



PAN AMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION



52nd DIRECTING COUNCIL
65th SESSION OF THE REGIONAL COMMITTEE

Washington, D.C., USA, 30 September-4 October 2013

CD52.R9 (Eng.)
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

RESOLUTION

CD52.R9

**PLAN OF ACTION FOR THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL
OF NONCOMMUNICABLE DISEASES**

THE 52nd DIRECTING COUNCIL,

Having reviewed the *Plan of Action for the Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases* (Document CD52/7, Rev. 1);

Recalling the Political declaration of the UN High-level Meeting of the General Assembly on the Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases (NCDs), which acknowledges that the global burden and threat of NCDs constitute one of the major challenges for development in the twenty-first century;

Considering the PAHO Strategy for the Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases (Document CSP28/9, Rev. 1 [2012]), which provides an overall framework for action on NCDs in the Region for the period 2012-2025; the consensus on the World Health Organization NCD Global Monitoring Framework, which comprises nine voluntary global targets and 25 indicators, including a global target of 25% reduction in premature mortality from NCDs by 2025; as well as the WHO Global Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases 2013-2020, which sets forth actions for the Secretariat, Member States, and partners;

Recognizing that NCD morbidity and mortality impose substantial social and economic burdens, especially because more than one third of NCD deaths are premature deaths, and that these burdens pose a threat to regional and national development;

Recognizing that the social determinants of health are major drivers of the NCD epidemic and lead to the disproportionate burden of NCDs on socially and economically

vulnerable populations, which calls for urgent multisectoral¹ actions for the prevention and control of NCDs;

Recognizing that effective, evidence-based, and cost-effective interventions are available for NCD prevention and control, including public policy interventions as well as health service strengthening based on primary care, and interventions for the provision of essential medicines and technologies;

Recognizing that there are large inequities in access to NCD prevention and treatment services within and among countries in the Region and that these inequities have implications for development;

Recognizing the need for regional coordination and leadership in promoting and monitoring regional action against NCDs and engaging all sectors, as appropriate, both at the governmental level and at the level of a wide range of non-State actors, in support of national efforts to reduce the burden of NCDs and exposure to risk factors,

RESOLVES:

1. To approve the *Plan of Action for the Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases* for 2013-2019.
2. To urge Member States, as appropriate within their contexts, to:
 - (a) give priority to NCDs in national health and subregional development agendas and advocate at the highest levels for sustainable implementation of effective, evidence-based, and cost-effective interventions to prevent and control NCDs;
 - (b) implement national and subregional NCD policies, programs, and services aligned with the regional Plan of Action on NCDs and appropriate to the context and circumstances in each Member State and subregion;
 - (c) promote dialogue and coordination between ministries and other public and academic institutions and United Nations offices in the countries, and with the public and private sectors and civil society, with a view to integrated implementation of effective NCD prevention interventions that take into account the social determinants of health;

¹ Multisectoral approaches to health include “whole-of-government” and “whole-of-society” approaches. At the government level, it includes, as appropriate, health in all policies and whole-of-government approaches across such sectors as health, education, energy, agriculture, sports, transport, communication, urban planning, environment, labor, employment, industry and trade, finance and social and economic development. Whole-of-society approaches include all relevant stakeholders, including individuals, families, and communities, intergovernmental organizations and religious institutions, civil society, academia, media, voluntary associations, and, where and as appropriate, the private sector and industry.

- (d) develop and promote multisector policies, frameworks, and actions; and national health plans that protect and promote the health of whole populations by reducing exposure to NCD risk factors and increasing exposure to protective factors, particularly among people living in vulnerable situations;
- (e) build and sustain the public health capacity for effective planning, implementation, and management of programs, recognizing that effective NCD prevention and control requires a mix of population-wide policies and individual interventions, with equitable access throughout the life course to prevention, treatment, and end-of-life quality care, through social protection in health, with an emphasis on the primary health care approach;
- (f) support research and the sustainable implementation of surveillance systems to collect NCD and risk factor data as well as information on socioeconomic determinants of health to build the knowledge base on cost-effective and equitable policies and interventions to prevent and control NCDs.

3. To request the Director to:

- (a) lead a regional response to NCDs by convening Member States, other United Nations agencies, scientific and technical institutions, nongovernmental organizations, organized civil society, the private sector, and others towards advancing multisectoral action and collaborative partnerships for the purpose of implementing the Plan of Action for the Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases, while safeguarding PAHO and public health policies from undue influence from any form of real, perceived, or potential conflicts of interest in a way that complements the WHO global coordination mechanism;
- (b) support existing regional networks such as CARMEN, strategic alliances such as the Pan American Forum for Action on NCDs, subregional NCD bodies, and Member States to promote and strengthen the whole-of-society and whole-of-government response, and facilitate intercountry dialogue and the sharing of experiences and lessons on innovative and successful experiences in NCD policies, programs, and services;
- (c) support Member States in their efforts to strengthen health information systems to monitor NCDs and their risk factors, relevant socioeconomic indicators, and the impact of public health interventions;
- (d) support continuation of the regional strategies for control of specific NCDs and their risk factors, which are informing the regional Strategy and Plan of Action for NCDs, including the development or adaptation of technical guidelines and tools on specific NCDs and risk factors to facilitate implementation of the Plan of Action;
- (e) monitor and provide a progress report to the PAHO Directing Council on the implementation of the *Plan of Action for the Prevention and Control of*

Noncommunicable Diseases for 2013-2019, at the mid-term and end of the implementation period.

(Seventh meeting, 3 October 2013)