

Strengthening the health system response to noncommunicable diseases: from assessment to action



Defining the challenge

Noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) are the leading cause of death, disease and disability in the WHO European Region, accounting for more than 86% of deaths and 77% of the overall disease burden. This puts an increasing strain on health systems, economic development and the well-being of the population.



Responding with collaboration

To support Member States to strengthen their health system response to NCDs, the WHO Regional Office for Europe has developed a comprehensive and multidisciplinary programme that reaches across traditional boundaries to meet the needs of the people.

How do we ensure that the expressed political commitment of our government for preventing NCDs is reflected in the priority-setting process?



Why are people not taking their hypertension medication regularly when affordable medicines are available?

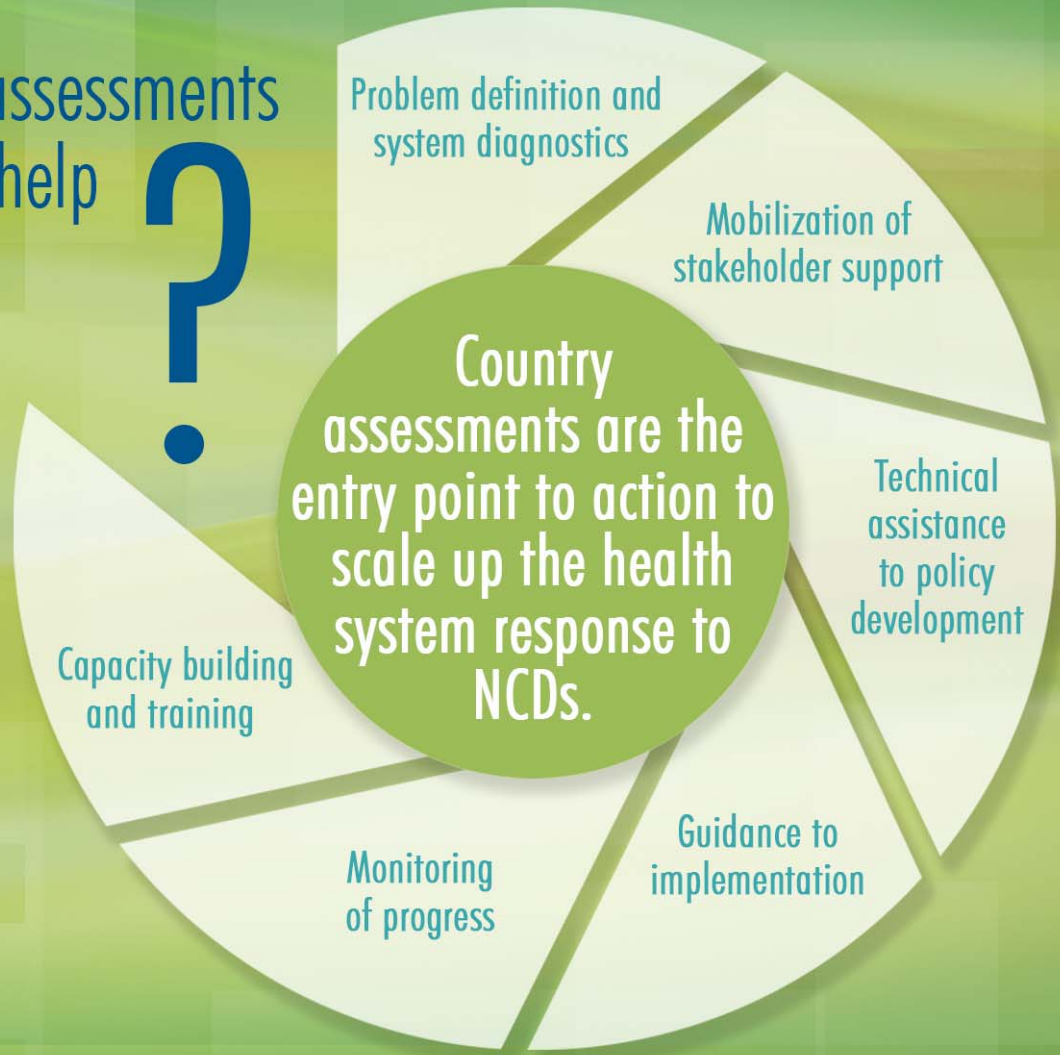
How can we activate people to be frontline workers for their chronic conditions?

We have a disconnect across the various actors in our system. Can information solutions help overcome disorganization and enhance patient convenience?

How do we move from intersectoral talk to intersectoral action?

What are the benefits and drawbacks of taxing fat and salt consumption? Will this help halt our obesity epidemic?

What are country assessments and how can they help



Better noncommunicable disease outcomes:
challenges and opportunities for health systems



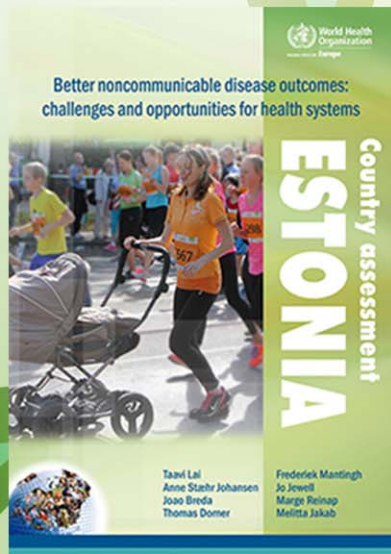
Assessment GUIDE

Multidisciplinary international and national teams use our tested **Country Assessment Guide** to come to consensus-based decisions on identifying and prioritizing health system challenges and opportunities to scale up core NCD interventions and services.

We support Member States to remove 15 commonly encountered health system barriers to better respond to NCDs

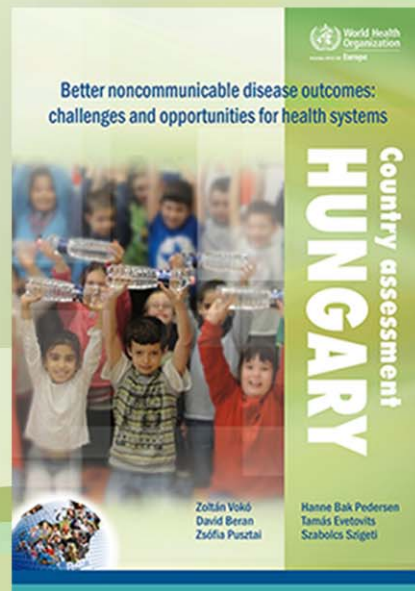
Political commitment to NCDs	Explicit priority-setting approaches	Interagency cooperation	Population empowerment
Effective model of service delivery	Coordination across providers	Regionalization	Incentive systems
Integration of evidence into practice	Distribution and mix of human resources	Access to quality medicines	Effective management
Adequate information solutions	Managing change	Ensuring access and financial protection	

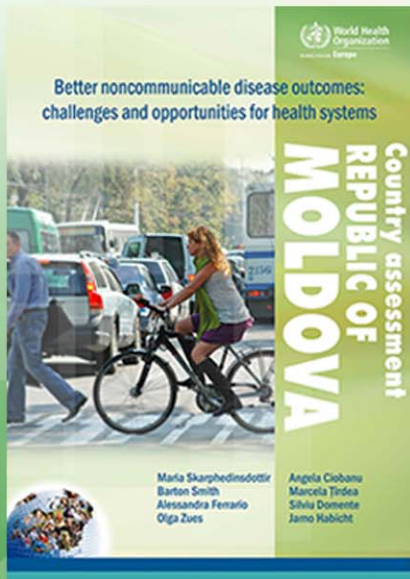
From assessment to action — examples of success



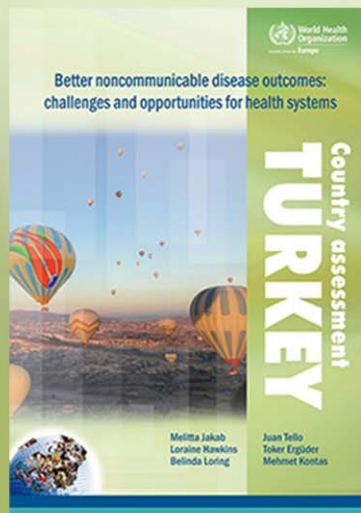
Following its country assessment, **Estonia** seeks to reduce avoidable hospitalizations for NCDs through refinements of its model of care and payment incentives.

The diabetes-focused assessment in **Hungary** contributed to prioritizing NCDs in the policy agenda, strengthening primary health care and re-thinking payment incentives.





Channeling findings from the assessment to a high-level policy dialogue, **Republic of Moldova** strengthened its national tobacco and alcohol control programmes and began improving access to anti-hypertensive medicines.



The widely attended official launch of the country assessment in **Turkey** built stakeholder support for intersectoral action on nutrition to address the rising obesity rates.

Kyrgyzstan integrated recommendations of the country assessment into its "Den Sooluk" health reform programme with a focus on anti-smoking policies and strengthening primary health care.





We seek to enable cross-country learning and connect policy-makers with each other for experience sharing. Every year, our WHO Barcelona Office for Health Systems Strengthening hosts the week-long **Flagship Course on Health System Strengthening with a Focus on NCDs**. Each country assessment contributes to the content of the course and our regional knowledge base.



Course on Health System Strengthening:
Focus on NCDs
Barcelona, April 27-May 1, 2015

Курс по укреплению систем здравоохранения:
Фокус на неинфекционные заболевания
Барселона, 27 апреля - 1 мая, 2015

Strengthening health systems is the key to achieve the 9 global NCD targets by 2025

A **25%** relative reduction in risk of premature mortality from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory diseases

At least a **10%** relative reduction in the harmful use of alcohol

A **10%** relative reduction in prevalence of insufficient physical activity

A **25%** relative reduction in prevalence of raised blood pressure or contain the prevalence of raised blood pressure



A **30%** relative reduction in prevalence of current tobacco use

A **30%** relative reduction in mean population intake of salt/sodium

An **80%** availability of the affordable basic technologies and essential medicines, including generics, required to treat NCDs

At least **50%** of eligible people receive drug therapy and counselling to prevent heart attacks and strokes

Halt the rise in diabetes and obesity



Are you
interested in finding
out more?

Visit our new website:

<http://www.euro.who.int/en/health-systems-response-to-NCDs>



Do you have
questions?

Email us:

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