

Shaping the Global Framework for NCD Prevention and Control

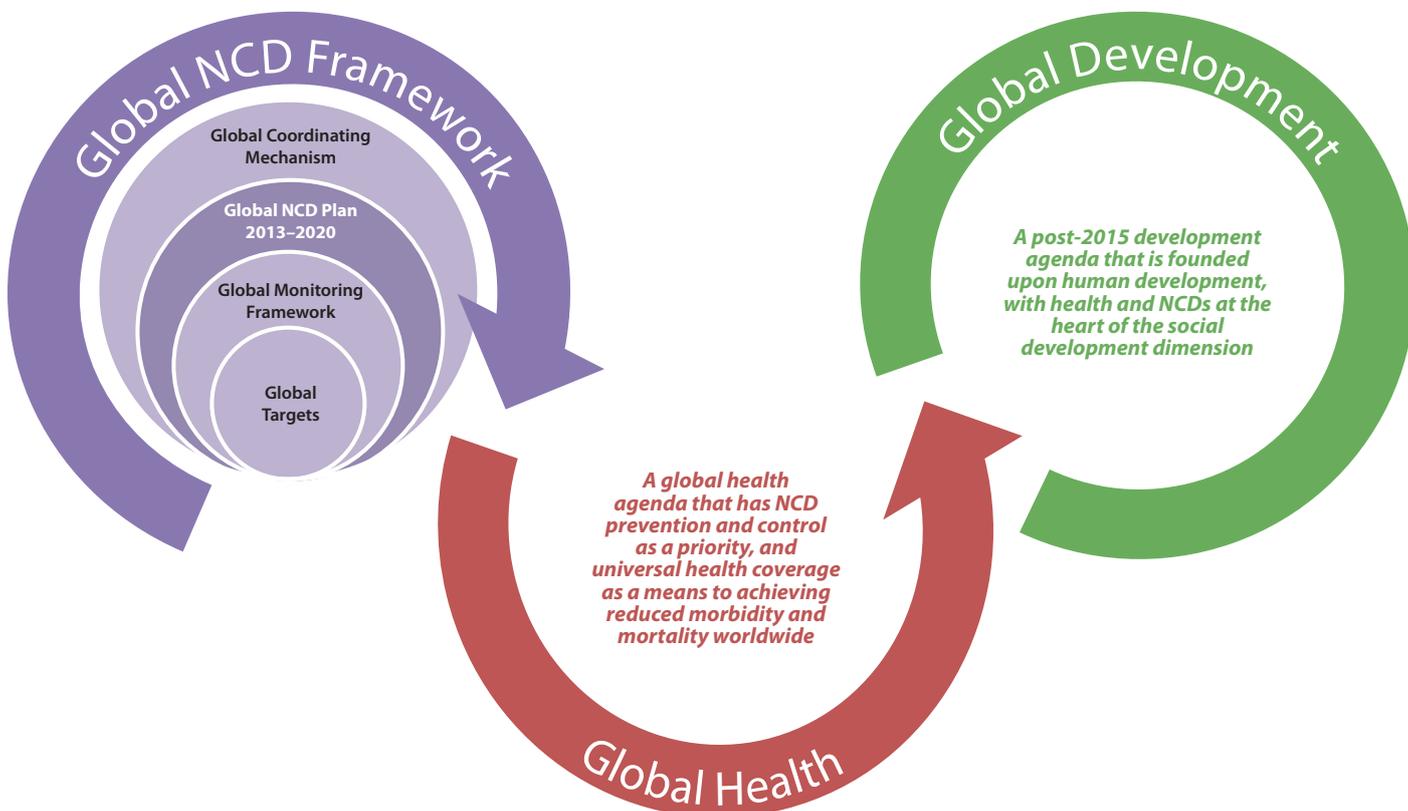
In the year since the UN High-Level Summit on the Prevention and Control of NCDs, WHO has led a series of consultations that are vitally important to global action on NCDs. These consultations will result in:

1. A **Global Monitoring Framework**, with indicators, and a **set of voluntary global targets** for the prevention and control of NCDs to be decided at a formal Member State consultation on 5–7 November 2012.
2. Options for strengthening and facilitating **multi-sectoral action for the prevention and control of NCDs through partnerships**, now described in a report by the UN Secretary General and tabled for discussion at the UN General Assembly on 28 November 2012.
3. A **Global Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of NCDs 2013–2020** to be adopted at the 66th World Health Assembly May 2013.

The NCD Alliance urges Member States to view these consultations as complementary components of a comprehensive **Global NCD Framework**. By explicitly integrating one to the other, the international community

can end the piecemeal approach to NCDs. The components fit together neatly: the Global NCD Plan will define the priorities over the next seven years and recommend clear actions for all sectors; the Global Monitoring Framework with targets will be fully integrated into the Global Plan to monitor progress towards these priorities; and a Global Coordinating Mechanism (or partnership) will mobilise multisectoral action and resources to see the Plan fully implemented.

Furthermore, the Global NCD Framework should be seen in the context of the broader global health and development agenda. It must achieve greater priority for NCD prevention and control within the global health agenda and inform a holistic approach to health which is founded upon universal health coverage. Similarly, the priorities and targets of the NCD framework must be fully integrated into the next generation of development goals – the Post-2015 Development Framework. To safeguard progress made on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and continue to drive sustainable and equitable development, health must be placed at the heart of social development, NCDs must have a specific goal, and health-specific indicators should be used to measure progress across the whole development framework.



A Comprehensive Global Monitoring Framework, Indicators and Targets for the Prevention and Control of NCDs

This will be the first time all UN Member States adopt a global set of NCD targets, signalling a new era of accountability for NCDs. The Global Monitoring Framework (GMF) must honour the commitments made by governments in the Political Declaration. It should include the three elements of accountability: monitoring results and resources; reviewing and reporting on progress; and implementation. With strengthened data collection and surveillance on NCDs, actions and investments will translate into tangible results and improved outcomes for people with NCDs.

The NCD Alliance calls on Member States to support five points at the final WHO formal consultation:

1. Establish and resource a robust global framework for NCDs

- Ensure the GMF is central to the Global Action Plan 2013–2020, related to the evolving global partnership arrangements for NCDs, and integrated into the post-2015 global development framework.

2. Adopt a comprehensive set of bold targets and indicators to drive progress towards “25 by 25”

- Frame the already adopted global target to reduce premature NCD mortality by 25% by 2025 as the overarching goal within the GMF.
- Adopt all proposed targets. **Ten targets is not too many** for what is one of the most complex global health issues.
- Adopt all proposed indicators and an additional six indicators – see below.
- Support interim targets for 2015 and 2020, in addition to the 2025 long-term targets.

3. Strike a balance between targets on prevention, treatment and care

- Specifically support targets on **all four major risk factors**. The set of targets will not be credible or comprehensive without all four.
- Specifically support health systems response targets on **drug therapy and on the availability of essential NCD medicines/ technologies**. If Member States are serious about achieving the “25 by 25” goal, targets to drive progress on the availability of effective medicines and technologies to diagnose, treat and monitor NCDs are critical.

4. Agree a rigorous reporting system, including national reporting every two years to WHA and UNGA

- Support **reporting on progress every two years**, and agree to review and discuss global and national progress at both the World Health Assembly and the UN General Assembly.
- Leverage both the UN Secretary General’s Progress Report on the UN Political Declaration due in 2013 and the comprehensive review and assessment in 2014 to take stock on the GMF.

5. Support the application of global targets to regional and national levels

- Use the global set of NCD targets and indicators as a template and guidance for **national and regional targets** within fully developed national NCD plans
- Back WHO to provide guidance to governments to strengthen country-level surveillance and institutional capacity to facilitate the translation of global NCD targets and indicators to the national level.
- Recognise the key role civil society plays in the accountability process, by encouraging the active engagement of civil society in national monitoring and reporting.

