Global monitoring of NCDs: targets and indicators

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Global accountability framework for NCDs

2015
WHA68 (2016)

2020
WHA73 (2021)

2025
WHA78 (2026)

25 outcome indicators

2015
WHA68 (2016)

2017
WHA69 (2018)

2020
WHA73 (2021)

9 process indicators

2015

2016

2017

10 progress indicators

2016
UNGA

2017
UNGA

2 indicators
Where to focus: 9 global NCD targets to be attained by 2025

A **25%** relative reduction in risk of premature mortality from cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory diseases

At least a **10%** relative reduction in the harmful use of alcohol

A **10%** relative reduction in prevalence of insufficient physical activity

A **25%** relative reduction in prevalence of raised blood pressure or contain the prevalence of raised blood pressure

**Halt** the rise in diabetes and obesity

A **30%** relative reduction in prevalence of current tobacco use

A **30%** relative reduction in mean population intake of salt/sodium

An **80%** availability of the affordable basic technologies and essential medicines, incl. generics, required to treat NCDs

At least **50%** of eligible people receive drug therapy and counselling to prevent heart attacks and strokes
Commits governments to develop national responses:

- **Target 3.4:** By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from NCDs through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and wellbeing

- **Target 3.5:** Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol

- **Target 3.8:** Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all
Target 3.a: Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate

Target 3.b: Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and NCDs that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all
How the targets for 2030 relate to the targets for 2025

By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from NCDs

2030 milestone: NCD-related targets in the SDGs

2025 milestone: 9 voluntary global NCD targets

2018 milestone: Four time-bound commitments

Components of national NCD responses

Governance  |  Risk factors  |  Health systems  |  Surveillance

WHY MUST WE ACHIEVE THESE TARGETS?
Projected business-as-usual trends in premature NCD mortality (global)

If we do nothing...

The impact of achieving six risk factor targets on premature NCD mortality

Vs. if we achieve our risk factor targets...

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Kontis et al. *Lancet* 2014
Impact of achieving targets on premature NCD deaths

Kontis et al. Lancet 2014

16.1 million deaths
Delayed/prevented

Number of deaths in 2010

Men

At 2010 death rate
Business-as-usual trend
Achieving risk factor targets
Achieving 50% tobacco use reduction

Women

Number of deaths in 2010

At 2010 death rate
Business-as-usual trend
Achieving risk factor targets
Achieving 50% tobacco use reduction

Millions of deaths

0 5 10 15

Ischaemic heart disease
Stroke
Hypertensive heart disease
Other cardiovascular diseases
Lung cancer
Liver cancer
Stomach cancer
Breast cancer
Colorectal cancer
Other chronic respiratory diseases
Other cancers
Diabetes

Target
WHAT PROGRESS HAS BEEN MADE SO FAR?
## Progress towards the 9 global NCD targets for 2025

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unconditional probability of dying between ages of 30 and 70</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory diseases</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (recorded and unrecorded) alcohol per capita (aged 15+ years old)</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>consumption within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol, as appropriate, within the national context</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevalence of current tobacco smoking use among adults aged 18+</td>
<td>23.1%</td>
<td>21.8%</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age-standardized prevalence of raised blood pressure among persons aged 18+ years (defined as systolic blood pressure ≥140 mmHg and/or diastolic blood pressure ≥90 mmHg) and mean systolic blood pressure</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age-standardized prevalence of raised blood glucose/diabetes among persons aged 18+ years (defined as fasting plasma glucose concentration ≥ 7.0 mmol/l (126 mg/dl) or on medication for raised blood glucose)</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>↑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age-standardized prevalence of overweight and obesity in persons aged 18+ years (defined as body mass index ≥ 25 kg/m² for overweight and body mass index ≥ 30 kg/m² for obesity)</td>
<td>11% (obesity)</td>
<td>13% (obesity)</td>
<td>↑</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Progress towards the implementation of the WHO Global NCD Action Plan 2013-2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of countries</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>with at least one operational multisectoral national policy, strategy or action plan that integrates several NCDs and shared risk factors in conformity with the global/regional NCD action plans 2013–2020</td>
<td>30/166 (18%)</td>
<td>61/166 (37%)</td>
<td>▲</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>that have operational NCD unit(s) / branch(es)/ department(s) within the Ministry of Health, or equivalent</td>
<td>88/166 (53%)</td>
<td>110/166 (66%)</td>
<td>▲</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with an operational policy, strategy or action plan to reduce the harmful use of alcohol, as appropriate, within the national context</td>
<td>80/166 (48%)</td>
<td>111/166 (67%)</td>
<td>▲</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with an operational policy, strategy or action plan to reduce physical inactivity and/or promote physical activity</td>
<td>91/166 (55%)</td>
<td>119/166 (72%)</td>
<td>▲</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with an operational policy, strategy or action plan, in line with the WHO FCTC, to reduce the burden of tobacco use</td>
<td>109/166 (66%)</td>
<td>135/166 (81%)</td>
<td>▲</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with an operational policy, strategy or action plan to reduce unhealthy diet and/ or promote healthy diets.</td>
<td>99/166 (60%)</td>
<td>123/166 (74%)</td>
<td>▲</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>that have evidence-based national guidelines/ protocols/ standards for the management of major NCDs through a primary care approach, recognized/approved by government or competent authorities</td>
<td>NO DATA</td>
<td>61/166 (37%)</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>that have an operational national policy and plan on NCD-related research, including community-based research and evaluation of the impact of interventions and policies</td>
<td>NO DATA</td>
<td>60/166 (36%)</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with NCD surveillance and monitoring systems in place to enable reporting against the nine voluntary global NCD targets</td>
<td>60/166 (36%)</td>
<td>48/166 (29%)</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Bolder measures are needed by governments, international partners and WHO to ensure that the four time-bound commitments for 2015 and 2016 included in the 2014 UN Outcome Document on NCDs are fully implemented.

Including international development cooperation
REPORTING ON GLOBAL TARGETS AND COMMITMENTS
Global accountability framework for NCDs

- 9 Global target indicators
- 9 process indicators
- 10 progress indicators
- 2 indicators
The targets are achievable, but not under a business as usual scenario

Scaled up action is needed

NCDs are more prominent on the global stage than they have ever been. We need to leverage this to accelerate action

This will require increased cooperation and coordination across sectors, and at all levels of government
Time to scale up action