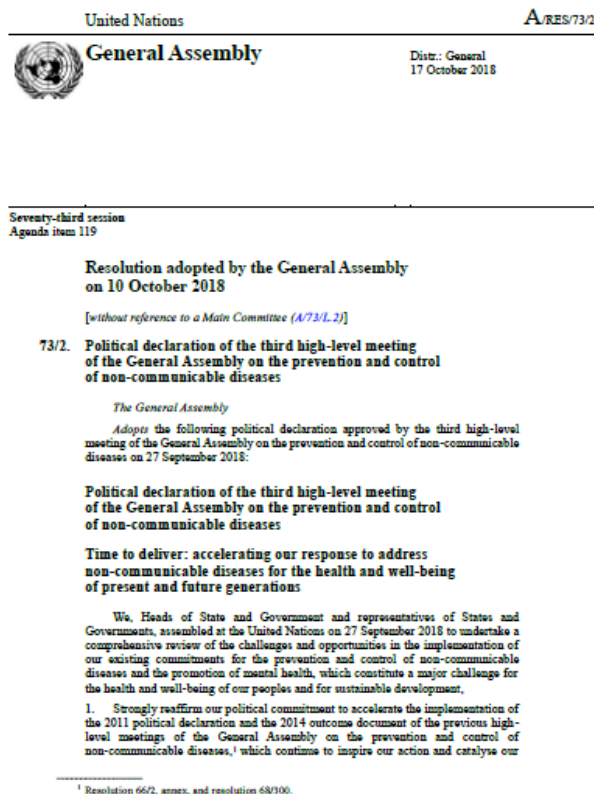




## Agenda item 7.b

Development of recommendations on how to strengthen the design and implementation of policies, including those for resilient health systems and health services and infrastructure to treat people living with noncommunicable diseases and to prevent and control their risk factors in **humanitarian emergencies**



## Resolution A/RES/73/2

Political Declaration of the third High-level Meeting of the General Assembly on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases

**OP40 “Strengthen the design and implementation of policies, including for resilient health systems and health services and infrastructure to treat people living with non-communicable diseases and prevent and control their risk factors in humanitarian emergencies, including before, during and after natural disasters, with a particular focus on countries most vulnerable to the impact of climate change and extreme weather events”**

## Resolution WHA 74.4

### Reducing the burden of noncommunicable diseases through strengthening prevention and control of diabetes

OP 4 “ to provide concrete guidance to Member States for uninterrupted treatment of people living with diabetes in humanitarian emergencies”

SEVENTY-FOURTH WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY WHA74.4  
Agenda item 13.2 31 May 2021

#### Reducing the burden of noncommunicable diseases through strengthening prevention and control of diabetes

The Seventy-fourth World Health Assembly,

Having considered the consolidated report by the Director-General;<sup>1</sup>

Recalling WHO's global action plan for the prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases 2013–2020 and the following five voluntary global diabetes-related targets for 2025: a 25% relative reduction in the overall mortality from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory diseases; halt the rise in diabetes and obesity; at least 50% of eligible people receive medicinal treatment (including glycaemic control) and counselling to prevent heart attacks and strokes; an 80% availability of the affordable basic technologies and essential medicines, including insulin, required to treat major noncommunicable diseases (including diabetes) in both public and private facilities; and a 30% relative reduction in prevalence of current tobacco use in persons aged 15+ years;

Recalling also the Political Declaration of the High-level Meeting of the General Assembly on the Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases (United Nations General Assembly resolution 66/2 (2011), which recognizes the primary role and responsibility of Governments in responding to the challenge of noncommunicable diseases by developing adequate national multisectoral responses for their prevention and control;

Also recalling resolution WHA66.10 (2013) on the endorsement of WHO's global action plan for the prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases 2013–2020 and decision WHA73.12 (2019), which extended the global action plan until 2030;

Reaffirming the right of every human being, without distinction of any kind, to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health;

Recalling the United Nations General Assembly resolution 70/1 (2015), which adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and defined the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as the associated target 3.4 of reducing the risk of premature mortality from diabetes and other major noncommunicable diseases by one third by 2030;

Having considered Annex 11 of the report of the Director-General in document A74.10 Rev.1 on major obstacles to achieving the diabetes-related targets in the WHO global action plan for the prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases, including that halting the rising prevalence of



## CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES

- NCD insufficiently integrated into global and national emergency preparedness and responses policies, including in COVID-19 SPRPs
- Need to ensure that NCDs are included in global and country emergency preparedness and responses plans for current and future all-hazards emergencies
- Opportunity to contribute to assignment under WHA resolution 74/7<sup>1</sup> to strengthen WHO preparedness for and response to health emergencies (total omission of NCD in the text of the resolution)
- Window of opportunity with the special session of the World Health Assembly to consider developing a WHO convention, agreement or other international instrument on pandemic preparedness and response

<sup>1</sup> [https://apps.who.int/gb/ebwha/pdf\\_files/WHA74/A74\\_R7-en.pdf](https://apps.who.int/gb/ebwha/pdf_files/WHA74/A74_R7-en.pdf)

## PROCESS

The report of WHO DG on NCDs to EB148 includes an Annex 9 setting out the process that the NCD Department will follow to develop guidance on NCD in emergencies. This is in response to the 2018 UNGA Political Declaration on NCDs and focuses on the following 4 strategic areas:

**Governance:** to establish an integrated approach to addressing NCDs in humanitarian emergencies across WHO, including with the Global Health Cluster. To advocate with donors the prioritization of building bridges with a view to prioritizing NCDs in humanitarian emergencies across the health, development and peace-building sectors.

**Normative work:** to comprehensively map existing policies, guidelines and tools to address NCDs in humanitarian settings in order to fill gaps in guidance for governments and humanitarian agencies.

**Technical assistance to countries:** to propose ways to improve support to countries across preparedness, response and recovery, leveraging crises as an entry-point to build health systems back better through development of sustainable NCD services.

**Research:** to continue existing work with academic partners to shape the research agenda so as to inform policies to strengthen emergency preparedness and responses.



## PROCESSES TO COMPLETE ASSIGNMENT UNTIL OCTOBER 1

