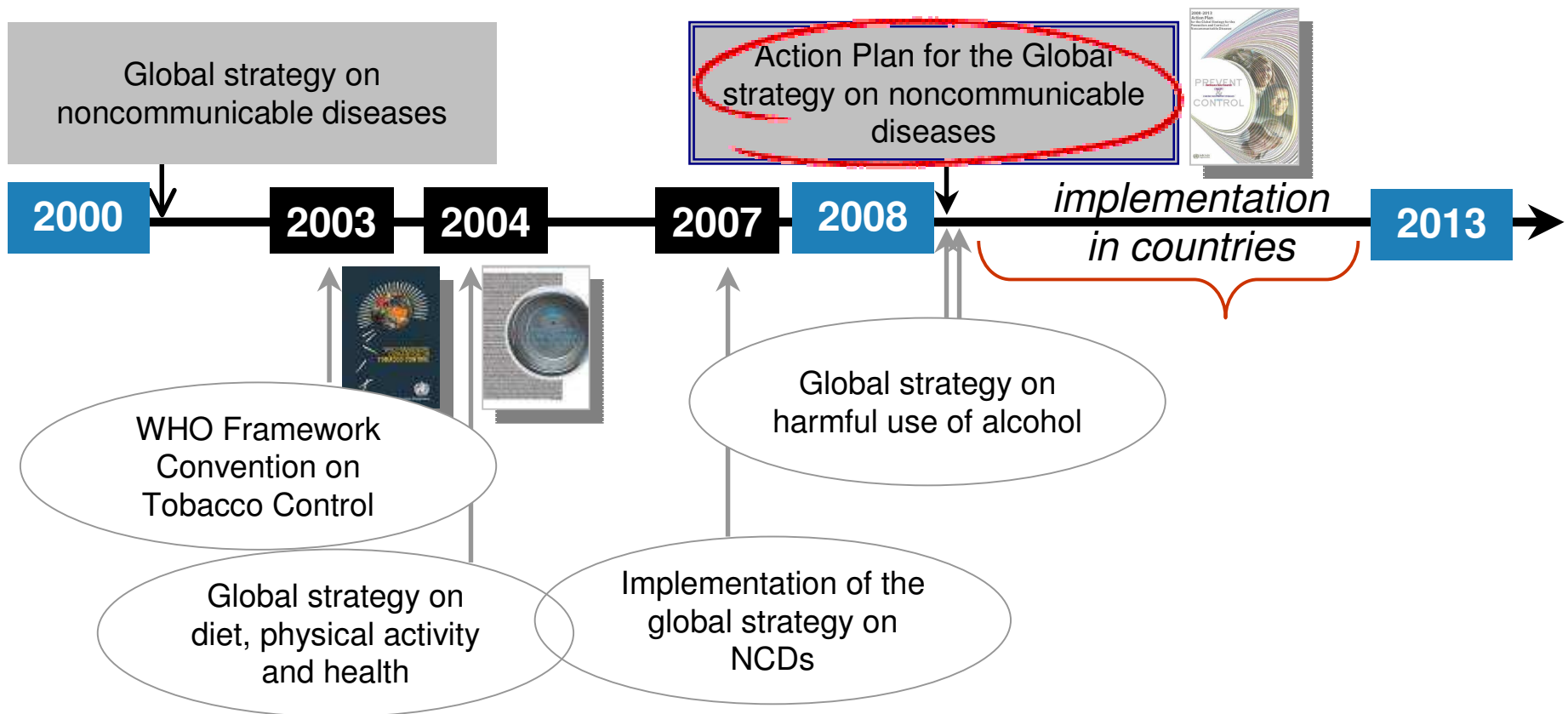


The global response to address CVDs and other NCDs



Key Components of the Global Strategy

- 1. Surveillance:** to quantify and track NCDs and their risk factors and determinants to provide the foundation for advocacy, national policy and global action
 - integrating monitoring of NCD trends into the national surveillance system
- 2. Promotion** of health across the life course and **prevention** of risk factors
 - Nationwide risk factors reduction through intersectoral action
 - Community-based primary prevention programmes
3. Improving access to, and quality of, **health care**, focusing on cost-effective and equitable interventions for people with chronic diseases (PHC reforms)
 - Integrating health care for NCDs into PHC
 - Strengthening health systems for more effective chronic care

Assessing National Capacity for CVD Prevention 2001-2006:

Key constraints

- CVD are not integrated into the development agenda

Not considered for ODA – inadequate integration into health and development plans

- Inadequate intersectoral action for health
How intersectoral action can be achieved and promoted is a challenge

Assessing National Capacity for CVD Prevention 2001-2006:

Key constraints

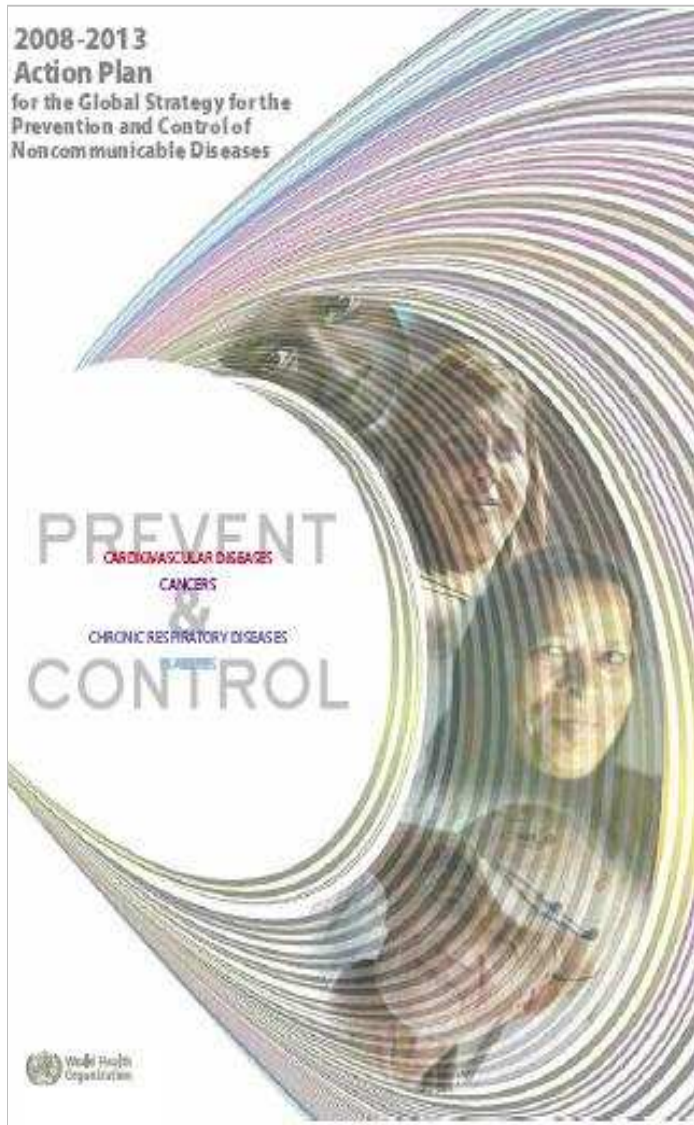
- Major gaps in national programmes and prevention initiatives
Approaches to prevention remain fragmented and uncoordinated.
 - Only a third had any form of CVD control plans (8% in Africa)
 - Tobacco control plans existed in less than 40% (only 13% in Africa)
 - 72% had no data on CVD RFs in their health reporting systems
 - About 40% had no data on tobacco use prevalence or anthropom. measurements and 2/3 had no data on physical activity patterns
 - Countries reported similar gaps in the availability and affordability of essential medicines, particularly in primary health care. Essential drugs for hypertension not affordable in PHC in 25% of countries at the global level and less than 50% in Africa

Assessing National Capacity for CVD Prevention 2001-2006:

Other Key constraints

- Scarcity of financial and human resources
 - About 50% in some regions reported that health professionals received no training in managing common conditions
- Lack of effective surveillance at the global and national levels
- Risk factors reduction and prevention – gaps in knowledge
- Fragmentation and duplication of prevention initiatives and lack of effective partnerships and joint work

Six Objectives for the Global NCD Action Plan



1. Integrating NCD prevention into the development agenda
2. Establishing/strengthening national policies and programmes
3. Reducing /preventing risk factors
4. Prioritizing research on prevention and health care
5. Strengthening partnerships
6. Monitoring NCD trends and assessing progress made at country level

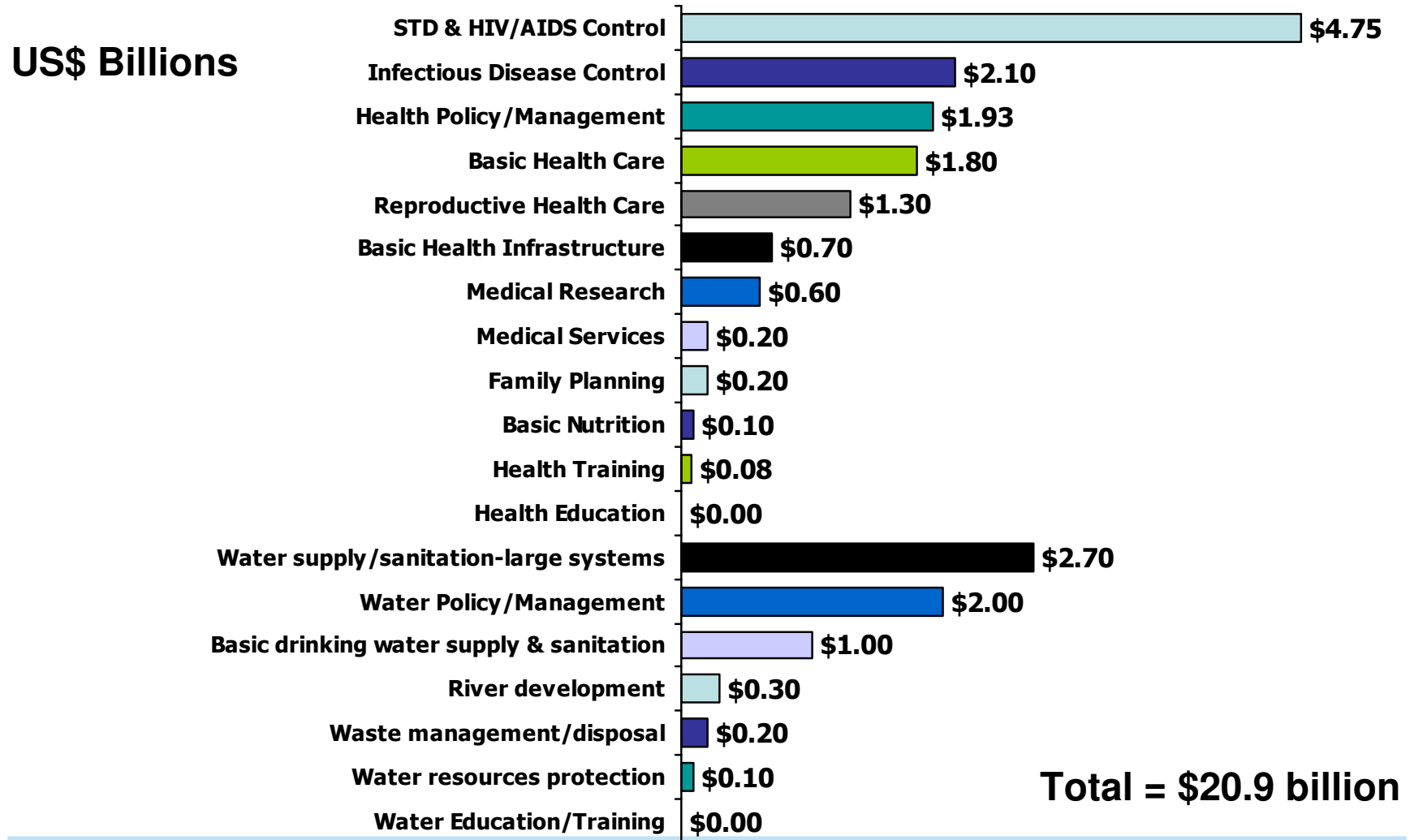
Under each of the 6 objectives, there are sets of actions for member states, another set for WHO and a third one for international partners.

Download:

www.who.int/nmh/NCD-action-plan-2008.pdf

Global NCD Action Plan 2008-2013

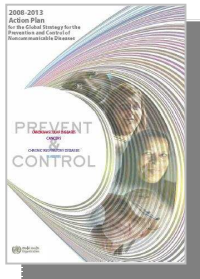
Health ODA* Commitments 2006 by major subsector



* ODA = Official Development Assistance provided by 24 OECD/DAC donor countries, as well as the EC

Global NCD Action Plan 2008-2013

Milestones



Objective 1: Integrating NCD prevention into the development agenda, and into policies across all government departments through the social determinants of health



**Consultation
(ISA in NCD prevention
Kobe June 2009)**

**ECOSOC Meeting on Promoting Health Literacy
(Beijing, 29-30 April 2009)**

+

**ECOSOC Meeting on NCDs in the Middle-East
(Qatar, 10-11 May 2009)**

+

**ECOSOC High Level Segment on Global Health
(Geneva, 6-8 July 2009)**



**Second expert consultation
(31 March – 1 April 2009, Geneva)**

**Monograph
(September 2009)**

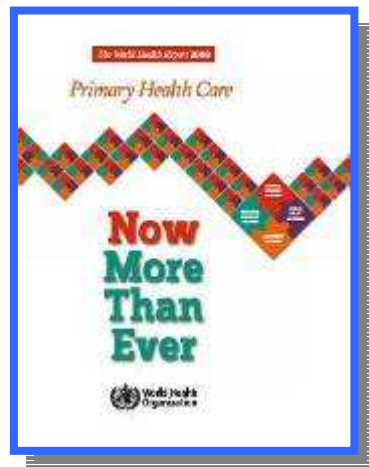
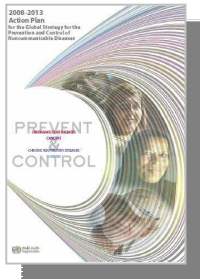


**Promoting Health and Development:
Closing the Implementation Gap**
Nairobi-Kenya 2009

Global NCD Action Plan 2008-2013

Milestones

Objective 2: Establishing and strengthening national policies and plans for the prevention and control of NCDs



WHO Expert Consultation on a Package of Essential NCD Interventions for Primary Care (December 2008)

Package of Essential NCD Interventions for Primary Care (2009)



National capacity assessments (2009)

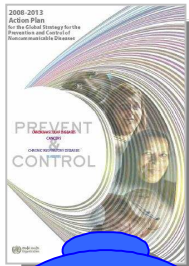


Technical support to establish and strengthen national policies and plans to prevent and control NCDs (2010-2013)

Global NCD Action Plan 2008-2013

Milestones

Objective 4: Promote research for the prevention and control of NCDs



WHO Meeting on A Prioritized Research Agenda
(Geneva, 25-26 August 2008)



Ministerial Forum on Research for Health,
Bamako, 17-19 November 2008

*A Prioritized NCD Research Agenda
(2009)*



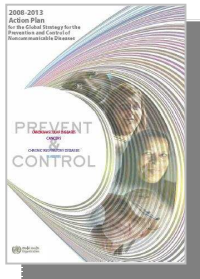
- Draft agenda circulated
- Peer reviews
- Publication
- Consultation to finalize



Global NCD Action Plan 2008-2013

Milestones

Objective 3: Promoting interventions to reduce the main risk factors for NCDs: tobacco use, unhealthy diets, physical inactivity and harmful use of alcohol



Technical support to build national capacities in the area of tobacco control in 15 developing countries (ongoing)

Developing a set of recommendations on marketing of foods and non-alcoholic beverages to children (2008-2009)

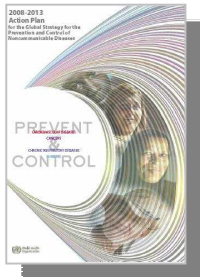
Developing a draft global strategy on harmful use of alcohol (2008- 2009)



Technical support to establish and strengthen national policies and plans to prevent and control NCDs (2010-2013)

Global NCD Action Plan 2008-2013

Milestones



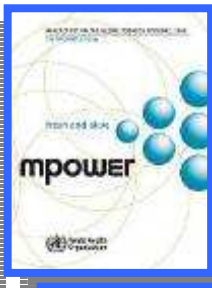
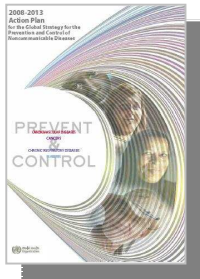
Objective 5: Promote partnerships for the prevention and control of NCDs: Global NCD Partners' Council



Global NCD Action Plan 2008-2013

Milestones

Objective 3: Promoting interventions to reduce the main risk factors for NCDs: tobacco use, unhealthy diets, physical inactivity and harmful use of alcohol



Technical support to build national capacities in the area of tobacco control in 15 developing countries (ongoing)

Developing a set of recommendations on marketing of foods and non-alcoholic beverages to children (2008-2009)

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Technical support to establish and strengthen national policies and plans to prevent and control NCDs (2010-2013)