Information session

1. Preparatory process for the 4th High Level Meeting on NCDs - the Road to 2025: Accelerating progress on NCDs in SIDS and NCD and Emergency

2. Global oral health action plan (2023-2030) and the monitoring framework

Dr Bente Mikkelsen, NCD Department
Monday 24 April 2023, 09:00-11:30 CET
Agenda

1. Welcome remarks

2. Preparatory process leading to the 4th High Level Meeting on NCDs – the Road to 2025
   - Accelerating progress on NCDs in SIDS

3. NCDs and Emergency
   - Aligning agendas

5. Moderated discussion with Member States

6. Global oral health action plan (2023-2030) and the monitoring framework

7. Moderated discussion with Member States

8. Wrap up and end of session

Prof. Jerôme Salomon, ADG/UCN, WHO
Dr Maria Neira, ADG a.i./HEP, WHO

Dr Bente Mikkelsen, Director, NCD/HQ
Dr Devora Kestel, Director, MSD/HQ

On behalf of Dr Bente Mikkelsen, Director, NCD/HQ
Dr Slim Slama, Unit Head, NCD/HQ
On behalf of Mr Altaf Musani, Director, HEI/HQ,
Dr Adelheid Marschang
On behalf of Dr Asmus Hammerich, Director NMH/EMRO
Dr Hicham El Berri

Dr Bente Mikkelsen, Director, NCD/HQ
Dr Ruediger Krech, Director, HPD/HQ
Dr Devora Kestel, Director, MSD/HQ
Dr Francesco Branca, Director, NFS/HQ
Dr Maria Neira, ADG a.i./HEP, WHO
Dr Svetlana Akselrod, Director, GNP HQ

Dr Bente Mikkelsen, Director, NCD/HQ

Dr Bente Mikkelsen, Director, NCD/HQ
Opening Remarks

Prof Jérôme Salomon
Assistant Director-General,
Division of Universal Health Coverage, Communicable and Noncommunicable Diseases

Dr Maria Neira
Assistant Director-General (a.i.),
Division of Universal Health Coverage/Healthier Populations
Preparatory process leading to the 4th High Level Meeting on NCDs
The Road to 2025

Accelerating progress on NCDs and Mental Health in SIDS
Preparatory process for the 4th High Level Meeting on NCDs, 2025

A75/10 Add.5 (Annex 11)

Outlined in document A75/10 Add.5 (Annex 11) submitted for and noted by WHA75

- UNGA resolution on the scope, purpose and modalities of the 4th HLM, to be negotiated by Member States with the support of 2 co-facilitators appointed by the President of the United Nations General Assembly

- Outcome document to be adopted at the 4th HLM will be also negotiated by Member States under the auspices of the same two co-facilitators

- The preparatory process includes meetings and consultations co-sponsored by WHO and relevant partners, which may serve as:
  - input into the negotiations among Member States on the “modalities” resolution and the outcome document
  - contribute to the development of recommendations that may be included in the 2024 progress report of the United Nations Secretary-General to the United Nations General Assembly on the prevention and control of NCDs.

Source: https://apps.who.int/gb/ebwha/pdf_files/WHA75/A75_10Add5-en.pdf
Preparatory process for the 4th High Level Meeting on NCDs, 2025

- International Strategic Dialogue on NCD and SDGs, April in Ghana
- First Gathering of Global Group of Heads of State and Government on NCD, September in New York
- Global and East Mediterranean Regional technical meeting on NCDs and Emergencies, Cairo, December 2022

- SIDS High Level Technical Meeting on NCDs and Mental Health, Barbados, January 2023
- SIDS Ministerial Conference on NCDs and Mental Health, Barbados, June 2023
- 2nd High-level Meeting of the UNGA on UHC
- 2nd gathering of the Heads of States and Government group during UNGA
- 10th session of the COP to the WHO FCTC (COP10)
- Global meeting on NCDs an emergencies and humanitarian crises 14-16 November 2023

- Second WHO global dialogue on financing national NCD responses
- Regional consultations
- Informal consultations with Member States to finalize the recommendations
- Third WHO global Ministerial Conference on the Prevention and Control of NCDs
Chapter 1
Introduction

Chapter 2
Progress towards internationally-agreed targets: Where do we stand? (advances and challenges)

Chapter 3
Progress made in fulfilling the assignments given to WHO

Chapter 4
Progress made in fulfilling the commitments made by Member States

Chapter 5
Progress made in strengthening international cooperation

Chapter 6
Recommendations for consideration by Member States during the negotiations on the 2025 political declaration on NCDs

Annex
Individual county data on the 10 progress indicators set out in the technical note published by WHO on 1 May 2017.
The 4th high-level meeting on NCD in 2025 will be a time to

**ADOPT** a new, ambitious and achievable Political Declaration on NCDs towards 2050.

**CELEBRATE** accelerated action at country level to achieve NCD GAP targets and SDG 3.4

**ADVANCE** and accelerate the global NCD response between 2025 and 2030, and place countries on a sustainable path into the next decades.
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. **Meaningfully 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
Second Gathering of Global Group of HoSG for NCD

Objective

To convene members of the Global Group of Heads of State and Government to:

Raise the priority accorded to the prevention and control of NCDs within the national and international SDG response

Deliberate on the Global NCD Compact 2020-2030 and showcase national and international actions on NCD and the SDGs

Celebrate new members of the Global Group of Heads of State and Government

Discuss on how to leverage the collective to inspire and support global action on NCDs and the SDGs

Event details

- 78th UNGA in New York
- Venue: UN building
- September 2023
Invisible numbers

The true extent of noncommunicable diseases and what to do about them

Read the report
https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240057661

Access the NCD Data Portal
https://ncdportal.org/
Data portal on NCDs

Noncommunicable Diseases Data Portal

Noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) – chief among them, cardiovascular diseases (heart disease and stroke), cancer, diabetes and chronic respiratory diseases – cause nearly three-quarters of deaths in the world. Their drivers are social, environmental, commercial and genetic, and their presence is global. Every year 17 million people under the age of 70 die of NCDs, and 86% of them live in low- and middle-income countries.

Users can explore the data below by country, accessing detailed information on noncommunicable diseases and their key risk factors:

Noncommunicable Diseases & Key Risk Factors

- Cancer
- Cardiovascular diseases (CVDs)
- Chronic respiratory diseases (CRDs)
- Diabetes
- Harmful alcohol use
- Obesity / Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Tobacco use
Review of the SIDS High Level Technical Meeting on NCDs and Mental Health, 17-18 January 2023, and Overview of the SIDS Ministerial Conference on NCDs and Mental Health, 14-16 June 2023

Bridgetown, Barbados
Aims:
- Support and promote the voices of SIDS leaders and communities on key global health threats;
- Advance SIDS health strategies and partnerships;
- Galvanize support for innovations and solutions to speed up SIDS progress towards universal health coverage, health security and healthier populations.

Outcomes:
- Increased targeted financing for key ongoing SIDS health priorities and initiatives;
- Partnerships to improve speed of implementation and access to innovations;
- A joint statement of priority short-term actions to help drive results at the
  - UN Food Systems Summit in September 2021,
  - 26th Climate Change Conference in November 2021,
  - Nutrition for Growth Summit in December 2021, and key meetings in 2022, including on NCDs

Format:
- One leaders’ dialogue, and four ministerial/partner panels over 28-29 June, including one evening (CEST) panel to maximize engagement in time zones that work for Ministers, and closing.

For a healthy resilient future in Small Island Developing States
Follow-up to SIDS SUMMIT FOR HEALTH

Preparation, May and June

Global/Regional Events

Aug-Oct 2021
- AFRO, SEARO, AMRO/PAHO, WPRO
Regional Committees and Subregional Bodies (PIF, CARICOM etc.)

Sep 2021
UN Food Systems Summit

Nov 2021
UNFCCC COP26

Dec 2021
Nutrition for Growth Summit

Jan 2023
SIDS Technical Meeting on NCDs and Mental health

June 2023
SIDS Ministerial Conference on NCDs and Mental health
Building on strong leadership
Port of Spain Declaration and SAMOA pathway
SIDS HIGH-LEVEL TECHNICAL MEETING ON NCDS AND MENTAL HEALTH
TUESDAY 17 JANUARY – WEDNESDAY 18 JANUARY 2023
BRIDGETOWN, BARBADOS
SIDS remain a special case for sustainable development with specific vulnerabilities and challenges

- **Geographical** remoteness, small *domestic markets* and undiversified *economies*
- Aggravated effects of *climate change and natural disasters* affecting livelihoods, culture heritage, security, and health and wellbeing
- Highly dependent on *international relationships and trade* (e.g., as primarily net food-importers; high transactional costs)
- High burdens of *nutrition-related conditions* and greater risk of food insecurity
- Negative impact of *commercial determinants of health* (e.g., leading to unhealthy environments and contributing to inequality and exclusion)
- **Limited health system capacity** (e.g., workforce)
- All vulnerabilities further exacerbated by *COVID-19 pandemic*
SIDS are overrepresented among countries with the highest likelihood of dying prematurely from NCDs

The highest obesity rates worldwide are found in SIDS.

The 10 countries with the highest obesity prevalence worldwide are SIDS, all exceeding 45% (both sexes combined).

Data source: NCD-Risc 2017
Mental health - the global context in numbers

1 in 8 people live with a mental disorder

1 in 100 deaths are suicides

58% suicides happen before the age of 50

1 in 6 years lived with disability are attributable to mental disorders

52.4% females, 47.6% males

14% of the world’s adolescents

People with severe mental health conditions die 10 to 20 years earlier than the general population

Mental disorders account for 129 million DALYs or 5.1% of the global burden
Mental health: Key Gaps

**INFORMATION GAP**
- Data and research on mental health are lacking

**GOVERNANCE GAP**
- Few countries’ implement plans that comply with human rights

**RESOURCES GAP**
- On average 2% of countries’ health budgets go to mental health

**SERVICES GAP**
- Most people with mental health conditions go untreated

World mental health report
Transforming mental health for all
Mental health in SIDS

Suicide mortality is SDG indicator 3.4.1 for mental health

Suicide mortality is under-recorded in many countries due to stigma or legal reasons.
NCD services were disrupted by COVID-19 in SIDS

Source: WHO NCD country capacity survey 2020
Outcomes

Meeting report summarizing key deliberations and SIDS successes, challenges and lessons learned in the prevention and management of NCDs and mental health in SIDS

A set of key recommendations organized around 4 areas:

1. **Sustainable and innovative financing for NCDs and mental health**

2. **Impact of climate change on NCDs and mental health in SIDS and integration in emergency preparedness and response**
   a) Mitigating the health impacts of climate change, preserving ecosystems and biodiversity for health
   b) Integration of NCDs and mental health into health emergency preparedness and responses

3. **Strengthening multisectoral engagement and policy coherence for NCDs and mental health in SIDS**

4. **Commercial determinants of health and addressing conflicts of interest**
approximately 260 registrants, with at least 130 in-person and 130 online participants from 44 countries and territories

33 non-governmental organisations (NGOs), including individuals with lived experience of NCDs and MH conditions

4 regional political integration entities

partner governments and agencies; international financing institutions; the WHO and PAHO secretariats; and representatives of other UN agencies
Small Island Developing States Data Portal

Small island developing states (SIDS) are a set of islands and coastal states that share similar sustainable development challenges as a result of their size, geography and vulnerability to climate change. Forty WHO Member States are classified as SIDS. These countries are disproportionately among those with the highest risk of dying prematurely from any of the four main noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) – namely cardiovascular diseases (heart disease and stroke), cancer, diabetes and chronic respiratory diseases. This site allows users to explore the burden of NCDs in these 40 SIDS, providing detail on the morbidity and mortality of the main NCDs as well as the prevalence of their key underlying risk factors and information on the actions these countries have or have not taken to address NCDs.

Noncommunicable Diseases & Key Risk Factors:

- Cancer
- Cardiovascular diseases (CVs)
- Chronic respiratory diseases (CRDs)
- Diabetes
- Harmful alcohol use
- Obesity / Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Tobacco use

https://sids.ncdportal.org
Country profiles for 40 SIDS, providing detail on the morbidity and mortality of the main NCDs as well as the prevalence of their key underlying risk factors and information on the actions these countries have or have not taken to address NCDs.

https://sids.ncdportal.org
SIDS MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE ON NCDs AND MENTAL HEALTH

JUNE 2023
HILTON HOTEL, BRIDGETOWN, BARBADOS
paragraph 75(e) of resolution A/RES/69/15 (SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway, which includes a commitment to “enable cooperation among Small Island Developing States on diseases by using existing international and regional forums to convene joint biennial meetings of ministers of health and other relevant sectors to respond in particular to NCDs”.

SIDS Ministerial Conference on NCDs and Mental health
(Tentative: 14-15 June 2023)
Purpose

The Ministerial Conference will be informed by the SIDS High-level Technical Meeting on NCDs and Mental Health. The Ministerial Conference will set out an ambitious agenda to transform the capability of SIDS countries to proactively respond and effectively deliver health outcomes in relation to NCDs and mental health, and so become a vital partner for reaching SDG target 3.4.

Meeting Objectives

- **The ministerial conference in June 2023 will be organized in response to** paragraph 75(e) of resolution A/RES/69/15 (SAMOA Pathway), which includes a commitment to “enable cooperation among Small Island Developing States on diseases by using existing international and regional forums to convene joint biennial meetings of ministers of health and other relevant sectors to respond in particular to NCDs.

- **Participating Heads of State and Government and Ministers from SIDS will present the** Outcome Document which will serve as an input into the preparatory process leading to the fourth High-level meeting of the United Nations General Assembly on NCDs in 2025 and to future global summits on mental health.

- **Participating Heads of State and Government and Ministers from SIDS** will present commitments to accelerate national actions that will contribute to the achievements of the NCDs Global targets and the SDGs before 2025 and 2030.
6 sessions

• Session 1: Pathways to accelerate national NCD and mental health responses in SIDS
• Session 2: Impact of climate change on NCDs and mental health in SIDS
• Session 3: Emergency preparedness and response in relation to NCDs and mental health
• Session 4: Reorienting health systems with a focus on primary health care for NCDs and mental health
• Session 5: Mental health
• Session 6: Multisector collaboration for nutrition, physical activity and obesity prevention
• Concluding Session: Adoption of Outcome Document
On the Road to 2025

Building on previous commitments

Foundation

Including:
- Port of Spain Declaration
- Pacific Road Map
- SDGs
- UN HL Political Declarations on NCDs
- WHA
- SOMOA Pathway
- SIDS Summit for Health
- Climate Change and Health
- Global Action Plan for Biodiversity and health

January 2023

SIDSS Technical Meeting on NCDs and MH

Build political momentum for the Ministerial Conference.
Discuss progress, challenges, and opportunities for SIDS.
Discuss and identify key recommendations to be included in the Outcome Document.

Negotiations Feb–May

SIDSS–specific negotiated Outcome Document

‘By and for SIDS’
Co-chaired by Ambassadors Barbados and Fiji
Supported by SIDS High Level Policy Expert Group (HLPEG)

OUTPUTS
- Meeting Report w/recommendations.

June 2023

SIDSS Ministerial Conference on NCDs and MH

To reaffirm political commitments for NCDs and mental health and endorse the Outcome Document of the Ministerial Conference of SIDS

OUTPUTS
- Outcome Document endorsed by SIDS Ministers.
- A set of country specific actions and global/regional cooperation to implement commitments expressed in the Outcome Document.

2025

UNGA HLM 2nd on UHC and 4th on NCDs

An opportunity to adopt a new, ambitious and achievable Political Declaration on NCDs based on evidence, grounded in human rights, that will serve as an important roadmap to advance the global NCD response between 2025 and 2030.

Founded on the progress, challenges, opportunities and commitments of SIDS
Next steps

• Development of an **Outcome Document of the Ministerial Conference** to feed into the preparatory process for both the Second High-level Meeting (HLM) of the UN General Assembly (UNGA) on UHC, scheduled for September 2023, and the Fourth HLM of the UNGA on the Prevention and Control of NCDs

• Co-chairs of the process: Ambassadors, Permanent Missions of Barbados and Fiji

• The Outcome Document should be focused, bold and forward-thinking, drawing from key policy options aligning with key recommendations from SIDS Technical meeting, 4 pages max.

• Negotiation process will be **SIDS-specific, i.e., negotiated by and for SIDS.**

• Negotiation process between SIDS should be short: **between February and May 2023**

• WHO Secretariat and a SIDS High level Policy Expert Group will support across the process
Effectively manage noncommunicable diseases in emergencies by integrating care for these conditions in emergency preparedness and response

NCDs in Emergencies

Dr Bente Mikkelsen, Director
NCD Department/WHO HQ
Policy context
COVID-19 has severely impacted the lives of people living with or affected by NCDs

- **UNDIAZNOSED**: Delays in diagnosis of NCDs resulting in more advanced disease stages
- **UNPROTECTED**: Increases in behavioural risk factors, such as physical inactivity and increased use of harmful substances
- **DEADLY INTERPLAY**: Higher susceptibility to COVID-19 infection and higher case fatality rates among people with NCDs.
- **UNTREATED**: Delayed, incomplete or interrupted therapy (treatment, rehabilitation, palliation) of NCDs

[World Health Organization Logo]
COVID-19 caused severe service disruption

Global pulse survey on continuity of essential health services during the COVID-19 pandemic

Third round of the global pulse survey on continuity of essential health services during the COVID-19 pandemic: November–December 2021

Interim report
7 February 2022

ON AVERAGE
45% OF TRACER SERVICES ARE DISRUPTED IN COUNTRY

COUNTRIES AFFECTED

(117 of 127) countries reported some extent of disruptions in at least one essential health service

- 53% Primary care
- 38% Emergency, critical and operative care
- 59% Elective surgeries
- 52% Rehabilitative services
- 54% Community care

Assessment of NCDs service disruption

136 countries reported that NCD services were disrupted during COVID-19 pandemic.
Mandate given to act

Resolution A/RES/73/2

• Political Declaration of the third High-level Meeting of the General Assembly on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases

• OP40 “Strengthen the design and implementation of policies, including for resilient health systems and health services and infrastructure to treat people living with non-communicable diseases and prevent and control their risk factors in humanitarian emergencies, including before, during and after natural disasters, with a particular focus on countries most vulnerable to the impact of climate change and extreme weather events”

Mandate given to act

• Resolution WHA 74.7

• Strengthening WHO preparedness for and response to health emergencies

• (8) to work towards achieving strong and resilient health systems and universal health coverage, as an essential foundation for effective preparedness and response to public health emergencies, and adopt an equitable approach to preparedness and response activities, including to mitigate the risk that health emergencies exacerbate existing inequalities in access to services, including for immunization and nutrition, chronic infectious diseases and noncommunicable diseases, mental health, maternal and child health, sexual and reproductive health care services, rehabilitation and long-term care services.
Mandate given to act

Resolution WHA 74.4

- Reducing the burden of noncommunicable diseases through strengthening prevention and control of diabetes

- OP 4 “to provide concrete guidance to Member States for uninterrupted treatment of people living with diabetes in humanitarian emergencies”
Annex 4 of document A75/10 Add2 endorsed by WHA decision 75/11

Recommendations on how to strengthen the design and implementation of policies, to treat people living with noncommunicable diseases and to prevent and control their risk factors in humanitarian emergencies

- **Inclusion** of NCDs and their modifiable risk factors in policies, programmes and services as part of a multisectoral all-hazards approach to health emergency preparedness and responses

- **Continuity** of a prioritized essential NCD health package to be guaranteed in health emergencies, at various levels of care, considering national and subnational humanitarian and health system contexts

- Procurement, prepositioning and deployment of essential, **safe, affordable, quality and effective** NCD medicines and supplies, including **WHO standard NCD kits** or other essential bulk items

- Strengthen **core public health capacities and workforces** for the provision of NCD services in humanitarian settings, including through digital health solutions

- Document **countries experiences** and promote **research** on NCD in humanitarian settings
WHO's work on NCD in humanitarian emergencies

- Global leadership and advocacy prioritizing NCDs across humanitarian cycle and beyond
- Documenting and building on countries’ experiences
- Normative guidance, technical products and tools
- Shaping the research agenda
- Establishing strategic partnerships
Documenting and building on countries’ experiences
NCD emergency kit revision 2022

New kit will be available to procure in Q3 2023

- Developed by WHO in 2016 after extensive consultations with MS and humanitarian organizations.
- Since introduction to April 2021, **over 7,500 kits delivered equivalent to over $27M USD**
- **Purpose**: focus primarily on most common NCD amenable to PHC management: hypertension/CVD, Diabetes, Chronic respiratory diseases plus selected mental health and neurological conditions
- **Target**: covers a population of 10’000/ 3months
- Intended use for primary health care setting only

### Kit content

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Basic module medicines</th>
<th>Cold chain medicines</th>
<th>Equipment</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>medicines to treat diabetes, hypertension, cardiovascular disease, and chronic respiratory diseases, also some drugs for mental health and epilepsies</td>
<td>3 types of insulin (long, rapid and mix 70/30), Glucagon hypo kit, Insulin syringes</td>
<td>glucometer, stethoscope, otoscope, ophthalmoscope, peak flow meter, thermometer, blood strips</td>
</tr>
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https://www.who.int/emergencies/emergency-health-kits/non-communicable-diseases-kit-2022#
Technical products and tools

For all NCDs

• Global Landscape review on WHO’s support to member states for noncommunicable diseases in humanitarian emergencies (2022)
• Contribution to the High-priority package of Health services in Humanitarian settings (H3 package) (2021)
• Operational Manual on NCD in Humanitarian settings (2023)
• NCD emergency kit revision (2021) and training modules (2023)
• NCD and COVIDs briefs, impact modelling (diabetes, cancer)

For diabetes

• Clinical guidance for insulin therapy in adults with type 1 diabetes (T1D) within resource-limited and/or humanitarian settings
• Review of insulin thermostability – recommendations for manufacturers
Technical products and tools
High-Priority Package of Health Services in Humanitarian settings (H3 Package)

- Adapted from WHO UHC Compendium and to be customize to different humanitarian and health systems' context with the UHC Service Package Delivery & Implementation (SPDI) Tool.

- Contribution of WHO NCD department to the expert validation process to develop a high-priority package of health services in humanitarian settings with linkages to WHO NCD Technical Packages.

- The H3 Package defines a set of prioritized health interventions that can feasibly be delivered to populations affected by humanitarian crises during protracted emergencies. It has been designed to promote accountability of humanitarian partners to affected populations and assist with linkages to national service packages.

- The H3 Package is a starting point and should be adapted to fit the local burden of disease, service delivery platforms, and existing health system capacity.

https://uhcc.who.int/uhcpackages/packages/who
WHO commissioned a review on NCD in humanitarian settings to feed into a research prioritization exercise commissioned by Elrha Research for Health Humanitarian Crises (R2HC).

More than 700 publications reviewed on NCD interventions during humanitarian settings, publication to be available Q3 2023.

The study highlighted important gaps in diabetes care that must be addressed ranging from service delivery, access to essential medicines and diagnostics monitoring and data collection.
Strategic partnerships with WHO Global NCD Initiatives—Global Diabetes Compact

Neckly three out of every four deaths worldwide in 2017 were caused by non-communicable diseases (NCDs). Many countries have made progress reducing risk factors for NCDs such as tobacco use, hyperlipidemia, and hypertension, but no countries have successfully reversed the increasing trends in diabetes prevalence and mortality from diabetes. This situation represents a massive global health failing, since type 2 diabetes is largely preventable with lifestyle modification and cost-effective treatments exist for both type 2 and type 1 diabetes. Type 1 diabetes is of particular concern, since it is fatal in the absence of insulin treatment.

In parallel, forced migration has reached a record high, with 68.5 million people displaced from their homes around the world—63% of whom are being hosted in low-income or middle-income countries such as Uganda, Lebanon, and Pakistan—65%, occurring in protracted refugee situations. Additionally, there are only in humanitarian crises, and that many other NCDs (e.g., cardiovascular disease, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and asthma) are also prevalent globally and inadequately addressed in humanitarian settings. Thus, we chose to prioritize efforts on diabetes in humanitarian crises for several reasons. First, because people with type 1 diabetes who cannot access insulin and continuity of care in a crisis are at acute risk of death. The principles of the Humanitarian Charter and UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights include the right to life with dignity. The human rights violations of people with diabetes that we have witnessed, including the most basic right to life, which is threatened by the barriers to accessing insulin and follow-up, are unacceptable and incompatible with these principles. Second, the management of diabetes requires an uninterrupted supply of essential medicines, field-based laboratory diagnostics, continuity of care, etc.
Strategic partnerships
Informal Inter Agency group on Non-Communicable Diseases in humanitarian settings in Humanitarian Emergencies

- Established since 2015, 17 meetings to date
- Co-lead by UNHCR and WHO with more than 10 humanitarian organizations (ICRC, IFRC, IRC, MSF…)
- Forum to share information, operational updates/guidance/tools, develop common understanding and align strategic approach to NCD in emergencies
Strategic partnerships
WHE-NCD Departments Joint workplan

- A **2 years workplan jointly developed** with HQ/WRE/HEI/FCV with a focus on NCD in emergencies

- 1st ever **funding** for this area of work from the government of Norway

- **Secondment** from Government of Denmark posted at HQ/WRE/HEI/FCV to support the implementation of to support this joint workplan

- Increased collaboration on **IMST Health Operation Pillar** (Ukraine, Turkey-Syria Earthquake) and high priority responses (Afghanistan, Syria, Yemen)
WHO priority areas of work as part of the joint NCD-WHE workplan

1. Support to WHO regional offices and countries WHE and technical teams to operationalize the recommendations of Annex 4, building on the findings of the landscaping review and country experiences
   → global and regional workshops (preparatory process for the UN 2025 high level meeting)

2. Refining the WHO strategic approach to addressing NCDs in humanitarian emergencies, through the regional consultation process
   → Advocacy within health systems/humanitarian communities at global meetings and other platforms.

3. Operational manual on NCDs in emergencies (as well as other normative tools):
   • Clinical guidance for insulin therapy in adults with type 1 diabetes (T1D) within resource-limited and/or humanitarian settings (collaboration with IADA)
   • Finalize the NCD component of a High Priority Health Services Package for Humanitarian Settings, being developed in collaboration with the Global Health Cluster.
   • Updating protocols and clinical guidance to accompany the revised NCD kit.

4. Within WHE mainstream the NCD approach throughout the Emergency management cycle
WHO priority areas of work as part of the joint NCD-WHE workplan

Refining WHO strategic approach to addressing NCDs in humanitarian emergencies, through regional consultation processes

1. Continue to develop the **strategic approach** for better NCD integration in emergencies through lessons emerging through regional consultation processes.

2. Conduct at least 2 **Joint Operational Reviews focusing on NCDs** (e.g. Ukraine, Yemen), to build on lessons learnt and develop the technical approaches in the emergency response further.

3. **Develop a WHO NCD in Emergencies Communication Plan** including a webpage (linking to the health cluster site), to host key strategy and policy documents, tools and comms products related to NCDs in emergencies.

4. Provide **high level advocacy on NCDs in humanitarian emergencies**, input to key events (e.g. Global Refugee Forum), and in WHO / external platforms (e.g. PHC and UHC, FCV nexus).
On the Road to 2025

- The **preparatory process leading to the 4th High-level Meeting** includes meetings co-sponsored by WHO which may result in recommendations that, in turn, may serve as an input into the development of chapter 6 (Recommendations) of the 2024 progress report of the United Nations Secretary-General, as well as the preparatory process and the fourth High-level Meeting itself.

- **Regional and global meetings on NCDs in emergencies** are part of these meetings.
Global and Regional meetings/consultations on NCD in emergencies

Objectives

• present **WHO efforts to strengthen the integration of NCDs as part of emergency and preparedness response**

• review current NCD-related responses in countries during COVID-19 pandemic and other emergencies (findings of **global landscape review** covering 30+ countries with graded emergencies)

• **recommend a strategic approach** to improve WHO technical assistance to countries across preparedness, response, and recovery phases and agree on **practical steps to operationalize the NCD in emergencies approach in various the WHO Regions**
Global kick-off and 1st regional technical meeting for the Eastern Mediterranean Region 13-15 December 2022, Cairo, Egypt

- More than 100 participants (in presence/virtual)
- 3 levels of WHO across NCD/WHE/UHC HS clusters with representatives from other WHO regional offices
- MOH representatives (Regional segments)
- UN agencies
- NSA active in humanitarian responses
- Academia
- PLWNCDs
- Donors/implementing partners

Recordings (global segment): Global and Regional Meeting on NCD in Emergencies, Global Segment, Opening and Day1.mp4
Supporting countries addressing NCDs in Emergencies

Emergencies are frequent
- Several ongoing emergencies (conflict, natural disasters, economic crisis)
- 102m people in need (34% of global need)
- Source of >60% of the world’s refugees

Following the Regional Meeting
- Resolution on addressing NCDs in FCV settings... for consideration at the 70th session of the Regional Committee, in October 2023
- Regional Framework for Action on NCD in emergencies
- Technical paper
Other regional meetings/consultations and developments

EURO:

- Emergency and refugees meeting for Ukraine and neighboring countries in Slovakia, on 18-19 April 2023, with a session on NCD in emergencies
- Specific NCD in emergencies meeting in July 2023

SEARO:

- NCD in emergencies, as part of a Regional NCD Implementation Roadmap, planned in Bangladesh, in July 2023

Dates for the regional meetings in AFRO/PAHO/WPRO to be confirmed
Global High Level Technical Meeting on NCD in Humanitarian Settings: Building resilient health systems, leaving no one behind
14-16 November 2023, Copenhagen, Denmark

- Expression of interest from the Government of Denmark to host the meeting in Copenhagen (co-host country ?)
- Expanded scope to both NCDs prevention and control across emergency cycle included in protracted crises and refugee health
- Technical Collaboration with UNHCR and WHO Health and Migration Programme
- Inputs from all the regional consultations to feed into the programme with representatives from all 6 WHO Regions to be invited (200-300 participants)
- Just before the 2023 Global Refugee Forum (GRF), to be held in Geneva, 13-15 December 2023
Global High Level Technical Meeting on NCD in Humanitarian Settings: Building resilient health systems, leaving no one behind
14-16 November 2023, Copenhagen, Denmark

Meeting Objectives

1. Present efforts to strengthen the integration of NCDs as part of emergency and preparedness response and refugee health;

2. Review current NCD-related responses in countries during COVID-19 pandemic and other emergencies and humanitarian crises, across WHO Regions;

3. Convene governments, UN agencies, multilateral and bilateral agencies, international organizations, humanitarian agencies, civil society groups, people affected by NCDs and humanitarian crisis, academia, philanthropies and foundations, and the private sector as appropriate, and thereby seeking to advance a convergence of the humanitarian response agenda

4. Recommend a strategic approach to improve technical assistance to countries across preparedness, response, and recovery phases and agree on practical steps to better address NCD in acute and protracted emergencies, and refugee health and inform the report to the UN Secretary General before the UN HLM on NCDs in 2025
## Expected outcomes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WHO</th>
<th>Member States</th>
<th>UN HLM on NCD</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Strengthened <strong>WHO preparedness for and response to</strong> health emergencies and reinforcing its <strong>leadership and coordination and cooperation</strong> within WHO, with UN agencies, humanitarian organizations, civil society, and people living with NCDs</td>
<td>• <strong>Strengthened policies, programmes and services</strong> to treat people living with NCDs and prevent and control their risk factors into country COVID-19 and other emergencies response and recovery plans, through a <strong>multisectoral all-hazards approach</strong>&lt;br&gt;• Improvement in access to essential, safe, affordable, quality and effective <strong>NCD medicines and supplies in as part of emergency procurements, pre-positionings and deployments</strong>&lt;br&gt;• Increase in the percentage of functional health care facilities offering <strong>NCDs essential services to affected populations</strong>, at various levels of care, considering national humanitarian and health system contexts</td>
<td>• <strong>Stronger language</strong> on the need to strengthen policies, programmes and services for the prevention and control of NCDs and their modifiable risk factors as part of national and subnational <strong>efforts to strengthen health systems to better prepare for, respond to and recover from health emergencies</strong>, through a <strong>multisectoral all-hazards approach</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Strengthened <strong>WHO’s normative role and technical capacity</strong> to develop and disseminate normative products, technical guidance, tools, data and scientific evidence</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Improved <strong>WHO's technical assistance to countries</strong> across humanitarian cycle</td>
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Thank you
ALIGNING AGENDAS

Mental Health, Obesity, Environment and Climate change, Health Promotion and Wellbeing, and UN System support
Implementation road map 2023–2030 for the global action plan for the prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases 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
Integrating the response to NCDs, mental health and other conditions with an enduring course

Why?
- Shared determinants, impacts and person-centred care needs

How?
- Integrated service delivery (training, assessment, management, follow-up)
- System strengthening (planning, resourcing, monitoring, etc.)
### Current examples of integrated work: NCDs, mental health, communicable diseases

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Engagement</th>
<th>WHO Framework for Meaningful Engagement of People Living with NCDs and Mental Health conditions</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inter-country exchange</td>
<td>Small Island Developing States high-level meetings on NCDs and mental health</td>
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<tr>
<td>Guidance</td>
<td>Integration of mental health and HIV interventions</td>
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<td>Guide for integration of perinatal mental health in maternal and child health services</td>
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<tr>
<td>Country support</td>
<td>Integrated service delivery and system strengthening (e.g. NORAD support in Nepal and Ghana)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Surveillance</td>
<td>Development of mental health module in STEPS</td>
</tr>
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</table>
ALIGN with mental health

Alignment across Action Plans and implementation support tools

- 2013-2030
  Global action plan for the prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases

- 2013-2030
  Comprehensive mental health action plan

- 2017-2025
  Global action plan on the public health response to dementia

- 2022-2031
  Intersectoral global action plan on epilepsy and other neurological disorders

- 2022-2030
  Global alcohol action plan

Many other Action Plans ..

• NCD Implementation Roadmap 2023-2030
• World Mental Health Report
• Dementia toolkit
• Position paper on brain health
• SAFER Initiative
• Other implementation support tools
ALIGN

Key messages from World Mental Health Report

Paths to transformation

Comprehensive Mental Health Action Plan 2013-2030 (who.int)

World Mental Health Report

World Mental Health Report
ACCELERATE

Using window of opportunity
Accelerating action to stop obesity

Package of prioritized interventions addressing healthy diet and physical activity through programs and policy across multiple settings

WHO Guidelines in progress

- Policies to restrict marketing to children
- Fiscal and pricing policies
- Nutrition labelling policies
- School food and nutrition policies
- Management of obesity in children and adolescents
The front runner countries

Practical execution of the Acceleration Plan to STOP Obesity
Achieving well-being: a global framework for integrating well-being into public health utilizing a health promotion approach

Dr Rüdiger Krech,
Director
WHO Department of Health Promotion
Well-Being Framework

**Vision:** Societal well-being that enables all people to flourish and achieve their full physical and mental health potential throughout their lives and across generations.

**Goal:** To promote, strengthen and support Member States in their efforts to create sustainable well-being societies through transformative change, committed to achieving equitable health now and for future generations.

**Strategic Directions**

1. **Nurture planet Earth and its ecosystems**
2. **Design social protection and welfare systems based on equity, inclusion and solidarity**
3. **Design and support implementation for equitable economies that serve human development**
4. **Promote equitable universal health coverage through primary health care, health promotion and preventive services**
5. **Promote equitable digital systems that serve as public utilities, contribute to social cohesion and are free of commercial interest**
6. **Measuring and monitoring well-being**
NCDs & Mental health: Impediments to progress and way forward

Economic
- Economic interests
- Trade interests
- Industry interference

Social
- Poverty
- Unequal access to quality health services
- Lack of access to quality, affordable medicines and vaccines
- Poor health literacy

Environment
- Climate change and extreme weather conditions

4th report to the UN Secretary-General indicated that to deliver on the promise to meet SDG target 3.4, we need:

New development pathways
Innovations
Partnerships and inclusiveness
The well-being framework calls for a societal **paradigm shift towards health and well-being** to prevent diseases (such as NCDs) and for us to thrive --

**Social, economic and environmental considerations** need to be balanced in political and societal decision-making to improve our human, social, economic and environmental capitals.

Effective partnerships, bold actions and transformative approaches are needed to protect our **environment and ecosystems**, to provide **social protection**, to have **economic systems** that serve human development, and to promote **universal health coverage**.

E.g. reorient investments towards health-promoting industries, tax unhealthy products, govern the innovation ecosystem in public interest, eliminate financial barriers that restrict access to health services.
ALIGN

Linkages between NCDs and environment, climate change and biodiversity

Top 10 Causes of Death from the Environment

1. Stroke
   - 2.5 million
2. Ischaemic Heart Disease
   - 2.3 million
3. Unintentional Injuries
   - 1.2 million
4. Cancers
   - 1.2 million
5. Chronic Respiratory Diseases
   - 1.4 million
6. Diarrhoeal Diseases
   - 846,000
7. Malaria
   - 587,000
8. Intentional Homicide
   - 346,000
9. Neonatal Conditions
   - 270,000
10. Respiratory Infections
    - 9,000

What are the WHO Air quality guidelines?

Compendium of WHO and other UN guidance on health and environment
ALIGN

Opportunities to link NCD/HIV/TB programmes, and efforts to integrate NCDs within the Global Fund.

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

- Active support from WHO in providing inputs to the GFTAM set of updated application materials for the 2023-2025 funding cycle (modular framework, information notes) with a focus on how to better align the scope of interventions for Global Fund Investments with the management of existing NCD conditions and co-morbidities.
- Establishment of a new UNIATF WG on NCDs and comorbidities
Mobilizes political, financial and technical resources to support governments build strong, sustained responses.

Forges multi-stakeholder partnerships.

Provides context-specific assistance to countries.

Advocates for whole-of-government, whole-of-society action.

- 2014: Endorses the Task Force’s ToR
- 2015: Encourages the Task Force to scale-up action in countries
- 2016: Expands the work of the Task Force to the NCD-related SDGs
- 2017: Calls for greater financing for the work of the Task Force
- 2018: Calls for development of partnerships to achieve public health goals
- 2019: Encourages establishment of an NCD and mental health MPTF
- 2020: Emphasizes the importance of NCDs in the COVID-19 response
- 2021: Emphasizes strengthening health systems to address NCDs and mental health
- 2022: Calls to intensify the use of digital health technologies for NCDs and mental health
SIDS High-Level Technical Meeting on NCDs and Mental Health, 17–18 January 2023

Side event: A coherent UN-system response to support SIDS countries scale up action on NCDs and mental health

Percent UNSDCFsin that include NCDs: SIDS

Percent UNSDCFsin that include NCDs: all countries
Emerging conclusions from the analysis of UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks (UNSDCFs) in SIDS

1. Overall, NCDs and mental health are being included in UNSDCF, but further efforts are required to include mental health as a strategic priority.

2. UNSDCF need to build on the best in class, i.e.
   ✓ describing the country/regional burden of NCDs and mental health conditions and clearly define them as strategic priorities;
   ✓ including indicators that are sufficiently SMART and be cognisant of the full range of NCDs and mental health conditions;
   ✓ detailing progress in evaluation reports.

1. Inclusion of NCDs and mental health in UNSDCF is necessary but not sufficient. Commitments need to be turned into action. This requires:
   ➢ sufficient resources to ensure that SIDS countries receive necessary support from the UN system
   ➢ SIDS to be making the demand from the UN system and holding it accountable for delivering action.
Side event: A coherent UN-system response to support SIDS countries scale up action on NCDs and mental health

Recommendations emerging

1. The Task Force needs to support countries developed ever stronger cooperation frameworks.

2. The Task Force and its members to determine ways of scaling up support to SIDS countries for the prevention and control of NCDs and mental health conditions across the life-course, with particulate attention to children.

3. The Task Force and its members to identify ways to support SIDS in unlocking additional funding for action to prevent and control NCDs and mental health conditions.

4. The Task Force and its members to consider how to support SIDS in coherent data collection, analytics and use.
Global oral health action plan (2023-2030) and the monitoring framework

Dr Bente Mikkelsen, Director
NCD Department/WHO HQ
Overview of the policy development agenda
Resolution on oral health requests that oral health be embedded within the NCD and UHC agendas

WHO Resolution on Oral Health WHA74.5 (2021)

Global Strategy on Oral Health WHA75.10 Add.1 (2022)

Draft Global Oral Health Action Plan (2023-2030)

1. Oral Health Governance
2. Oral Health Promotion and Oral Disease Prevention
3. Health Workforce
4. Oral Health Care
5. Oral Health Information Systems
6. Oral Health Research Agendas

Six Strategic Objectives

• 11 Global targets
• 100 actions with responsibility spread across WHO Member States, the WHO Secretariat, International Partners, Civil Society & Private Sectors

Oral Health has been overlooked for too long in the global health agenda.

https://apps.who.int/ebwha/pdf_files/WHA74_REC1/A74_REC1-en.pdf#page=27
https://apps.who.int/ebwha/pdf_files/WHA75/A75_10>Add1-en.pdf
Global oral health status report

Towards universal health coverage for oral health by 2030

Country profiles

Country profiles present selected data, statistics and information to provide national health profiles at given points in time.

https://www.who.int/team/noncommunicable-diseases/global-status-report-on-oral-health-2022
It includes data profiles for 194 countries, giving unique insights into key areas and markers of oral health that are relevant for decision-makers.
Key messages from the WHO Global oral health status report

“Oral diseases are among the most common NCDs worldwide. The state of oral health globally is alarming and requires urgent action by governments”

“Opportunities exist for improving oral health”

1. Addressing common NCD risk factors through promoting a well-balanced diet low in sugars, stopping use of all forms of tobacco, reducing alcohol consumption and improving access to optimal level of fluoride

2. Integration of oral health services in primary health care as part of NCD services

3. Redefining oral health workforce models and expanding competencies of non-dental healthcare workers to expand oral health service coverage

4. Strengthening information systems by collecting and integrating oral health data into national health monitoring systems

https://www.who.int/team/noncommunicable-diseases/global-status-report-on-oral-health-2022
From WHO Oral Health Resolution to the Regional Summaries

WHO Regional Summary of the Global Oral Health Status Report (2023)

WHO Global Oral Health Status Report (2022)

Resolution on Oral Health (2021)
The draft Global Oral Health Action Plan (2023-2030) in a nutshell

- **Global targets**: 11
- **Strategic objectives**: 6
- **Core indicators**: 11
- **Monitoring framework**: 1
- **Proposed actions**: 100

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**Background**

**Setting the scene**:

1. In the Political Declaration of the High-Level Meeting of the General Assembly on the Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases (2011), the United Nations General Assembly recognized that oral diseases are major global health burdens and share common risk factors with other noncommunicable diseases (NCDs). In the Political Declaration of the High-Level Meeting on Universal Health Coverage (2019), the General Assembly reaffirmed its strong commitment to the prevention and control of NCDs, including strengthening and scaling up efforts to address oral health in pursuit of universal health coverage (UHC).

2. Oral health is a state of the mouth, teeth, and related structures that enables individuals to perform essential functions, such as eating, breathing and speaking, and encompasses psychosocial dimensions, such as self-confidence, well-being and the ability to socialize and work without pain, discomfort and embarrassment. Oral health covers the life course from early life to old age, is integral to general health and supports individuals in participating in society and achieving their potential.

3. Oral health encompasses a range of diseases and conditions. Those with highest public health relevance include dental caries, oral periodontal (gum) diseases, complete tooth loss (edentulism), oral cancer, orofacial infections, some oral and pharyngeal conditions such as oral thrush and periodontitis; some conditions are highly prevalent in adults; others affect children or infants, can result in substantial pain and suffering, while some are highly prevalent worldwide. These conditions combined have an estimated global prevalence of 40%, which is higher than the prevalence of any other NCD.

4. The global burden of oral diseases and conditions is an urgent public health challenge with social, economic and environmental impacts. Oral diseases and conditions disproportionately affect poor, vulnerable and/or marginalized populations, often including people who are on low incomes, people living with disability, older people living alone or in care homes, people who are refugees, in prison or living in remote and rural communities, and people from minority and/or other socially marginalized groups. There is a strong and consistent association between socioeconomic status and the prevalence and severity of oral diseases and conditions. Public and private expenditure for oral health only amounts to USD 14 trillion globally, with very inequitable distribution across regions and countries.

5. Oral diseases and conditions share risk factors common to the leading NCDs, including all forms of tobacco use, harmful alcohol use, high intake of free sugars and lack of exclusive breastfeeding. Other risk factors include insufficient oral hygiene for dental caries and severe periodontal diseases, human papilloma virus (HPV) infection, trauma, dental caries, and periodontal diseases.

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11 Global targets to be achieved by 2030

**OVERARCHING GLOBAL TARGET A**
**UHC for oral health**

By 2030, 80% of countries have an operational national oral health policy, strategy or action plan and dedicated staff for oral health at the MoH or other national gov. health agency.

1. **Oral Health Governance**
   - By 2030, 80% of countries have an operational national oral health policy, strategy or action plan and dedicated staff for oral health at the MoH or other national gov. health agency.
   - By 2030, 90% of countries have implemented measures to phasedown the use of dental amalgam as stipulated in the Minamata Convention on Mercury or have phased it out.

2. **Oral Health Promotion and Oral Disease Prevention**
   - By 2030, 50% of countries implement policy measures aiming to reduce free sugars intake.
   - By 2030, 50% of countries have national guidance on optimal fluoride delivery for oral health of the population.

3. **Health Workforce**
   - By 2030, 50% of countries have an operational national health workforce policy, plan or strategy that includes workforce trained to respond to population oral health needs.

**OVERARCHING GLOBAL TARGET B**
**Reduce oral disease burden**

By 2030, the combined global prevalence of the main oral diseases and conditions over the life course shows a relative reduction of 10%.

4. **Oral Health Care**
   - By 2030, 80% of countries have oral health care services generally available in primary health care facilities.

5. **Oral Health Information Systems**
   - By 2030, 80% of countries have a monitoring framework for the national oral health policy, strategy or action plan.

6. **Oral Health Research Agendas**
   - By 2030, 50% of countries have a national oral health research agenda focused on public health and population-based interventions.

By 2030, 50% of countries include dental preparations listed in the WHO Model Lists of Essential Medicines in their national essential medicines list.

By 2030, 50% of countries have a national guidance on optimal fluoride delivery for oral health of the population.

By 2030, 80% of countries have oral health care services generally available in primary health care facilities.

By 2030, 80% of the global population are entitled to essential oral health care services.

By 2030, the combined global prevalence of the main oral diseases and conditions over the life course shows a relative reduction of 10%.

By 2030, 80% of the global population are entitled to essential oral health care services.
The way forward (after the 76th WHA)

- As a priority, data on the core indicators related to the 11 global targets should be collected in all countries using existing NCD Surveillance tools and/or new resources.

- WHO will provide technical guidance (available in July 2023) to support countries with collecting and reporting data for the monitoring framework indicators.

- Based on MS input, every 3 years (starting in 2024 EB154), WHO will submit a comprehensive report on progress on implementing the Global Oral Health Action Plan.

- In addition, annually, WHO will report back to the WHA on progress and results of the Global Oral Health Action Plan as part of the consolidated report on NCDs, in accordance with paragraph 3(e) of decision WHA72.
Mandate & timeline of the implementation

- **WHA74**
  - Resolution on Oral Health

- **EB150 / WHA75**
  - Global Oral Health strategy

- **EB152 / WHA76**
  - Global Oral Health Action Plan

- **EB154 / WHA77**
  - First comprehensive report on progress on implementing the GOHAP
  - Best Buys on oral health

- **2023**

- **2024**
  - Every 3 years, submission of a comprehensive report on the 11 global targets to track progress of the implementation

- **2030**
  - UHC for Oral Health

Reporting as part of the annual consolidated report on NCDs
Thank you