### OVERVIEW OF THE PRIORITY ACTIONS RECOMMENDED FOR MEMBER STATES

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<th>Action area</th>
<th>Priority actions for Member States in 2014-2015</th>
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| Governance  | 1. Set out national targets for 2013 based on relevant initiatives, bearing in mind the Global Targets suggested for NCDs.  
3. Engage in the relevant intergovernmental meetings. |
| Reduce exposure to risk factors for NCDs | 1. Implement very cost-effective and affordable interventions (included in Appendix 3 of the WHO Global NCD Action Plan 2013–2020). |
| Enable health systems to respond | 1. Implement very cost-effective and affordable interventions (included in Appendix 3 of the WHO Global NCD Action Plan 2013–2020). |
| Measure results | 1. Strengthen surveillance for NCDs, covering:  
- monitoring of risk factors and determinants  
- outcomes (mortality and morbidity)  
- health system response |

### GOOD NEWS
- Political leadership and commitment established – countries have started making progress since September 2011.
- Countries with an operational NCD policy and a dedicated budget increased from 32% in 2010 to 50% in 2013.
- Developing countries have moved from commitment to action due to a lack of access to technical expertise and resources.

### CHALLENGES
- Lack of evidence on how to contribute to national efforts to address NCDs needs to be clarified.
- The role of civil society and private sector contributions need to be established.
- Challenges due to a lack of access to technical expertise and resources.

### LOOKING FORWARD
- Countries will adopt an action-oriented outcome document in July 2014 to shape the national and international agendas well into the post-2015 era.
- United Nations will hold a comprehensive review on 10 and 11 July 2014 in New York to review the progress made since 2011.
- Countries will identify remaining gaps that can be addressed during the next 3 years.
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The epidemic of noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) is hidden, misunderstood and underreported. NCDs cause more than 14 million premature deaths each year—60% of all deaths and 80% of deaths in low and middle-income countries. 

Four types of NCDs – cardiovascular diseases, cancers, chronic respiratory diseases and diabetes – make the largest contribution to mortality in the majority of developing countries. 


cost of inaction is more than taking actions recommended by governments taking a leading role and responsibility. 

By means of very effective and affordable interventions to tackle shared risk factors, namely tobacco use, unhealthy diet, physical inactivity and harmful use of alcohol, 

By means of enabling health systems to respond through people-centred primary health care and universal health coverage, 

By monitoring the epidemic.


Preventable and avoidable burden of illness, death and disability due to NCDs by multisectoral collaboration and cooperation at national, regional and global levels.

A world free of the avoidable burden of NCDs.

A 25% relative reduction in premature mortality from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory diseases.

At least 10% relative reduction in the harmful use of alcohol, as appropriate, within the national context.

A 10% relative reduction in prevalence at national level of physical activity.

A 25% relative reduction in prevalence of current tobacco use in persons aged 15+ years.

A 50% relative reduction in the prevalence of raised blood pressure or control the prevalence of raised blood pressure, according to national circumstances.

Halt the rise in diabetes and obesity.

At least 50% of eligible people receive drug therapy and counselling (including glycaemic control) to prevent heart attacks and strokes.

An 80% availability of the affordable basic technologies and essential medicines, including generics, among people to treat diabetes and cardiovascular disease.

What is World Health Organization doing 2011-2014?

WHO has been leading efforts to complete a number of global assignments to accelerate national progress and provide technical support to countries.

The WHO Global Coordination Mechanism on NCDs, established in 2013 and placed under the leadership of WHO, is providing much-needed support to developing countries.

The UN Interagency Task Force on NCDs, which the UN Secretary-General established in 2011, provides ongoing support to countries.

The WHO has been leading efforts to complete a number of global assignments to accelerate national progress and provide technical support to countries.

The WHO Global Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of NCDs 2013-2020 was endorsed and included the Global Monitoring Framework of 9 targets and 25 indicators. The plan comprises a set of actions that, when performed collectively by Member States, will help attain the global target of a 25% reduction in premature mortality from NCDs.

The 9 Global Targets

1. Halt the rise in tobacco use

2. Reduce harmful use of alcohol

3. Control hypertension

4. Prevent and treat noncommunicable diseases in both public and private facilities

5. Ensure access to essential medicines, including generics

6. Protect against environmental risks

7. Strengthen health systems

8. Accelerate health sector reforms

9. Contribute to the private sector to NCD prevention and control

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WHO Global Action Plan on NCDs – in September 2011, world leaders adopted a resolution committing to the Global Action Plan on NCDs, which the UN Secretary-General endorses and places under the leadership of WHO. The plan comprises a set of actions that, when performed collectively by Member States, will help attain the global target of a 25% reduction in premature mortality from NCDs.

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