

# Integration of non-communicable diseases into United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks: Rollout year 2018/2019

**Summary:** Of the 61 countries that rolled out United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs) in 2018/2019, 77% (47/61) integrated NCDs.

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1. This report presents the trend in number of countries that have integrated non-communicable diseases (NCDs) into United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAF) between 2012 and 2019.<sup>1</sup> These results will be used by the Task Force to:
  - (i) Identify gaps in UN country support towards reaching NCD and mental health 2030 Sustainable Development Goals.
  - (ii) Encourage ever greater whole-of-UN system action at the country level.

*This report is the fourth in a series of reviews since 2014. Some of the figures published in this latest report have been updated from previous publications as additional data are now available for previous years.*

2. A UNDAF was considered to include NCDs if it was referenced as part of the UNDAF strategic priorities or as an outcome, output or indicator. The data are presented biannually and by WHO region: African Region (AFR), Region of the Americas (AMR), South-East Asia Region (SEAR), European Region (EUR), Eastern Mediterranean Region (EMR), and Western Pacific Region (WPR).<sup>2</sup> Additional information on the methods can be found in Annex 1.

### Integration of NCDs into UNDAFs

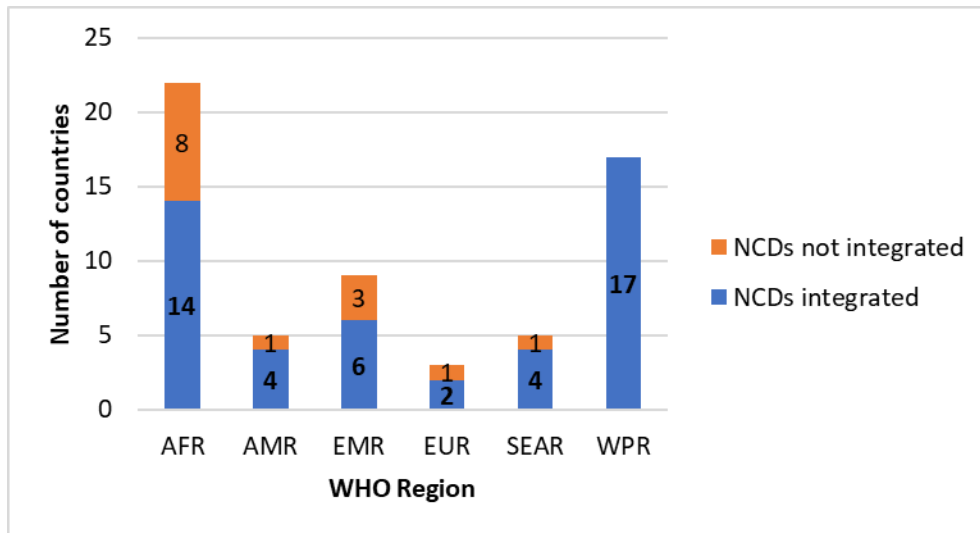
3. Since 2012, and as of end of 2017, UNDAFs have been reviewed for 144 countries\*, of which 92 countries\*\* (64%) integrated NCDs. During the 2012/2013 rollout 45% (40/89) of countries included NCDs, 57% (13/23) for 2014/2015, and 73% (53/73) for 2016/2017.
4. Of the 61 countries that rolled out a UNDAF in 2018/2019 (Annex 2), 47 countries (77%) integrated NCDs into their UNDAF (Figure 1), and 21 of these countries included NCDs for the first time since the 2012 rollout (Annex 3). Fourteen of the 61 countries rolled out a joint UNDAF under the United Nations Pacific Strategy (UNPS) 2018-2022.

<sup>1</sup> UNSDG (2019). United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework Guidance. Available from: <https://unsdg.un.org/resources/united-nations-sustainable-development-cooperation-framework-guidance>

\*Including the following areas/geographical territories: Anguilla, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Montserrat, Turks and Caicos Islands, and Tokelau.

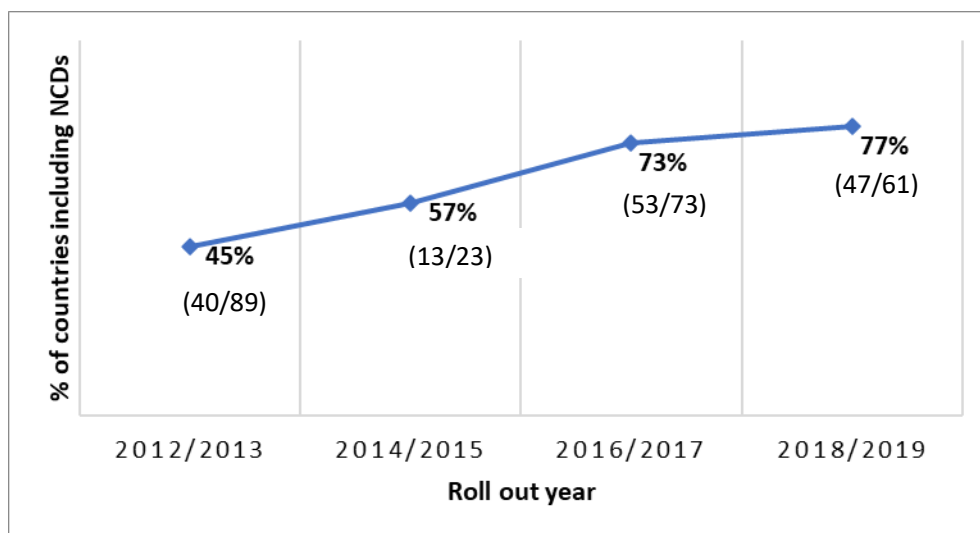
\*\*Countries that included NCDs in at least one of their UNDAF rolled out since 2012, excluding the current analysis.

<sup>2</sup> WHO. WHO regional offices. Available from: <https://www.who.int/about/who-we-are/regional-offices>



**FIGURE 1. Integration of NCDs in UNDAFs by WHO region in the 2018/2019 rollout.**

- Since the 2012/2013 rollout date, the percentage of countries including NCDs in their UNDAF by rollout date has increased from 45% to 77% in 2018/2019 (Figure 2). It is important to note that one country (Djibouti) that included NCDs in their previous UNDAF no longer includes it in the current UNDAF (2018/2019).



**FIGURE 2. Percentage of countries with NCDs integrated into their UNDAFs per biannual rollout analysis.**

6. As of end of 2019, 132 countries had an ongoing UNDAF (expire in or after 2020) of which 77% (101/132) include NCDs. More specifically, 62% (24/39) of UNDAFs currently ongoing in AFR include NCDs, 84% (26/31) in AMR, 71% (10/14) in EMR, 88% (15/17) EUR, 60% (6/10) SEARO, 95% (20/21) WPR (Annex 4). Of the ongoing UNDAFs, 14 countries in the WPR are part of a joint UNDAFs and 18 in the AMR.

### Emerging points

7. Since the 2012/2013 rollout, there has been a substantial increase in the percentage of UNDAFs that integrate NCDs, which suggests NCDs are increasingly being recognised as significant in UN country level development activities. The increasing trend has however been slowing down with only a 5% increase between 2016/2017 and 2018/2019 compared to a 16% between the 2014/2015 and 2016/2017 rollout.
8. One country was found to have transitioned from including NCDs in their previous UNDAF to excluding them in the current one. This shows that continuous efforts are needed to highlight the importance of NCDs as a development issue and advocate for their inclusion in UNDAFs.
9. In each region, the majority of countries with an ongoing UNDAF include NCDs, yet the exact percentage varies considerably across regions (spanning from 60% to 95%). For the 2018/2019 rollout, the WPR is the only region that had all UNDAFs integrate NCDs.
10. It is important to note that the results presented in the document have limitations. UNDAFs may be missing from the analysis if they were unavailable online or not shared by UN country teams. The results are limited to describing if NCDs are included in UNDAFs and the analysis does not provide insights on how they were integrated (e.g. what aspects of NCDs are being addressed).

## Annex 1. Methods

The analysis of NCD inclusion in UNDAFs was based on the indicator in WHO's Programme Budgets (2014-2015, 2016-2017, and 2018-2019).<sup>3</sup> The indicator was the number of countries that have integrated NCDs into their UNDAF. This indicator built on policy options recommended for Member States which are included in the WHO Global NCD Action Plan 2013-2020<sup>4</sup> and commitments from Member States which are included in the outcome document of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the comprehensive review and assessment of the progress achieved in the prevention and control of NCDs<sup>5</sup>.

UNDAFs were obtained from the UN Sustainable Development Group's website<sup>6</sup> or provided by WHO regional NCD directors and country representatives. Key terms were searched in the UNDAFs. The key terms were obtained from Annex 3 of the Global NCD Action Plan,<sup>7</sup> and the Global NCD monitoring framework.<sup>8</sup> A set of inclusion and exclusion criteria were developed to filter content that did not specify NCDs as part of the UNDAFs strategic priorities or as an outcome, output or indicator. The information was then extracted and the UNDAFs categorised as including or not including NCDs.

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<sup>3</sup> WHO (2020). Programme budget 2018-2019. Available from:  
<https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/programme-budget-2018-2019>

<sup>4</sup> WHO (2013). Global action plan for the prevention and control of NCDs 2013-2020. Available from:  
<https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789241506236>

<sup>5</sup> United Nations (2014). Outcome document of the High-Level Meeting of the General Assembly on the Comprehensive Review and Assessment of the Progress Achieved in the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases : draft resolution / submitted by the President of the General Assembly. Available from:  
<https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/774662?ln=en>

<sup>6</sup> UN Sustainable Development Group: <https://unsdg.un.org/un-in-action/country-level?tab=countries-listing>

<sup>7</sup> WHO (2022). Draft Updated Appendix 3 of the WHO Global NCD action plan 2013-2030. Available from:  
[https://cdn.who.int/media/docs/default-source/ncds/mnd/2022\\_discussion\\_paper\\_final.pdf?sfvrsn=78343686\\_7](https://cdn.who.int/media/docs/default-source/ncds/mnd/2022_discussion_paper_final.pdf?sfvrsn=78343686_7)

<sup>8</sup> WHO (2011). NCD Global Monitoring Framework. Available from: <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/ncd-surveillance-global-monitoring-framework>

## Annex 2. UNDAFs reviewed in 2018/2019 rollout (N=61)

Country	Start Year	End Year	NCD included (Yes/No)
<b>AFR</b>			
Benin	2019	2023	Yes
Burkina Faso	2018	2020	No
Burundi	2019	2023	Yes
Cabo Verde	2018	2022	Yes
Cameroon	2018	2020	No
Central African Republic	2018	2021	No
Equatorial Guinea	2019	2023	Yes
Gabon	2018	2022	No
Ghana	2018	2022	Yes
Guinea	2018	2022	Yes
Kenya	2018	2022	Yes
Lesotho	2019	2023	Yes
Malawi	2019	2023	Yes
Mauritania	2018	2022	Yes
Mauritius	2019	2023	Yes
Namibia	2019	2023	Yes
Niger	2019	2021	No
Nigeria	2018	2022	No
Rwanda	2018	2023	Yes
Senegal	2019	2023	No
South Sudan	2019	2021	Yes
Togo	2019	2023	Yes
<b>AMR</b>			
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2018	2022	Yes
Chile	2019	2022	Yes
Costa Rica	2018	2022	No
Dominican Republic	2018	2022	Yes
Ecuador	2019	2022	Yes
<b>EMR</b>			
Afghanistan	2018	2021	Yes
Bahrain	2018	2022	Yes
Djibouti	2018	2022	No
Egypt	2018	2022	Yes
Jordan	2018	2022	Yes
Libya	2019	2022	No
Pakistan	2018	2022	Yes

State of Palestine	2018	2022	No
Sudan	2018	2021	Yes
Kyrgyzstan	2018	2022	Yes
Republic of Moldova	2018	2022	Yes
Ukraine	2018	2022	No
<b>SEAR</b>			
Bhutan	2019	2023	Yes
India	2018	2022	Yes
Myanmar	2018	2022	Yes
Nepal	2018	2022	Yes
Sri Lanka	2018	2022	No
<b>WPR</b>			
Cambodia	2019	2023	Yes
Cook Islands*	2018	2022	Yes
Fiji*	2018	2022	Yes
Kiribati*	2018	2022	Yes
Marshall Islands*	2018	2022	Yes
Micronesia (Federated States of)*	2018	2022	Yes
Nauru*	2018	2022	Yes
Niue*	2018	2022	Yes
Palau*	2018	2022	Yes
Papua New Guinea	2018	2022	Yes
Philippines	2019	2023	Yes
Samoa*	2018	2022	Yes
Solomon Islands*	2018	2022	Yes
Tokelau*	2018	2022	Yes
Tonga*	2018	2022	Yes
Tuvalu*	2018	2022	Yes
Vanuatu*	2018	2022	Yes

\*Countries part of the [United Nations Pacific Strategy 2018-2022](#).

### Annex 3. First reference of NCDs in UNDAF by rollout year (N=113)

WHO Region	2012/2013	2014/2015	2016/2017	2018/2019
<b>AFR</b>	Burundi Gabon Ghana Lesotho Mauritania Mozambique Rwanda	Angola Benin Comoros Kenya Namibia Togo	Algeria Botswana Côte d'Ivoire Ethiopia Gambia Eswatini United Republic of Tanzania Uganda	Cabo Verde Equatorial Guinea Guinea Guinea Malawi Mauritius South Sudan
<b>AMR</b>	Anguilla Antigua and Barbuda Barbados Belize Bolivia (Plurinational State of) British Virgin Islands Dominica Grenada Montserrat Saint Kitts and Nevis Saint Lucia Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Mexico Paraguay Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Argentina Aruba Brazil Curaçao Guyana Jamaica Panama Sint Maarten Suriname Trinidad and Tobago Uruguay	Chile Dominican Republic Ecuador
<b>EMR</b>	Djibouti Jordan	State of Palestine	Iran (Islamic Republic of) Lebanon Morocco Saudi Arabia	Afghanistan Bahrain Egypt Pakistan Sudan
<b>EUR</b>	Albania	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Armenia Azerbaijan Belarus Georgia Kazakhstan Kosovo Montenegro North Macedonia Serbia Tajikistan Türkiye Turkmenistan Uzbekistan	Kyrgyzstan Republic of Moldova
<b>SEAR</b>	Nepal	Bhutan Timor-Leste	Maldives Thailand	India Myanmar
<b>WPR</b>	Lao People's Democratic Republic Mongolia Viet Nam  Pacific MSDF: Cook Islands Fiji Kiribati Marshall Islands		Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Cambodia Papua New Guinea Philippines



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#### Annex 4. Percentage of ongoing UNDAFs that include NCDs by WHO region (expiring in or after 2020)

