

Framework for action to implement the United Nations Political Declaration on Noncommunicable Diseases, including indicators to assess country progress by 2018

Updated October 2015, based on resolutions EM/RC59/R.2 & EM/RC60/R.4

Commitments	Strategic interventions	Progress indicators
In the area of governance	<p>Each country is expected to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate noncommunicable diseases into national policies and development plans Establish a multisectoral strategy/plan and a set of national targets and indicators for 2025 based on national situation and WHO guidance Increase budgetary allocations for noncommunicable diseases prevention and control including through innovative financing mechanisms such as taxation of tobacco, alcohol and other unhealthy products Periodically assess national capacity for prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases using WHO tools 	<p>Country has:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An operational multisectoral national strategy/action plan that integrates the major NCDs and their shared risk factors Set time-bound national targets and indicators based on WHO guidance
In the area of prevention and reduction of risk factors	<p>Each country is expected to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accelerate implementation of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO FCTC) and ratify Protocol to Eliminate Illicit Trade in Tobacco Products Ensure healthy nutrition in early life and childhood including breastfeeding promotion and regulating marketing of foods and non-alcoholic beverages to children Reduce average population salt intake in line with WHO recommendations Virtually eliminate <i>transfat</i> intake and reduce intake of saturated fatty acids Promote physical activity through a life-course approach Implement the best buys to reduce the harmful use of alcohol 	<p>Country is implementing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Four demand-reduction measures of the WHO FCTC at the highest level of achievement Four measures to reduce unhealthy diet At least one recent national public awareness programme on diet and/or physical activity As appropriate, according to national circumstances, three measures to reduce the harmful use of alcohol, in line with the WHO global strategy to reduce the harmful use of alcohol
In the area of surveillance, monitoring and evaluation	<p>Each country is expected to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement/strengthen the WHO surveillance framework that monitors mortality and morbidity, risk factors and determinants, and health system capacity and response Integrate the three components of the surveillance framework into the national health information system Strengthen human resources and institutional capacity for surveillance, monitoring and evaluation 	<p>Country has:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A functioning system for generating reliable cause-specific mortality data on a routine basis A STEPS survey or a comprehensive health examination survey every 5 years
In the area of health care	<p>Each country is expected to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement the best buys in health care Improve access to early detection and management of major noncommunicable diseases and risk factors by including them in the essential primary health care package Improve access to safe, affordable and quality essential medicines and technologies for major noncommunicable diseases Improve access to essential palliative care services 	<p>Country has:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence-based national guidelines/protocols/standards for management of major noncommunicable diseases through a primary care approach, recognized/approved by the government or competent authority Provision of drug therapy, including glycaemic control, and counselling for eligible persons at high risk to prevent heart attacks and strokes, with an emphasis on the primary care level