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United Nations High Level Meeting on the Prevention and Control of NCDs

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Non-communicable disease

- We define non-communicable disease (NCD) as cardiovascular disease, diabetes, chronic respiratory disease, and certain cancers.
- All of these have in common that they are caused predominantly by smoking, poor diet, and physical inactivity.

Source: World Health Organization, 2005

Importance of the meeting

- Only the second high level meeting of the UN on health
- The first in 2001 led to the Global Fund for AIDS, TB, and malaria
- Already the meeting has generated a flurry of activity and a raising of consciousness (although not among ordinary people)



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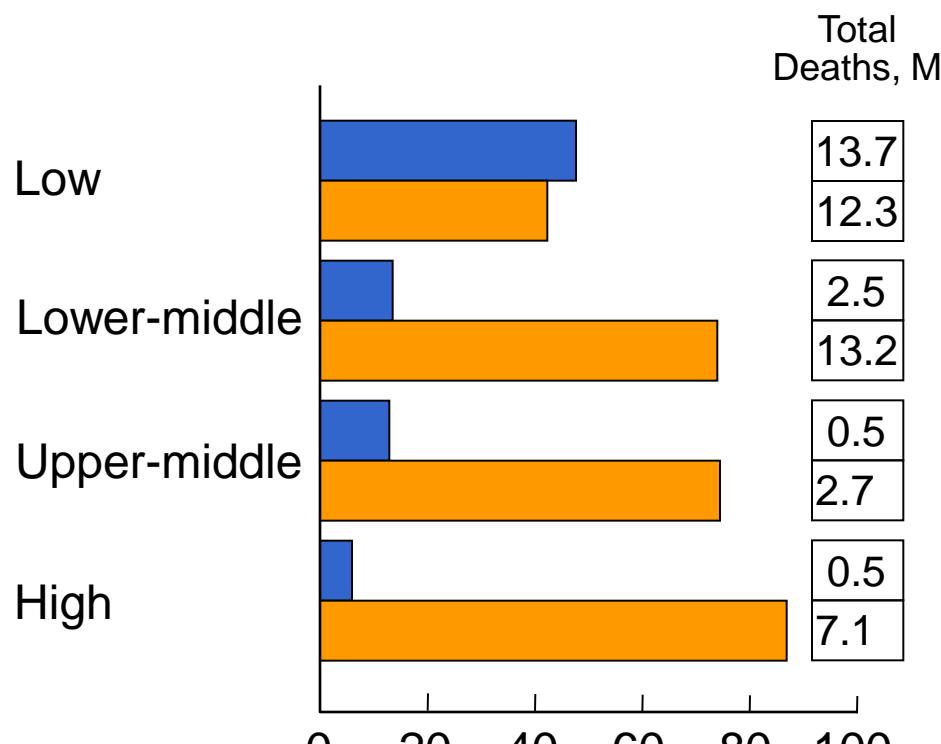
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NCD facts

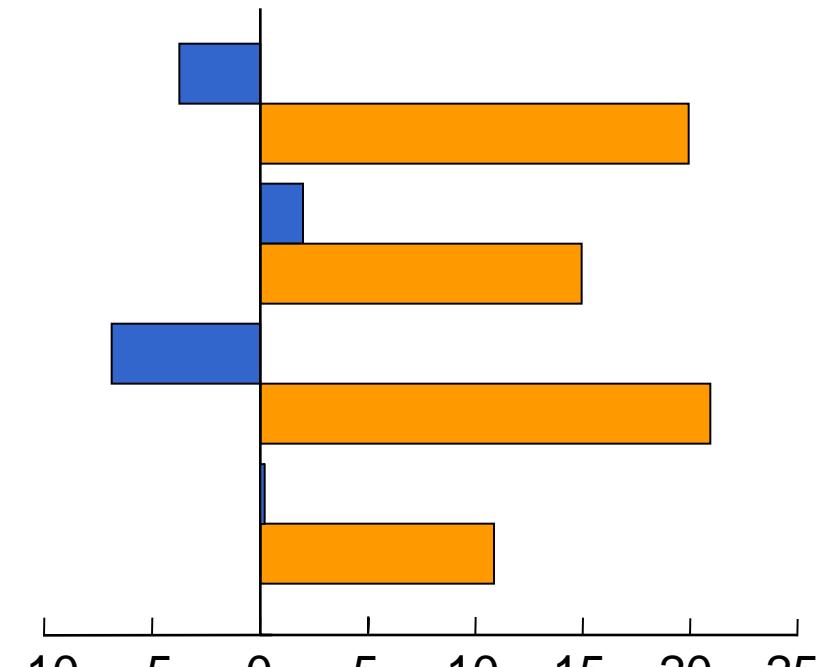
- 36 million deaths a year from NCDs
- 80% in low and middle income countries
- 29% of deaths from NCDs in low and middle income countries occur in people under 60
- 80% of premature deaths are preventable
- Only 3% of global health aid is devoted to NCDs
- Cause major economic damage and slow development

Shifting Patterns of Global Health

Deaths, % of Total, 2005



Forecast Deaths, 2006-2015, % Change



■ Infectious diseases

■ Chronic diseases

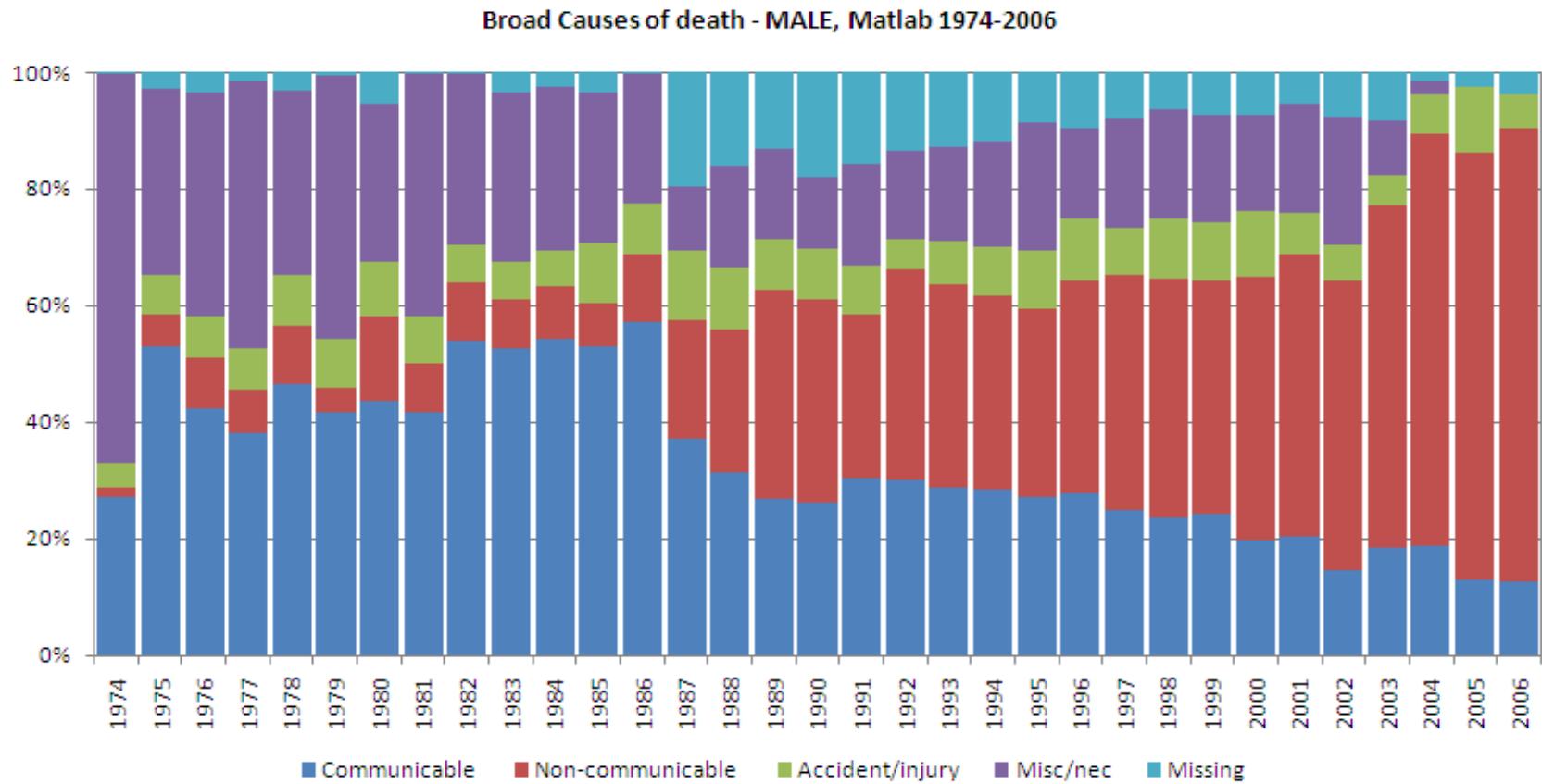


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Deaths from chronic disease are displacing deaths from infectious disease even in rural Bangladesh



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United Nations General Assembly in September 2010: Address the developmental challenges posed by NCDs

We, Heads of State and Government, commit ourselves to ...

63.k. Strengthening the effectiveness of health systems and proven interventions to address ... the increased incidence of non-communicable diseases ...

76.i Undertaking concerted action and a coordinated response at the national, regional and global levels in order to adequately address the developmental and other challenges posed by non-communicable diseases, namely cardiovascular diseases, cancers, chronic respiratory diseases and diabetes, and working towards a successful high-level meeting of the General Assembly in 2011.





"The summit in September in New York is our chance to broker an international commitment that puts NCDs high on the development agenda, where they belong"

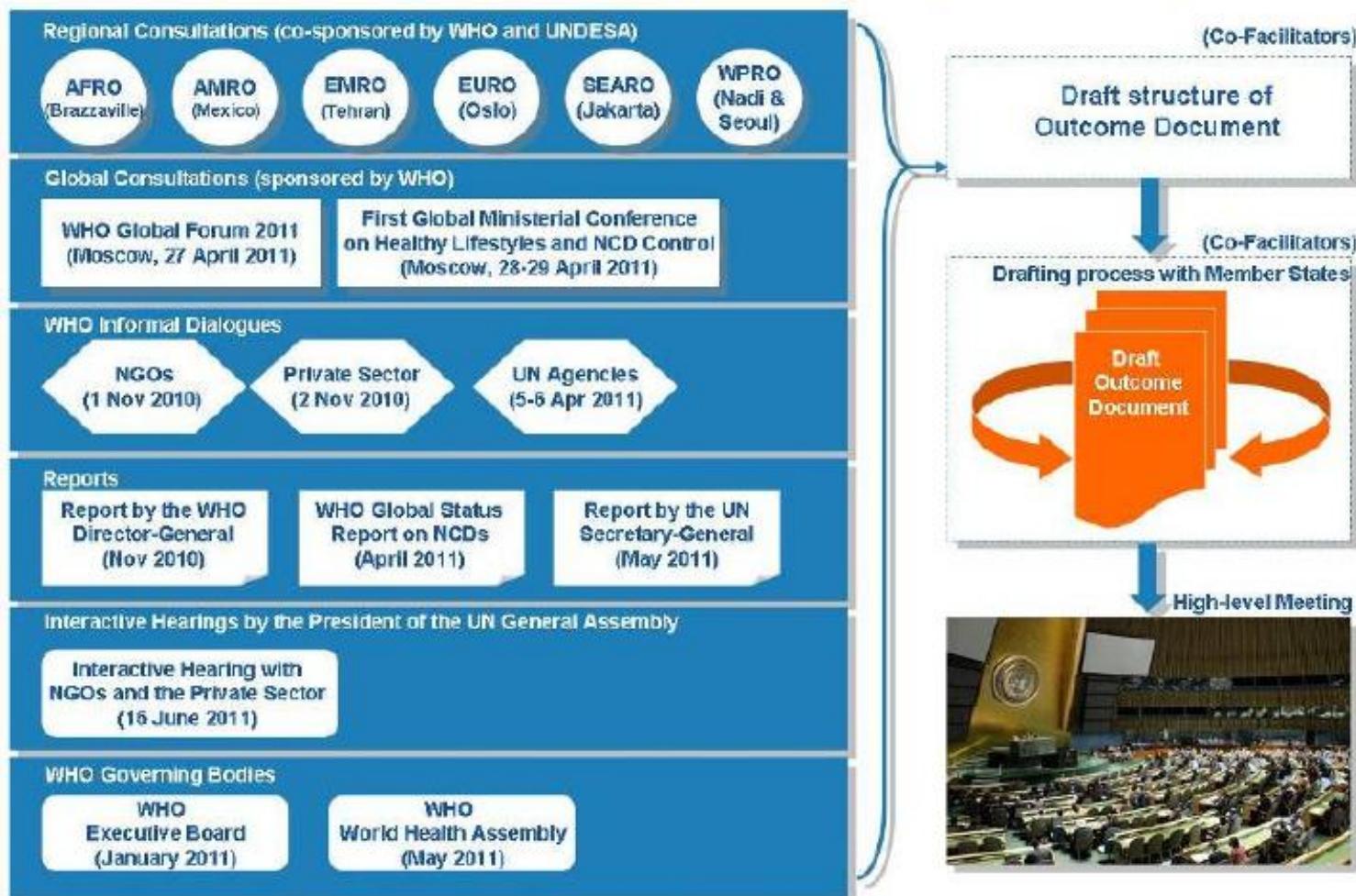
Mr Ban Ki-Moon, UN Secretary-General,
World Economic Forum, 27 January 2011



First Global Ministerial Conference on Healthy Lifestyles and NCD Control
(Moscow, 28-29 April 2011)



WHO's role in the preparatory process leading towards the UN High-level Meeting on NCDs (New York, 19-20 September 2011)



First Global Ministerial Conference on Healthy Lifestyles and NCD Control
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Best buys for reducing the burden of NCDs (WHO): (none of them depend on health systems)

- Protecting people from tobacco smoke and banning smoking in public places
- Warning about the dangers of tobacco use
- Enforcing bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship
- Raising taxes on tobacco
- Restricting access to retailed alcohol
- Enforcing bans on alcohol advertising
- Raising taxes on alcohol
- Reduce salt intake and salt content of food
- Replacing transfat in food with polyunstaurated fat
- Promoting public awareness about diet and physical activity, including through mass media



Ingredients of success for the meeting I: coming together

- All groups come together and recognise that none of them can prevent and control NCDs on their own
- We need a “whole of government and whole of society response”--Margaret Chan, director general WHO
- NCD Alliance includes some 800 NGOs and professional organisations
- Private sector organised through various different organisations (World Economic Forum, Global Health Council, Clinton Global Initiative, etc)
- I detect progress with this ingredient



Ingredients of success for the meeting 2: A clear, agreed, and achievable “ask”

- NCD Alliance has some 38 asks
- Private sector has various sets of asks—but also offers
- We have a way to go with this ingredient



Five priority interventions proposed by the Lancet

	Interventions	Cost per person per year (US\$)		
		China	India	Russia
1. Tobacco use	Accelerated implementation of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control ¹³	0·14	0·16	0·49
2. Dietary salt	Mass-media campaigns and voluntary action by food industry to reduce consumption ¹⁴	0·05	0·06	0·16
3. Obesity, unhealthy diet, and physical inactivity	Mass-media campaigns, food taxes, subsidies, labelling, and marketing restrictions ¹⁵	0·43	0·35	1·18
4. Harmful alcohol intake	Tax increases, advertising bans, and restricted access ¹⁶	0·07	0·05	0·52
5. Cardiovascular risk reduction	Combination of drugs for individuals at high risk of NCDs ¹⁷	1·02	0·90	1·73
Total cost per person*	..	1·72	1·52	4·08



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Outcomes proposed by UnitedHealth NHLBI Centers of Excellence

- A strong commitment to action by the UN and member states with global and national plans for action
- Creation of a global partnership with all groups able to join, clear governance, and a global plan with targets and regular reporting
- Energetic implementation of the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control
- Action on other risk factors
- Universal access to essential drugs and technology
- Strengthening of health systems (benefits all patients)
- Emphasis on research, particularly implementation research



Ingredients of success for the meeting 3: adequate resources

- Money is short globally, and nobody is proposing another global fund
- But within many countries considerable resources are devoted to NCDs but could be better targeted
- Shortage of human resources will be a problem in many countries



