

Enabling health systems to respond to the health-care needs of people living with or affected by NCDs

TOWARDS UHC BENEFIT PACKAGES FOR NCDs

Bente Mikkelsen
Director, NCDs
WHO



**SDG target
3.4 on
NCDs:
World is not
on track**

NCDs =
5x5
agenda

↑ **Air pollution**

↑ **Unhealthy diets**

↑ **Tobacco use**

↑ **Physical inactivity**

↑ **Harmful use of alcohol**

↑ **Heart diseases and strokes**

↑ **Cancers**

↑ **Diabetes**

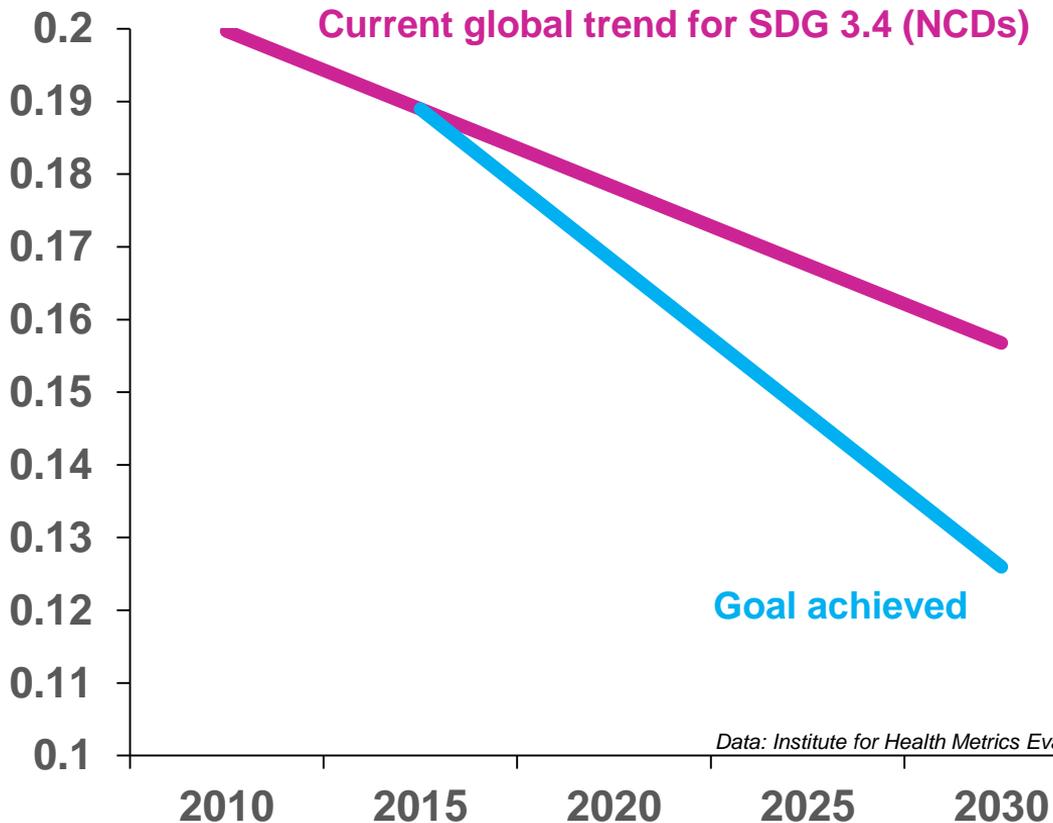
↑ **Chronic respiratory diseases**

↑ **Mental health conditions**





Risk of dying from a major NCD between ages 30-70



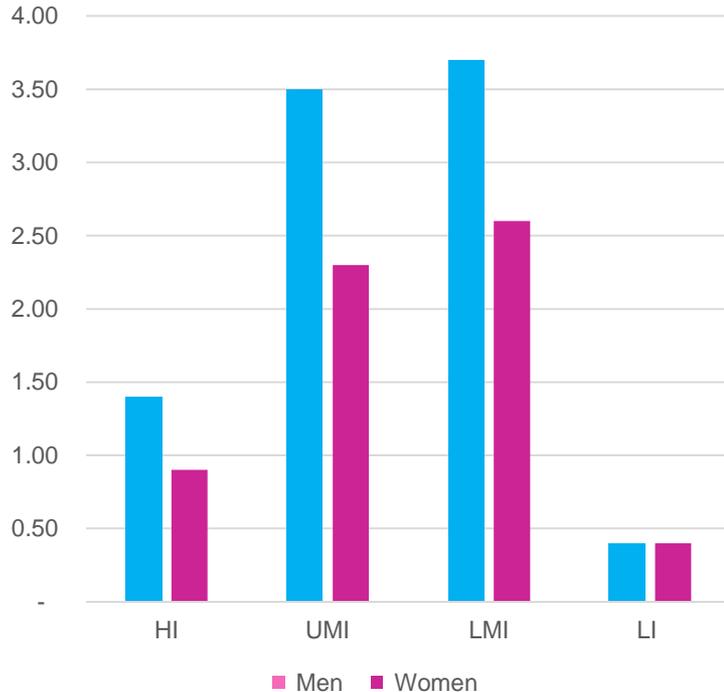
Data: Institute for Health Metrics Evaluation.

17 countries: On-track
177 countries: Off-track



SDG 3.4: Lower-middle income countries are most affected

Premature deaths (30-70) from NCDs in 2016



WB Income Group	Men	Women	Total
High-income countries	1.4 M	0.9 M	2.3 M
Upper-middle income countries	3.5 M	2.3 M	5.8 M
Lower-middle income countries	3.7 M	2.6 M	6.3 M
Low-income countries	0.4 M	0.4 M	0.8 M
Total	9.0 M	6.2 M	15.2 M

SDG target 3.4 on NCDs: Where do we stand today?

- 15 million deaths from NCDs per year between the ages 30-70:
85% in #DevelopingWorld
- Risk of dying from a major NCD is **three times higher** in Sierra Leone than in Norway
- UN General Assembly in 2011, 2014, 2015 and 2018: **NCDs is one of the major challenges for development in the 21st century**





World Health
Organization



**Congratulations
from WHO!**



Norway is the first @OECD
#DAC Member to launch a
development cooperation
strategy to #BeatNCDs





SDG target 3.4 on NCDs: What is the solution?

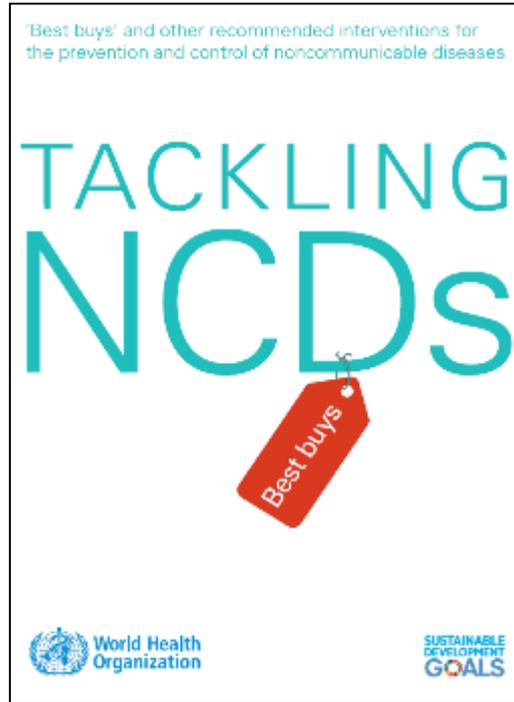
Most deaths from NCDs between 30-70 in #DevelopingWorld can be **avoided and delayed** through:

- 1) **Risk factor reduction** through the implementation of policy, legislative and regulatory measures, including fiscal measures
- 2) Early detection, screening, diagnosis and treatment of major NCDs, with an emphasis on **primary health care (PHC) and universal health coverage (UHC)**

3/20/2021

Source: World Health Organization, #NextGenNCD Department

Clarity on what works best: @WHO #BestBuysNCD



88
Solutions



16
Best-buys



Best-buys: Effective interventions with cost effectiveness analysis \leq I\$ 100 per DALY averted in LMICs



Effective interventions with cost effectiveness analysis \geq I\$ 100 per DALY averted in LMICs



Other recommended interventions from WHO guidance (cost effective analysis not available)

www.who.int/ncds/management/best-buys/en/



Equity is a political choice



We can tackle noncommunicable diseases for an additional
US\$ 1.27 per person per year*

*in low- and lower-middle-income countries



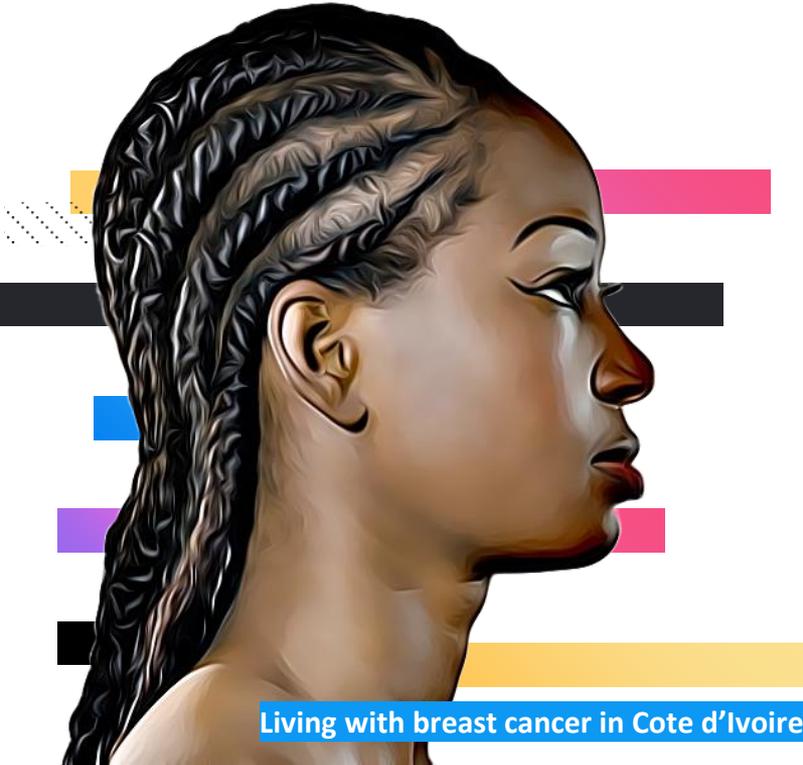
Noncommunicable Disease and Promoting Health through the Life-course

Source: World Health Organization, #NextGenNCD Department

We need to move from death to health

Excluding the prevention, screening, early diagnosis and treatment of NCDs from domestic UHC benefit packages is a tragedy that causes 15 million premature deaths per year and locks people in a cycle of poverty.

We must redouble our efforts to stamp out this affront to public health and socio-economic development.

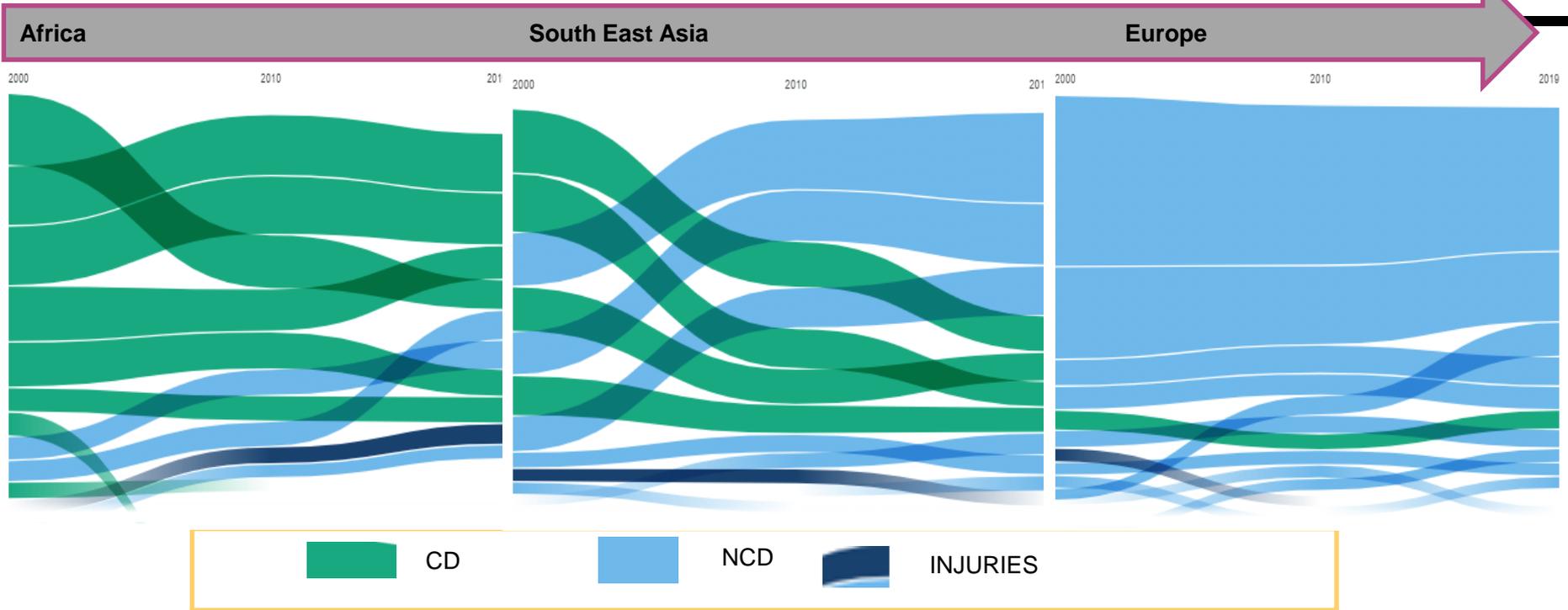


Living with breast cancer in Cote d'Ivoire

NCD, CD and injury related deaths 2000-2019

Africa, South East Asia and Europe.

Classical Epidemiological transition



✦ **The Global Fund's next stretch 2023-2027:** Addressing co-morbidities will reduce mortality among women and men living with HIV, TB, and malaria

HIV

- Cervical cancer
- Kaposi sarcoma
- Non-Hodgkin lymphoma
- Hodgkin lymphoma
- Anal cancer
- Liver cancer
- Colorectal cancer
- Prostate cancer
- Breast cancer
- Lung cancer
- Cardiovascular disease
- Liver disease



Zambia / country example: Integration of HIV and cervical cancer can reduce mortality among women living with HIV

In Zambia, cervical cancer screening is linked to HIV services as a cost-effective way of improving health outcomes of women living with HIV. Since 2016, the Global Fund has supported the integration of the cervical cancer program's "See and Treat" approach into the existing HIV program. This reduces loss to follow-up in women needing treatment for pre-cancerous lesion and will expand cervical cancer screening to more than 100,000 women, 28% of whom are living with HIV.



TB

- Diabetes
- Tobacco use
- Liver disease



HIV and TB

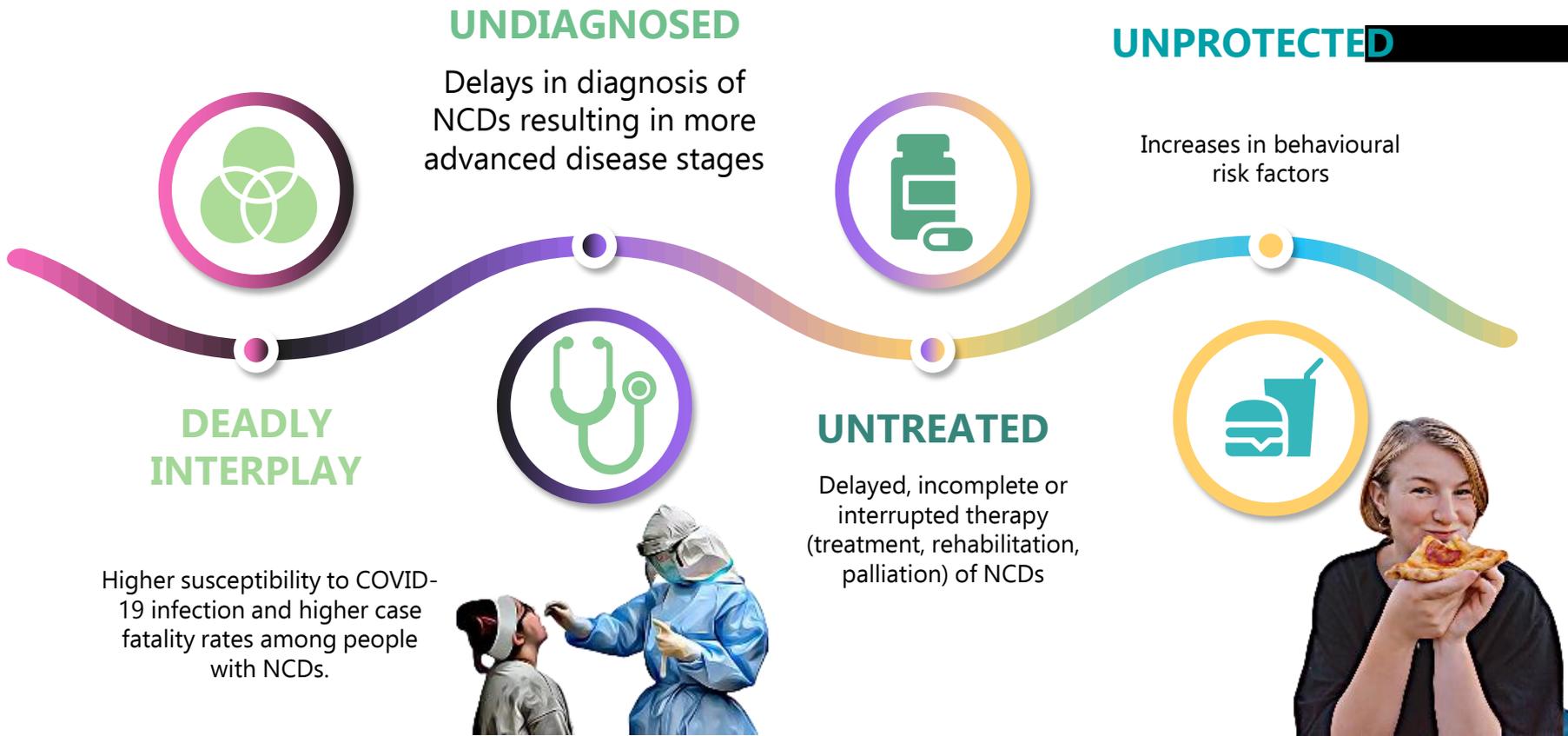
- Diabetes
- Lung disease
- Lung cancer



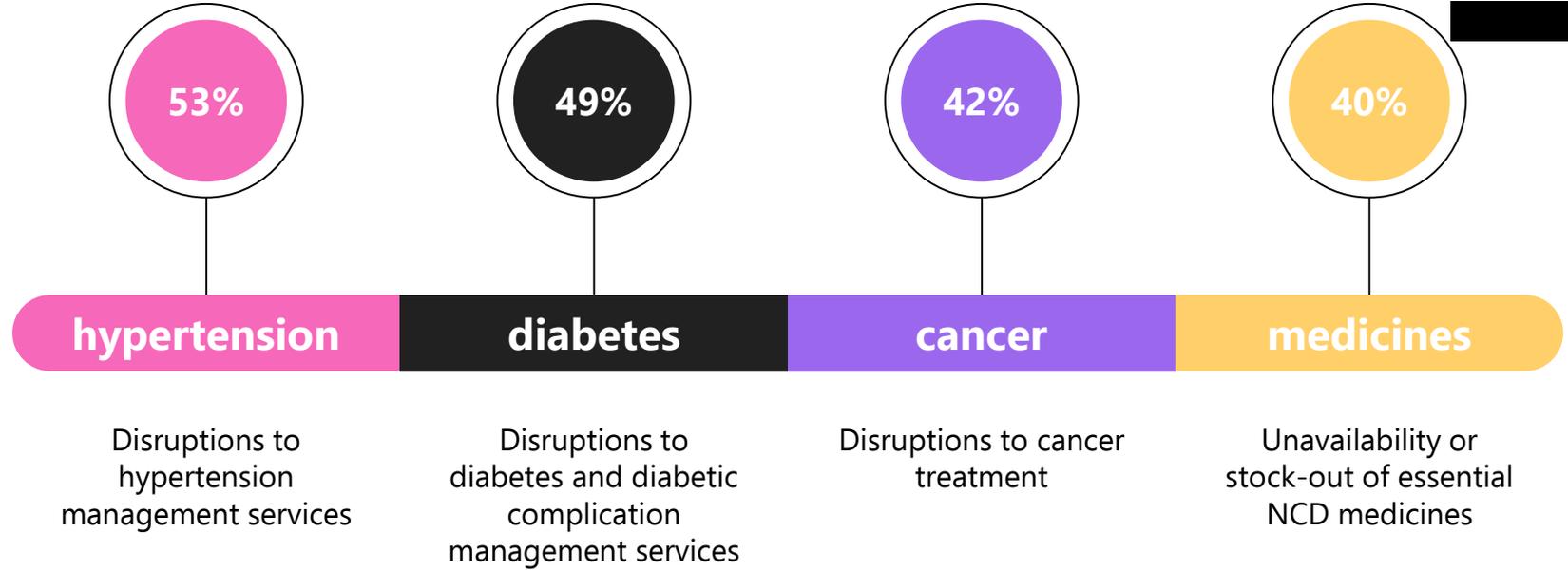
HIV, TB and malaria

- Malnutrition

COVID-19 has negatively impacted NCD outcomes for people through several pathways



COVID-19: Disruption of NCD services



Building back
the NCD
agenda:
differently but
better

1

Identify and implement a specific set of NCD best buys ("accelerators") to leapfrog progress towards SDG 3.4



2

Include essential NCD services in PHC



3

Expand benefit packages for UHC to include NCDs



4

Implement 3 domestic regulatory/fiscal measures (tobacco, alcohol, sugar-sweetened beverages)



5

Secure seats for people living with NCDs at the decision-making tables of international financing mechanisms



6

Harvest digital technology to scale up screening, early diagnosis, and self-care for NCDs



7

Treat people living with NCDs during humanitarian emergencies



8

Establish treatment targets for hypertension and diabetes (similar to 90:90:90 target for HIV)



9

Establish meaningful and effective partnerships that contribute to SDG 3.4 on NCDs



0

Strengthen data and surveillance for the prevention and control of NCDs



1 billion more people benefitting from universal health coverage

What WHO is doing to bring NCD treatment and care to all who need it



ONGOING: Global initiative to promote cardiovascular health



NOV 2020: Global initiative to eliminate cervical cancer



ONGOING: Global initiative to increase childhood cancer survival rates



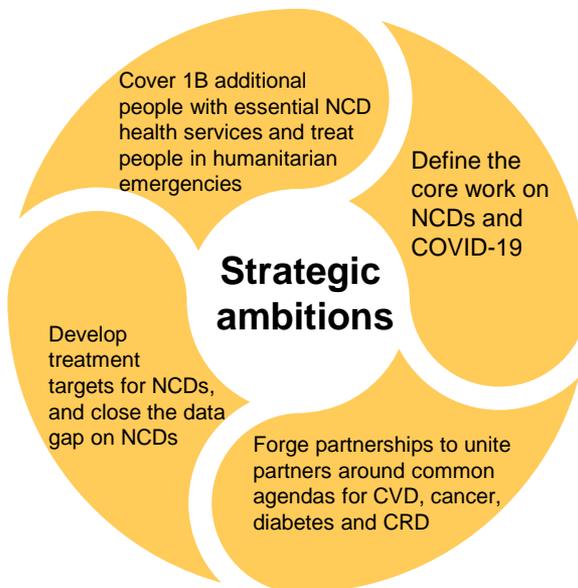
APR 2021: Global compact to increase access to treatment for diabetes



ONGOING: Global project to integrate and scale up NCDs in health services



2021: Global initiative to promote breast health



Cross-cutting functions

Governing Bodies

WIN/NCD Network

NCD surveillance

Operational research

2022: Global initiative to promote lung health



2022: Global initiative to end childhood caries



2021: Global initiative to improve data and strategic information on SDG 3.4



2021: Global compact to integrate rehabilitation in health services



2021: Global initiative to promote eye health and hearing



2021: Global initiative to make health services accessible for people with a disability



IN A NUTSHELL

THE PROBLEM, THE SOLUTION

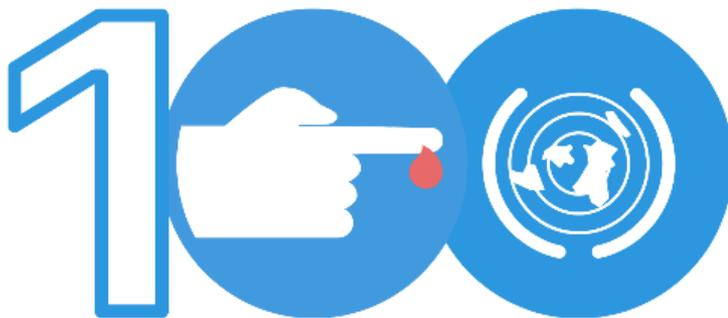


100 YEARS OF NEGLECT

challenges of access to diabetes care



WHO GLOBAL COMPACT ON DIABETES (2021-2030)



TO BE LAUNCHED ON THE 100TH YEAR ANNIVERSARY OF THE FIRST USE OF INSULIN TO LEAD THE WAY TO A WORLD WHERE ALL PEOPLE HAVE ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES AND MEDICINES TO PREVENT, SCREEN, DIAGNOSE AND TREAT DIABETES.

What WHO is doing to support countries



Governance

- NCD in national health planning
- Global Good 566



Health financing

- NCD in UHC Benefit package



Medicines & tech

- NCD in EML
- Health tech
- Supply chain



Health workforce

- NCD in Global Competency Framework
- Capacity building

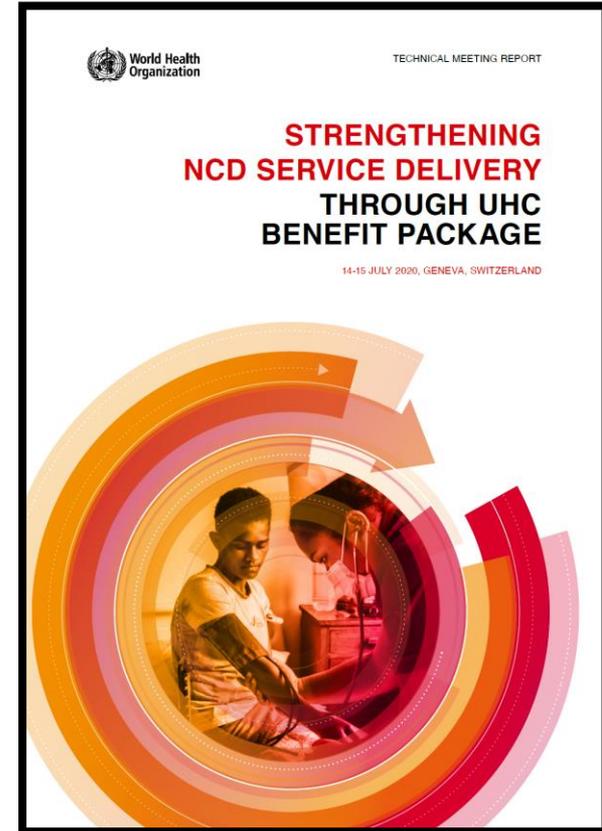


Service delivery

- NCD services integrated in health system

Strategic Roundtable 2020: Strengthening NCD Service Delivery through UHC Benefit Package

- Development of **global guidance** on effective design of UHC benefit packages with focus on strengthening NCD input.
- Development of **priority services listing for NCD using UHC Compendium of interventions**
- **Support countries** in developing UHC Benefit Packages with comprehensive NCD input



Roadmap for Country Implementation

NCD in UHC Benefit Package ROADMAP



Strategic Guidance

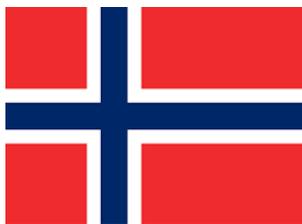
- ✓ Global Guidance
- ✓ Approach to prioritizing NCD in UHC BP

Country Support

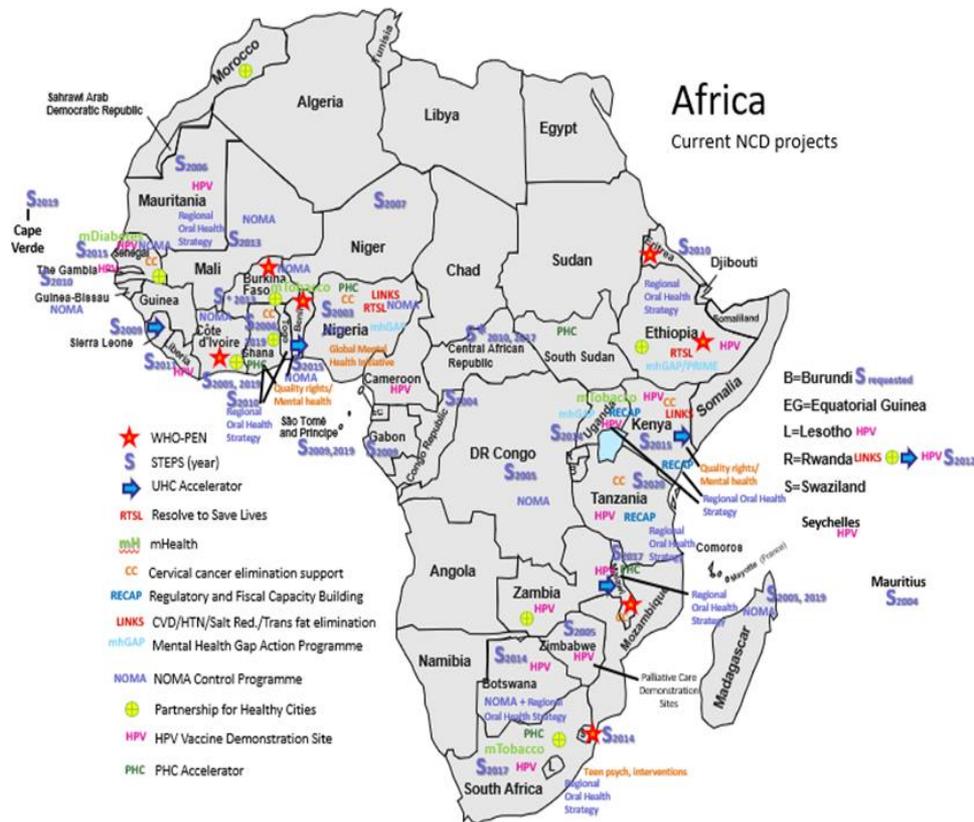
- ✓ Data
- ✓ Dialogue
- ✓ Decision

Joint Support by WHO and partners

Process



- Country Owned/ Driven as much as possible
- Participatory approach
- Flexibility with Robust Accountability is key
- Decentralized
- Monitoring for Impact



Decision EB148(7)



“to request the Director-General to present, in response to ① the global action plan for the prevention and control of NCDs 2013–2030 and ② the recommendations of the mid-term evaluation of the global action plan, an ③ **implementation roadmap 2023–2030** for the global action plan for the prevention and control of NCDs 2013–2030, ④ through the Executive Board at its 150th session, ⑤ **and subsequent consultations** with Member States and relevant stakeholders, for consideration by the Seventy-fifth World Health Assembly.”

Thank you

mikkelsenb@who.int



**IT WILL BE
IMPOSSIBLE TO
END THE NCD
EPIDEMIC
WITHOUT
BRINGING
HYPERTENSION,
DIABETES AND
CANCER
TREATMENT TO
ALL WHO NEED IT.**

#NextGenNCD



Annex

