



# TOGETHER WE CAN PREVENT AND CONTROL

## THE WORLD'S MOST COMMON DISEASES

The challenge is unprecedented -- a 25% reduction by 2025 in premature deaths from noncommunicable diseases.

### What we know

More than 14 million people between the ages of 30 and 70 die each year from noncommunicable diseases (NCDs). Eighty-five per cent live in developing countries.

- Implementing simple interventions that reduce NCD risk factors will decrease premature deaths by half to two-thirds.
- Health systems that respond to the needs of people with NCDs can reduce mortality by another third to half.

### How we are responding

The WHO, together with partners, is spearheading a strategy and has developed institutional building blocks to:

- Engage with leaders to influence policies.
- Strengthen health systems.
- Modify unhealthy behaviors.
- Encourage research.
- Track trends.
- Monitor progress toward preventing and controlling NCDs.



### WHO Global NCD Action Plan

A road map with policy options to be implemented from 2013 to 2020 focusing on four modifiable risk behaviors that are linked to four preventable noncommunicable diseases.

#### RISK FACTORS

- Tobacco use
- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Harmful use of alcohol

#### DISEASES

- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancers
- Diabetes
- Chronic respiratory diseases



Support countries with policy advice

WHO Programme for NCDs

### COUNTRIES

- Set national targets
- Develop national action plans
- Monitor results

Support countries to mobilize sectors beyond health

UN Task Force for NCDs

Support countries with latest knowledge

WHO Global Action Plan for NCDs

Support countries to set national targets taking into account:

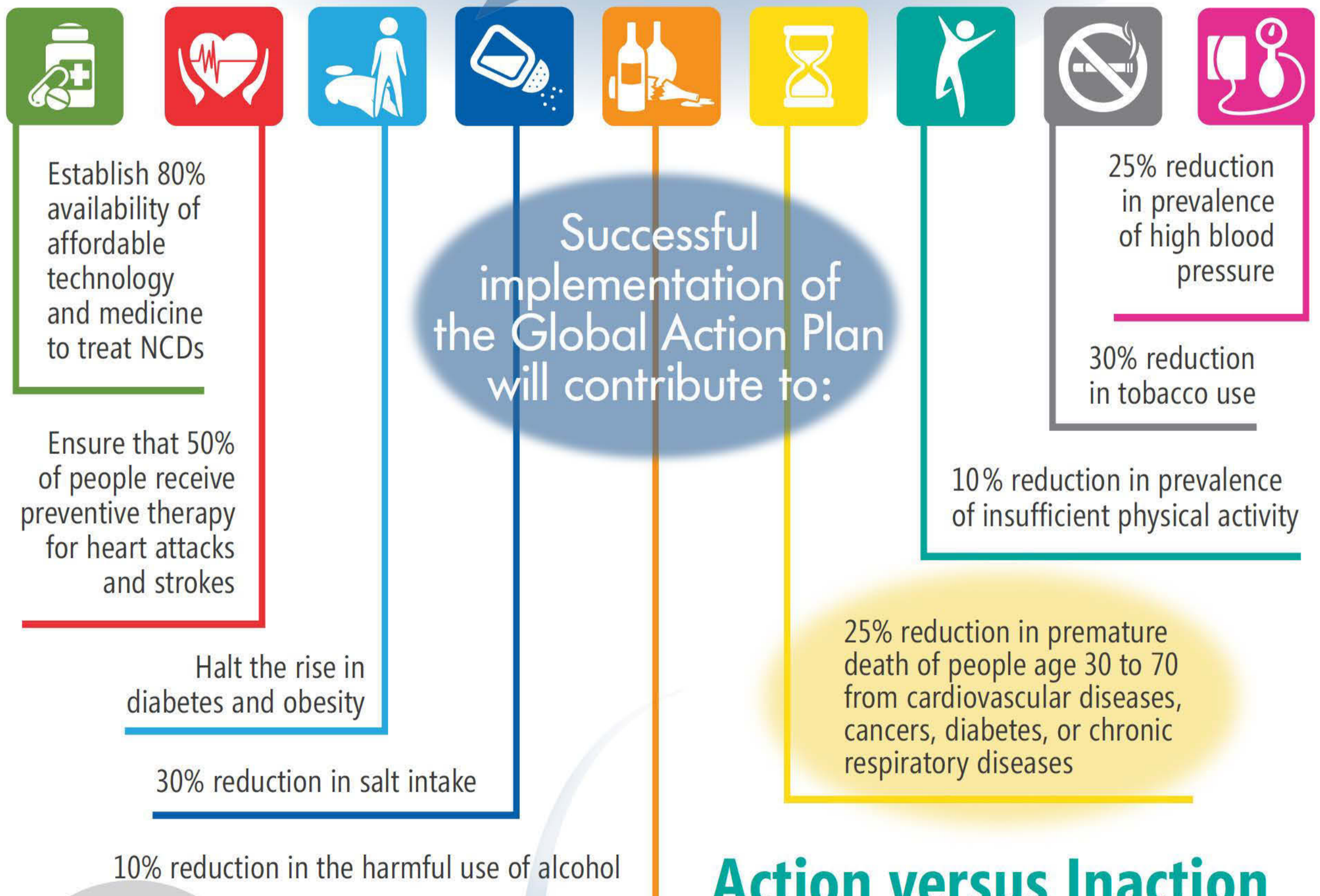
- 9 global targets
- 25 outcome indicators
- 9 progress indicators

WHO Global Monitoring Framework

WHO Global Coordination Mechanism

Support countries to facilitate collaboration between governments and other partners

### Nine Targets for 2025



### Six Global Objectives

- Make prevention and control of NCDs a priority
- Strengthen national capacities and leadership
- Reduce modifiable risk factors
- Strengthen health systems
- Promote high-quality research
- Monitor trends of disease

### Action versus Inaction in developing countries

NCDs constitute a public health challenge that undermines social and economic development

**\$7 trillion**

estimated loss of productivity and price of health care without taking action over the next 20 years

**\$11 billion**

estimated cost per year of implementing the Global Action Plan

