



On the road to 2025

Preparing for the next high-level
meeting on NCD

- towards achieving the SDG

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WHO Department for Noncommunicable Disease

01

**RAISING THE
ALARM**



Every second, 28 lives between the ages of 30 and 70 are cut short

because countries have not taken policy, legislative and regulatory measures to respond to the needs of people living with or at risk of cardiovascular diseases, cancers, diabetes, chronic respiratory diseases, or mental health conditions, including preventive, curative, palliative, and specialized care.

25 out of 28 lives lost each second occur in low- and middle-income countries

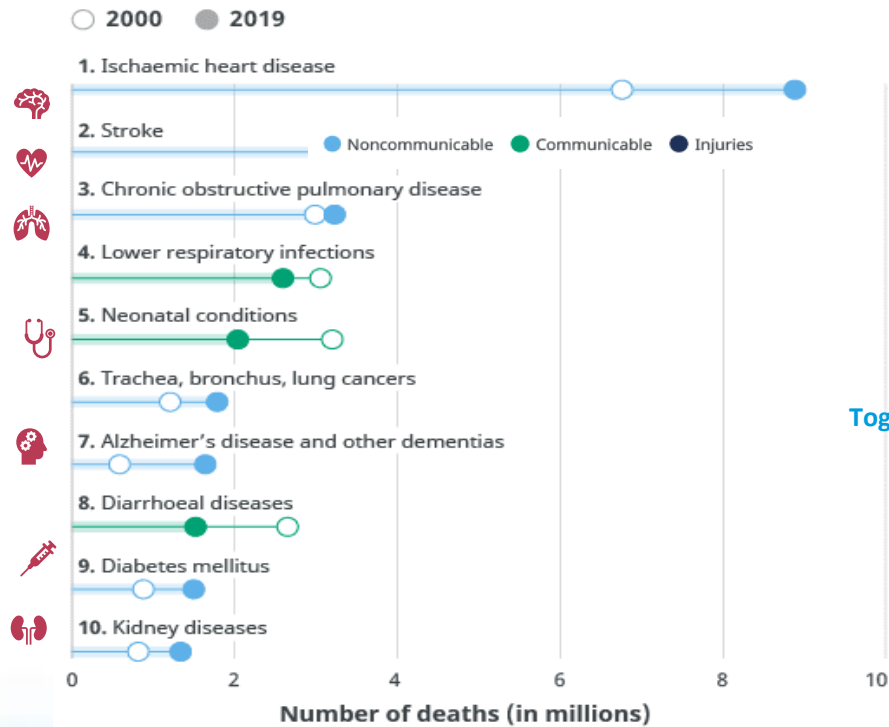
where the social, economic, and physical environments afford populations much lower levels of protection from the risks and consequences of NCDs than in high-income countries, including protection from tobacco use, the harmful use of alcohol, unhealthy diets, physical activity, and air pollution.



So far, the global response to NCDs is a test we have failed



Leading causes of death globally



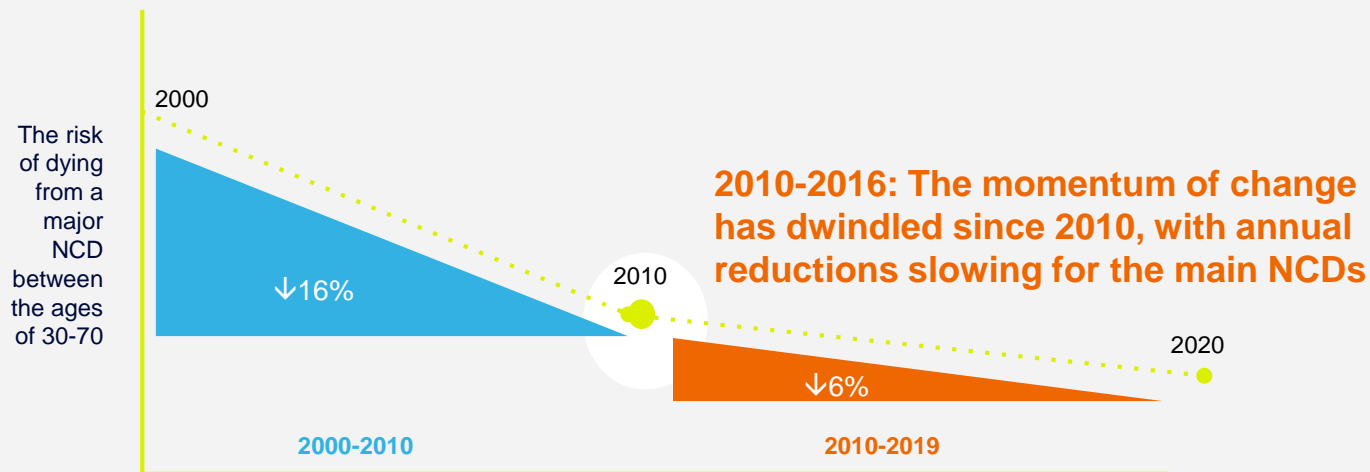
74%

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



SDG 3.4: 14 countries on track

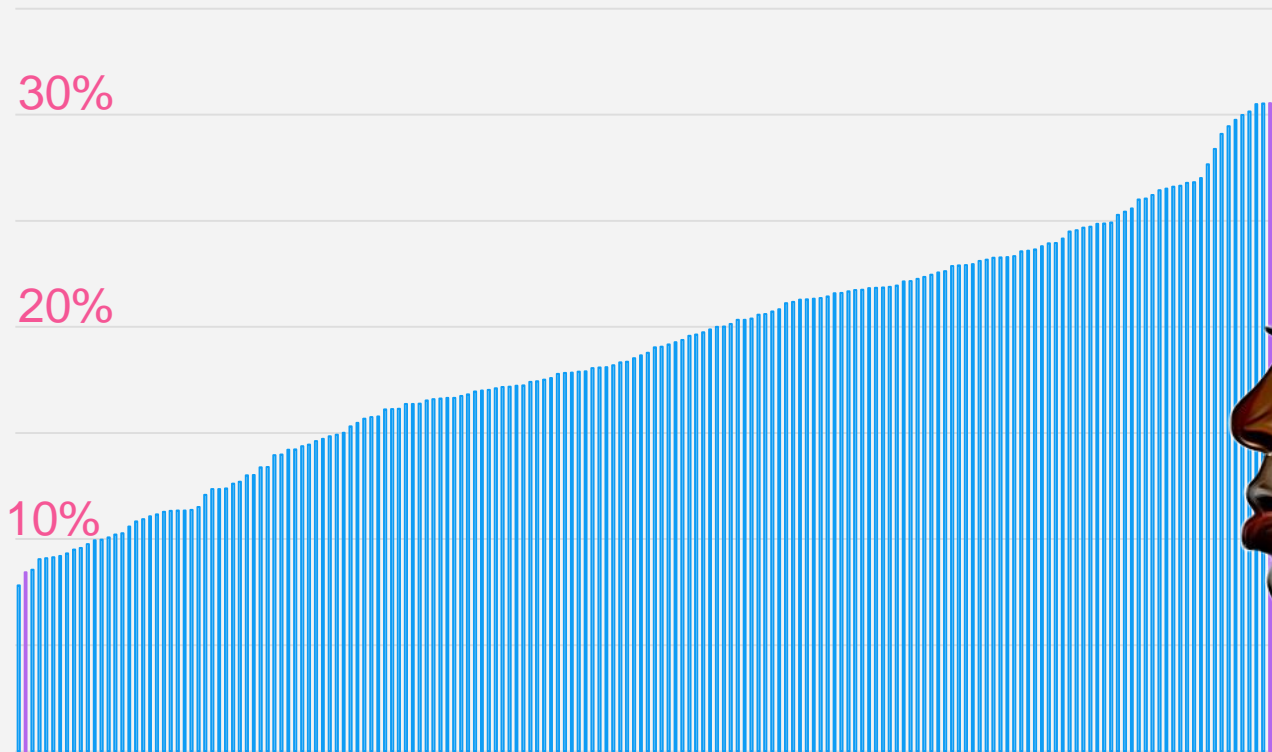
2000-2010: Rapid decline mainly due to reductions in cardiovascular and chronic respiratory disease mortality, and tobacco use



6% of MS

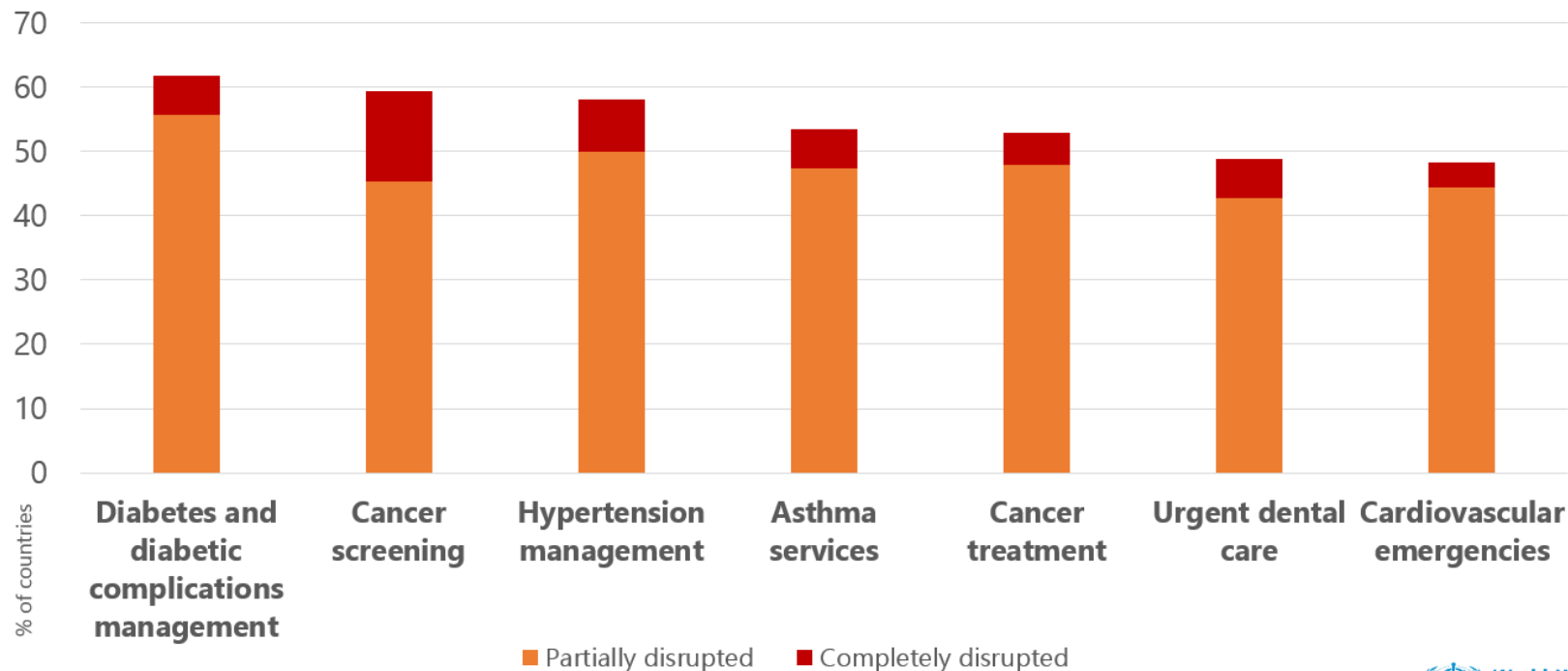
Only 14 countries are on track today to meet SDG target 3.4 on NCDs

There are huge inequalities in the risk of dying from a major NCDs between the ages of 30-70



Living with breast cancer in Cote d'Ivoire

136 countries report that NCD services are disrupted



“COVID-19 has preyed on people with NCDs”

Dr Tedros, Director-General, WHO

“Two categories of disease are interacting within specific populations—infection with COVID-19 and an array of NCDs. COVID-19 is not a pandemic. It is a synergistic epidemic that is the aggregation of two concurrent epidemics. It is a syndemic.”

Richard Horton, Editor-in-Chief, The Lancet

“The response to the pandemic must be based on an agreement that addresses precisely the failures that are being exposed and exploited by the pandemic”

Ren Minghui, Assistant Director-General, WHO

“The COVID-19 pandemic and the NCD epidemic have brought about a deadly interplay”

Bente Mikkelsen, Director, NCDs, WHO

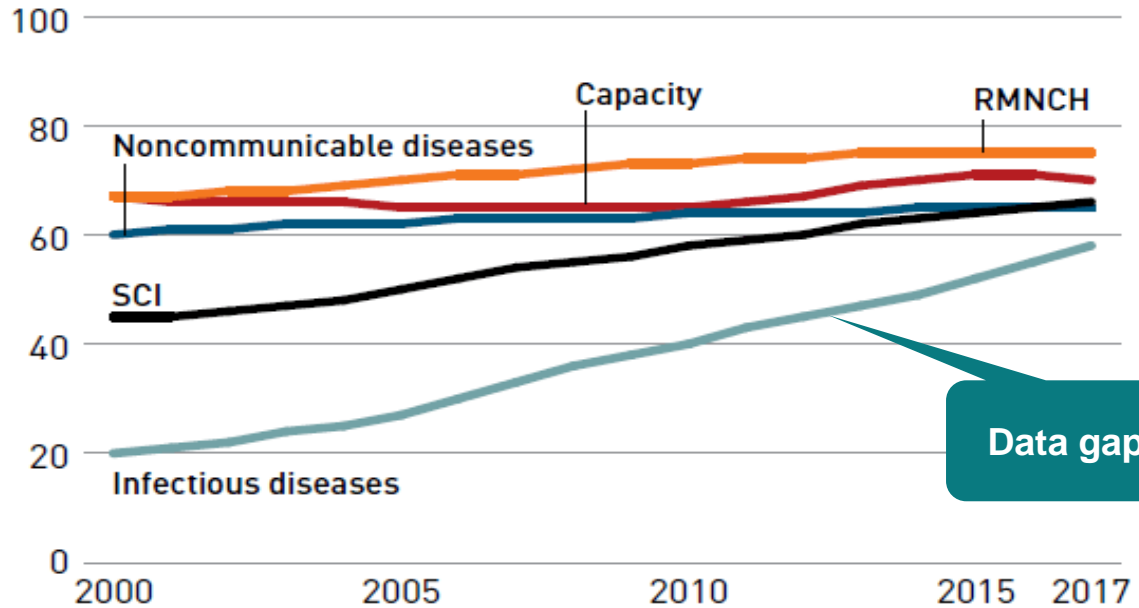


SDG target 3.4 & 3.8: The world is also off-track

**NCD
Services:
Lagging
behind**

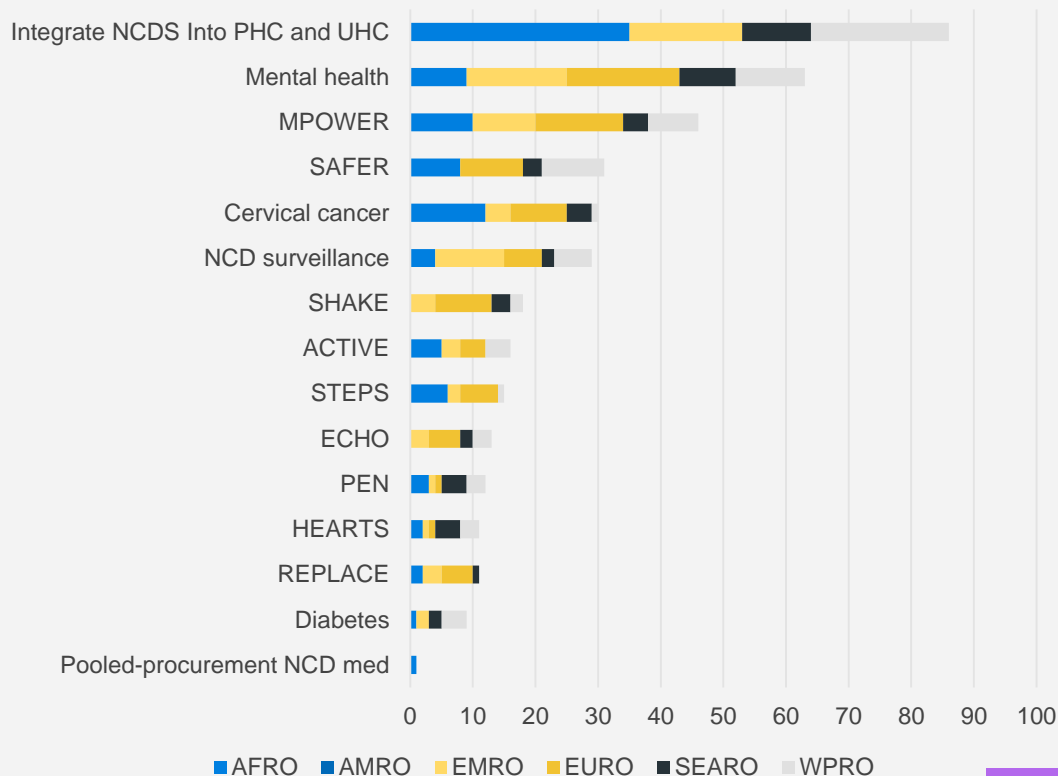
Rapid improvements in coverage of infectious disease in UHC packages since 2000, vs relatively little change on NCDs

Value of index



Primary Healthcare on the road to UHC, 2019 Monitoring Report

Most governments in low- and lower-middle income countries have requested technical support from WHO to integrate NCDs into PHC and UHC



Living with cervical cancer in Ghana





Minimizing the impact of the main risk factors for NCDs and Cover more people with policy, legislative and regulatory measures aimed at maximizing a situation where all people living with NCDs receive the health services they need without undue financial hardship.

Mission statement

Theory of Change: four new pathways

Health care needs of people living with NCDs: Hidden, misunderstood, underreported and largely unmet

Progress on reducing the risk of dying prematurely from NCDs has dwindled since 2010. Inaction continues unabated.

NCD care is not included in domestic COVID-19 strategic preparedness and response plans in LMICs

Much of the failure to scale up action in NCDs results from a lack of sustained partners' commitment to respond to demands for assistance for analysis, advocacy and capacity building to put NCDs higher on the agenda

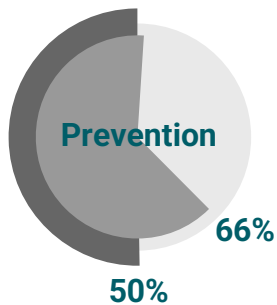


GIVE POWER TO THE PEOPLE LIVING WITH NCDs

REDOUBLE OUR EFFORTS TO RETURN TO PREVIOUS LEVELS OF PROGRESS BY IMPLEMENTING BEST BUYS, SOLUTIONS AND SETTING TREATMENT TARGETS

RECOVER FROM COVID HAND-IN-HAND WITH FINANCED ACTION FOR NCD PREVENTION, SCREENING, EARLY DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT

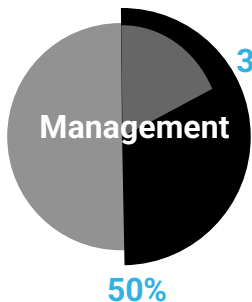
UNITE PARTNERS AROUND COMMON AGENDA'S FOR CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE, CANCER, DIABATES AND CHRONIC RESPITATORY DISEASE



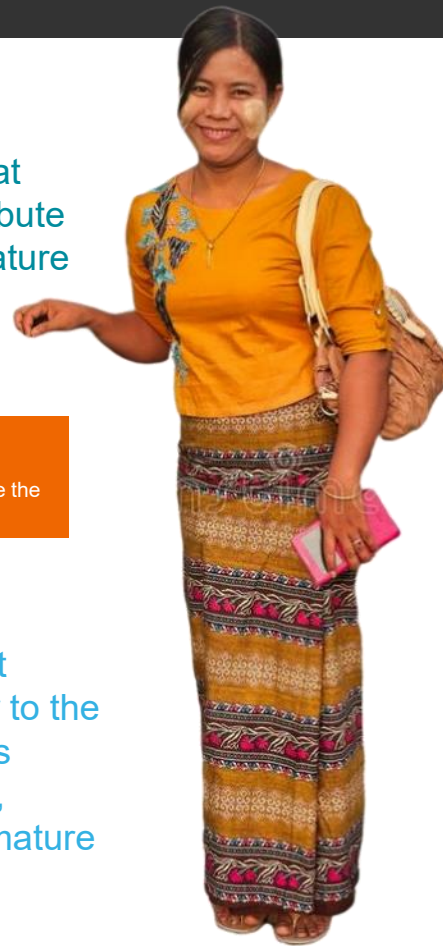
Government implementing policies, legislative and regulatory measures that reduce risk factors for NCDs will contribute up to 50-66% of the reduction in premature mortality.



No country can achieve SDG 3.4 by only prioritizing prevention or management – it needs to be a balanced approach with a focus on interventions that will provide the quickest leapfrog and highest return on investment.



Government implementing policies that respond more effectively and equitably to the health-care needs of people with NCDs (prevention, screening, early detection, appropriate treatment) will reduce premature mortality by 33-50%.



1 billion more people benefitting from universal health coverage

Bringing NCD treatment and care to all who need it



ONGOING: Global initiative to promote cardiovascular health



NOV 2020: Global initiative to eliminate cervical cancer



ONGOING: Global initiative to increase childhood cancer survival rates



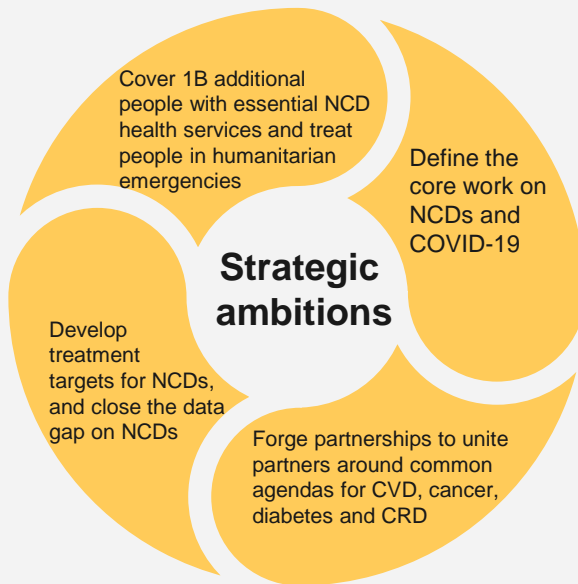
APR 2021: Global compact to increase access to treatment for diabetes



ONGOING: Global project to integrate and scale up NCDs in health services



2021: Global initiative to promote breast health



Cross-cutting functions

Governing Bodies

WIN/NDC Network

NCD surveillance

Operational research

2022: Global initiative to promote lung health



2022: Global initiative to end childhood caries



2021: Global initiative to improve data and strategic information on SDG 3.4



2021: Global compact to integrate rehabilitation in health services



2021: Global initiative to promote eye health and hearing



2021: Global initiative to make health services accessible for people with a disability



NCD Department Cross-cutting and global functions



Surveillance

Surveillance,
monitoring and
reporting of NCD-
related data

ADG/DDI



Governing Bodies

Reporting to the UN
General Assembly and
the WHO Governing
Bodies

Preparatory process
Intergovernmental process

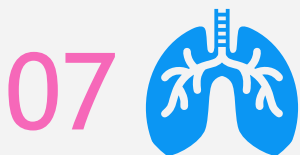


WIN/NCD Network

Secretariat for the
Steering Committee
and Action Network

DDG
ADG/UCN ADG/HEP
NCD-related Directors

NCD Department Signature solutions



07

Global initiative to
promote CRD



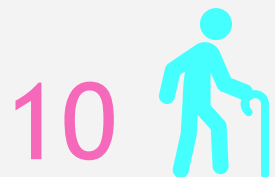
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Global initiative to
end childhood caries



09

Global initiative to improve
data and strategic information
on SDG 3.4



10

Global compact to integrate
rehabilitation in health services



11

Global initiative to promote
eye health and hearing



12

Global initiative to
make health services
accessible for people with a
disability

The WHO Global Diabetes Compact



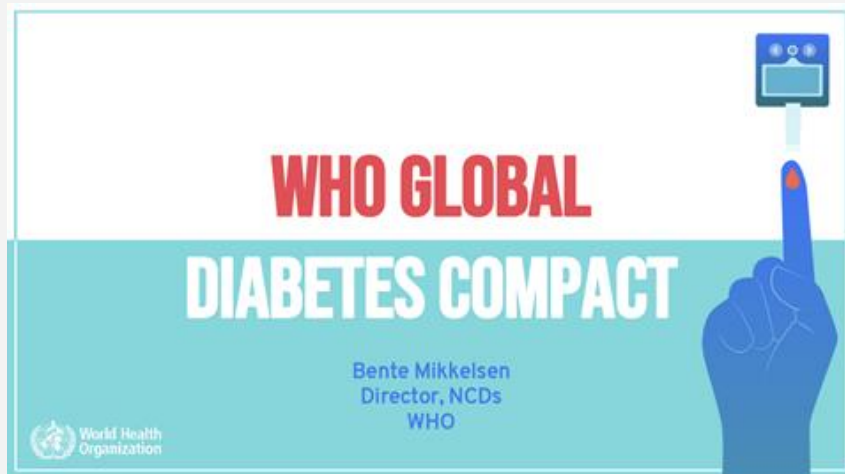
Global Diabetes Summit
Segment 1
<https://youtu.be/76VTcfCzRfo>

Global Diabetes Summit
Segment 2
<https://youtu.be/rO1tde7PP18>



The Global Diabetes Compact: What you need to know
<https://www.who.int/initiatives/the-who-global-diabetes-compact>

Introducing the Global Diabetes Compact
<https://www.who.int/initiatives/the-who-global-diabetes-compact>



The WHO Global Diabetes Compact

Co-hosted by the Government of Canada and WHO with the participation of Heads of Government from Fiji, Kenya, Norway, Singapore, and WHO Global Ambassador on NCDs



Building back the NCD agenda: differently but better

1

Identify and implement a specific set of NCD best buys ("accelerators") to leapfrog progress towards SDG 3.4



2

Include essential NCD services in PHC



3

Expand benefit packages for UHC to include NCDs



4

Implement 3 domestic regulatory/fiscal measures (tobacco, alcohol, sugar-sweetened beverages)



5

Secure seats for people living with NCDs at the decision-making tables of international financing mechanisms



11
Strengthen WHO's business model to underpin these efforts through leadership, global goods, and country support

6

Harvest digital technology to scale up screening, early diagnosis, and self-care for NCDs



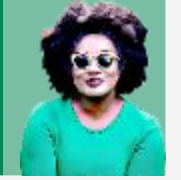
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Treat people living with NCDs during humanitarian emergencies



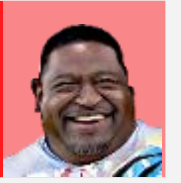
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Establish treatment targets for hypertension and diabetes (similar to 90:90:90 target for HIV)



9

Establish meaningful and effective partnerships that contribute to SDG 3.4 on NCDs



0

Strengthen data and surveillance for the prevention and control of NCDs



02

Implementation
Roadmap – accelerate
towards the targets





Mandate

2013

WHA66.10 decided to “endorse the WHO Global Action Plan on NCDs” and to “adopt the set of nine voluntary global targets for achievement by 2025”.

2019

WHA72(11) confirmed “the objectives of the WHO Global Action Plan on NCDs as a contribution to SDG 3.4” and decided “to extend the period of the action plan to 2030 in order to ensure its alignment with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”

2021

WHA74(19) requests the DG to develop “an implementation roadmap 2023–2030 for the global action plan for the prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases 2013–2030” (not: for SDG 3.4)



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



1. Accelerate national response based on the understanding of NCDs epidemiology and risk factors and the identified barriers and enablers in countries.

1.1 Evaluate the progress made in achieving the targets on prevention and control of NCD

1.2 Identify barriers to implementing cost-effective interventions across prevention and control of NCDs

Tools	
NCD data portal	to provide a visual summary of all NCD indicators and to facilitate countries to track their progress
Country heatmaps	for countries to identify specific NCDs, and their contribution to the premature mortality.
NCD GAP 2013-2030	Extended NCD GAP
Guidance for establishing or strengthening national NCD MSAP	NCD multisectoral action plan toolkit- for development
NCD country capacity survey	To assess the progress in policies, plans and other domains



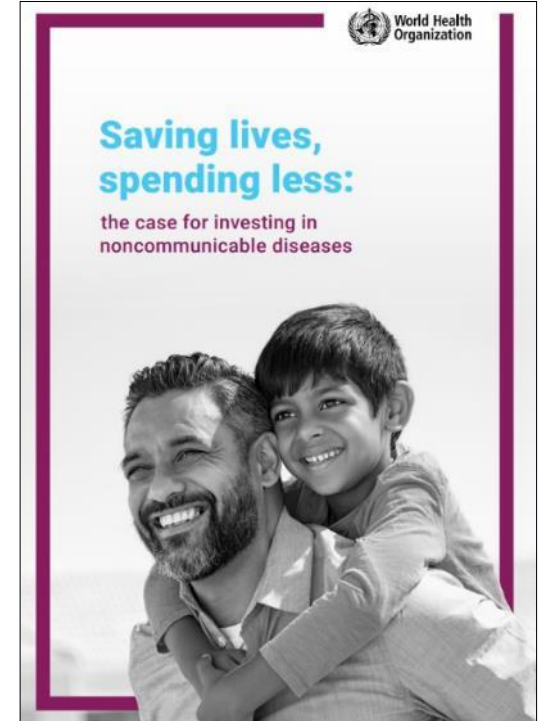
Implementation road map 2023–2030 for the global action plan for the prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases 2013–2030

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ENGAGE	ACCELERATE Prioritize	ACCELERATE PHC and UHC	ACCELERATE Build back better	ALIGN	ACCOUNT
<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Guidance on pursuing meaningful collaboration with the private sector•Guidance for meaningful engagement of people living with NCDs•Case studies of multisectoral action in countries•Engagement with UN agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Second update of the Appendix 3 of the NCD GAP 2013-2030•Web-based simulation tool•Costing tool for prioritized interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•INTEGRATE technical package•UHC compendium•Rehabilitation 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•UN MPTF on NCDs and Mental Health•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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Guidance on NCD surveillance, monitoring programme and facility indicators and reporting for countries•NCD data portal

The Global NCD Investment Case

- Released in December 2021, this update presents the health and economic benefits of implementing the current 16 NCD Best Buys
- For an additional **US\$ 0.84** per person per year, **7 million** lives could be saved and **US\$ 230 billion** in economic benefits could be gained
- Tackling NCDs is a highly cost-effective investment: the calculated return (ROI) by 2030 is **US\$ 7** for each dollar invested



HEART: More than 3 million people on protocol-based treatment for HTN with rapid improvement in HTN control rates



- Argentina
- Chile
- Colombia
- Cuba
- Dominican Republic
- Ecuador
- Ethiopia
- India
- Kerala
- Madhya Pradesh
- Maharashtra
- Punjab
- Telangana
- Mexico
- Nigeria
- Panama
- Peru
- Philippines
- Saint Lucia
- Thailand
- Trinidad and Tobago
- Turkey
- Viet Nam

HEARTS

Improving hypertension control
in 3 million people



Country experiences of programme
development and implementation



Scaling up effective treatment of hypertension is a
pathfinder for PHC and UHC

The Global Hearts Initiative: Working together to promote cardiovascular health

Technical packages to address these major risk factors are:



TO DEFEAT THE GLOBAL TOBACCO EPIDEMIC



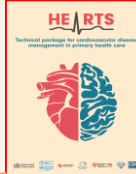
TO INCREASE PHYSICAL ACTIVITY



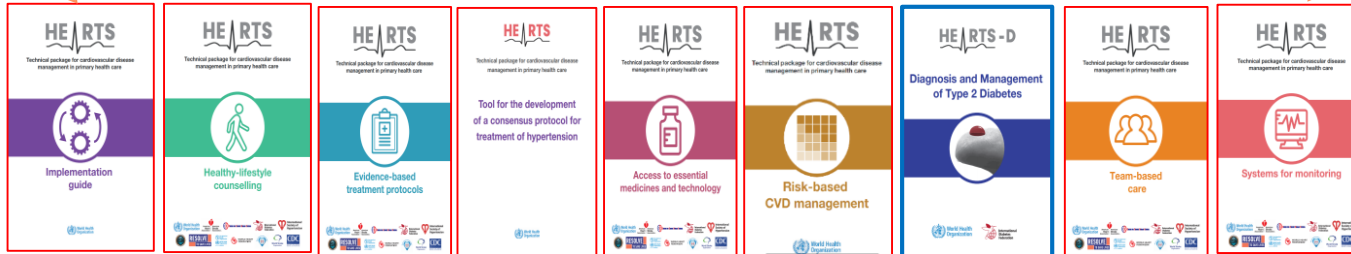
TO REDUCE SALT CONSUMPTION



TO ELIMINATE INDUSTRIALLY-PRODUCED TRANS-FATTY ACIDS



- High blood pressure is the world's leading cause of death.
- Treatment for HTN is safe, effective, and low cost, and yet, most people with hypertension do not have it controlled.
- **Better DIAGNOSIS, TREATMENT, AND CONTINUITY OF CARE** are all needed to improve HTN control rates



WHO is taking a systems approach to scale up and integrate NCD services into PHC and UHC

115 countries with catalytic support (UHC Partnership)

4 countries with intensified support (NORAD)



- Engagement and empowerment of Country Offices to drive change for NCDs.
- Leveraging catalytic and intensive funding resources.
- Development of guidance tools across health system functions.
- Technical backstopping.



Governance

- NCD in NHPSP
- Integration Policy
- NCD Investment Case



Health financing

- NCD in UHC Benefit package
- Leverage Domestic Financing



Medicines & tech

- Intensify Advocacy
- Pricing and Affordability
- Procurement and Supply Chain Mngt.



Health workforce

- NCD Competency Framework
- NCD Workforce planning
- Capacity building



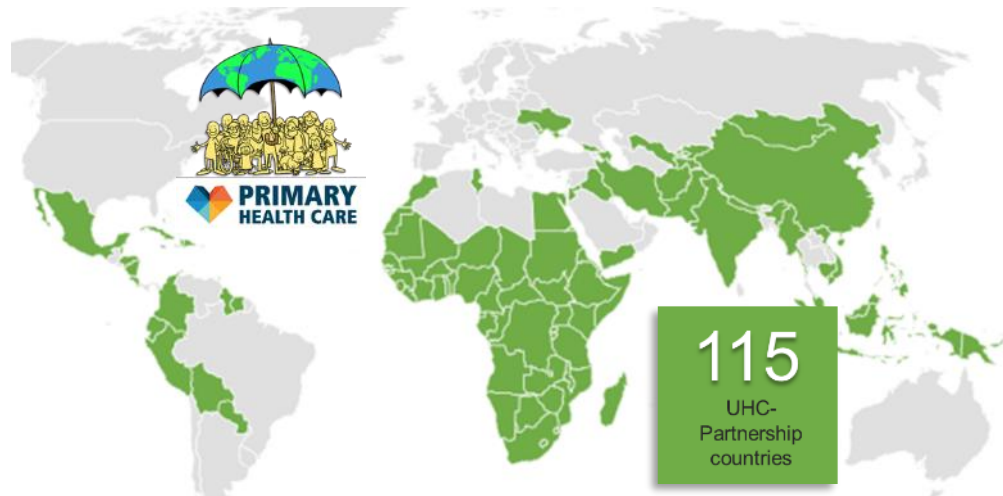
Service delivery

- Integrated Chronic Care
- Community Mobilization

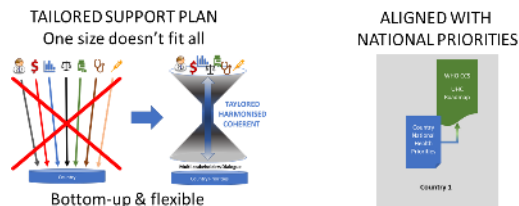
Health information



The UHC Partnership provides catalytic support in 115 countries



GPW13 BOTTOM-UP APPROACH



ACCOUNTABILITY MECHANISMS



80

Million \$
in 2020

3 levels allocation

70%	15%	15%
Country Level	Regional Office	HQ

9

UHC-Partnership donors

6

WHO Regional Offices

>120

WHO Advisors on the Ground

Financial support

40%	60%
Activities	Salaries

HIGH LEVEL STEERING COMMITTEE

Governance

High Level Steering Committee
DDG
ADGs & EXDs

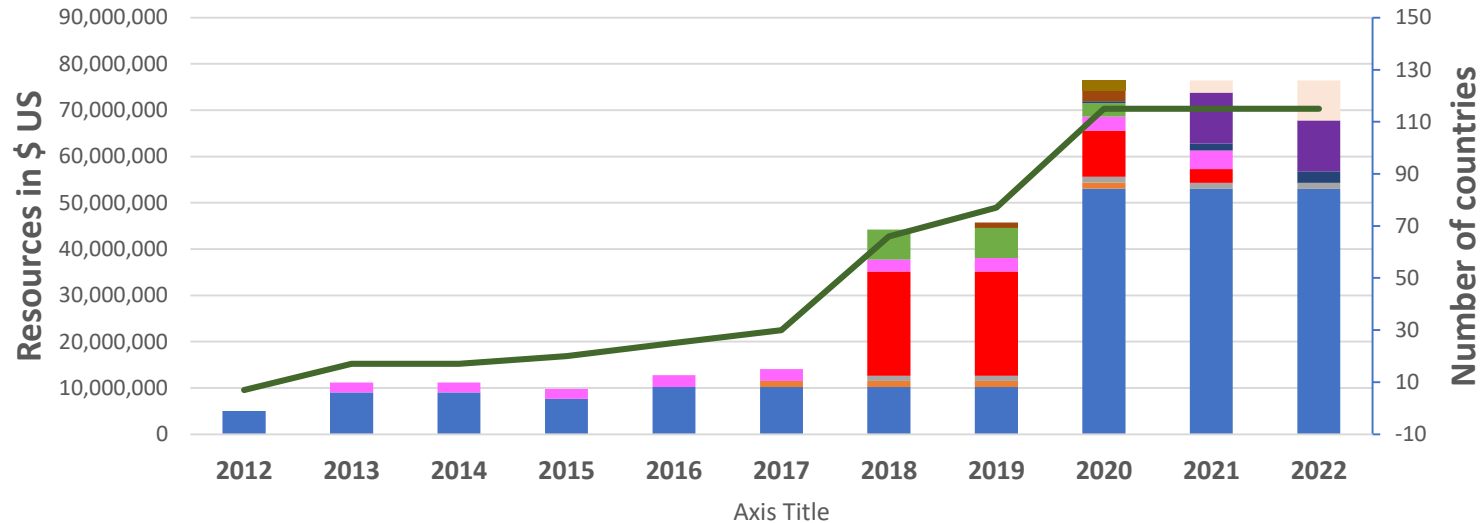
DPMs
AFRO EMRO EURO PAHO SEARO WPRO

Multi-Donors Coordination Committee



From 6 to 115 countries; 120 Policy Advisers (including NCD focus)

UHC-P - JWT - PHC-SP Evolution 2012-2022





03
**GLOBAL
ACCOUNTABILITY –
SAVING
LIVES**

Towards UNHLM on NCD 2025

2022

- **International Strategic Dialogue on NCD and SDGs** in Ghana
- **High-level technical meeting of national NCD directors** and programme managers from SIDS.

2023

- **First WHO global Ministerial Conference for SIDS** on the Prevention and Control of NCDs
- **Second WHO global dialogue on financing** national NCD responses
- **2nd High-level Meeting of the UNGA on UHC**
- **10th session of the Conference of the Parties to the WHO FCTC (COP10)**
- **3rd session of MOP to the Protocol to Eliminate Illicit Trade in Tob Products (MOP3)**
- **3rd WHO global meeting of national NCDs** directors and programme managers

2024

- **Informal consultations with Member States** to finalize the recommendations to be included as Chapter 6 in the report of the United Nations Secretary-General
- **Third WHO global Ministerial Conference** on the Prevention and Control of NCDs

International Strategic Dialogue on NCD and SDGs: *12.04.2022 Accra, Ghana*



Co-hosted by

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

Objective

- **To raise the priority** on NCDs within the national SDG response in LMICs.
- **To bring together national and international actors and partners** to exchange knowledge and ideas with key stakeholders from the public and private sectors, the academic and business world, and international development experts 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.

Outcome

- **International NCD Compact 2021-2030**, including outcomes, outputs and indicators, and define roles and responsibilities to drive the Compact forward and commitment of support from partners.
- An **International Presidential Council** on the Prevention and Control of NCDs

The Global Noncommunicable Diseases (NCD) Compact 2020-2030 (NCD Compact)

Purpose

1. The NCD Compact calls on all countries to accelerate the progress towards the NCD-related SDG targets, considering the commitments included in the relevant resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly and the guidance provided by the corresponding resolutions adopted by the World Health Assembly.
2. The NCD Compact will galvanize **action** to meet the demand for support from Heads of State and Government to close the implementation gap and fulfil **five** specific, time-bound **commitments** (based on a consolidation of existing commitments).



Global NCD Compact 2020–2030

Commitment 1:

Save, by 2030, the lives of 50 million people from dying prematurely of NCDs.

Commitment 2:

Protect, by 2030, the lives of 1.7 billion people living with NCDs during 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, as well as health security, through pandemic preparedness and responses and `all hazards health emergency risk management.`



Global NCD Compact 2020–2030

Commitment 3:

Cover all people by 2030 with quality essential health services and quality, safe, effective, affordable, and essential medicines, vaccines, diagnostics and health technologies for the prevention and control of NCDs, integrating NCDs into PHC and UHC.

Commitment 4:

Cover, by 2030, all countries with comprehensive NCD surveillance and monitoring actions.

Commitment 5:

Meaningfully engage, by 2030, 1.7 billion people living with NCDs and mental health conditions to encourage Governments to develop more ambitious national NCD responses and to contribute to their implementation.

Global NCD Compact 2020–2030

Concrete actions

Looking ahead to 2030, Heads of State and Government, and those signing up to the NCD Compact will underscore their commitment and take the following actions, amongst others, aligned with the Implementation Roadmap:

1. ENGAGE

Engage with UN agencies, academia, non-governmental organizations, philanthropies, the private sector, civil society, and people with lived experiences of NCDs and mental health conditions to make progress and tailor NCD interventions to national health system contexts and population needs and raise the priority and fulfil the commitments made for the prevention and control of NCDs. This will include new ways to strengthen collaborations in resourcing, knowledge-sharing and technical assistance for bolder national NCD responses.

3. INVEST

Invest adequate, predictable, and sustained resources for the prevention and control of NCDs, through domestic, bilateral, and multilateral channels including through the Multidonor Trust fund on NCDs and develop Global health and development strategies for the prevention and control of NCDs in LMIC as appropriate.

5. ACCOUNT

Account to prioritize interventions, assess implementation and learn from the impact of NCD prevention and control through strengthened surveillance and monitoring to obtain reliable and timely data at national and subnational levels on NCD risk factors, diseases, mortality, and systems. Use NCD-related indicators in health systems performance and access to health care metrics for data driven action to scale up and deliver the most feasible and impactful interventions.

2. ACCELERATE

Accelerate country action, based on the NCD Implementation Roadmap 2023–2030, by implementing the best-buys and WHO NCDs technical packages including: PEN, HEARTS, MPOWER, SAFER, SHAKE and ACTIVE; and also including reorientation of PHC and strengthening of health systems; acceleration of socioeconomic development, promoting health security, and consolidating global health sustainability.

4. ALIGN

Align the NCD agenda by integrating it in the preparedness and response to humanitarian emergencies and environmental changes; reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health; HIV and TB; and reorient PHC and build resilient health systems, services and infrastructure to prevent and treat people living with NCDs and maximise health outcomes.



2024 Progress report of the United Nations Secretary-General

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 fourth high-level meeting on NCD in 2025 will be a time to:

REPORT on the progress in implementation of the NCD interventions and achievement of the NCD targets.

ADOPT a new, ambitious and achievable Political Declaration on NCDs setting the vision for the next decades.

ADVANCE and accelerate the global NCD response between 2025 and 2030, and place countries on a sustainable path into the next decades.



04

End in Mind

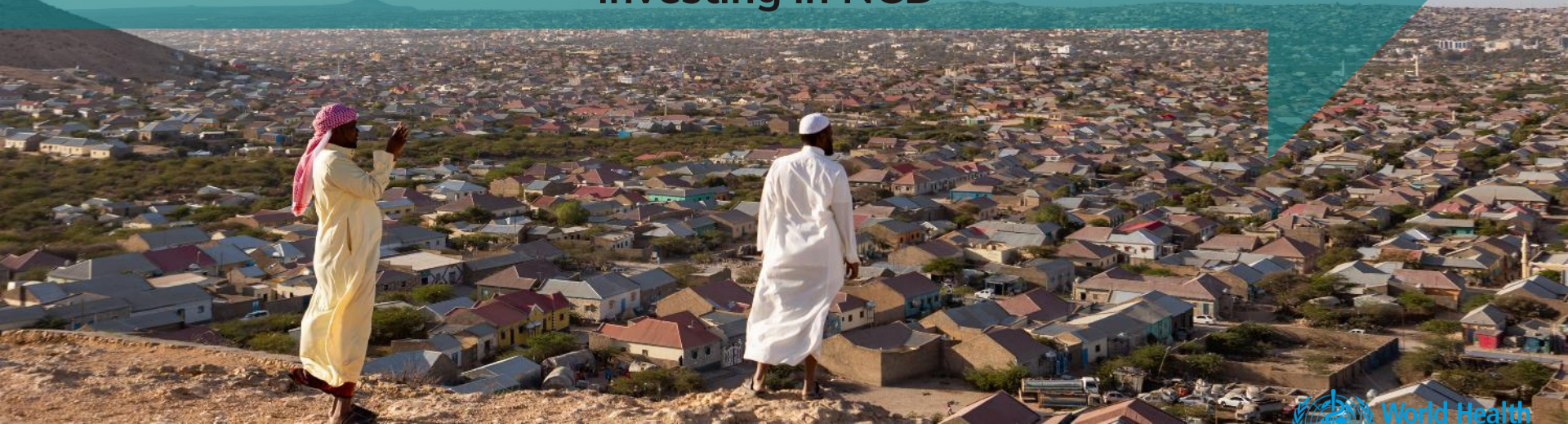
What does success look like in 2025 and 2030?

Member states

Achieving the
NCD and
the SDG targets

- UNHLM commitments set
- Partners investing in NCD

People living
with NCDs
empowered



WHO is supporting national NCD Directors and all countries: WHO's network of NCD-related Directors



Thanks!



@MikkelsenBente_

Do you have any questions?

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