# NCDA Advocacy Webinar 19<sup>th</sup> December 2022



Agenda	Presenter(s)
Welcome	
Debrief of:  • 3rd Meeting of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Body on PPPR	Alison Cox, Policy and Advocacy Director
WHO Global Technical Meeting on Addressing NCDs in Emergencies	João Monteiro, Policy and Advocacy Officer
NCD Alliance Advocacy Asks for UN High Level Meeting on UHC in 2023	João Monteiro, Policy and Advocacy Office
<ul> <li>Outlook onto:         <ul> <li>NCD Alliance Advocacy Plans in 2023</li> </ul> </li> <li>152<sup>nd</sup> Session of the WHO Executive Board (logistics, agenda and NCDA key messages)</li> </ul>	Alison Cox, Policy and Advocacy Director  Liz Arnanz, Policy and Advocacy Manager & Toyyib Abdulkareem, Policy and Campaigns Consultant
<ul> <li>Small Island Developing States (SIDS) High-Level Technical Meeting on NCDs and Mental Health</li> </ul>	Liz Arnanz, Policy and Advocacy Manager
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# Debrief



### Key Takeaways from INB3 (5-7 Dec '22)

- Agreement that the <u>Conceptual Zero Draft</u> is a good basis for a Zero Draft
- Many MS would like clearer <u>definitions</u> ahead of negotiations
- Strong focus on equity; many MS would like the entire instrument underpinned by equity
- Some MS want greater focus on <u>vulnerable groups</u> (NZ, Argentina, Israel, Kenya)
- Some MS request greater emphasis on UHC (Norway, Monoco, UK, Haiti, Japan, Argentina, Thailand)
- Some MS unhappy that language related to public health interventions as global <u>public good</u> left out
- Bureau urged to be much clearer about the distinct role of the <u>INB versus the IHR</u>



### INB Process – NCDA Messaging

# 1

#### We applaud:

- Recognition that pandemics have the potential to exacerbate inequities in access to services and the reference to the impactof pandemics on 'persons with health conditions' as well as recognition of the needs of older adults.
- Reference to ensuring the availability of quality routine health services, including immunisation, and the recognition of thebacklog of services seen in many countries. We urge MS to retain this language, noting the importance of primary health care but also recognising the need for appropriate measures to safeguard treatment at secondary and tertiary facilities and the importance of scaling up services to meet patient need and avert increases in preventable mortality due to service delays.



#### We recommend:

- Principle 4: Equity including access to essential services alongside pandemic response products, as emerging data suggests that limited access to chronic treatment has worsened health inequities within and between countries.
- Principle/Article 13: Include a reference to people living with NCDs amongst those at higher risk as evidence show that this group are at increased risk of severe illness due to COVID-19; however, the risks and specific vulnerabilities of people living with NCDs extend beyond COVID-19 to other pandemics (e.g. HIV).
- Article 6: INB recognises that building more equitable and reliable supply chains and logistics networks, particularly in LMIC, presents a valuable
  opportunity to tackle longstanding supply chain barriers and health system bottlenecks for essential medicines and technologies for
  NCDs/chronic conditions. Accessible, equitable supply chains should be recognised as a public good.
- Article 8: Clinical trials reflect target populations to support the optimal and efficient implementation of vaccines, medicines and technologies as many of these clinical trials omit older adults and other marginalised groups.



# INB Process – Next Steps

- The Zero Draft will be circulated in English on February 1st, 2023.
- CSOs and NSAs will have opportunity to feedback on Zero Draft during first half day of next INB meeting (27 Feb '23).
- NCDA to conduct a consultation of Membership's interest in following INB discussions early 2023.







# WHO Global Technical Meeting on Addressing NCDs in Emergencies (Cairo, 13 Dec '22)

#### WHO work:

Mandate given to WHO to improve the integration of NCDs in response to humanitarian emergencies, including processes that lead to WHA75 endorsed recommendations (Annex 4 (A75/10 Add.2)).

- Completed: Global Landscape review on WHO's support to MS for NCDs in humanitarian emergencies (2022), NCD kit revision (2022 available for purchase Q2 2023), contribution to the High-priority package of Health services in Humanitarian Settings (H3 package) (2021)
- Upcoming: Operational Manual on NCDs in Humanitarian settings (2023), NCD training modules (2023)
- O Diabetes specific: Clinical guidance for insulin therapy in adults with T1D within resource-limited and/or humanitarian settings, review of insulin thermostability (recommendations for manufacturers)
- Regional efforts: AFRO (capacity development); EURO (Ukraine had high burden PLWNCDs); WPRO (3 countries on target)

#### Themes discussed:

- Needs of people living with NCDs seen through COVID-19 (excess mortality, growing recognition of need to manage NCDs in emergencies) particularly regarding secondary prevention
- Health only gets small fraction of humanitarian funds, gap in monitoring NCDs at facility level
- Need to prevent duplication of efforts (integrate work across agencies), engage communities, more research, implement Best Buys



To be followed by a series of regional technical meetings a high-level meeting on the same topic in 2023

# <u>Delivering NCD Care in Humanitarian Settings - A</u> <a href="Discussion Paper">Discussion Paper</a>

# **Neglected and in Crisis**Delivering NCD Care in humanitarian settings

**A DISCUSSION PAPER** 

#### Introduction

Noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) are a growing global challenge. NCDs, which include cancer, chronic lung diseases, diabetes and heart disease, are the world's leading killer, accounting for 71% of global deaths, or 41 million lives lost every year. Three-quarters of these deaths occur in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs). LMICs also experience the highest burden of humanitarian crises, devastating lives, severely disrupting the delivery of local services, and impacting the health of affected populations. 

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Open for comment until 28<sup>th</sup> February 2023 Email info@ncdalliance.org





# **UHC Advocacy Asks**

- **1. Invest** in the prevention and control of NCDs through adequate, predictable and sustained resources for UHC
- **2. Accelerate** UHC implementation by including quality NCD prevention and care services in country UHC health benefit packages
- 3. Align development and global health priorities to achieve UHC

Promote a resilient population by integrating NCD prevention and care services into primary health care and existing health service structures, including in humanitarian crises, to achieve the aims of both UHC and health security.

4. Engage people living with NCDs to keep UHC person-centered



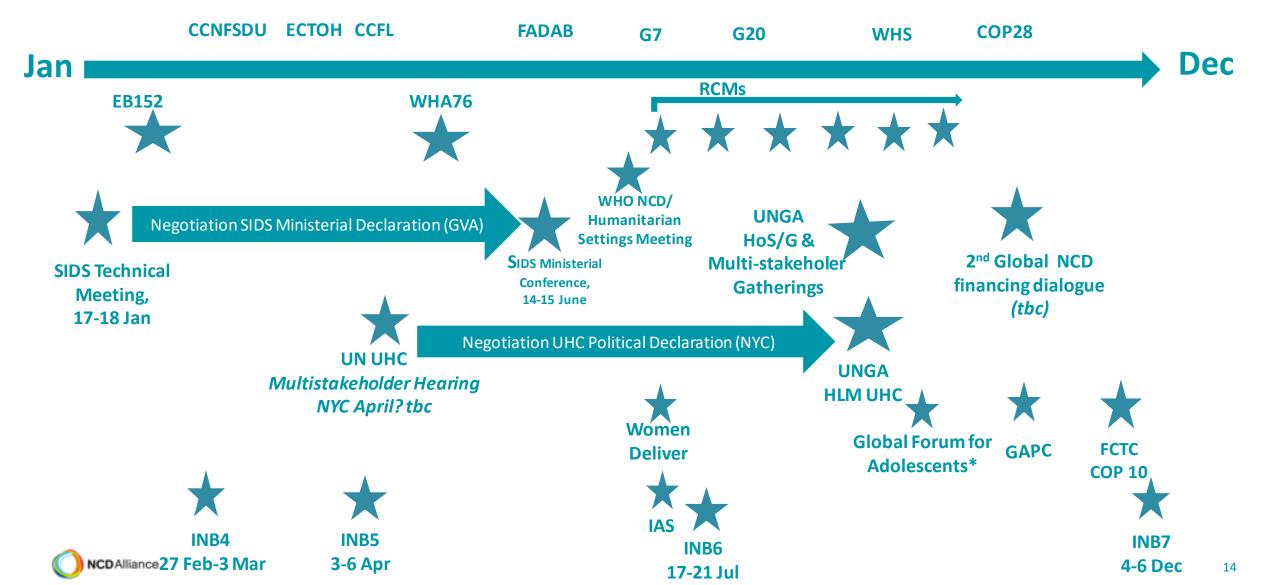


# Outlook



# 2023 Outlook

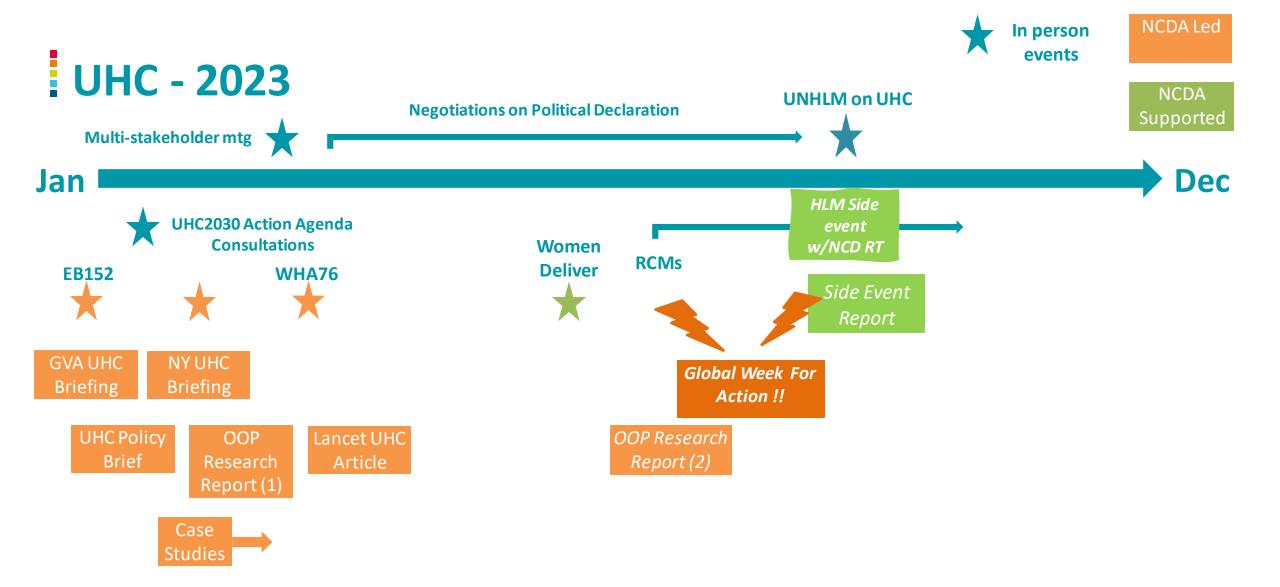




# 2023 Outlook

Event	Location	Date
SIDS Technical Meeting	Bridgetown, Barbados	17 - 18 Jan
WHO EB15	Geneva, Switzerland	30 Jan - 7 Feb
INB4	Geneva, Switzerland	27 Feb - 3 Mar
INB5	Geneva, Switzerland	3 - 6 Apr
UN UHC Multistakeholder Hearing	New York, USA	Apr - Jun (TBD)
WHA76	Geneva, Switzerland	21 - 30 May
SID Ministerial Conference	Bridgetown, Barbados	14 - 15 Jun (TBD)
WHO NCD in Humanitarian Settings Meeting	Copenhagen, Denmark	Jun (TBD)
RCMs	<u>Several</u>	Aug - Oct (exact dates here)
Women Deliver Conference	Kigali, Rwanda	17 - 20 Jul
INB6	Geneva, Switzerland	17 - 21 Jul
International Aids Society Conference	Brisbane, Australia	23 - 26 Jul
UNGA HoS/G & Multistakeholder Gatherings	New York, USA	Sep (TBD)
UNGA HLM UHC	New York, USA	21 Sep
Global Forum for Adolescents	Virtual	Oct (TBD)
2nd Global Financing Dialogue	(TBD)	(TBD)
GAPC	Cape Town, South Africa	24 - 26 Oct
FCTC COP10	(TBD)	20 - 25 Nov
COP28	Dubai, UAE	30 Nov - 12 Dec
INB7	Geneva, Switzerland	4 - 6 Dec









#### **152nd Executive Board**

Logistics, agenda and NCDA key messages



## 152nd session of WHO's Executive Board (EB152)

#### Geneva, 30 January–7 February 2023

#### **Logistics:**

- Provisional agenda: EB152/1
- Annotated agenda: EB152/1 (annotated)
- Latest EB152 documents can be accessed here
- Registration
  - Registration already open for NSAs in official relations with WHO
  - 4 in-person badges
- Statements
  - Statements to be read out onsite
  - Length for NSAs: 140 words max (1 min.)
  - 3 agenda items to be subject to constituency statements for NSAs
  - No information on whether there will be grouping of agenda items as last year yet *NCDA will be publishing a written advocacy briefing in January*





### 152nd session of WHO's Executive Board (EB152)

#### **Agenda**

#### Pillar 1:

- 5. Universal health coverage: Reorienting health systems to primary health care as resilient foundation for universal health coverage and preparations for a high-level meeting of the General Assembly on UHC (EB152/5, to be published)
  - Resolution on Diagnostics (led by Eswatini)
- 6. Political declaration of the third high-level meeting of the General Assembly on NCD prevention and control (EB152/6, to be published)
  - Draft updated menu of policy options and cost-effective interventions for NCD prevention and control (Decision expected)
- 8. Strengthening rehabilitation in health systems (EB152/8, to be published)
  - Resolution on Rehabilitation (led by Israel)



EB152/1 (annotated)

#### Provisional agenda (annotated)

- Opening of the session and adoption of the agend
- 2. Report by the Director-General
- 3. Report of the regional committees to the Executive Board

The Board will be invited to consider the recommendations and comments of the regional committees in the report submitted pursuant to decision WHA65(9) (2012).

4. Report of the Programme, Budget and Administration Committee of the Executive Board

The Board will receive at the opening of its session the report of the thirty-seventh meeting of the Programme, Budget and Administration Committee, which is scheduled to be held from 25 to 27 January 2023.

Pillar 1: One billion more people benefiting from universal health coverag

#### 5. Universal health coverage

 Reorienting health systems to primary health care as a resilient foundation for universal health coverage and preparations for a high-level meeting of the United Nations General Assembly or universal health coverage

In preparation for the 2023 high-level meeting of the United Nations General Assembly on universal health coverage. The Dreitered-General will submit a report on progress in the implementation of the 2019 political declaration. The report acknowledges the unprecedented challenges that all countries are facing from the pandemic, conflicts, contential, exception contains, acceptable animized, climate learning and meeting the health needs of the worlds' now 8 billion people. In cultimes evidence-based strategic priorities to inform the halls overage and apport the progressive restratation of universal health overage and health for all, which are essential to recovery and building back before, As et our in document 2478, a hanced strategic priority is to invited to note the report and to provide each of the control of the control and to provide a control of the control of the control and to provide a control of the control and to provide a control of the control and to provide an entire of the control of the control and to provide adultation or next steps.

Political declaration of the third high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases, and mental health

In response to decisions WHA72(11) (2019) and WHA75(11) (2022), as well as to resolutions WHA66.10 (2013) wHA746(2013) the WHA745 (2021), the WHA746 (2021) and WHA745 (2021) the WHA746 (2013) the WHA746 (2013)

<sup>1</sup> See the Note for the Record of the meeting of the Director-General with the Officers of the Executive Board on Detober 2022 (https://apps.who.in/gb/gov/en/chair-and-officers-of-the-executive-board\_en.html).



## 152nd session of WHO's Executive Board (EB152)

#### Agenda

#### Pillar 2:

- 12. Public health emergencies: preparedness and response
  - Strengthening the global architecture for health emergency preparedness, response and resilience (EB152/8, to be published)

#### Pillar 3:

- 14. Well-being and health promotion (EB152/20)
- 16. Social determinants of health (EB152/22)
- 17. The highest attainable standard of health for persons with disabilities (EB152/23, to be published)
- 18. United Nations Decade of Action on Nutrition (2016–2025) (EB152/24, to be published)
  - Resolution on Large scale food fortification (LSFF) (led by Colombia)

#### Pillar 4:

- 23.3 Involvement of non-State actors in WHO's governing bodies (<u>EB152/38</u>)
- 23.4 Engagement with non-State actors (<u>EB152/40</u>) WHO's Executive Board will be considering admitting NCD Alliance into official relations with WHO



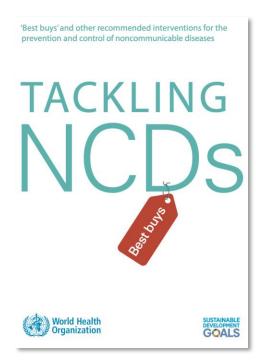
# 6. Political declaration of the third high-level meeting of the General Assembly on NCD prevention and control

Draft updated menu of policy options and cost-effective interventions for the prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases – for adoption via EB/WHA decision



#### We applaud:

- The expansion of cost-effectiveness analyses to additional interventions, parameters and data – it should be recognised that the real impact of analysed interventions is higher
- Many of the most cost-effective interventions to promote healthy diets have been formulated to address other unhealthy nutrients beyond salt (sugars, trans-fats, saturated fats) although we must ensure interventions are implemented to a minimum standard based on the evidence available and analysed
- The evidence used for the modelling of interventions will be periodically revised and updated – we call for a clear and regular update mechanism to be established





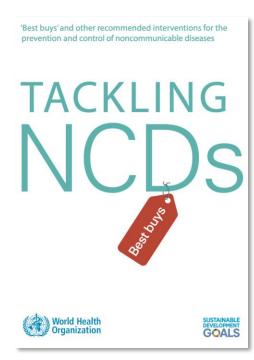
# 6. Political declaration of the third high-level meeting of the General Assembly on NCD prevention and control

Draft updated menu of policy options and cost-effective interventions for the prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases – for adoption via EB/WHA decision



#### We recommend:

- To reconsider the concept of NCD 'best buys' in the updated Appendix 3
- To provide guidance on prioritization and the benefits of combining interventions
- To provide more information on the methodology of this update
- To be as clear and precise as possible with the description of interventions
- To clarify how the policy options on mental health, oral health and air pollution will be integrated





For further comments on the updated Appendix 3, see NCDA's second and joint submission

## 8. Strengthening rehabilitation in health systems

#### DG report and expected resolution led by Israel



#### We applaud:

 The recommendation to include rehabilitation as part of a continuum of care – supported by strong referral systems - and firmly embedded within national UHC budgets and plans.





#### We recommend:

- Specify the need within Primary Health Care.
- Ensure WHO baseline report requested includes consideration of integration of rehabilitation in country UHC packages.
- Encourage alignment of the requested targets and knowledge products (currently scheduled for 2026) with other relevant global health opportunities coming up in 2025 e.g. upcoming UN High Level Meeting on NCDs (and potentially one on Global Health) and the 3rd Global Disabilities Summit (to be hosted by Germany, Jordan and IDA in Berlin).
- Explore link with upcoming WHO framework on well-being and health promotion (requested by resolution WHA75.19).
- Identify where the Framework for Meaningful Involvement of People Living with NCDs and Mental and Neurological Conditions can enable the insights and perspectives of people with lived experience in supporting the development of cost effective and localised rehabilitation interventions.



# 14. Well-being and health promotion

DG report (EB152/20) describing the background and development process of the draft WHO framework on achieving well-being – to be noted and for guidance by the Executive Board



**We applaud:** The call for strengthened action on health promotion and well-being – NCDs are the leading cause of avoidable morbidity due to their chronic nature and their tendency to occur in clusters, which places significant burden on health systems.

#### Achieving well-being

A global framework, implementation and monitoring plan for integrating well-being into public health using the health promotion approach

> e world is facing a confluence of crises that threaten the very survival manity. All of these crises – and ways to prevent and navigate them – a addressed holistically in the SDGs. We ignore them at our own peril"

> > (UNSG, the Sustainable Development Goals Report, UN, 2

raft for consultation with Member States

Zero draft and past consultation <u>here</u>
Latest and updated version <u>here</u>

#### We recommend:

- To focus on building health-enabling environments, recognising the wider set of determinants that affect our health and the economic value of health promotion
- To provide guidance on multisectoral action (e.g., synergies between health and education sectors to develop health literacy, etc.)
- To integrate health equity considerations in health promotion policies
- To ensure health promotion is treated as an essential element of / across the continuum of care
- To protect the development process of the framework from undue influence



## 16. Social determinants of health (SDoH)

DG report (EB152/22) describing content of WHO World Report on the Social Determinants of Health Equity and a draft operational framework – to be noted and for guidance by the Executive Board



#### We applaud:

- WHO's efforts to include input form civil society including people with lived experience
- Adoption of systems-based approach to address NCDs, obesity and risk factors, across sectors
- Focus on health equity and an implementation-oriented framework



#### We recommend:

- To define the right to health beyond access (including quality and health-enabling environments)
- To provide guidance on the role of the health community in addressing wider determinants and informing social or other programmes / services
- To move beyond a purely medical approach to care, achieving UHC from a health and social services/care perspective
- To protect the development process of the framework from undue influence
- To provide non-state actors an opportunity to provide feedback on the draft WHO operational framework



#### MEETING DEDOOT

MCD Artence vertuer consultation on INO's World Report on Social Determinants of Health Equity

#### Backgroun

Every year 41 million people die from noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) worldwide, but NCDs do not affect every country nor everyone in the same way. The NCD burden dispropriorisately impacts lone and middle income countries (NMCD, and in particular, magnatused populations including women, older people, minorities, migrants, popula liking is poverty and indigeness communities. The COM-129 partective exposed the health inequalities within our societies, with people liking with NCDs and disadvantaged, populations being hit the hardest bothe visit.

In 2002, WHO Is developing a new World Register on Social Determinants of Health Equity, as requested by the 2001 recolation on social determinance of health (WWAT-18). In ling for of this, the NOD Allabane erganised a consultation on 15 September with over 31 representations from its network of child society purioses and members, helding motional and registeral INDD allances, to powerfor feedbook to WHO on the sociality purioses and Report on Social Determinants of Health Equity, identifying examples of and opportunities for concrete action across sectors to address both NOEs and the local distinction from the requirement of the WHO on the Sociality of the consultation, WHO's Equity and Health for present on the present of the World Report, and a drift overview on the World Report was shared with presented of the meeting.

the concept and dimensions of equity (including who is marginalised and barriers to access) in the NCD prevention and care space, at the regional and national levels.

he consultation was moderated by Alison Cox, Policy and Advocacy Director, NCD Alliance

#### Objectives

- Understand priorities from the NCD community in the area of social determinants of health and in relation to addressing health equity in the COVID-19 pandemic response and recovery, to inform the World Report;
- Identify actions and good practice by the NCD community on social determinants of health (or on NCDs having had an impact on improving health equity) that could exemplify the recommendations of the World Report.
- Brainstorm on the role that NCD civil society, the broader health sector and other stakeholders (including governments) can have in fostering partnerships and implementing concrete actions on social determinants.

#### Summary of presentatio

Presentation	Key messages	
Brief reflections on	<ul> <li>There is a general understanding that social determinants of health (SDOH)</li></ul>	
COVID-19, health	include all the conditions in which people are born, grow, work, live, and age,	
equity and NCD	and the wider set of forces and systems that shape our health outcomes,	
prevention and core	leading to health inequities.	
By Liz Arnanz, Policy	<ul> <li>Inequities can take place between countries, e.g. low and middle-income</li></ul>	
and Advocacy	countries (UMICs) and certain countries like small island developing states	





# Small Island Developing States (SIDS) High-Level Technical Meeting on NCDs and Mental Health

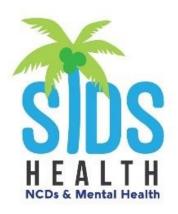


# SIDS High-Level Technical Meeting on NCDs & Mental Health

#### Barbados (hybrid format), 17-18 January 2023

#### **Objectives**

- To discuss progress, challenges, and opportunities to scale up multisectoral actions on NCDs
- To present and discuss the WHO NCD Implementation Roadmap 2030 and its application in SIDS countries
- To share experiences from SIDS countries on multisectoral and multistakeholder strategies
- To discuss and identify key recommendations to be included in an Outcome Document



#### **Expected outcome**

A meeting report with key recommendations, to serve as the Zero Draft for the negotiated **Outcome Document of the Ministerial**Conference of SIDS on the Prevention and Control of NCDs and Mental Health in June 2023 in Barbados

Breakout discussions to inform recommendations expected on the following topics: financing, climate change, multisectoral engagement, commercial determinants



# SIDS High-Level Technical Meeting on NCDs & Mental Health

NCDA key messages in draft process with the Health Caribbean Coalition (HCC) and other SIDS representatives through an *ad hoc* policy group

#### **Tentative key recommendations**

- Build health-enabling environments with a focus on preventing childhood obesity through policies that can overcome SIDS-specific challenges (e.g., reliance on imported foods)
- Strengthen health systems in the face of the climate crisis and the COVID-19 pandemic as essential for the realisation of UHC across SIDS
- Progress on key enablers:
  - Leadership, policy coherence across sectors, and engagement of communities, including youth and people living with NCDs
  - Adequate, sustainable financing for NCD prevention and control
  - Information systems for health to improve transparency, strategic planning, and accountability

Expecting publication of policy brief with key recommendations and asks in the week of 9 January







# THANK YOU

SHARE. DISCUSS. ENGAGE. CHANGE.









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MAKING NCD PREVENTION AND CONTROL A PRIORITY, EVERYWHERE