

**UN High-Level Review on NCDs, 2014**

**Summary of Member State Commitments**

<b>Member State</b>	<b>Commitments</b>
<b>CARICOM (Suriname)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will shortly be undertaking evaluation of progress made since Port of Spain Declaration with a view to learning lessons to accelerate multisectoral action</li> <li>• Have commenced steps towards joint meeting of CARICOM Health Ministers and Trade and Economic Development Ministers in order to accelerate progress on removing trans fats from foods, enacting labeling laws, leveraging trade agreements to reduce obesogenic environments, regulating the school feeding environment and reducing advertising of foods high in salt and sugar to children</li> </ul>
<b>G77 and China (Bolivia)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Commit to building on efforts underway</li> </ul>
<b>EU</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ready to support international community, in particular the lowest income countries, in addressing NCDs and risk factors, in accordance with national priorities and national and international commitments, including strengthening of health and regulatory systems, and involvement of NGOs and other civil society organizations</li> <li>• Next steps: implement Action Plan, monitor progress made, strengthen international cooperation – with leadership from WHO, full participation from Member States and Civil Society (including non-state actors)</li> </ul>
<b>Colombia</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Has a National Cancer Control Plan – which has informed a reorganization of cancer services and a reorganization of resources to guarantee effective and quality coverage</li> <li>• Recently introduced a new pharmaceutical policy to guarantee access to medicines – 200 new meds have been included, today accessible to 97% of the population. New policy in place to also regulate drug prices</li> <li>• Has introduced a series of regulatory changes to reduce tobacco use</li> <li>• Has reorganized its national health surveillance system to be able to better analyze the NCD burden</li> </ul>
<b>Jamaica</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Matter of focus to address access to healthcare</li> <li>• Carrying out strategic targeting of risk factors, starting with tobacco</li> <li>• Have promulgated National NCD Strategic Plan (2013-2018)</li> </ul>
<b>Mexico</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have introduced tobacco regulation based on the FCTC &amp; agreements with industry on salt content in bread</li> <li>• Early detection campaigns have been launched to prevent cervical cancer, as well as introduction of the HPV vaccine for all 11 year old girls (3 years ago)</li> <li>• Have introduced HBV vaccine</li> <li>• Have national strategy for the prevention and control of overweight, obesity and diabetes with three pillars: public health, medical attention and taxation/regulation</li> <li>• In 2013, Congress approved a new tax on sugary drinks and another on highly calorific foods</li> <li>• To measure the impact of these interventions, Mexico has established an NCD Observatory, which includes civil society and academia also</li> </ul>
<b>Republic of the Congo</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have just put in place an epidemiological initiative</li> <li>• Government is currently preparing a legal framework for corporation for all actors</li> </ul>
<b>Mongolia</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementing National Programme on Control and prevention of NCDs – priority issue for health sector</li> <li>• Committed to full implementation of the Political Declaration on NCD prevention and control, making effort to promote multi-sector response through all stakeholders' partnership, including civil society</li> <li>• Alcohol free Mongolia Initiative commenced in 2009. President's initiative to draft and adopt a Framework Convention on Alcohol Control – Government of Mongolia has been conducting a series of discussions and dialogues at national, bilateral and international levels – will continue effort to deliberate on positive outcomes</li> <li>• Government of Mongolia has established National Committee on Health, adopted policy document for multi-sector collaboration – envisages multi-sectoral commitments to reduce risk factors of NCDs generated by other sectors' malfunction</li> <li>• Have been implementing programme on early detection of 5 NCDs</li> <li>• Have developed lifecourse screening program</li> <li>• Amendments to tobacco laws in 2012 to reflect FCTC commitments, ratified WHO Protocol to Eliminate Illicit Trade in Tobacco products in 2014</li> <li>• Local governments initiating health friendly community movements promoting maternal and child health and</li> </ul>

	<p>physical activity, control and prevent alcohol and tobacco use</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mongolian NGOs have initiated Forum on Citizen's Participation and Ownership for Health, advocating nationwide public awareness on blood pressure control, health education on common risk management – supported by Government through Health Promotion Foundation</li> </ul>
<b>Argentina</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have created a new national programme for the prevention and control of chronic respiratory disease</li> <li>• Are taking a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach by creating a National Commission for the Prevention &amp; Control of NCDs that includes several government ministries and civil society</li> <li>• As of December 2014 the country will be free of trans-fats</li> <li>• Important legal reforms have taken place in the areas of salt reduction, tobacco and diabetes</li> <li>• Have developed national targets and indicators that contribute to the regional indicators and 9 global NCD targets for 2025</li> <li>• They will soon establish a National Register for CVD</li> <li>• They will soon receive the results of their third national survey on risk factors that will provide a clearer picture of obesity in the country</li> </ul>
<b>Russia</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Key priorities of health sector modernization process include strengthening primary healthcare services, development of preventative care (including prophylactic medical examination of both children and adults), improvement of specialized and high-tech aid as well as informatization of medical industry (with a special focus on remote healthcare services), strengthening of drug policy, ensuring epidemiological well-being</li> <li>• Priority to improve compulsory medical insurance</li> <li>• Actively supports international programmes for NCD prevention and control</li> <li>• Support concept of holding GCM meetings as for a, with first forum convened in 2017</li> </ul>
<b>Indonesia</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National policy framework on NCDs prevention and control, which includes promotion, preventive, curative, palliative and rehabilitative programmes – consultation and partnership with stakeholders at all levels</li> <li>• Indicators for NCD prevention and control included in draft of National Midterm Development Plan for 2015-2019</li> <li>• Emphasis on: community based prevention and interventions; access, service and coverage (access to all for NCD related services and improving quality and effectiveness at primary, secondary and tertiary levels) – Government of Indonesia launched a National Health Insurance Scheme at the start of 2014; collaboration and partnerships across sectors and involving all stakeholders (alliances formed e.g. National Alliance for NCDs Prevention and Control formed – medical organizations and NGOs); regulatory and institutional frameworks with cross-sector collaboration, necessary legislations to strengthen regulatory framework for NCDs</li> </ul>
<b>Ecuador</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have developed regulations for guaranteeing universal health access to the whole population, with a focus on primary care, and person-centred approach</li> <li>• Recently adopted new regulation on food labeling and are planning to have a new law that prohibits tobacco and alcohol advertising</li> </ul>
<b>Kuwait</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of initiatives addressing risk factors (smoking, lack of physical activity, sports activities in schools)</li> <li>• With regard to tobacco control, have implemented labelling regulation and other regulation, have heightened penalties, and intensified activities to assist quitting of smoking</li> <li>• Organised conference on health awareness</li> <li>• Early warning systems and detection of NCDs</li> <li>• Universal coverage of vaccination against hepatitis</li> <li>• Part of commitment to address leading causes of death – have implemented surveys in collaboration with WHO</li> <li>• Modern science information regarding causes</li> <li>• Monitoring and evaluating processes</li> <li>• Have implemented document to fight chronic NCDs as a priority</li> </ul>
<b>Chile</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chile has developed a "Guaranteed health scheme" that guarantees access to medical attention of quality standards in 80 priority disease areas, including cancer, diabetes, CVD and some mental health issues.</li> <li>• Improvements made in tobacco law to protect non-smokers</li> <li>• New zero tolerance law for alcohol, which reduces alcohol blood levels permitted for drivers, and increases fines</li> <li>• New laws on food-labelling just approved</li> <li>• Next challenge is to move forwards a reform proposal that would lead to an increase in alcohol and tobacco taxes, unhealthy food products.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We also need to make more progress in our strategy “Choose a health life”, by having more dialogue, and social participation</li> </ul>
<b>Monaco</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Investing in public health</li> </ul>
<b>Sweden</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Focus on health promotion and disease prevention</li> <li>• In 2011, worked with methods of preventing disease across healthcare systems – supporting patients in efforts to change healthy lifestyle habits.</li> <li>• Early this year, Swedish Government launched 4 year strategy to prevent and treat chronic diseases - patient-centered and evidence-based care and prevention</li> <li>• Collaborations with other health-focused systems</li> </ul>
<b>Israel</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Effective public health policies must address both lifestyles and environments</li> <li>• Have allocated appropriate resources, established efficient cooperation between national Governments and local authorities</li> <li>• Comprehensive National Health Promotion Programme in 2011 with specific targets and budgets</li> <li>• Cooperation between public health experts, Ministries of Education, Environment and Welfare. Cooperate with private sector, academia and civil society to conduct national awareness campaigns on public health matters</li> <li>• Public sector organizations working together to achieve national targets in cancer, diabetes, cardiovascular disease and health in the workplace</li> <li>• Ministry of education expected to pass legislation in coming month banning provision and sale of unhealthy foods in school; leading television network helping to protect children from junk food marketing</li> <li>• Working to reduce salt content in packaged foods by 20% in next 5 years, move nutritional labels to front of food packages, provide nutritional information at restaurants as well</li> <li>• Fiscal measures to incentivize purchase of healthy foods, dis-incentivise unhealthy ones</li> <li>• Progress in promoting physical activity – evaluating performance of municipal administrators in part on basis of ability to increase number of residents engaged in daily physical activity</li> <li>• Campaign against smoking is a key component in fight against NCDs. Tax increases in tobacco products, free smoking cessation plans, increased enforcement of smoking bans in public places all being implemented</li> <li>• Evaluating healthcare providers and insurers on their preventive care efforts, e.g. cancer screening, adopting healthier lifestyles</li> <li>• Israel’s international development cooperation agency (MASHAV) worked with partners in Kenya to renovate and re-equip Kenyatta oncology hospital in Nairobi for children</li> <li>• Joining “Grand Challenges” initiative, aimed at fostering scientific and technological innovation to solve key health problems in the developing world – solutions for global health and food security challenges</li> <li>• Partner with the Hebrew university of Jerusalem to offer dedicated programmes for students from developing countries to attend the university’s Master of Public Health Programme</li> </ul>
<b>China</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chinese Government has incorporated prevention and control of NCDs into twelfth Five Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development</li> <li>• In 2012, fifteen Ministries and Commissions jointly issued the multisectoral National Plan for Chronic Disease Control and Prevention (2012-2015) – stipulates division of labour across departments – now in implementation phase, on track to achieve set objectives by 2015</li> <li>• Have been increasing fiscal spending annually on building a chronic diseases monitoring system consisting of evaluation indicators such as incidence, prevalence, death and risk factors, so as to provide basis for scientific evaluation of effectiveness of prevention and control efforts and for government decision-making</li> <li>• Have included NCD prevention and control as important part of efforts to build healthy cities and regional health initiatives</li> <li>• Have built demonstration areas for comprehensive prevention and control (140 demonstration areas across 30 provinces)</li> <li>• Government is implementing FCTC, “smoke-free workplace” initiatives, and making efforts to reduce salt intake, in collaboration with WHO, USA, Luxembourg, NGOs and private sector.</li> <li>• China engaged in cooperation on NCD Prevention and Control through BRICS and ASEAN plus China, Japan, and ROK (10+3) mechanisms</li> <li>• Have provided medical assistance within China’s capacity to other developing countries</li> </ul>
<b>Brazil</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 2011, Brazilian Government adopted a strategic plan for NCDs until 2022, including detailed actions to tackle each of the four main risk factors</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government has made agreements with food industry to eliminate the use of trans fats and to reduce the level of salt in foods</li> </ul>
<b>US</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Affordable Care Act: Expanding access to key preventive services, addressing modifiable risk factors, making treatment and care more affordable for millions of Americans. Also have a multisectoral National Prevention Strategy</li> <li>• Family Smoking Prevention and Tobacco Control Act signed five years ago, giving Food and Drug Administration new responsibilities and authorities to regulate the manufacture, marketing and distribution of tobacco. Public prevention campaigns including “Tips from Former Smokers” and “The Real Cost” to raise awareness. “Tobacco Free Campuses Initiative” led to over 1300 campuses being smoke free as of April 2014 (many also banned e-cigarettes)</li> <li>• Million Hearts Campaign® aims to prevent 1 million cardiac deaths from its launch at the time of the Summit in 2011, to 2017</li> <li>• Reducing transfats in foods, providing information to enable consumers to make sensible, healthy choices</li> <li>• “Let’s Move” initiative by First lady catalyzing action across multiple sectors – community implementation – starting to see reductions in childhood obesity rates in some U.S. jurisdictions</li> <li>• Providing technical assistance to build capacity of partner countries to monitor and manage NCDs and their risk factors, including through Global Tobacco Surveillance System and through Demographic Health Surveys</li> <li>• Fostering a network of collaborating centers of excellence and joining forces with other health research funders and working with other leading health research funders to build NCs research capacity in LMICs</li> <li>• Looking forward to continued engagement in technical cooperation and knowledge exchange as country governments develop and begin to implement national development plans</li> <li>• Global Smokefree Workplace Challenge as an example of successful partnership between public and private sector</li> </ul>
<b>Italy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chose to prioritise risk factors and promote positive determinants</li> <li>• In 2007, Italian Government adopted national program for health which advocated multisectoral approach to health in all areas</li> <li>• Italy was the first European country to restrict tobacco in public places in regard to pregnant women and children, the law now bans sales to minors, as well as sale of alcohol to minors</li> <li>• In the process of adopting third national prevention plan – this latest version emphasizes prevention, screening and early diagnosis</li> <li>• Positive results from private sector collaboration to eliminate trans fats, and to reduce salt content of some foods by 5-15%</li> </ul>
<b>Iran</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Iran has established High Council for Health and Food Security, led by the President – members include ministers and high rank stakeholders across sectors able to effect decisions from high level – e.g. decrees to reduce sugar, salt and fat in processed foods</li> <li>• One of the countries to sign and immediately adopt WHO FCTC, banned smoking in all public places. Currently revising tax system for alcohol and other harmful material – advocate for revenue to be directed towards health system, primarily for prevention and control of NCDs</li> <li>• Aligning national plans and policies for NCDs with Global Action Plan. Aiming to reduce premature deaths by 15% by 2020 by promoting population’s health literacy, increased access to PHC, and strengthening PHC to combat NCDs and social determinants of health</li> <li>• Developing set of voluntary process indicators to monitor progress made in the realization of the 2011 Political Declaration</li> <li>• In May 2014, President Rouhani officially initiated a comprehensive health transformation plan to achieve UHC. By increasing health system budget by 50% (from subsidies, VAT and sin tax), restructuring PHC to better address prevention and control of NCDs, social determinants of health, social health, and local governance for health. Insuring 8 million deprived and underprivileged people residing in suburbs, reducing out of pocket payment (particularly for inpatient services), providing essential health services for 8.5 million, financial and non-financial incentives to encourage doctors and other health-care professionals to maintain care in deprived areas.</li> </ul>
<b>Denmark</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seeking to attain more life years for all, reduce social inequality</li> <li>• Danish government has allocated funds to support concrete multistakeholder partnerships at national and local level</li> <li>• With aging Danish population, the municipalities play role in keeping citizens healthy - rehab, physical therapy, education, etc</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Danish health and medical authority developed health promotion packages to assist municipal health planners and practitioners.</li> <li>• Evidence-informed tool to assist in setting priorities in planning and organizing high quality local initiatives</li> </ul>
<b>Switzerland</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Current national prevention plans in Switzerland based around main risk factors, involving all stake holders (including non-state stakeholders)</li> <li>• Working on an NCD Strategy within Swiss Health Strategy until 2020 – drafting process expected to be completed in 2016</li> </ul>
<b>Pakistan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Education and health spending as a ratio of GDP is being doubled</li> </ul>
<b>Niger</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ratified WHO FCTC in 2005, adopted anti-tobacco legislation in 2006 (Law No2006-12)</li> <li>• In 2011, committed to establishing a National Centre for the Fight Against Cancer</li> <li>• Have elaborated on and adopted a national plan on NCDs which emphasizes the importance of multisectoral strategies; screening, diagnosis and treatment; health coverage; monitoring systems for NCDs and their risk factors; reinforcing legislation; fiscal measures for tobacco and alcohol; reinforcing government and leadership; conducting research for NCDs</li> </ul>
<b>Qatar</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Earnest efforts to ensure favourable environment for healthcare for all – programme and strategies</li> <li>• Efforts exerted by health sector spares no effort – budget of this year has witnessed significant increase.</li> <li>• Progress of healthcare is integral part of Qatar’s vision for 2030.</li> <li>• Social health insurance systems provides complete coverage for individual and is a main pillar for achieving the national vision 2030. Complete coverage for individuals as part of that vision. Providing prevention and control services alike</li> <li>• Preventing and combating NCDs in the post-2015 framework. Will spare no expense in seeing a world free of NCDs and reducing the suffering of millions worldwide</li> <li>• 2011-2016 strategy will provide support for prevention and treatment alike</li> </ul>
<b>Barbados</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Progress in FCTC; enhanced surveillance through Barbados National Registry for strokes, heart attacks and cancers; risk factor surveys; efforts to reduce childhood obesity through national dietary guidelines; strengthening preventative and diagnostic capabilities in primary healthcare</li> <li>• National Strategic Plan for NCDs 2014-2018 provides framework and roadmap for multidisciplinary and intersectoral action</li> <li>• Multisectoral approach, involving government agencies, private sector and civil society, embracing social determinants of health, and complemented by robust surveillance system, primary healthcare, health promotion and risk factor reduction will enable realization of 25% reduction in premature mortality by 2025</li> </ul>
<b>Iraq</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regional framework is a clear and precise roadmap, gives countries in the region practical experience enabling them to meet commitments at the national level</li> <li>• Fight against NCDs is priority in all national strategies for health and dev</li> <li>• Focusing on regional strategies</li> <li>• Have a national strategy and a plan of action to fight NCDS</li> <li>• Will be granting even more importance to national programme to fight cancer, will be establishing national registry of cancer cases</li> <li>• Contemplating measures to fight tobacco consumption among students at various levels, programmes to promote physical activity among men and women</li> </ul>
<b>Malaysia</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tobacco and alcohol excise duties (sin tax) has been increasing over last five years, seen as a means to reduce consumption among population</li> <li>• First National NCDs Conference entitled “The Role of Diet and Physical Activity in Combating NCDs” was held last year</li> <li>• Malaysia has a national strategic plan for NCDs (NSP-NCD); a medium term strategic plan to further strengthen prevention and control of cardiovascular diseases and diabetes for 2011-2014 – seven main strategies. Plan supports more effective long term partnerships (a Cabinet Committee has been established by the Deputy Prime Minister comprising of 10 ministries to enable more holistic approach, beyond health; also partnerships between government agencies, NGOs, professional bodies); conforms to WHO Global Action Plan.</li> <li>• Malaysia co-organised High-Level Regional Meeting on National Multisectoral Action Plans for NCD Prevention and Control with WHO in Kuala Lumpur in June 2012</li> <li>• ASEAN Member States have formed ASEAN Task Force for NCD, strengthened by adoption of the “Bandar Ser Begawan Declaration on NCDs in ASEAN”, calls for acceleration of health in all policies.</li> </ul>

<b>El Salvador</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hypertension and diabetes are key issues for El Salvador</li> <li>• A national strategy has been developed for dealing with NCDs – it is currently being reviewed for approval</li> <li>• El Salvador ratified the FCTC last April</li> <li>• Since Feb 2013 the government has been implementing “nutritional guides for the population” and has developed a national policy on food and nutritional security</li> <li>• Has developed guidelines for a lifecycle approach</li> </ul>
<b>Norway</b>	Not available
<b>South Africa</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10 national targets that compliment 9 global targets</li> <li>• Regulations on trans fats in foods, amount of salt permitted in different food stuffs</li> <li>• South Africa has established inter-ministerial committee - multisectoral – tackling e.g. alcohol control</li> </ul>
<b>Spain</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New tobacco law introduced in 2010 to limit consumption in public places</li> <li>• In June 2012 new strategy on chronic disease was adopted</li> <li>• In December 2013 new strategy on health promotion and prevention was adopted</li> </ul>
<b>Peru</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have introduced regulatory changes to reduce consumption of and exposure to tobacco</li> <li>• Undertaking activities to promote health lifestyles, particularly physical activity and healthy diet</li> <li>• In 2012, Peru prioritized the national cancer plan to improve cancer services in Peru. This plan has resulted in a list of 7 types of cancer that are costly, that will be covered by a specific health fund.</li> <li>• Currently developing a 2014-2020 NCD action plan as well as clinical guidelines for certain types of cancer, and also for palliative care</li> </ul>
<b>Morocco</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plan for prevention and control of NCDs 2012-2016, address challenges</li> <li>• Have invested resources to put into place a medical coverage system –in place in order to reach UHC</li> <li>• Morocco is investing in medical coverage to achieve UHC – programmes for those currently employed; those who are financially disadvantaged; and independent workers</li> </ul>
<b>Australia</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Through aid programme, Australia works with partner Governments to improve systems and policies to deliver better health in region, including through financing, access to meds, increased availability of skilled health workers to reach poorest and most marginalized populations. Will prioritise empowerment of women and girls, invest in maternal and child health and nutrition programmes</li> <li>• Continue to pursue partnerships with multilateral health agencies, civil society and the private sector in order to achieve investment outcomes for nutrition with regard to prevention and management of NCDs in a cost effective manner</li> <li>• Provided input to Commission on Narcotic Drugs and WHO on improving appropriate access to medical opiates for pain relief and palliative care</li> <li>• Have developed a new food labeling system to be rolled out over the next five years, providing relevant and accessible nutrition information and guidance on packaged food products so that consumers of all ages can make informed choices</li> <li>• Have a “Sporting Schools” initiative to tackle increasing levels of obesity in young children</li> <li>• Strong supporter of FCTC, have introduced tobacco control measure including mandatory plain packaging. Preliminary data suggests that tobacco and cigarette consumption is at lowest level ever. Survey data from 2013 to be released shortly</li> </ul>
<b>Japan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Japan has had a universal health insurance system for approximately last 50 years</li> <li>• In 2013, Japan revised its “National Health Promotion Movement in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century (Health Japan 21)” policy to advance overall movement and encourage healthy lifestyles. In order to address cancer, CVD, COPD and diabetes, the second phase of Health Japan 21 promotes primary prevention through behaviour changes, including physical exercise and improvements in dietary patterns, and focuses on the prevention and control of the more severe complications of these NCDs. Japan is encouraging strengthening and promotion on health through social policies.</li> </ul>
<b>Canada</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tobacco control measure have reduced smoking to an historic low</li> <li>• Initial focus on childhood obesity and the promotion of healthy weights</li> <li>• Canada’s Declaration on Prevention and Promotion asserts that “health is everybody’s business”</li> <li>• Canadian Partnership Against Cancer brings together diverse partners to implement the Canadian Strategy for Cancer Control</li> <li>• Have moved upstream from a disease specific approach to a risk factor / social determinants approach, as</li> </ul>

	<p>committed to do in 2011</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have broadened engagement with public and decision makers through more open access to data and knowledge products and a set of policy-relevant indicators</li> <li>• Have launched a new multisectoral partnership approach – federal funding in healthy living and NCD prevention is focused on innovative and transformative ideas. Investments tied to performance and results.</li> </ul>
<b>Guyana</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Multisectoral National Health Strategy “Health Vision 2020” and NCD Strategy both launched in 2013 (both with timescale 2013-2020)</li> <li>• Ministry of Health uses a multisectoral approach to promote a comprehensive wellness programme throughout the country. Media campaigns to highlight damaging effects of alcohol and tobacco abuse, public campaigns to promote healthy lifestyles especially with regard to diet and physical activity. Ministry support regular medical outreach to sensitise public to the threat of the NCD epidemic</li> <li>• Recommend screening for prevention of cervical cancer should include methods such as visual inspection using acetic acid (VIA), linked with timely treatment of pre-cancerous lesions</li> </ul>
<b>Trinidad and Tobago</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Following adoption of Port of Spain Declaration, Trinidad and Tobago established a multisectoral mechanism for multisectoral action on NCDs (minimizing risk factor exposure, establishing national targets in line with global targets, integrating NCDs into PHC, active campaign to create healthier environments and promote healthier lifestyles)</li> <li>• Government created Partners Forum Working Committee for Action on NCDs – adopted a whole of society and whole of government approach</li> <li>• Also established Committee on Social Determinants of Health to utilize a Health in all Policies approach</li> <li>• Chronic Disease Assistance Programme provides medicines free of charge for several NCDs, which has contributed to a decline in CVD mortality rates</li> <li>• Health Education Division of the Ministry of Health has developed several health education and information strategies and programmes in and out of schools; also public awareness campaigns based on data indicating where increased public awareness was critically needed</li> <li>• Ministry of Health also working to strengthen and create health promoting environments, including through implementing measures to restrict the sale of unhealthy foods in schools</li> <li>• Have established National Oncology Centre to provide the best class in cancer care; have introduced HPV vaccine and smoking cessation clinics</li> </ul>
<b>Botswana</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Progress being made in maternal and child health, surveillance of NCDs and their risk factors, monitoring and evaluation of NCDs, and lifestyle modification</li> <li>• National NCD Strategic Plan 2011-2016 in place, also National Alcohol Policy</li> <li>• NCDs recently incorporated into integrated disease surveillance and response system, which had previously focused primarily on infectious diseases. Currently preparing for second NCD survey to be carried out in 2014 in line with requirement for monitoring and surveillance of NCDs and their risk factors to be carried out every five years</li> <li>• Collaborations beyond health sector: crosssectoral stakeholders involved in health education and community mobilization using different communication strategies such as print media, radios and television on NCD risk factors and behaviour change. Botswana also collaborating with international partners and NGOs.</li> </ul>
<b>Cuba</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have integrated action on health promotion and prevention of NCDs</li> <li>• Undertaking better information sharing, education and social communication to mobilize all sectors in NCD prevention and control</li> </ul>
<b>Montenegro</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strategy for Control and Prevention of NCDs 2008-2020 being updated with new relevant national, regional and global documents; Action Plan for its implementation in 2014-2015.</li> <li>• Also National Strategy for the Prevention of Harmful Use of Alcohol 2013-2020, and initiative for reduction of salt intake through food. Strategic objectives, development goals, and measures to be implemented over next four years.</li> <li>• Member of the South-Eastern European Health Network (SEEHN) – hosting Regional Health Development Centre for NCDs – coordinate cooperation between regional public health institutions with the goal of improving the sub-regional response to the NCD epidemic in line with WHO Health 2020, and the Global and European NCD Action Plans and other relevant documents. Targeted healthcare initiatives, capacity building and policy engagement will be carried out in accordance with Work Plan of the Regional Health Development Center for NCDs</li> <li>• Montenegro has added a new subject to elementary and high school curriculum entitled “Healthy Lifestyles” – encourage and empower young individuals to choose healthy way of living with a view to NCD prevention</li> </ul>

<b>Maldives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Under auspices of Global NCD Action Plan, has embarked on a holistic approach to NCD. Aligned with Global Action Plan and Global Targets for four risk factors, has developed National Multi Sector Action Plan 2014-2020.</li> <li>• FCTC in place since 2010, multisectoral statutory body oversees its implementation</li> </ul>
<b>Thailand</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Happy to share experiences and best practices and cooperate with other countries in strengthening UHC system</li> </ul>
<b>Nicaragua</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Currently developing a strategy that will support NCD actions, this strategy “live clean, healthy and well” is about communities working together for a clean environment, and healthy eating – which helps prevent NCDs.</li> <li>• Early detection programmes are in place</li> </ul>
<b>India</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Priority areas: general awareness of NCDs and promotion of healthy lifestyle habits; DM, HTN, common CA screening; establish referral mechanisms for follow-up; capacity for continuum of care; monitoring framework established with 10 targets, 21 indicators, but 2025; revitalize primary health care to include communicable diseases and NCD response</li> </ul>
<b>New Zealand</b>	Not available
<b>Uruguay</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is implementing all aspects of the FCTC</li> <li>• Has created an international cooperation centre on tobacco control</li> <li>• Sees UHC as the objective that should guide health systems</li> <li>• Have relied heavily on South-South cooperation</li> </ul>
<b>France</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Focus on principal causes of NCDs – working for better nutrition policy, tobacco control (banned tobacco use in public places in 2008). Alcohol control (increased taxation, advertisements on each bottle against consumption by pregnant women), promotion of physical activity, improving environments for health</li> <li>• Also reinforcing health systems, encourage interministerial, intersectoral approach that goes beyond silos</li> <li>• UHC is of high importance, but is a long-term process</li> </ul>
<b>Republic of Korea</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Also reinforcing health systems, encourage interministerial, intersectoral approach that goes beyond silos</li> </ul>
<b>Bangladesh</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government already put in place multisectoral coordination mechanism</li> <li>• Ratified FCTC</li> <li>• Developed national plan for surveillance</li> <li>• Amended mental health act, tobacco control law</li> </ul>
<b>Egypt</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Currently working on system of early diagnosis, mainly for diabetes and CVD - provided free in over half of Egypt’s hospitals</li> <li>• MoH signed protocol to help train service providers on early diagnosis of NCDs and risk factors</li> </ul>
<b>Zimbabwe</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NCD and Alcohol Control Policies currently pending approval by cabinet</li> <li>• Government has established a dedicated NCD Unit with dedicated staff</li> <li>• Increasing attention to mental health issues – now have a Mental Health Policy and a Mental Health Strategy. Mental health monitoring indicators have been developed and are now in use</li> <li>• Working on integrating NCD response into HIV/AIDS response. Cervical cancer screening has been integrated into HIV/AIDS care at the national, provincial and district levels. National Anti-Retroviral Therapy guidelines for 2013 incorporated early detection and management of NCDs.</li> <li>• Government is promoting breast cancer screening in both public and private institutions. 19 sites have been established to screen for NCDs including hypertension, diabetes, prostate cancer and other cancers as well as eye conditions</li> <li>• Efforts underway to secure funding for National NCDs Risk Factor survey last carried out in 2005</li> <li>• Wide range of partnerships established to complement government efforts towards prevention and control – with academia, NGOs (such as Zimbabwe Diabetes Association and Cancer Association of Zimbabwe), partnerships with corporate bodies and international partners</li> </ul>
<b>Bahrain</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Has approved a comprehensive national plan to fight NCDs and implement the 2011 Declaration.</li> <li>• Established a chronic disease unit in the ministry of health. Appointed a national coordinator to coordinate efforts across the kingdom.</li> <li>• Signed FCTC legislation in 2009 to fight tobacco</li> </ul>
<b>Paraguay</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have created an intersectoral commission for the development of prevention strategies that involves education, agriculture, sports, environment and other sectors</li> <li>• Have developed a policy on promotion of physical activity focused in schools and universities</li> <li>• A project for a new law has also been presented to the Congress that would regulate the use of bicycles as an</li> </ul>

	<p>alternative mode of transport</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New law on prevention and treatment of obesity – the ministry of health is currently working on its implementation.</li> <li>• New guidelines for the reduction of salt in bread products are currently in second phase of implementation</li> <li>• National action plan on NCDs 2014-2024 has been approved with aligned with the GAP</li> </ul>
<b>Finland</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have passed legislation that aims to eliminate use of tobacco products by the end of 2040; also have a roadmap to completely smoke-free Finland</li> <li>• Currently drafting recommendations for how to reduce time spent sitting in everyday life in order to combat sedentary lifestyles</li> <li>• Warning labels for highly salted products, expanding this to non-prepacked items in the near future</li> <li>• Addressing alcohol-related harm – within six months, will be the first country in the world to limit use of social media in advertising alcoholic drinks</li> <li>• Working with social welfare and healthcare reform to ensure better primary level social and healthcare services for all, including support to quit smoking and reduce harmful use of alcohol</li> </ul>
<b>Libya</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Essential meds provided for free to population</li> <li>• Aspire to achieve UHC</li> </ul>
<b>Philippines</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Multisectoral 2011-2016 National Strategy for Health – compendium of health programmes and interventions for preventing and controlling NCDs. Contains guidance for all stakeholders and heal advocates in ensuring financial risk protection, universal access to quality healthcare facilities, and attainment of health related NCD goals</li> <li>• Nationwide campaign to reduce salt intake to WHO recommended intake of 5g/day</li> <li>• Nationwide awareness programme to lower high blood pressure</li> <li>• Early health education programme to promote healthy lifestyles in young children and youth from Kindergarten to Grade 12</li> <li>• Health Canteen Certification Programme for schools, guidebook on “Healthy Plate” to further enhance the “Filipino Pyramid”</li> <li>• Voluntary Healthy Food Certification Programme to set limits on daily intake of calories, fat, sugar and salt content of processed foods, and, eventually, a mandatory food labeling system</li> <li>• Healthy Lifestyle Programme or Healthy Lifestyle Movement Campaign to be lodged at NCD Centre focusing on the four main risk factors</li> <li>• Currently implementing vision for Universal Health Care for all Filipinos by improving scope of National Health Insurance Programme (NHIP) coverage and the utilization of its services</li> <li>• Upgrading national network of health facilities and hospitals so that health care services to manage NCD cases will be accessible and more affordable, particularly for poor Filipino families</li> <li>• Aiming for Universal Healthcare for All by 2016, with coverage reaching 85% within three years</li> <li>• Implemented the Cheaper Medicines Act through partnership with Government and local pharmaceuticals industry</li> <li>• Have also enacted amendments to National Health Insurance Act to ensure its universal coverage and utilization, new laws for responsible corporate governance of hospitals, restructuring of alcohol and tobacco taxes to raise rates of duty on these products, new legislation on responsible parenthood and reproductive health, amendments adopted with regard to governance of practice of health professionals</li> </ul>
<b>Nigeria</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Action Plan for Prevention and Control of NCDs launched in 2013 – seeks to promote awareness of the nature, risks associated with, and depth of NCDs; promote healthy lifestyles; advocacy for enhanced policy and legislation to minimize risk factors associated with NCDs</li> <li>• NCDs included in Essential Health Package under Health Sector Strategic Plan 2011-2016</li> <li>• National Health Bill passed in February 2014. National Health Act provides additional funding for strengthening of primary health care. Additional funds will provide financial access for all Nigerians as a minimum package for health care and as a means of providing financial guarantee for emergency medical services</li> <li>• Nigeria has revised anti-tobacco bill, seeks to insitutionalize more stringent measures to dissuade the production, distribution and use of tobacco and tobacco products. Includes a ban on advertising, sponsorship and promotion by tobacco companies; inclusion of graphic health warnings which must cover at least 50% of the front or all packaging; provision of smoke free public space by restricting all smoking in public areas. The bill is at the final stage of being passed into law.</li> </ul>
<b>Guatemala</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Currently developing strategies for the control and prevention of overweight and obesity</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have adopted a law on tobacco use in public places, and a nutritional policy which includes info on healthy lifestyles for the whole family.</li> </ul>
<b>Kenya</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kenya's new constitution positions health as a right. Government continues to develop policy measures and action plans to ensure that citizens have access to the highest quality of care</li> <li>• Signed and ratified WHO FCTC, thereafter implemented comprehensive tobacco control legislation and National Tobacco Control Action Plan as an implementing tool for the Act.</li> <li>• NCDs are a key component of Kenya's Second Health Policy Framework (2011-2030). Kenya's Second Medium-Term Plan for Health 2013-2017 has prioritized the halting and reversing of the NCD burden</li> <li>• National diabetes and cancer strategies have now been developed</li> <li>• Ministry of Health planning and budgeting incorporates NCDs</li> <li>• National Nutritional Action Plan 2012-2017 is aligned to Government's Medium Term Plans to facilitate mainstreaming of nutrition budgeting process. Framework for coordination of high-impact nutrition interventions to address matters including diet-related NCDs</li> <li>• Kenya has developed a draft NCD Strategy in line with WHO Global NCD Action Plan 2013-2020.</li> <li>• There is an NCD Department in the Ministry of Health with funding available for treatment and control. National reporting system for NCD cause-specific morbidity and mortality. MoH has an integrated policy and action plan currently operational for diabetes.</li> </ul>
<b>Zambia</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government of Zambia is developing NCD strategic plan which includes introducing and strengthening physical activities in schools; promotion of healthy diets; strengthening enforcement of legislation on tobacco use and harmful use of alcohol</li> <li>• Government is putting up 650 additional health posts in order to ensure delivery of health care services as close to homes as possible</li> </ul>
<b>Panama</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A national action plan for chronic disease and cancer has been developed, as well as a programme for palliative care – these are now about to enter the implementation phase</li> <li>• HPV vaccine has been introduced for 10 year old girls</li> <li>• A number of other programmes/strategies to tackle NCDs have been introduced including training on early warning signs of cancer, celebration of World Obesity Day, a conference on food labeling, campaign for international diabetes day, training on healthy lifestyles in the community and workplace, establishment of hospital based cancer registry and advances towards a national population based cancer registry, proposal to include NCDs in health surveillance, finalization of a national NCD strategy, which will soon be printed and distributed, adoption of public policies in line with the FCTC.</li> <li>• Panama plans to build a modern cancer hospital to improve access to cancer services, and continue improving training of health care workers.</li> <li>• An initial project has been undertaken to try and improve national laws to improve access to opioids for pain relief</li> <li>• Panama is developing a strategic alliance with WHO for the creation of a collaboration centre</li> <li>• Another future priority is the development of a health survey to assess the status of glycemia, blood pressure and obesity in the country</li> <li>• Plans are also in place to implement a health neighbourhood programme which aims to provide citizens with green areas and parks</li> </ul>
<b>Palestine</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government undertook statewide surveillance plan, used results to coordinate program to tackle NCDs</li> <li>• Anti-smoking campaign initiated</li> <li>• Working to introduce vaccines</li> <li>• Tests for breast cancer introduced</li> <li>• Foods tested to ensure free of carcinogens</li> <li>• Anti-tobacco legislation</li> </ul>