Kyrgyzstan
NCD Joint programming mission,
14-17 March 2016
Investment case mission, 22-26 August 2016

Key mission findings

1. Kyrgyzstan is strongly placed to move forward on NCDs. There is high-level political commitment at national and at local levels. The Programme on NCDs 2013-2020 and NCD Action Plan are comprehensive, inclusive, and include targets. CVDs and tobacco control issues are priority areas in the national Den-Sooluk program.

2. Draft National Plan on Tobacco, including new edition of the Tobacco control Law to support FCTC implementation, and an alcohol plan are being endorsed.

3. A National Coordination Council on Public Health (chaired by the Vice Prime Minister) exists in order to implement Health 2020.

4. A number of ministries (e.g. Education, Finance and Agriculture) are aware of the NCD situation and cooperate with Ministry of Health.

5. The UNCT is keen to provide coordinated technical assistance to catalyse NCD action across Government (with NCDs included in the next UNDAF).

6. Bolder measures are needed to improve monitoring and evaluation and to continue strengthening surveillance.

“I invited the UN Task Force to Kyrgyzstan because I am absolutely committed to preventing premature deaths from NCDs in our population. The epidemic of NCDs is now one of our biggest socioeconomic issues.”

“We simply cannot afford the costs of people becoming ill from NCDs at such a young age. The support of the UN is crucial as we move ahead. But the support of civil society and professional organizations is important too.”

Dr Talantbek Batyralie, Minister of Health of Kyrgyzstan

Key adult NCD mortality and risk factors*

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Probability of premature mortality from NCDs: <strong>24%</strong> (2015)</th>
<th>13% of adults are insufficiently physically active (2010)</th>
<th>7% of adults have raised fasting blood glucose (2014)</th>
<th>23% of adult men and 22% of adult women have raised blood pressure (2015)</th>
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<tr>
<td>50% of men (aged &gt;= 15 years) smoke tobacco (2015)</td>
<td>11% of adult men and 17% of adult women are obese (2014)</td>
<td>Pure alcohol per capita consumption: <strong>3.9</strong> litres per year (population 15+, 2015)</td>
<td>No data available for consumption of fruits and vegetables</td>
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*Updated: April 2017
Key recommendations

1. The Government needs to evaluate the National NCD Action Plan to provide recommendations for further action.
2. An NCD investment case should be conducted.
3. The draft intersectoral national plans on alcohol and tobacco control need to be adopted.
4. Taxes on tobacco, alcohol and unhealthy foods need to be increased.
5. An inter-ministerial group should be established to drive broader cross-sectoral NCD actions, with an initial focus on implementing and enforcing the tobacco control law.
6. A platform for the systematic engagement of civil society, NGOs, academia and private sector should be established.
7. The UNCT should establish a platform to discuss health, including NCDs, and collaborate towards the inclusion of NCDs in the new UNDAF.

Adding value: actions taken following the mission

1. The UNIATF report was shared with the Ministry of Health and Prime Minister of the country.
2. Support was provided for the medium-term review of the National Action Plan on NCDs.
3. Support was provided to include NCD-related targets in the national SDG adaptation agenda.
4. Joint Mission increased awareness of NCDs in the UN Country Team and NCDs will be included into the next UNDAF cycle.
5. FEEDcities survey was conducted to assess the main component of market food.
6. Investment case report is under finalization.
7. Extended national Den-Sooluk program (by 2018) has plans to strengthen the control over tobacco and CVDs. The mid-term review of Den-Sooluk program took into account the Mission report.

“We are committed to supporting the Government putting NCDs at the forefront of the national development agenda. We owe this to the country’s next generation.”

Dr Jarno Habicht,
WHO Representative in Kyrgyzstan

Next steps

1. Finalize the NCD Program mid-term review and adapt action-plan as well monitoring framework to facilitate improvement.
2. Prepare the “business case” for investing in NCD response in Kyrgyzstan.
3. Continue efforts to increase taxes on Tobacco and Alcohol products.
4. Continue efforts to include NCD related targets into the national development strategy 2030 and national adaptation of SDGs.
5. Increase coordination from WHO side on NCDs response among UN agencies (including full engagement of UN Country Team), development partners and national stakeholders.
6. Ensure inclusion of NCDs as one area of common action under UNDAF 2018-2022 and include related indicators into the UNDAF Monitoring and Evaluation framework.
7. Continue research on NCD related risk factors (including the studies as STEPS 2017, COSI 2017) and effectiveness of current interventions and services (including scale up of interventions at primary care level and managing acute myocardial infarction and strokes in country).
8. Support endorsement and implementation of the National Action Plans on tobacco and alcohol control.
10. Support Ministry of Health in informing the population about NCD related risk factors.