

**Statement by the Republic of Moldova
to EUR/RC70/8(G) Mid-term evaluation of implementation
of the Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable
Diseases in the WHO European Region 2016–2025**

The Republic of Moldova, like other countries in the European region, respects the commitments made and translates into action the basic objectives of European policy for health and well-being: Health 2020, European Strategy for the prevention and control of NCDs, the Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of NCDs in the WHO European Region, 2016–2025, as well as the Sustainable Development Goal.

The country has a clear policy in the field of NCDs prevention, as evidenced by the National Strategy for the Prevention and Control of NCDs with the Action Plan, National Public Health Programs and Multi-sectoral Action Plans, targeting major NCDs (cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes) and common risk factors for these diseases (such as alcohol consumption, tobacco use, unhealthy diet and physical inactivity) and in the field of health promotion. The area of integrated actions within the National Action Plan on the implementation of the National Strategy for the prevention and control of NCDs, for 2016-2020, is based on the priority directions of the Action Plan for the prevention and control of NCDs in the WHO European Region, for 2016-2025 and includes the nine voluntary global targets and 25 indicators, the WHO NCD Global Monitoring Framework, adopted in the national context.

In recent years, the Republic of Moldova has made some progress in reducing premature mortality from NCDs. Although death rates are much higher than the European average, trends in reducing premature mortality caused by the four major NCDs and digestive system diseases have fallen faster than the targets set in European policy: Health 2020, an annual reduction of 1.5% of premature mortality. At the same time, there are trends to reduce the prevalence of NCD, in the context of measures taken to detect early and monitor those in risk groups or with established pathologies, as well as measures to prevent and reduce exposure of the population to modifiable risk factors.

The Republic of Moldova adopted international interventions and generating cost savings, including the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, the European Charter for Combating Obesity, Promoting and Facilitating Healthy

Eating, Combating Alcohol Abuse, Promoting Physical Activity, and Reducing Exposure population to the polluted environment.

With the support of international bodies, a series of population studies were conducted on health assessment and the spread of risk factors for NCD in the population, such as: the study of the prevalence of risk factors for NCD (STEPS-2013); study on food salt consumption (2016); Study of childhood obesity (COSI); the study to assess the nutrient composition of foods sold in local markets in the country (FEED Cities), Global Youth Tobacco Surveys, which contributed to the development of new policies in the field argued and based on evidence. A standardized database on the prevalence of risk factors for the NCDs has been formed, which allows the country to report progress indicators at the regional level.

Health promotion, communication and literacy initiatives have been expanded through various cross-cutting actions, communication / information campaigns and the exchange of best practices on lifestyle and the environment and health issues. Studies on knowledge, attitudes, and practices (KAP), in educational institutions, in the workplace and in communities have identified the influence of access to health information and the approach to one's own health.