



Join ministers at the

UNGA NCD Review 2014

(New York, 10-11 July 2014)

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High-level Meeting of the United Nations General Assembly to undertake a comprehensive review and assessment of the progress achieved since 2011 in the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases

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ON OUR WAY TO THE WORLD WE WANT

To take stock of progress in implementing the 2011 UN Political Declaration on NCDs and reaffirm political commitment to scale up multistakeholder and national multisectoral responses for the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases, including in the context of the post-2015 development agenda

Addressing NCDs is critical for global public health, but it will also be good for the economy, for the environment, for the global public good in the broadest sense. If we come together to tackle NCDs, we can do more than heal individuals – we can safeguard our very future.

Mr Ban Ki-moon

Secretary-General, United Nations

The globalization of unhealthy lifestyles is by no means just a technical issue for public health. It is a political issue. It is a trade issue. And it is an issue for foreign affairs.

Dr Margaret Chan

Director-General, World Health Organization

Who should attend? – National delegations comprising:

- Ministers of Health, Foreign Affairs, Development and Planning
- High-level officials and representatives from government
- Parliamentarians
- Representatives of civil society

How to participate?

- Plenaries: Four plenary sessions will take place giving ministers a platform to take stock of the progress made in implementing the commitments in the 2011 UN Political Declaration on NCDs, identify and address gaps and reaffirm the political commitment in response to the challenge of NCDs.
- Round tables: Two round tables will be held to foster exchange of experiences on capacity building and international cooperation.
- Side events: Numerous side events will take place to debate issues on how to address NCDs as one of the major challenges for development in the twenty-first century.



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UNITE IN THE FIGHT AGAINST NCDs

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to address one of the major challenges for development in the 21st century

From commitment to action: Remarkable achievements since 2011

Over 14 million people die each year from NCDs between the ages of 30 and 70, of which 85 per cent are in developing countries. It is estimated that up to two thirds of these premature deaths from NCDs are linked to exposure to risk factors - namely, tobacco use, unhealthy diet and physical inactivity, and the harmful use of alcohol – with the remaining third of all such deaths linked to weak health systems that do not respond effectively and equitably to the health-care needs of people with NCDs – principally cardiovascular diseases, cancers, chronic respiratory diseases and diabetes. Most of these premature deaths from NCDs can be prevented by governments taking a leading role and responsibility.

In September 2011, Heads of State and Government adopted the Political Declaration on NCDs at the United Nations General Assembly and committed themselves to develop national plans to prevent and control NCDs. At the same time, WHO was requested to complete a number of global assignments that would accelerate national efforts.

Three years later, the good news is that there is now a global agenda in place based on nine concrete global targets for 2025, organized around the WHO Global NCD Action Plan 2013-2020, which comprises a set of actions which, when performed collectively by Member States, international partners and WHO, will help to attain a global target of a 25% reduction in premature mortality from NCDs by 2025 and achieve the commitments made by world leaders in September 2011. The UN Interagency Task Force on NCDs, which the UN Secretary-General established in 2013 and placed under the leadership of WHO, is providing much needed support to developing countries. The WHO Global Coordination Mechanism on NCDs will facilitate engagement among Member States and non-State actors, including by establishing Working Groups to recommend ways and means of encouraging Member States and non-State actors to explore the provision of resources through domestic, bilateral, regional and multilateral channels, as well as to call upon the private sector to strengthen its contribution to NCD prevention and control.

The best news is that countries have started to make progress since September 2011. The number of countries with an operational policy to address NCDs with a dedicated budget have increased from 32% in 2010 to 50% in 2013. However, it is still too early to declare success. Developing countries have difficulties in moving to action due to a lack of access to technical expertise and resources. The full operationalization of North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation need to run its course first. The role of civil society and the private sector in contributing to national efforts to address NCDs needs to be clarified further and ways and means of measuring their contributions need to be established.

To take stock of the progress made since 2011, and identify remaining gaps, the United Nations will hold a comprehensive review on 10 and 11 July 2014 in New York. This second high-level meeting will build on the first high-level meeting in September 2011 and the success so far and will invite Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Health Development, Planning and Finance to identify remaining gaps which can be addressed during the next 3-4 years.

The high-level meeting on NCDs in July 2014 should be seen as a major turning point in moving from commitment to action and a unique opportunity for ministers to further shape the global NCD agenda, reaffirm their political commitment, raise the priority given to NCDs on national and international development agendas, and call for action to address remaining gaps. Countries are expected to adopt an action-oriented outcome document that will shape the national and international agendas well into the post-2015 era.



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Plenary

- The plenary meetings on 10 July 2014 from 10:00 to 13:00 and from 15:00 to 18:00 and on 11 July 2014 from 17:00 to 18:00 at the UN General Assembly Hall will be chaired by the President of the 68th session of the General Assembly, Ambassador John W. Ashe (Antigua and Barbuda), and will feature opening statements on 10 July 2014 between 10:00 and 11:00 by the President of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General (Mr Ban Ki-moon), the WHO Director-General (Dr Margaret Chan), the UNDP Administrator (Ms Helen Clark) and a representative of civil society.
- The closing plenary meeting on 11 July 2014 from 17:00 to 18:00 at the UN General Assembly Hall will comprise the presentation of summaries of the round tables and the adoption of the outcome document.

Round tables

Two thematic round tables will address the following themes:

- Round table 1 (11 July 2014, 10:00–13:00, Trusteeship Council Chamber):
Strengthening national and regional capacities, including health systems, effective multi-sectoral and whole-of-government responses for the prevention and control of NCDs, including monitoring of NCDs.
- Round table 2 (11 July 2014, 15:00-17:00, Trusteeship Council Chamber):
Fostering and strengthening national, regional and international partnerships and cooperation in support of efforts to address NCDs.

Each round table will be co-chaired at the Ministerial level. The participation in each round table will include Member States, observers, and representatives of entities of the United Nations system, civil society and NGOs, academic institutions and the private sector.

A concept note for each round table will be made available at: www.who.int/ncd

Side events

On the occasion of the high-level meeting, a number of countries will be hosting side events, which will take place during lunch hours (10 and 11 July 2014 from 13:00 to 15:00) or in the early evening hours preceding the high-level meeting (10 July 2014 from 09:00 to 10:00) or following the plenary (10 July 2014 from 18:00 to 19:00). An overview of all available side-events will be made available at www.who.int/ncd



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Progress since 2011

Progress at national level:

WHO National Capacity Assessment Survey on NCDs	2010	2013
Countries with a unit, branch or department in a Ministry of Health with a responsibility for NCDs	89%	95%
Countries with integrated national policies or plans on NCDs	65%	78%
Countries with integrated operational policies or plans on NCDs with a dedicated budget	32%	50%
Countries with national population-based cancer registries	39%	36%
Countries which have conducted recent risk factor surveys	30%	63%
Countries providing primary prevention and health promotion in primary care	85%	94%
Countries providing risk factor detection in primary care	77%	88%
Countries providing risk factors and disease management in primary care	82%	85%

10 priority global assignments given to WHO in 2011:

Global assignment	Completed
1 WHO Global NCD Action Plan 2013-2020	2013
2 Nine global targets for NCDs to be attained by 2025	2013
3 25 outcome indicators for NCDs to measure progress towards the attainment of the nine global targets	2013
4 nine action plan indicators to inform reporting on progress made in the process of implementing the WHO Global NCD action Plan 2013-2020	2013
5 Terms of reference for a WHO Global Coordination Mechanism on NCDs, as well as a workplan covering 2014-2015	2014
6 Establishment of the UN Interagency Task Force on NCDs and development of its terms of reference	2014
7 Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the WHO Director-General on the prevention and control of NCDs (2014)	2014
8 WHO Country Capacity Assessment on NCDs	2013
9 Second WHO Global Status Report on NCDs (2014), including a global baseline (2010)	2014*
10 Technical assistance to developing countries (included in WHO's Programme Budget)	Ongoing

*The Second WHO Global Status on NCDs will be published towards the end of 2014.

Major gaps identified since 2011:

Member States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitoring progress in implementing priority actions recommended for Member States resulting from the 2011 Political Declaration - Engaging sectors beyond health for NCD prevention and control - Provision of adequate, predictable and sustained resources - Arrangements to support national NCD efforts through bilateral channels - No purpose code for NCDs in OECD/DAC creditor reporting system to track ODA financial flows
UN agencies and other IGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Resources for members of the UN Interagency Task Force on NCDs to accelerate efforts to support national NCD efforts through multilateral channels
NGOs, CSOs, the private sector and academia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clarity on commitments from NGOs, CSOs, the private sector and academia to promote to public health and contribute to NCD prevention and control - Willingness to participate in public reporting and accountability frameworks