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

3 (09.35) Implementation in full alignment with mental health and air pollution
Dr Devora Kestel, Director, UCN/MSD HQ
Dr Maria Neira, Director, HEP/ECH HQ

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
Outline

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
NCDs cause more deaths than any other disease group. Together, all NCDs accounted for 74% of deaths globally in 2019.
Addressing NCDs as a foundation for Preparedness

“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.

Data Sources: EB 150/7 (2022) and NCD Countdown 2030 collaborators (2022)
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

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

HIV + others
HCV
HBV
H. Pylori
HPV

Context:

Women living with HIV with 6x higher risk of cervical cancer

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
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 150th session, and subsequent consultations with Member States1 and relevant stakeholders, for consideration by the Seventy-fifth World Health Assembly”.

Source: A74_REC1 (who.int)
The purpose of the implementation roadmap 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.

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”)

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ENGAGE</th>
<th>ACCELERATE and INVEST</th>
<th>ACCELERATE PHC and UHC</th>
<th>ACCELERATE Build back better</th>
<th>ALIGN</th>
<th>ACCOUNT</th>
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</table>
| • Guidance for meaningful engagement of people living with NCDs  
  • Heads of States and Government Group  
  • Engagement with UN agencies  
  • Guidance on pursuing meaningful collaboration with the private sector  
  • Case studies of multisectoral action in countries  
  • Global forum  
  • UNIATF  
  • NCD Global Compact | • Second update of the Appendix 3 of the NCD GAP 2013-2030  
  • Web-based simulation tool  
  • Costing tool for prioritized interventions  
  • UN MPTF on NCDs and Mental Health | • INTEGRATE technical package  
  • UHC compendium  
  • Rehabilitation Guide for Action and Competency Framework  
  • Collaborative framework for care and control of TB and diabetes  
  • WHO recommendations on screening and treatment to prevent cervical cancer among women living with HIV | • COVID-19 Strategic Preparedness and Response Plan  
  • Position paper on scaling up implementation research and innovation  
  • Global strategy on digital health 2020-2025  
  • NCDs in emergencies | • WHO menu of cost-effective interventions for mental health  
  • WHO Global Air Quality Guidelines  
  • Building climate resilient health systems  
  • Health in All Policies (HiAP) Framework for country action  
  • Healthy Cities Effective Approach to a Changing World  
  • SDG GAP and PHC implementation framework | • Guidance on NCD surveillance, monitoring programme and facility indicators and reporting for countries  
  • NCD data portal |
ENGAGE
WHO Framework for Meaningful Engagement of People Living with NCDs and Mental Health conditions

- WHO committed to leveraging it’s 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

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

GNP Strategic Priorities
1. Partnerships, governance, coordination, accountability
2. High-level advocacy for resource mobilization
3. Capacity development for sustained country-level impact
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
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.
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. **Save lives** of 50 million people from dying prematurely of NCDs.

2. Protect lives of 1.7 billion people living with NCDs during humanitarian emergencies, through preparedness and health emergency risk management.

3. Cover all people with quality **essential health services and medicines** and health products for NCD prevention and control by integrating NCDs into PHC and UHC.

4. Cover all countries with **comprehensive NCD surveillance and monitoring** actions.

5. **Meaningly engage** 1.7 billion people living with NCDs and mental health conditions to encourage Governments to develop more ambitious national NCD responses.

Actions

Engage

Accelerate

Invest

Align

Account
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.
WHO Technical Advisory Group of Experts on NCD-related Research and Innovation (TAG-NCD-R&I)
Engage and build the capacity of all relevant governmental sectors that have a bearing on NCDs

Toolkit for developing a multisectoral action plan for noncommunicable diseases

https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240043596

ENGAGE with governments beyond health

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.

96 Valid and in-Scope Submissions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AFRO</th>
<th>AMRO</th>
<th>EMRO</th>
<th>EURO</th>
<th>SEARO</th>
<th>WPRO</th>
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<td>n = 20</td>
<td>n = 9</td>
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<td>n = 12</td>
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- Algeria  
- Burkina Faso (x2)  
- Burundi  
- Ethiopia (x2)  
- Ghana  
- Kenya (x4)  
- Liberia (x2)  
- Mozambique (x2)  
- Niger  
- Nigeria  
- Rwanda  
- Senegal  
- United Rep of Tanzania

- Argentina (x2)  
- Aruba  
- Brazil (x3)  
- Canada (x2)  
- Chile  
- Colombia (x19)  
- Cuba  
- Paraguay

- Bahrain  
- Iran, Islamic Rep. (x2)  
- Iraq (x3)  
- Jordan (x2)  
- Lebanon  
- Oman  
- Palestine  
- Saudi Arabia (x8)  
- Tunisia

- Armenia  
- Finland (x3)  
- Kazakhstan  
- Kyrgyzstan  
- Netherlands  
- Tajikistan  
- Turkey

- India  
- Sri Lanka  
- Thailand (x3)  
- Australia  
- Brunei Darussalam (x2)  
- China  
- Japan (x2)  
- Palau  
- Philippines (x5)

Income distribution*:

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Low</th>
<th>Lower-middle</th>
<th>Upper-middle</th>
<th>High</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>25%</td>
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* World Bank classification (2021)
ENGAGE with governments beyond health

- 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.

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

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

Milestones 2021-22

- WHO ICWG
  - 40+ WHO focal points
  - 6 WHO Regions
  - 10 country offices
- Literature review
  - Repository of 150+ references on PSE
- Draft Outline
  - Outline of the Tool, prepared and agreed among the ICWG focal points
- Sub-working groups
  - Terminologies
  - Principles of PSE
  - Local Context
  - PSE Mapping

Initial external consultations
- Expert Group on CDoH
- GCM/NCD Participants

Zero Draft
- Zero draft prepared and under revision and discussion

In-country workshops to review the Tool
- Co-organize with WHO regional and country offices
- Completed: Botswana (Sept 2022)
- In preparation: Moldova, Jordan, India and China
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

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)
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
Creating Better Synergies Between Donors And Implementing Partners
Engage for Hard Talks

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**