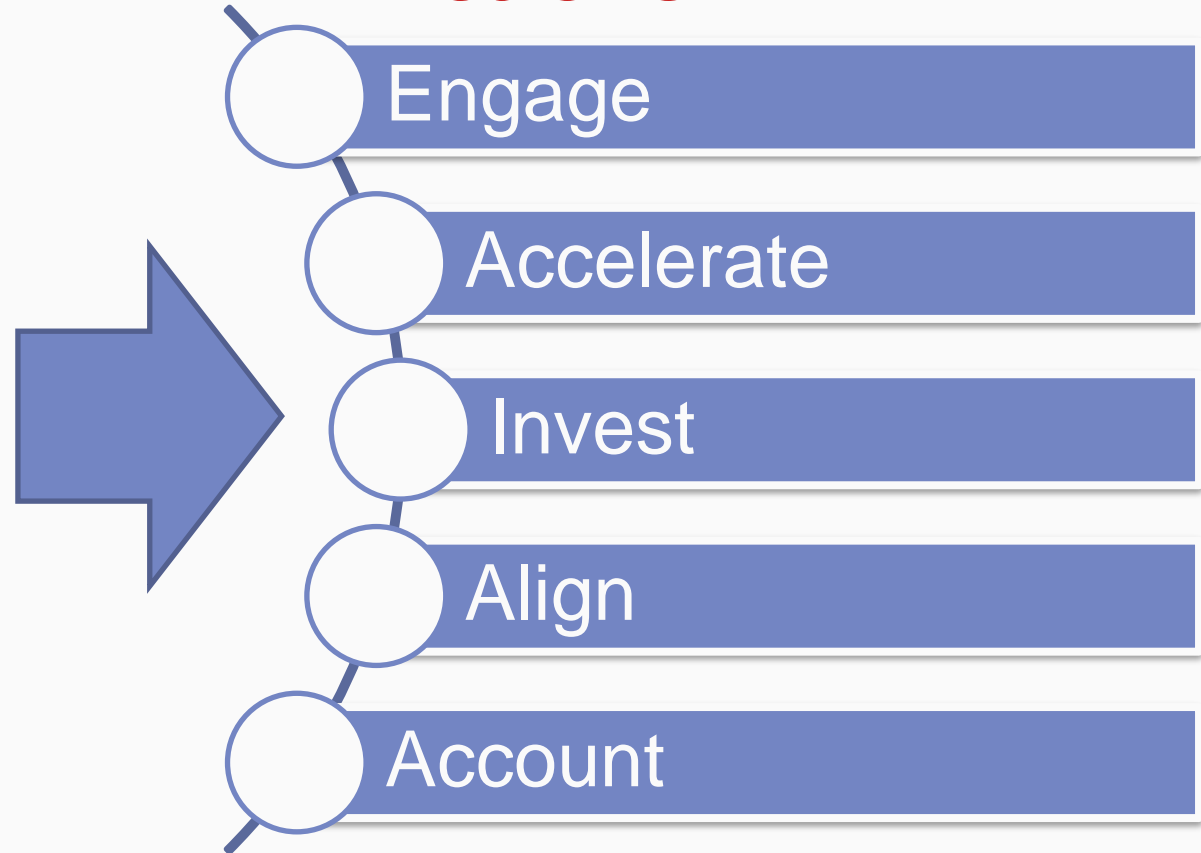
- **To raise the priority** on NCDs
- **To bring together national and international actors and partners** to exchange knowledge and ideas on what would it take globally for LMICs to achieve SDG 3.
- **To raise the political visibility** of Heads of State and Government who are providing a strategic leadership role in the prevention and control of NCDs to a global level.

# Global NCD Compact 2020-2030

## Five Commitments

1. <b>Save lives</b> of 50 million people from dying prematurely of NCDs.	3. Cover all people with quality <b>essential health services and medicines</b> and health products for NCD prevention and control by integrating NCDs into PHC and UHC.
2. Protect lives of 1.7 billion people living with NCDs during <b>humanitarian emergencies</b> , through preparedness and health emergency risk management.	4. Cover all countries with <b>comprehensive NCD surveillance and monitoring</b> actions.
	5. <b>Meaningfully engage 1.7 billion people living with NCDs</b> and mental health conditions to encourage Governments to develop more ambitious national NCD responses.

## Actions



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## Outputs

- **Launch of NCD report**, “Invisible Numbers: The true scale of noncommunicable diseases,” and a **data portal tracking** NCDs in all 194 WHO Member States.
- **Call to action for countries to do what is necessary to fulfil the five commitments** and to Engage, Accelerate, Invest, Align and Account for actions on NCDs towards achieving related SDGs as contained in the Global NCD Compact 2020-2030.
- **Emphasis on the need to bridge inequities** in access to prevention, screening, treatment and control for Non-Communicable Disease to ensure access to medicines and diagnostics including local production.
- Prepare for the **Second Gathering of the Heads of State and Government Group during UNGA 2023** – committed to the NCD Global Compact

# Engage

## Global Diabetes Compact Forum

- +90 stakeholders
- Meets twice/year to discuss how non-state actors can facilitate the objectives of the WHO Global Diabetes Compact
- LinkedIn group and WhatsApp group created for members for



## Global Alliance against Chronic Respiratory Diseases (GARD)

- WHO-convened network of national and international organizations, institutions and agencies committed to reduce the global burden of chronic respiratory diseases, focusing on LMIC
- Annual meeting with ongoing project groups to advance specific areas
- GARD community under development on Knowledge Action Portal on NCDs



## HEARTS Partner Forum

- Established in 2017
- There are 11 organizations who are led by WHO and include, American Heart Association (AHA), Centre for Chronic Disease Control (CCDC), International Society of Hypertension (ISH), International Society of Nephrology (ISN), Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), Resolve to Save Lives (RTSL), US CDC, World Hypertension League (WHL), World Heart Federation (WHF) and World Stroke Organization (WSO)
- The partnership supports countries on implementation of HEARTS in various ways including providing technical expertise, catalytic funding, capacity building and evidence generation and dissemination.



# ENGAGE the experts

WHO CC, TAGs, professional networks



Collaborating centres

## WHO Technical Advisory Group of Experts on Diabetes

<p><b>Amanda Adler</b> &gt; Professor of Diabetic Medicine and Health Policy, Oxford University, UK</p>		<p><b>Apoorva Gomer</b> &gt; Student enrolled in the Master in Public Health Programme, Department of Global Health and Population, Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, USA</p>	
<p><b>Fatima Al Siall</b> &gt; Director of the Diabetes Prevention and Control Programme, and Director of Cardiovascular Prevention and Control Programme, Ministry of Health, Saudi Arabia</p>		<p><b>Jennifer Manne-Goehler</b> &gt; Faculty member at the Brigham and Women's Hospital, Massachusetts General Hospital and Harvard Medical School, USA</p>	
<p><b>David Beran</b> &gt; Assistant Professor, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Community Medicine, Primary Care and Emergency Medicine, University of Geneva, Switzerland</p>		<p><b>Mitsuru Ohsugi</b> &gt; Director of Diabetes and Metabolism Information Center, National Center for Global Health and Medicine, Japan</p>	
<p><b>Adel Abdel Aziz El-Sayed</b> &gt; Professor Emeritus of Internal Medicine and Diabetes, Sohag University, Egypt</p>		<p><b>Anjumanara Omar</b> &gt; Lecturer, consultant, and pediatric Endocrinologist and Diabetologist at the University of Nairobi, Kenya</p>	
<p><b>Simeon Pierre Choukem</b> &gt; Dean of the Faculty of Medicine and Pharmaceutical Sciences, University of Dschang (FIMPS-UDs), Cameroon</p>		<p><b>Daniela Rojas Jimenez</b> &gt; Psychologist, Autonomous University of Central America, San José, Costa Rica</p>	
<p><b>Stephen Colagiuri</b> &gt; Professor of Metabolic Health, University of Sydney, Australia</p>		<p><b>Nikhil Tandon</b> &gt; Professor and Chair of the Department of Endocrinology and Metabolism, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, India</p>	

## WHO Technical Advisory Group of Experts on NCD-related Research and Innovation (TAG-NCD-R&I)

<p><b>Abeer Al Saegh</b> &gt; Medical geneticist, Oman</p>	
<p><b>Valery Feigin</b> &gt; Professor of Neurology and Epidemiology and the Director of the National Institute for Stroke and Applied Neurosciences, Auckland University of Technology, New Zealand</p>	
<p><b>Manal Ghazzawi</b> &gt; CEO of Citiglobe Pharmacies Ltd</p>	
<p><b>Adnan A Hyder</b> &gt; Senior Associate Dean for Research and Professor of Global Health at the Milken Institute School of Public Health, George Washington University, USA</p>	
<p><b>Srinath Reddy Kolli</b> &gt; Founder President, Public Health Foundation of India</p>	
<p><b>Tina Laatikainen</b> &gt; Director of the Public Health and Welfare Dept. in the Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare, Professor of Health Promotion in the Institute of Public Health and Clinical Nutrition in the Medical Faculty of the University of Eastern Finland</p>	
<p><b>Liming Li</b> &gt; President of Chinese Academy of Preventive Medicine</p>	
<p><b>Yodi Mahendradhata</b> &gt; Vice Dean for Research and Development, Faculty of Medicine, Public Health and Nursing, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Indonesia</p>	
<p><b>Jaime Miranda</b> &gt; Research Professor at the Department of Medicine, School of Medicine, and Director of the CRONICAS Center of Excellence in Chronic Diseases, at Universidad Peruana Cayetano Heredia in Lima, Peru</p>	
<p><b>Mayowa Owolabi</b> &gt; Professor of Neurology and Honorary Consultant Neurologist, Department of Medicine, University College Hospital, Ibadan, Nigeria</p>	
<p><b>Richard Sullivan</b> &gt; Professor of Cancer and Global Health at King's College London, UK, Director of the King's Institute of Cancer Policy and co-Director of the Conflict and Health Research Group, UK</p>	
<p><b>Salim Vittal</b> &gt; Professor at Baylor College of Medicine, and Investigator in the Health Policy, Quality, and Informatics Program at the Michael E. DeBakey VA Medical Center, Health Services Research and Development Center of Innovation in Houston, USA</p>	



# ENGAGE with governments beyond health

## Multisectoral Action for the Prevention and Control of NCDs & Mental Health Conditions

### Mandate

The development of case studies responds to a Member-States' request, reiterated in 2019, in the Decision WHA72/11 'to present, based on a review of international experiences, an analysis of successful approaches to multisectoral action for the prevention and control of NCD

### Developing Case Studies on Multisectoral Action for the Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases And Mental Health

#### Call for Submissions – 2022

- 96 submissions from 46 different countries were received and will be part of the global mapping report to highlight country-level experiences in implementing multisectoral actions for NCD prevention and control and mental health conditions
- A publicly-accessible NCD multisectoral action repository with a summary of all experiences is being prepared and will be available at WHO's Knowledge Action Portal (KAP) in 2023

11/17/2022

### 96 Valid and in-Scope Submissions

AFRO n = 20	AMRO n = 30	EMRO n = 20	EURO n = 9	SEARO n = 5	WPRO n = 12
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Algeria</li> <li>Burkina Faso (x2)</li> <li>Burundi</li> <li>Ethiopia (x2)</li> <li>Ghana</li> <li>Kenya (x4)</li> <li>Liberia (x2)</li> <li>Mozambique (x2)</li> <li>Niger</li> <li>Nigeria</li> <li>Kenya</li> <li>Rwanda</li> <li>Senegal</li> <li>United Rep of Tanzania</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Argentina (x2)</li> <li>Aruba</li> <li>Brazil (x3)</li> <li>Canada (x2)</li> <li>Chile</li> <li>Colombia (x19)</li> <li>Cuba</li> <li>Paraguay</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bahrain</li> <li>Iran, Islamic Rep. (x2)</li> <li>Iraq (x3)</li> <li>Jordan (x2)</li> <li>Lebanon</li> <li>Oman</li> <li>Palestine</li> <li>Saudi Arabia (x8)</li> <li>Tunisia</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Armenia</li> <li>Finland (x3)</li> <li>Kazakhstan</li> <li>Kyrgyzstan</li> <li>Netherlands</li> <li>Tajikistan</li> <li>Turkey</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>India</li> <li>Sri Lanka</li> <li>Thailand (x3)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Australia</li> <li>Brunei Darussalam (x2)</li> <li>China</li> <li>Japan (x2)</li> <li>Palau</li> <li>Philippines (X5)</li> </ul>
<b>Income distribution*</b>					
Low		Lower-middle		Upper-middle	
12 %		23 %		41 %	
				High	
				25%	

\* World Bank classification (2021)



# ENGAGE with governments beyond health



## Multisectoral Action for the Prevention and Control of NCDs & Mental Health Conditions

### Development of case studies

Continuation

- **20 experiences selected to be further developed case studies.** 75% of the experiences are from LMICs.
- All cases studies will be in a special report, *Collection of Case Studies on Experiences of MSA for the Prevention and Control of NCDs and Mental Health.*
- A stocktaking report with an analysis of the case studies will be submitted to the WHA in 2023
- The cases studies will be accessible online at WHO's knowledge Action Portal (KAP) and disseminated widely through WHO channels and networks.
- Countries from the selected case studies will be offered an opportunity to showcase their experiences at the WHO global meetings in preparation to the fourth High-level Meeting of the United Nations General Assembly (HLM4) in 2025.

Australia	Healthy Tasmania Strategy for Preventive Health and the Premier's Health and Wellbeing Advisory Council
Brazil	National Strategy to prevent childhood obesity and to promote healthier cities (PROTEJA)
Canada	Quality of Life Strategy and Framework for Canada
Colombia	Estrategia Intersectorial en Salud Mental 2020
Colombia	Sistema Integral de Información Situacional para la Gestión Pública
Ethiopia	National Tobacco Prevention and Control Program
Finland	Advisory Board for Public Health
Iran	National Action Plan for Prevention and Control of NCDs and the Related Risk Factors
Iraq	Multi-sectoral NCD Strategy Monitoring and Evaluation
Japan	Strategic Initiative for a Healthy and Sustainable Food Environment
Kenya	National Strategy for the Reduction of Harmful Use of Alcohol
Liberia	The Liberia NCDs and Injuries Policy and Strategy Implementation
Mozambique	Embedding Cervical Cancer into the Universal Health Coverage Benefit Package
Nigeria	National MSAP for the Prevention and Control of NCDs
Palau	Republic of Palau National Coordinating Mechanism for NCDs
Philippines	Developing a National Policy Framework for Healthy Parks and Open Spaces
Saudi Arabia	Excise Add-Valorem (selective) tax on tobacco products by 100%
Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka Diabetes & Cardiovascular Disease Initiative
Tajikistan	Strengthening NCD Service Delivery through Basic Benefit Package using MSA
Tanzania	Building the full-scale national response towards diabetes and other NCDs



United Nations Inter-Agency Task  
Force on the Prevention and Control  
of Non-communicable Diseases

2022–2025 strategy

## Four strategic priorities...

- Advocating for whole-of-government, whole-of-society action to support national action and capacity building to attain the NCD-related SDG targets and implementation of the WHO FCTC and its protocols, including “building back better” in the context of national COVID-19 response and recovery plans.
- Mobilizing and providing political, financial and technical resources for developing national actions to achieve the NCDs and mental health-related SDG targets.
- Harmonising action and forging partnerships and alliances.
- Exemplifying an ever more effective UN system – acting as a beacons of excellence among UN and development partners.

Strategy available [here](#)

# Delivering as One to provide on the ground support to countries: Examples of joint programmes, working groups and other initiatives

- NCD2030 – a programme that supports countries catalyse multisectoral action: **UNDP, WHO**
- UN joint action group to supporting countries to scale up action to deliver the global cervical cancer elimination initiative: **IAEA, UNAIDS, UNITAID, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO.**
- Digital health for NCDs and mental health: **ITU, WHO.**
- NCDs and co-morbidities: **Global Fund, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, plus CSOs.**
- SAFER (alcohol-related harms): **WHO, UNDP, other UN agencies through UNCTs, plus CSOs.**
- Tobacco: **FCTC Secretariat, FAO, ILO, UNDP, UNEP, WHO.**
- NCDs and human rights: **IDLO, UNFPA, UNICEF, OHCHR, UNDP, WHO.**
- **Nutrition: a large number of agencies lead by UN Nutrition.**

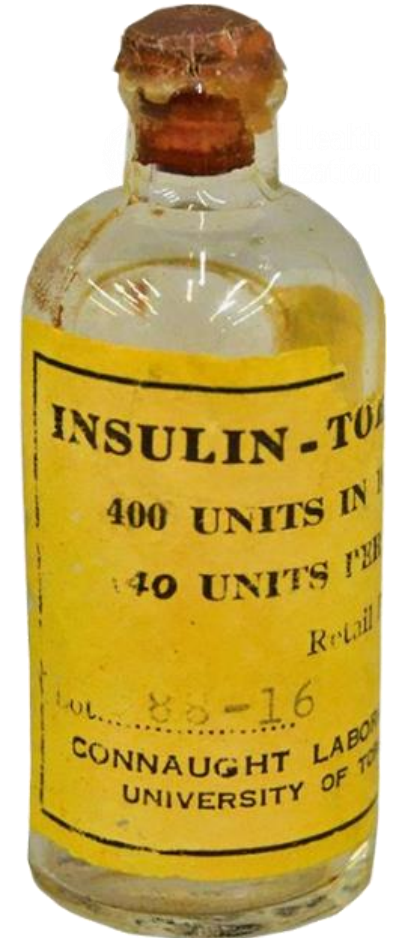
*2022 report to ECOSOC on the work of the Task Force available [here](#)*

*2022 summary reports of Task Force meeting available on the Task Force website*

# ENGAGE preserving public health interests

## Engaging the private sector for the prevention and control of NCDs

- Dialogues with the-private sector on-medicines and technologies for diabetes and hypertension care
- Register for publishing contributions from the pharmaceutical and health technology industry to national responses for SDG 3.4 on NCDs



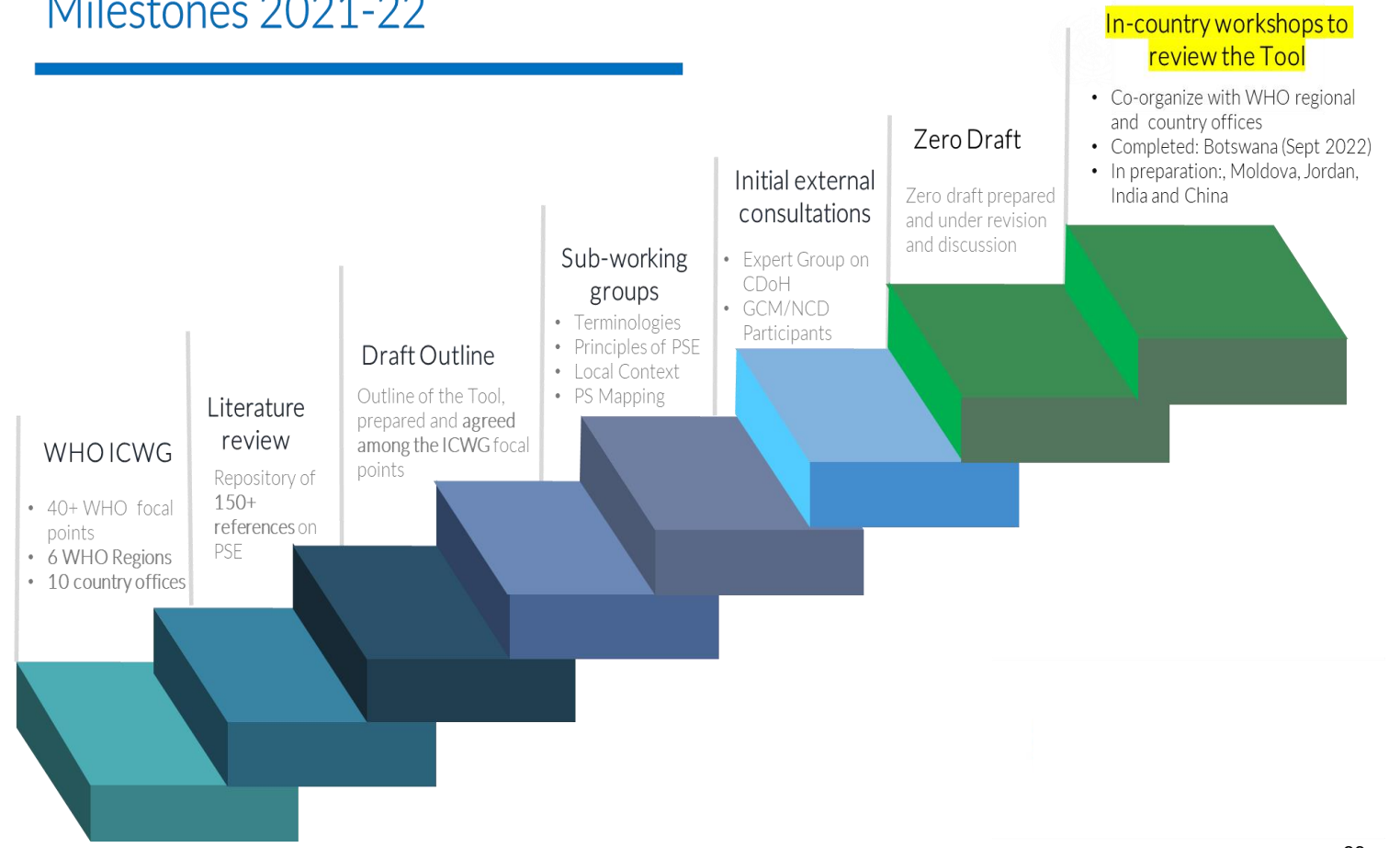
# ENGAGE with private sector, preserving public health interests

## Decision making Tool to support Member-States on Engaging with Private Sector Entities for the Prevention and Control of NCDs

### Mandate

Member States' approval on the extension of GCM's mandate until 2030 and identification of key priority areas, including providing guidance to Member States on engagement with Non-State Actors, including the private sector, on the prevention and management of risks.

### Milestones 2021-22





# ENGAGE with private sector, preserving public health interests

## Decision making Tool to support Member-States on Engaging with Private Sector Entities for the Prevention and Control of NCDs

Countries suggested to conduct workshops with their respective national health officials to assess early in the process the understanding and relevance of key concepts and assumptions of the Tool.

- Botswana (completed), India, Moldova, Jordan and China (Q1 2023)

## Outline of the Tool (main sections)

### Foreword

### Executive summary

### List of acronyms

### Glossary

### I- Introduction

Context  
Private sector landscape in the field of NCDs  
User guide of the roadmap

### II- Principles of Private sector engagement for NCDs

Sustainable and responsible business practices  
Attainment of NCDs Goals  
Accountable and transparent governance

### II- The phases of the Decision-making tool: Assess, Analyse, and Decide

#### IV- Phase I: Assess

NCD Challenges and context-specific pressing factors for considering private sector engagement  
Enabling environment for engaging with private sector entities
 

- Political leadership
- Regulatory and legal framework
- Operational maturity

 Purpose of potential engagement  
Private sector mapping

#### V- Phase II: Analyse

Forms of engagement with the private sector  
Due diligence process  
Risk assessment (i.e., risk identification, risk likelihood and impact, risk rating)  
Risk mitigation

#### VI- Phase III: Decide

Risk management and decision-making  
Monitoring and evaluation

### VII- Final remarks

### Appendix

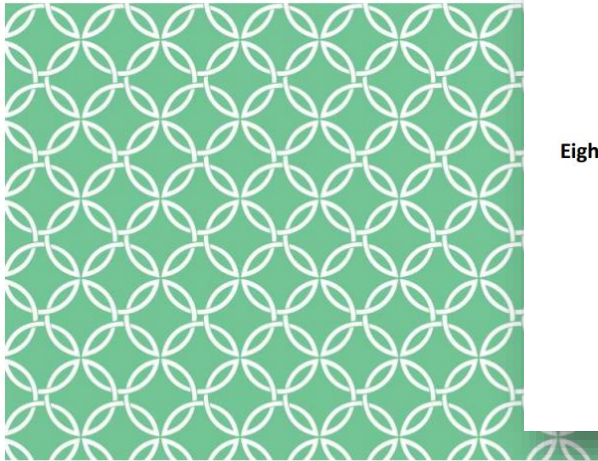
# ENGAGE the entire UN Family

## UNIATF



United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases

2022-2025 strategy



Eighteenth meeting of the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases

29-31 March 2022

**UNDP-WHO Joint Programme**  
Catalyzing multi-sectoral action on non-communicable diseases

**1 NCD Investment Case**  
Making the case for scaled-up action on NCDs

**2 Coordination**  
Whole-of-government and whole-of-society response

**3 Municipal Action**  
Local mapping and plan to ensure holistic response

**4 SDG Integration**  
Supporting NCD-related SDG targets into national SDG processes

**5 Tackling NCD Risk Factors**  
Supporting governments reach national and global targets

**ACCESS INITIATIVE FOR QUITTING TOBACCO**

1.3 billion tobacco users worldwide, 60% want to quit

COVID-19 puts them at high risk of respiratory complications

only 30% have access to quality cessation services

smokers who have access to proven cessation medications and professional support are twice as likely to quit

**what will the initiative do ?**

- promote public/private partnerships to secure funding and tech assistance
- increase supply of cessation services and products
- ensure sustainable financing for cessation
- encourage innovation and faster product development
- promote adherence and uptake of quality nicotine replacement therapy
- promote digital cessation services and e-health platforms
- advocate and communicate to increase demand
- increase access to comprehensive and integrated cessation support

**what will the initiative achieve ?**

- respond to country demand
- support smokers during and after COVID-19
- decrease pressure on hospitals
- reduce socioeconomic burden of NCDs
- help countries reach their health and development goals

**UN Joint Global Programme on Cervical Cancer Prevention and Control**

**BE HEALTHY BE MOBILE**  
Investing in efficiency

# ENGAGE



## Creating Better Synergies Between Donors And Implementing Partners





# Engage for Hard Talks



**NCD HARD TALKS**  
DELIVERING ON THE PROMISES

WEBINAR  
24 MARCH 2022 | 13-14:30 CET

## Beyond the Numbers

THE HUMAN FACE OF SDG 3.4

[REGISTER NOW](#)

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contact: Hogendorfm@who.int



**NCD HARD TALKS**  
DELIVERING ON THE PROMISES

WEBINAR  
05 MAY 2022 | 13-14:30 CEST

## Another meeting, Another commitment. WHAT NOW?

INTERNATIONAL STRATEGIC DIALOGUE AND OUTCOMES

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**NCD HARD TALKS**  
DELIVERING ON THE PROMISES

WEBINAR  
16 FEBRUARY 2022 | 13-14:30 CET

## Health, Money and Power

INFLUENCING THE TRAJECTORY  
TO 2025 AND 2030

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**NCD HARD TALKS**  
DELIVERING ON THE PROMISES

WEBINAR  
09 JUNE 2022 | 13-14:30 CEST

## Harnessing the power of facility data to achieve global NCD targets

A FOCUS ON FACILITY-BASED PATIENT  
AND PROGRAMME MONITORING

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**NCD HARD TALKS**  
DELIVERING ON THE PROMISES

WEBINAR  
13 JULY 2022  
13-14:30 CEST

## Going BIG on NCDs

TECHNOLOGY, CLINICAL CARE  
AND THE COMMUNITY

[REGISTER](#)

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contact: Hogendorfm@who.int

A platform to connect, share, and learn from exceptional initiatives in strengthening health systems to address the burden of NCDs. Dialogues addressing real challenges and suggesting pragmatic solutions, highlighting critical bottlenecks and practical lessons from the field.

The webinar series targets the NCD community and stakeholders of health systems including ministries of health, WHO, civil society, nongovernmental organizations, academia and the general public.



End of Part 1 of presentation.  
Please continue with Part 2



Promote **Health** | Keep the World **Safe** | Serve the **Vulnerable**

