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Race towards Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) #3 – How will Non-Communicable Diseases affect the progress towards the Goals

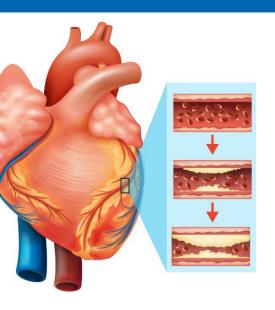
Dr. Sam Oti, MD, PhD, FRSPH

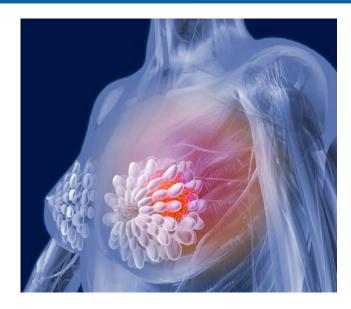
(Senior Program Specialist, IDRC)

Centre for Science and Environment (CSE) workshop Kigali, 28th – 29th November 2018

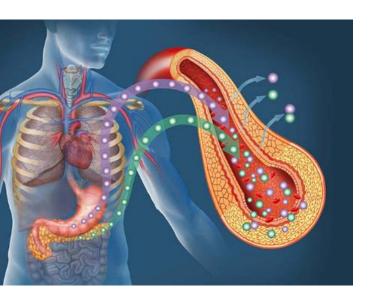


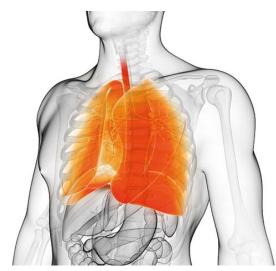
NCDs: The Big Four



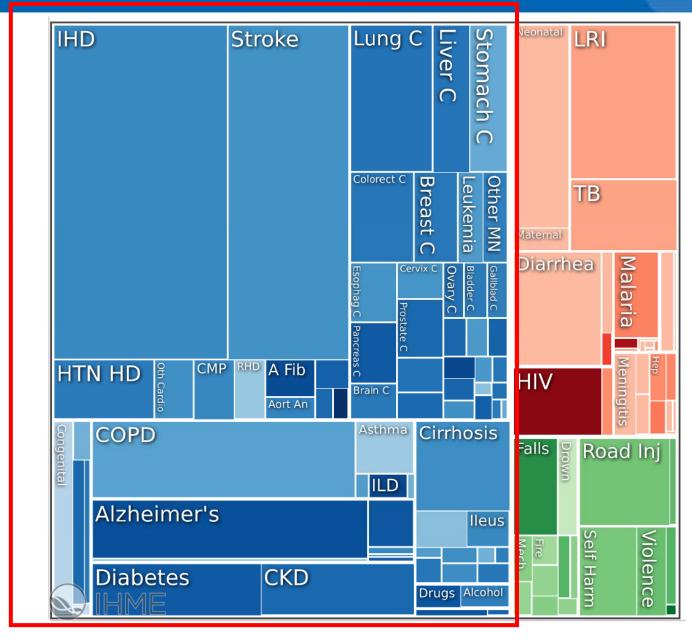


- Cardiovascular Disea
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Chronic Respiratory Diseases

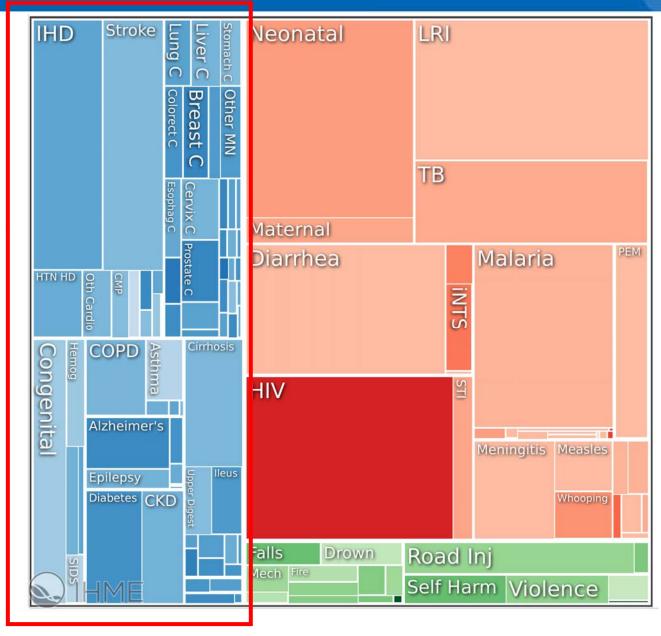




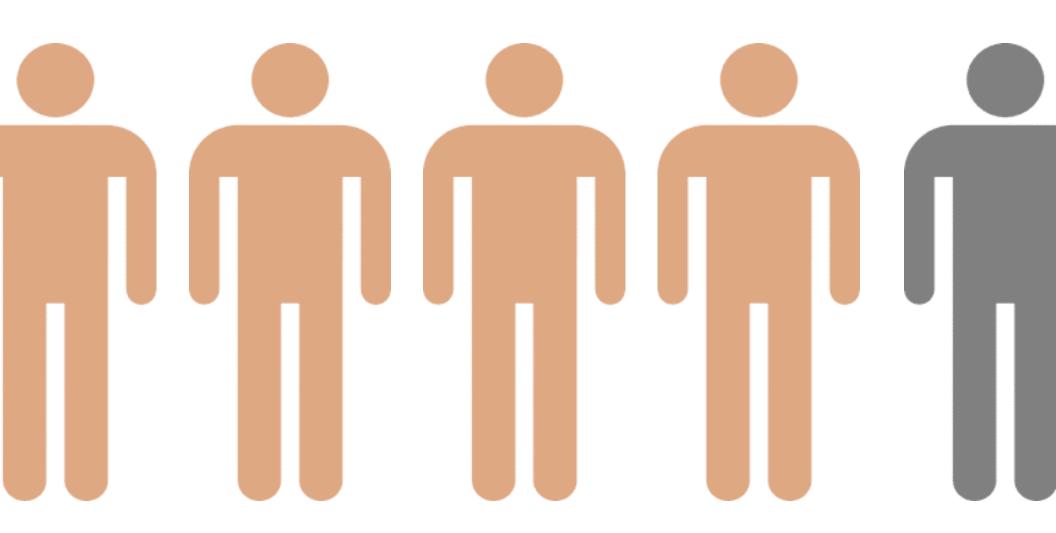
Global deaths: Both sexes, all ages, 2017



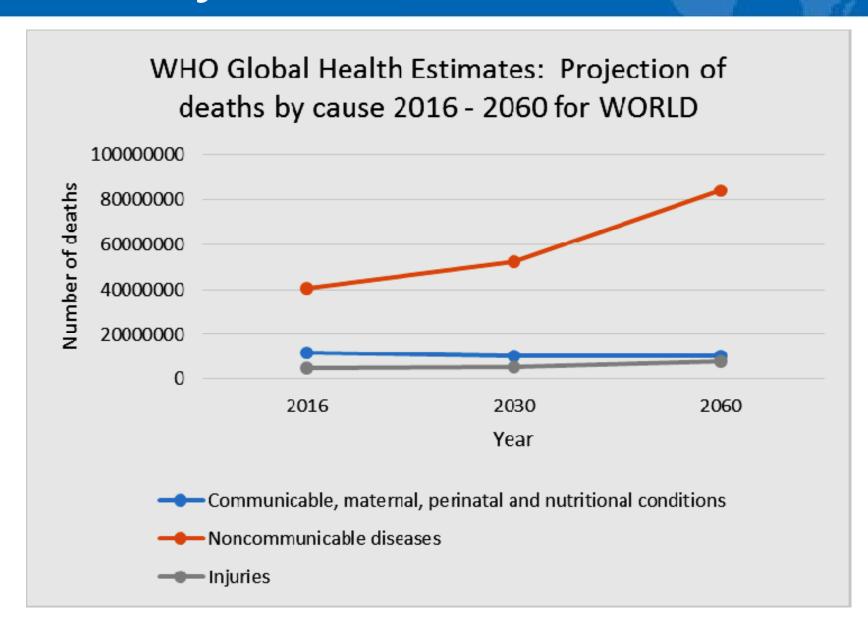
SSA deaths: Both sexes, all ages, 2017



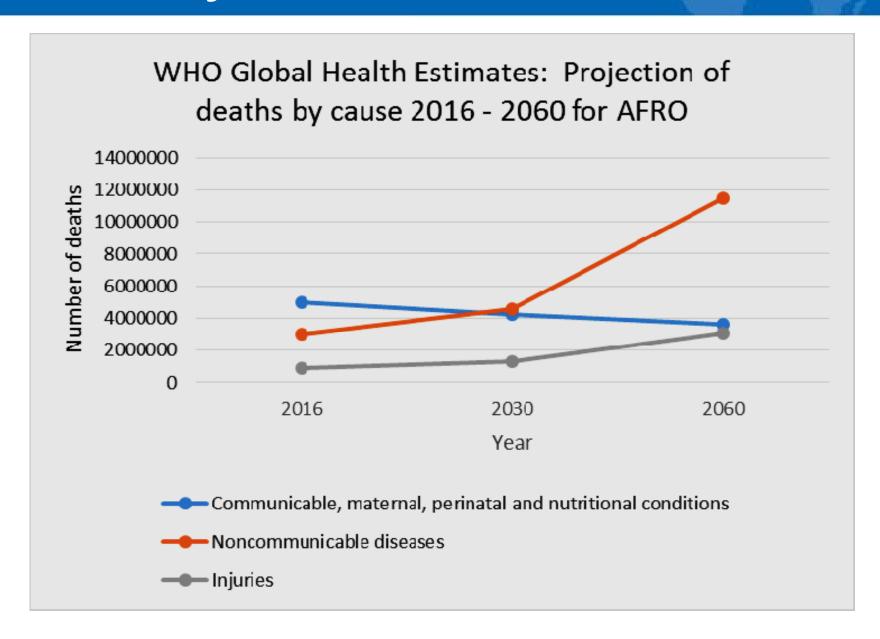
LMICs: 4 in 5 deaths from NCDs



Projections 2016 - 2060



Projections 2016 - 2060



Africa: Double Burden of Disease

Double burden of disease in the slums of Kenya

Samuel Oji Oti



PhD REVIEW





Exploring the paradox: double burden of malnutrition in rural South Africa

Elizabeth W. Kimani-Murage^{1,2}*

¹African Population and Health Research Center, Nairobi, Kenya; ²School of Public Health, Faculty of Health Sciences, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa

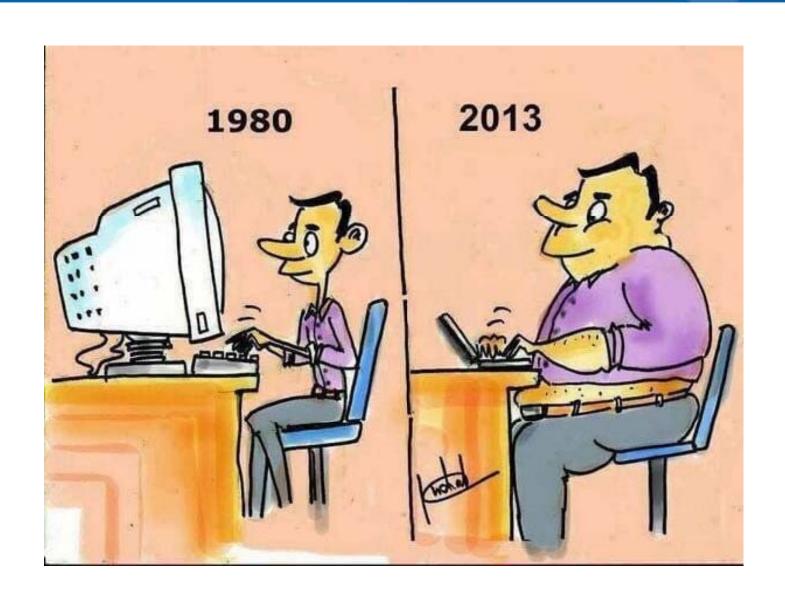
Background: This article is a review of the PhD thesis by Elizabeth Kimani-Murage that explores the double burden of malnutrition in rural South Africa. This is in the context of a worryingly rapid increase in obesity and obesity-related diseases in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs) including South Africa, and in the wake of on-going nutrition transition and lifestyle changes in these countries.

Objective: To understand the profiles of malnutrition among children and adolescents in a poor, high HIV prevalent, transitional society in a middle-income country.

Methods: A cross-sectional growth survey was conducted in 2007 targeting 4,000 children and adolescents aged 1–20 years. In addition, HIV testing was carried out on children aged 1–5 years and Tanner pubertal assessment among adolescents aged 9–20 years.

Results: The study shows stunting at an early age and adolescent obesity, particularly among girls, that co-exists in the same socio-geographic population. The study also shows that HIV is an independent modifiable risk fac-

Why?



Why=4 X 4









and their 4 common RISK FACTORS

Tobacco usa



Harmful use of alcohol



Physical inactivity



Unhealthy diet



Why=4 X 4



The Kentucky fried chicken Kenyans are queuing up for

SATURDAY AUGUST 20 2011



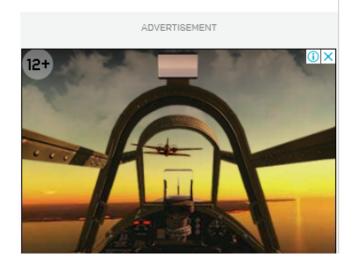












By JOHN FOX fox@africaonline.co.ke

A few weeks ago when we were being driven north in a minibus from Johannesburg to Hoedspruit, and when we reached Lydenburg, our driver asked if we would mind if he took a small detour.

"On this trip, this is where I get my lunch of Kentucky Fried Chicken," he said.

And so he did. "This is the best fried chicken in South Africa," he said.



Africa: Overburdened Health Systems



Africa: Overburdened Health Systems



50 cancer patients affected as key machine breaks down again

THURSDAY FEBRUARY 18 2016

















LATEST NEWS

NEWS How the fuel racket works at KPC

NEWS Scandal of Sh1bn 'spilt' oil at KPC

NEWS Akashas Sh5bn drug deal that went awry





2011 High Level Meeting on Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases

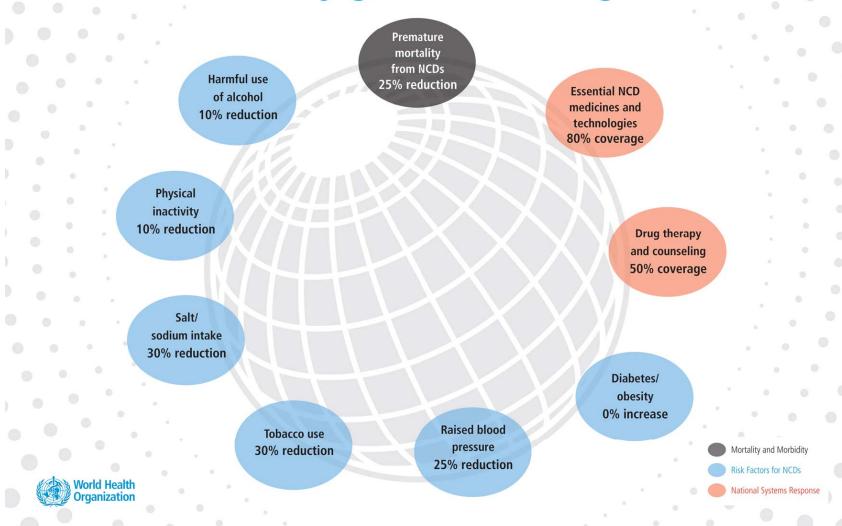


General Assembly | United Nations | New York | 19-20 September 2011





Set of 9 voluntary global NCD targets for 2025





By 2030, reduce by third premature mortality from non-communicable diseathrough prevention treatment and prommental health and vibeing











Global Response - Stakeholders

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Bloomberg Philanthropies



Moving NCD Care Forwa



Reframing Noncommunicable Diseases and Injuries for the Poorest Billion



Young Health Programme

A global community investment initiative

Global Response - Financing



The share of 'development assistance for health' dedicated to NCDs has remained at **1–2% (US\$ 492 million out of US\$ 36 billion)** of the total since 2000. This level of funding is insufficient to attain the nine targets in WHO Global Action Plan on NCDs.

Global Response - Financing



From 2011 to 2025 it is estimated that NCDs will drain over **US**; **50 trillion** from the global economy. Fortunately, preventing NCDs is very cheap in comparison with the costs of inaction. Scaling up the 'best buys' from **5% to 80%** coverage in all LMIC would cost **US\$ 11.4 billion**.

WHAT GOVERNMENTS CAN DO TO

PROMOTE HEALTH



Advance universal health coverage



Access to quality services



Access to affordable services



Protection from financial risk



Implement policies, engage the public



Ensure healthy diets



Leverage taxes



Generate data for health



Make health risks clear



Tighten laws and regulations



Create healthy cities and environments

WHAT **PEOPLE** CAN DO TO

PROTECT HEALTH





Stay physically active



vaccinated







Tobacco use











Harmful use of alcohol



Air pollution

It's time for the world to deliver and protect people and communities and #beatNCDs



www.who.int/beat-ncds



World Health Organization



TOGETHER LET'S BEAT NCDs

Preparing for the third UN Highlevel Meeting on NCDs, 2018

Africa's Response



Report on the status of major health risk actors for noncommunicable diseases:
WHO African Region, 2015



Algeria

Benin

Botswana

Burkina Faso

Cabo Verde

Cameroon

Central African Republic

Chad

Comoros

Congo

Côte d'Ivoire

Democratic Republic of the

Congo

Eritrea

Ethiopia

Gabon

Gambia

Ghana

Guinea

Kenya

Lesotho

Liberia

Madagascar

Malawi

Mali

Mauritania

Mauritius

Mozambique

Niger

Nigeria

Rwanda

São Tomé and Princip

Seychelles

Senegal

Sierra Leone

Swaziland

Togo

Uganda

United Republic of Ta

Zambia

Zanzibar

Zimbabwe

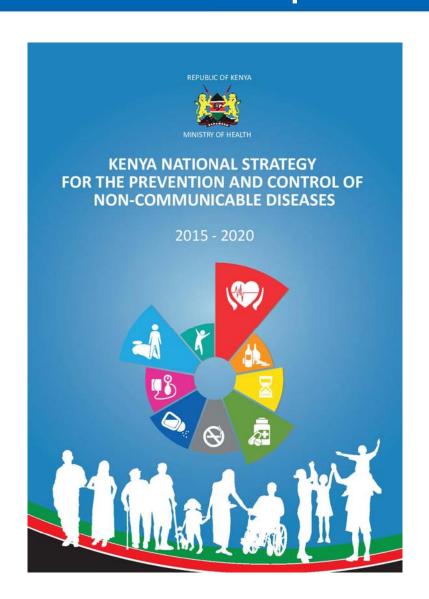
Africa's Response



National Policy and Strategic Plan of Action

on Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs)

n-Communicable Disease Control Programme Federal Ministry of Health Abuja, Nigeria. May 2013





Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elder and Children

STRATEGIC AND ACTION PLAN THE PREVENTION AND CONTR NON COMMUNICABLE DISEA IN TANZANIA 2016 – 2020

Africa's Response: Sluggish and Disjointed

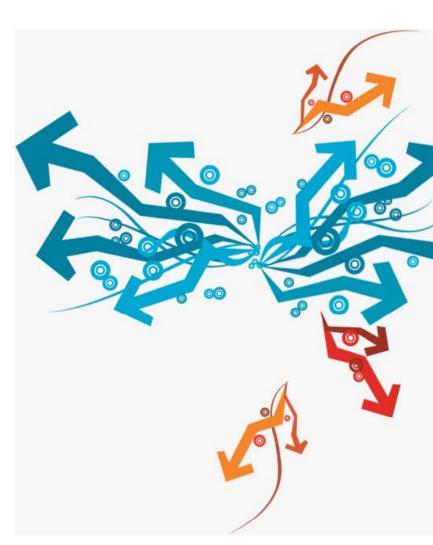
New or revamped units/depts. or NCDs in MoHs: Still poorly unded

Nany small scale isolated esearch studies

Some attempts to include NCD indicators in HMIS

Health sector driven with little

##BA

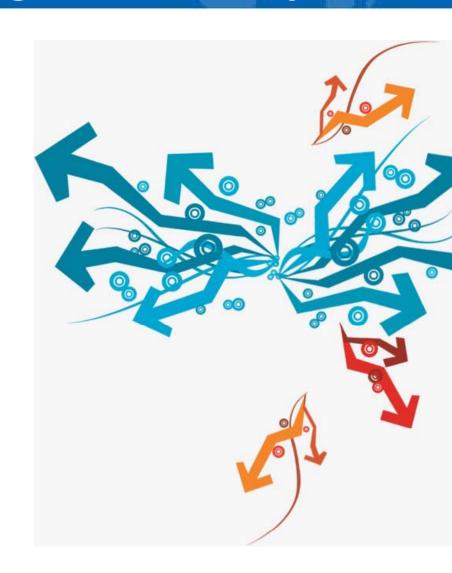


Africa's Response: Sluggish and Disjointed

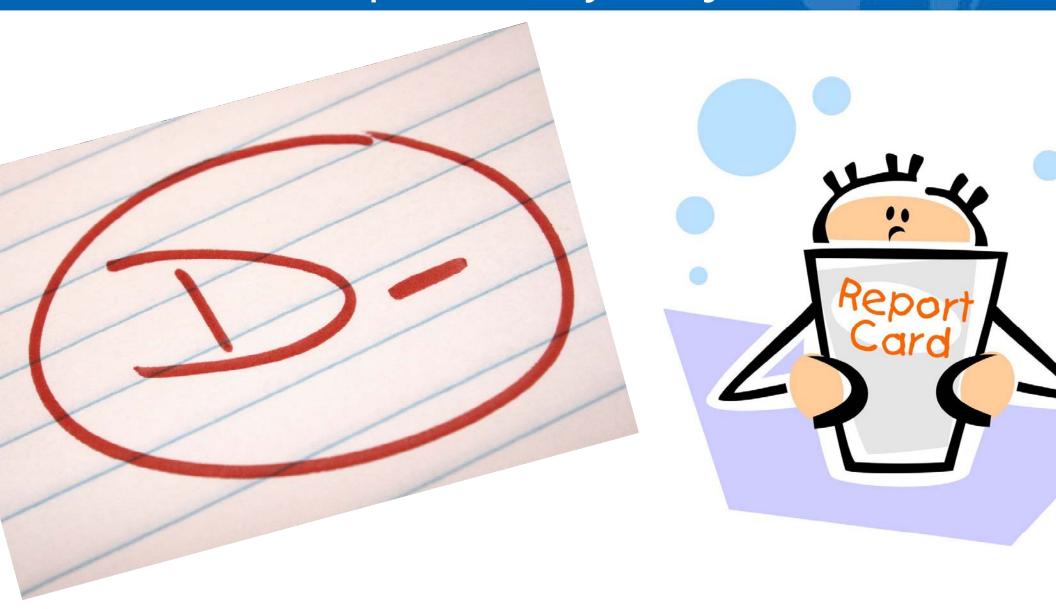
xpansion of national health surance to cover some NCDs Development of treatment juidelines and disease or risk

actor specific policies, programs or action plans.

some targeted laws and egulations e.g. SSB Tax in SA ndustry interference.



Africa's Response: My subjective verdict



Africa's Response: An objective verdict

Nyaaba et al. BMC Public Health

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Open Access

Tracing Africa's progress towards implementing the Non-Communicable Diseases Global action plan 2013–2020: a synthesis of WHO country profile reports

Gertrude Nsorma Nyaaba^{1*}, Karien Stronks², Ama de-Graft Aikins³, Andre Pascal Kengne⁴ and Charles Agyemang⁵

Our findings suggest that Africa is off track in achieving the NCDs indicators by the set deadlines. To see sustained public health gains, more effort and commitment is urgently needed from government ners and societies to implement these recommendations in a broader strategy. While donors need uit NCD advocacy with funding, African institutions such as The African Union (AU) and other subegional bodies such as West African Health Organization (WAHO) and various country offices could potentially play stronger roles in advocating for more NCD policy efforts in Africa."

Africa's Response: Where we should focus

NCD ALLIANCE CAMPAIGN PRIORITIES

The 2018
United Nations
High-Level
Meeting
on NCDs



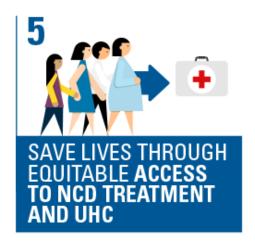






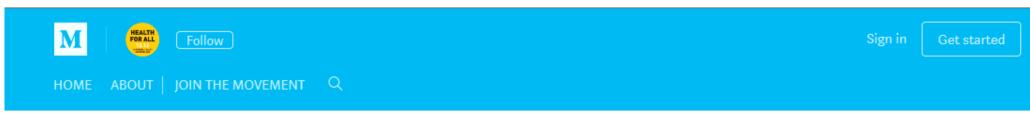


ADOPT SMART FISCAL POLICIES THAT PROMOTE HEALTH





Africa's Response: UHC case study





UHC Coalition Follow

1000+ organizations in 121 countries advocating for strong, equitable health systems that leave no one behind. → HealthForAll.org

Dec 12, 2016 · 5 min read

Thailand: At the forefront of Universal Health Coverage

By Piyasakol Sakolsatayadorn, Minister of Public Health, Royal Thai Government

Thailand has proved to the world that Universal Health Coverage (UHC) is achievable. Even with a GNI per capita of US\$ 1,900 in 2002, the entire population was fully covered by publicly-financed health insurance schemes.

Africa's Response: UHC case study

Because we are poor, we cannot afford not to have universal health coverage.



H.E. CLIN. PROF. EMERITUS
PIYASAKOL SAKOLSATAYADORN
MINISTER OF PUBLIC HEALTH, THAILAND



International Development Research Centre

About us:

- Established by an act of Canada's parliament in 1970
- We fund research in developing countries to promote growth, reduce poverty, and drive large-scale positive change
- Our head office is located in Ottawa, Canada + 4 regional offices:
 - LAC: Montevideo, Uruguay
 - SSA: Nairobi, Kenya
 - MENA: Amman, Jordan
 - SEA: New Delhi, India

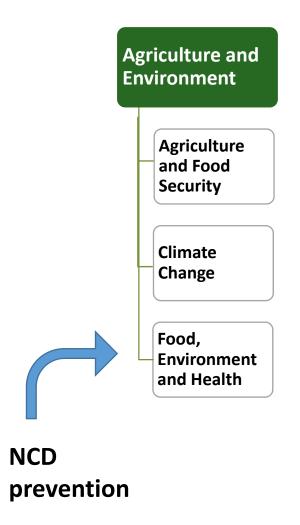
International Development Research Centre

Vision:

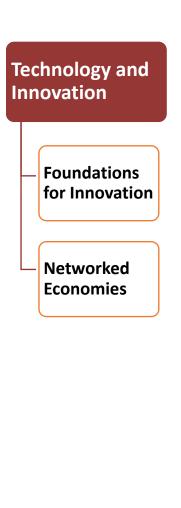
« Knowledge, innovation, and solutions to improve the lives of people in the <u>developing world</u> »

- IDRC realize this vision by working toward 3 strategic objectives across its programming:
- 1. Invest in knowledge and innovation for large-scale positive change;
- 2. Build the leaders for today and tomorrow;
- 3. Be the partner of choice for greater impact.

IDRC Research Focus







IDRC Program: FEH

Food, Environment, and Health

A population health research program with 3 foci

Main focus on the prevention of chronic non-communicable diseases, with emphasis on healthier food systems and healthier diets

> food system/environment change (fiscal, policy, community)

Preventable infectious diseases

 vector-borne diseases helminths •Ebola • Chagas

Tobacco control

- fiscal & policy measures
- sound economic rationale

A common, binding goal of **prevention** by:

- Addressing determinants of health and risk factors for disease through actions that are largely outside the control of the health sector
- Changing the environment and circumstances in which people live to enable better health

IDRC Program: FEH

FEH funding commitments since 2015

Food systems/environments targeting the prevention of NCDs: \$19.3M. 28 projects

Tobacco control: \$3.5M. 9 projects

Other NCD prevention: \$2M. 12 projects

Infectious disease: \$11.8M. 19 projects





The Potential Impact of a 20% Tax on Sugar-Sweetened Beverages on Obesity in South African Adults: A Mathematical Model



Mercy Manyema^{1,2}*, Lennert J. Veerman³, Lumbwe Chola^{1,2}, Aviva Tugendhaft^{1,2}, Benn Sartorius^{1,4}, Demetre Labadarios⁵, Karen J. Hofman^{1,2,6}

1 School of Public Health, Faculty of Health Sciences, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa, 2 PRICELESS-SA, MRC/Wits Rural Public, Health and Health Transitions Research Unit, School of Public Health, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa, 3 School of Population Health, University of Queensland, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia, 4 Discipline of Public Health Medicine, School of Nursing and Public Health, University of KwaZulu-Natal, Durban, South Africa, 5 Population Health, Health Systems and Innovation (PHHSI), Human Sciences Research Council, Capetown, South Africa, 6 Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, Maryland, United States of America

Abstract

Background/Objectives: The prevalence of obesity in South Africa has risen sharply, as has the consumption of sugar-sweetened beverages (SSBs). Research shows that consumption of SSBs leads to weight gain in both adults and children, and reducing SSBs will significantly impact the prevalence of obesity and its related diseases. We estimated the effect of a 20% tax on SSBs on the prevalence of and obesity among adults in South Africa.

Methods: A mathematical simulation model was constructed to estimate the effect of a 20% SSB tax on the prevalence of obesity. We used consumption data from the 2012 SA National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey and a previous meta-analysis of studies on own- and cross-price elasticities of SSBs to estimate the shift in daily energy consumption

26/11/2018

Parliament finally passes sugary drinks tax | Health24

NEWS24 | OLX | PROPERTY24 | CAREERS24 | SUPERBALIST | AUTOTRADER |

















EAST AFRICA

- Rwanda
- Tanzania
- Uganda
- Kenya

SOUTHERN AFRICA

- Botswana
- Zambia
- Namibia





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Readiness to Adopt Food Related Non-Communicable Disease Prevention Policies in Africa





English Français Español

The Program

Think Tanks

Results

Blog

Support

Events



Image Credit: Green Living Project

Consortium pour la Recherche Économique et Sociale (CRES) successfully engaged in research and outreach activities, both in Senegal and across West Africa, by focusing on reforms to tobacco taxation.

Vitals

Think Tank:

Consortium pour la recherche économique et sociale





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WAS To Increase Excise Duty on Tobacco ducts, Regional Revenue

ed 1 year ago on November 25, 2017 By leadershipngr











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WEST AFRICA

- Senegal
- Nigeria
- Sierra Leone



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Tobacco tax reforms to promote economic development in West Africa

October 24, 2018

IDRC | CRDI



Dr. Samuel Oti MD, PhD, FRSPH

Senior Program Specialist | Food, Environment and Health Pro International Development Research Centre Regional Office for Sub-Saharan Africa 3rd Floor, Eaton Place, United Nations Crescent, Gigiri,

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