Kyrgyzstan
NCD Joint programming mission, 14-17 March 2016
Investment case mission, 22-26 August 2016

Key mission findings from 2016

1. A number of ministries (e.g. Education, Finance, Agriculture, Economy, and Internal Affairs) and governmental agencies (e.g. Sports and Youth policy, Standardization/Metrology, Antimonopoly) are aware of the impact of NCDs and cooperate with Ministry of Health and WHO Country Office. The UN Country Team is keen to provide coordinated technical assistance to catalyze NCD action across Government (with NCDs included in the next UNDAF as one of the priority).

2. Kyrgyzstan has drafted a number or programs and strategies to address NCDs including: a) the Programme on NCDs 2013-2020 (endorsed); b) the NCD Action Plan (endorsed); c) the Draft National Plan on Tobacco, including the Tobacco control Law supporting FCTC implementation; d) an alcohol plan; e) CVDs and tobacco control issues are priority areas in the national Den-Sooluk program; f) program on cancer control. A National Coordination Council on Public Health (chaired by the Vice Prime Minister) exists to support Health 2020 program implementation.

3. Bolder measures are needed to improve monitoring and evaluation and to continue strengthening surveillance.

Key recommendations from 2016

1. The Government needs to evaluate the National NCD Action Plan to provide recommendations for further action.

2. The draft intersectoral national plans on alcohol and tobacco control need to be adopted.

3. Taxes on tobacco, alcohol and unhealthy foods need to be increased.

4. An inter-ministerial group should be established to drive broader cross-sectoral NCD actions, with an initial focus on implementing and enforcing the tobacco control law.

5. A platform for the systematic engagement of civil society, NGOs, academia and private sector should be established.

6. The UNCT should establish a platform to discuss health, including NCDs, and collaborate towards the inclusion of NCDs in the new UNDAF.

“I invited the UN Task Force to Kyrgyzstan because I am absolutely committed to preventing premature deaths from NCDs in our population. The epidemic of NCDs is now one of our biggest socioeconomic issues.”

“We simply cannot afford the costs of people becoming ill from NCDs at such a young age. The support of the UN is crucial as we move ahead. But the support of civil society and professional organizations is important too.”

Dr Talantbek Batyralieva, Minister of Health of Kyrgyzstan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key adult NCD mortality and risk factors*</th>
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<tr>
<td>Probability of premature mortality from NCDs: 25% (2016)</td>
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<tr>
<td>50% of men and 4% of women (aged &gt;= 15 years) smoke tobacco (2016)</td>
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<tr>
<td>10% of adult men and 16% of adult women are insufficiently physically active (2016)</td>
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<tr>
<td>8% of adult men and 9% of adult women have raised fasting blood glucose (2014)</td>
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<tr>
<td>23% of adult men and 22% of adult women have raised blood pressure (2015)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45% of adult men and 47% of adult women are overweight (2016)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pure alcohol per capita consumption: 6.2 litres per year (population 15+, 2016)</td>
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<tr>
<td>No data available for amounts of fruit and vegetables consumed</td>
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Adding value: actions taken following the mission

1. The UNIATF report was shared with the Ministry of Health, the Office of the Prime Minister and with the UN Agencies.

2. Support was provided for the medium-term review of the National Action Plan on NCDs and recommendations were shared with the Ministry of Health.

3. The Joint Mission increased awareness of NCDs in the UN Country Team and NCDs are now included into the current UNDAF cycle.

4. WHO workshop on alcohol and pricing policies for Kyrgyzstan was conducted in July 2017 to discuss the Action Plan and the report on alcohol taxation in Kyrgyzstan.

5. A FEEDcities survey was conducted to assess the main component of marketed food and the report was launched in December 2017.

6. An investment case was conducted and the report was finalized and launched in September 2017.

7. The national Den-Sooluk program was extended to 2018 and contains plans to strengthen the control over tobacco and CVDs. The mid-term review of Den-Sooluk program took into account the Mission report.

8. An assessment of the services available to patients with strokes and infarctions was conducted and support was provided to develop a Roadmap.

9. The pilot project concerning the development of a Cancer Registry is based in one of the biggest administrative divisions in the country (Chui oblast). A report has been developed that provides evidence on key gaps in medical examination, registration of patients with cancer, service provision, treatment, lack of proper technologies and labs, and staff qualifications. The Ministry of Health has established the cancer-register under the Centre of Preventive Medicine within the Ministry of Health.

10. WHO provided technical assistance to MoH to review the draft program on cancer control.

11. WHO continue policy dialogue with key stakeholders on NCD’s, development of the roadmap on CVD’s, Tobacco Control, Alcohol control, nutrition other technical areas.

12. Kyrgyzstan jointed COSI initiative and conducted the first round of data collection in 2018.

13. WHO conducted the KAP survey to explore the knowledge and practices on Alcohol and Tobacco consumption, the report is at the final stage.

Next steps

1. Finalize the NCD Program mid-term review and adapt an action-plan. Ensure monitoring of the framework in order to facilitate improvement.

2. Follow up on the implementation of the recommendations provided in the “business case” for investing in NCD responses in Kyrgyzstan.

3. Continue policy dialogue with the Government to increase taxes on tobacco and alcohol products.

4. Continue efforts to include NCD related targets into the national development strategy 2030 and national adaptation of the SDGs.

5. Increase coordination from the WHO side on NCD responses among UN agencies (including full engagement of the UN Country Team), development partners and national stakeholders.

6. Monitor the progress of NCD related actions under UNDAF 2018-2022 and provide relevant inputs.

7. Continue research on NCD related risk factors (including the studies as STEPS 2018) and effectiveness of current interventions and services (including scaling up interventions at the primary care level and managing acute myocardial infarction and strokes in country).

8. Support the endorsement and implementation of the National Action Plans on tobacco and alcohol control.


10. Support the Ministry of Health in informing the population about NCD related risk factors.

“We are committed to supporting the Government putting NCDs at the forefront of the national development agenda. We owe this to the country’s next generation.”

Dr. Jarno Habicht, WHO Representative in Kyrgyzstan

*All data are rounded WHO crude country comparable estimates taken from the WHO Global Health Observatory, who.int/gho/ncd/en, accessed 18/6/2018.

Additional information on the status of NCDs in Kyrgyzstan can be found on the WHO NCD DataFinder app.