



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

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# Non-communicable disease

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- 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

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- 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)

## NCD facts

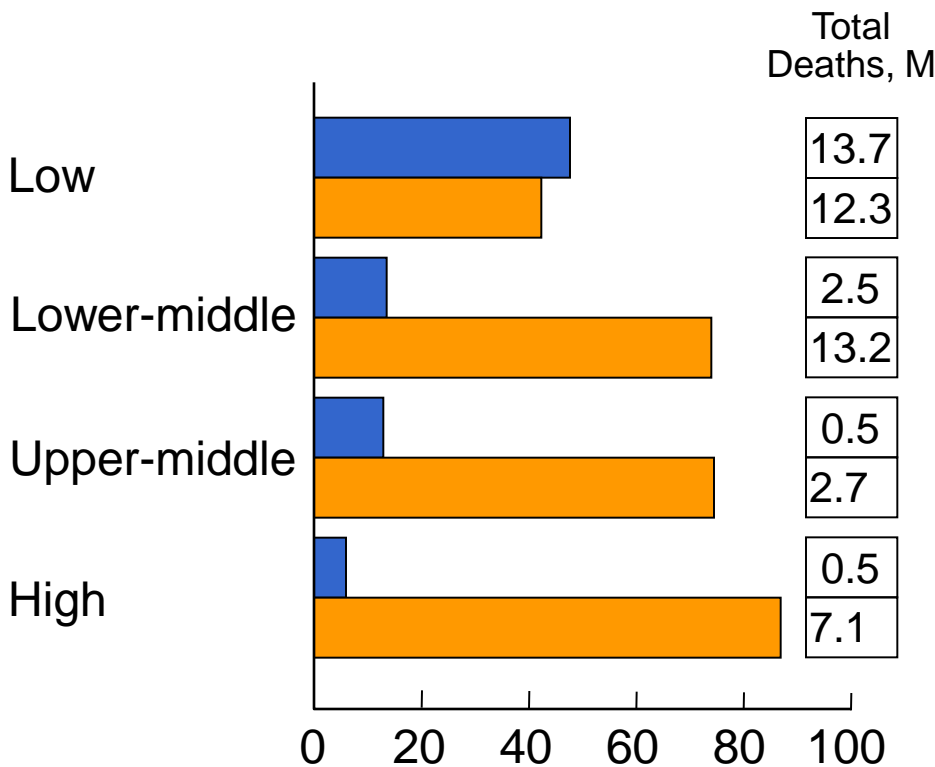
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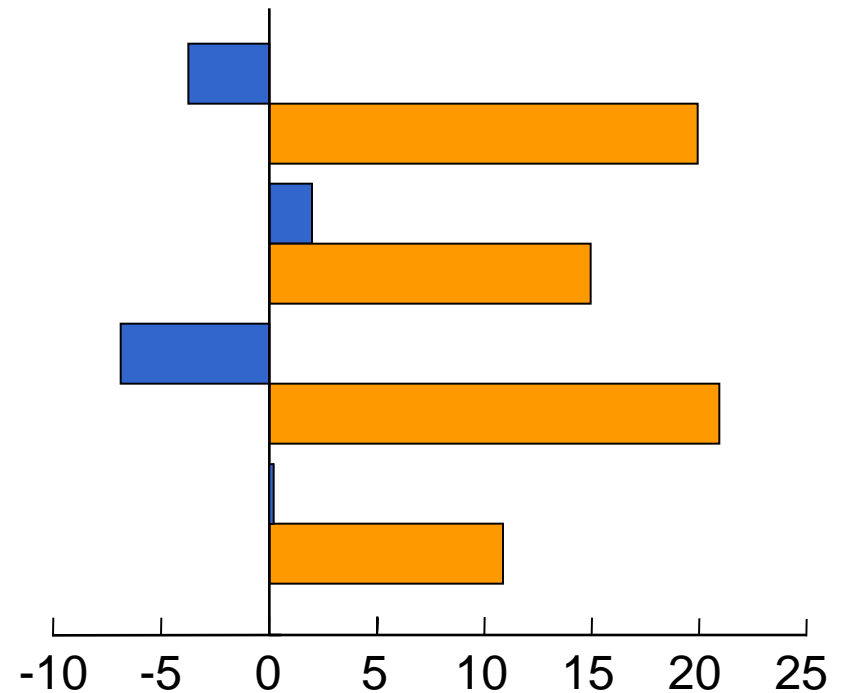
- 36 million deaths a year from NCDs
- 80% in low and middle income countries
- 29% of deaths from NCDs in low and middle income countries occur in people under 60
- 80% of premature deaths are preventable
- Only 3% of global health aid is devoted to NCDs
- Cause major economic damage and slow development

# Shifting Patterns of Global Health

Deaths, % of Total, 2005



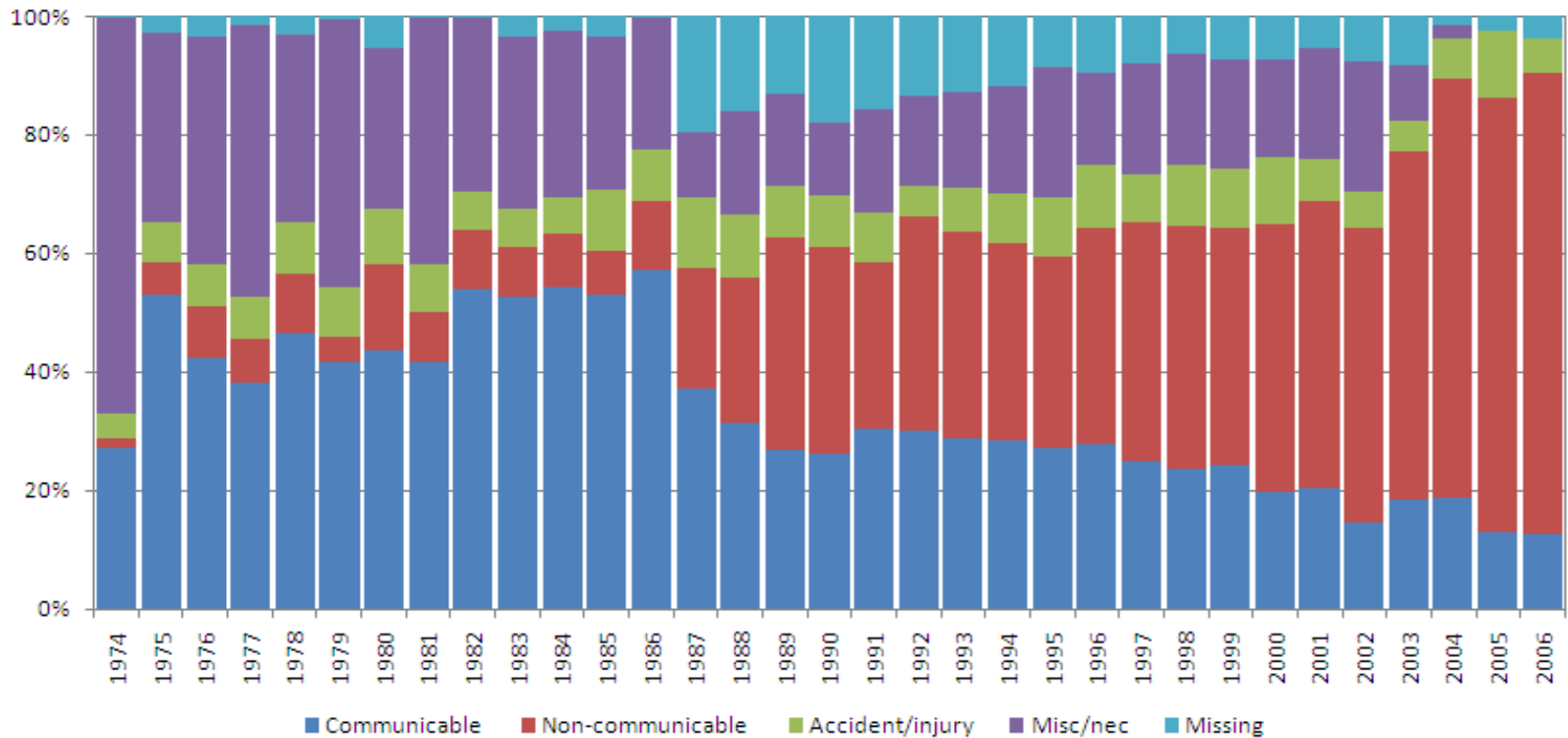
Forecast Deaths, 2006-2015, % Change



■ Infectious diseases    
 ■ Chronic diseases

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

Broad Causes of death - MALE, Matlab 1974-2006



## **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.**





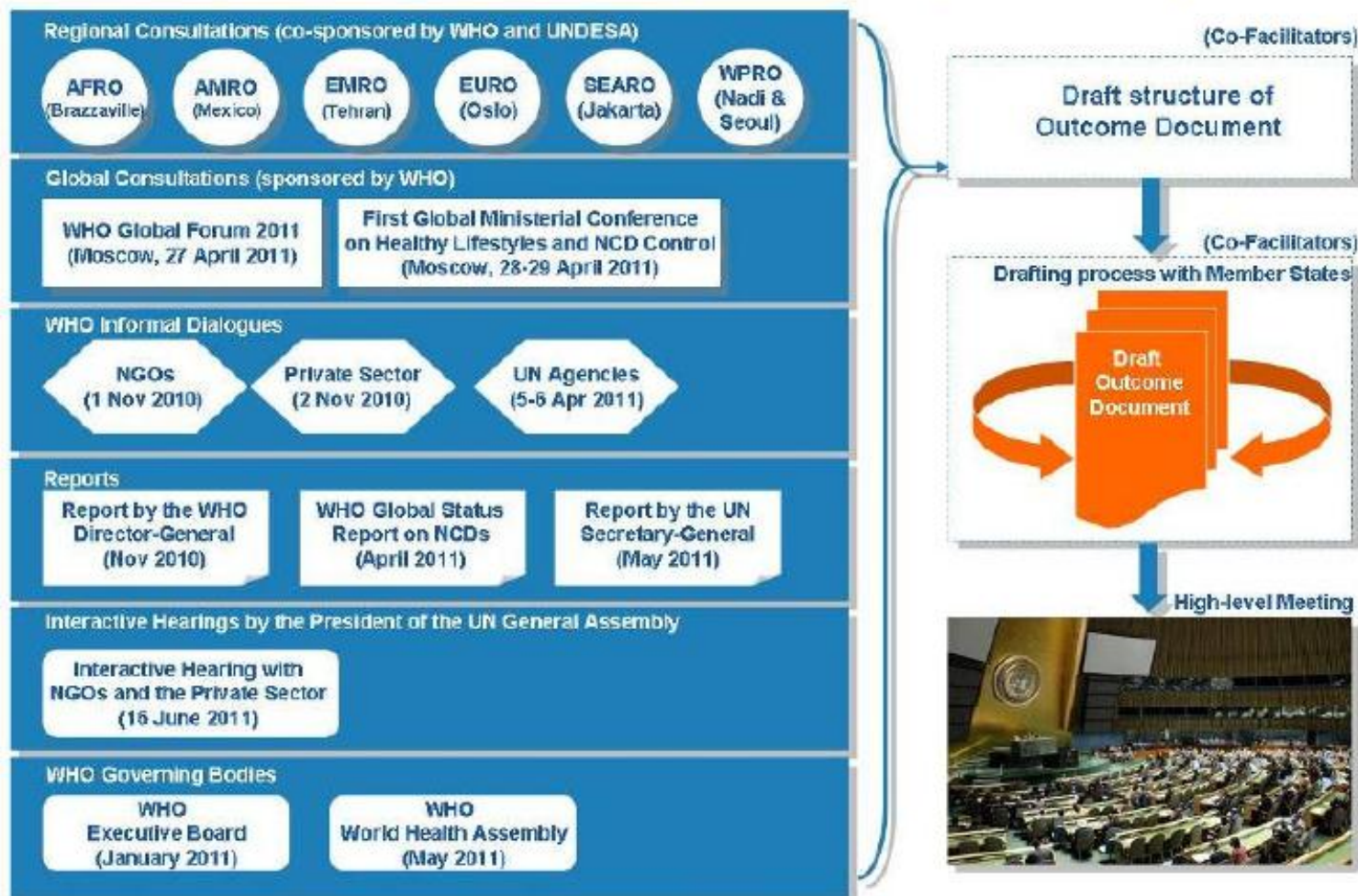
**"The summit in September in New York is our chance to broker an international commitment that puts NCDs high on the development agenda, where they belong"**

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





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



# Best buys for reducing the burden of NCDs (WHO): (none of them depend on health systems)

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- 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 polyunsaturated fat
- Promoting public awareness about diet and physical activity, including through mass media

# Ingredients of success for the meeting I: coming together

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- 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”

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- 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 <sup>8</sup>	0.14	0.16	0.49
2. Dietary salt	Mass-media campaigns and voluntary action by food industry to reduce consumption <sup>9</sup>	0.05	0.06	0.16
3. Obesity, unhealthy diet, and physical inactivity	Mass-media campaigns, food taxes, subsidies, labelling, and marketing restrictions <sup>16</sup>	0.43	0.35	1.18
4. Harmful alcohol intake	Tax increases, advertising bans, and restricted access <sup>13</sup>	0.07	0.05	0.52
5. Cardiovascular risk reduction	Combination of drugs for individuals at high risk of NCDs <sup>10</sup>	1.02	0.90	1.73
Total cost per person*	..	1.72	1.52	4.08

# Outcomes proposed by UnitedHealth NHLBI Centers of Excellence

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- 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 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

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- 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

