

# PACIFIC HEADS OF HEALTH

*Réunion des directeurs de la santé du Pacifique*

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15<sup>th</sup> PACIFIC HEADS OF HEALTH MEETING,  
15-17 April 2024, Apia Samoa

## **Scaling up implementation on regional commitments and national priorities to tackle Non-Communicable Diseases**

(Paper presented by the Secretariat)

## At a glance

- Pacific Leaders have made several commitments to tackle the Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) crisis in the region through various declarations outlining key actions and interventions across various sectors.
- Notable progress has been observed in tobacco control and policies targeting unhealthy food and drink products in several Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs). Additionally, efforts to enhance primary and secondary prevention of NCDs have been evident in some PICTs.
- However, the lack of political determination and competing priorities remain obstacles for scaling up implementation to further advancements in NCD prevention and management.
- Sustaining and building upon achievements requires continued commitment and collaboration to strengthen implementation of the regional commitment and national priorities.
- Although numerous declarations addressing NCDs have been made, it remains imperative to effectively translate these into the national and local actions to fulfil SDGs NCD targets, notably reducing premature mortality and realising the Healthy Island Vision.
- Pacific Heads of Health are invited to: 1) Reaffirm their commitment to take bold country specific timebound actions to accelerate the implementation of the Pacific NCD Roadmap and the Bridgetown Declaration on NCDs and Mental Health which are in line with NCD best-buys interventions; 2) Utilise the Pacific NCD Legislative Framework to scale up implementation of NCD related policies and legislation and continue to monitor the progress of regional commitments and national priorities using the Pacific MANA Dashboard; and 3) Other specific recommendations: The panel discussion will provide specific recommendations based on country-level experiences, challenges, and solutions.

## Current situation

1. Over the years, Pacific leaders have made various commitments to combat the Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) crisis, including landmark declarations such as the Honiara Declaration on the Prevention and Control of NCDs in 2011 and subsequent endorsements like the Pacific NCD Roadmap (2014)<sup>1</sup> outlining key actions and interventions across various sectors, the endorsement to address childhood obesity through Pacific Ending Childhood Obesity (ECHO) Network<sup>2</sup>, and most recently, the commitment to address the 2023 Bridgetown Declaration on NCDs and Mental Health in line with NCD best-buys interventions<sup>3</sup>. The establishment and utilisation of the Pacific Monitoring Alliance for NCD Action (MANA) Dashboard<sup>4</sup> to monitor progress on Roadmap implementation, and the endorsement and the usage of the Pacific NCDs Legislative Framework<sup>5</sup> to strengthen NCDs related policies and legislation have been instrumental in scaling up NCD actions in PICTs.
2. Despite persistent challenges like competing priorities, notable progress has been achieved in specific NCD areas in some Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs). One such area of progress is tobacco control. Several PICTs have implemented tobacco taxation measures, with some approaching or reaching the recommended taxation target. Moreover, alcohol taxation measures have been introduced in numerous PICTs, although further adjustments are needed to align with WHO guidelines. Some policy measures targeting food and drink products linked to NCDs have also seen advancements. Many PICTs have developed national guidelines for the diagnosis and management of NCDs, with essential NCD medicines included in national lists.
3. In terms of monitoring and evaluation, the Pacific MANA Dashboard has played a crucial role. It has facilitated the assessment of progress against baseline reports, enabling PICTs to track advancements in key areas such as tobacco and alcohol taxation, food policies, and healthcare services. Through biennial assessments, countries have been able to critically examine indicators' relevance and feasibility, recommending amendments where necessary to strengthen monitoring efforts.
4. Looking forward, sustaining and building upon these achievements will require continued commitment and collaboration to strengthen implementation of the regional commitment and national priorities. Strengthening implementation through the enforcement of policies and legislation, enhancing capacity-building initiatives, and improving monitoring and evaluation systems will be paramount. By leveraging shared approaches and mobilising stakeholders in scaling up implementation, the Pacific region can strive towards a future where NCDs are effectively addressed, fostering healthier and more resilient communities.

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<sup>1</sup> Pacific NCD Roadmap <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/534551468332387599/pdf/893050WPOP13040PUBLIC00NCD0Roadmap.pdf>

<sup>2</sup> Pacific ECHO [To Quell Childhood Obesity: The Pacific Ending Childhood Obesity Network's Response \(semanticscholar.org\)](https://www.semanticscholar.org/To-Quell-Childhood-Obesity-The-Pacific-Ending-Childhood-Obesity-Networks-Response)

<sup>3</sup> WHO, 2023 Bridgetown Declaration on NCDs and Mental Health, 2023, [https://cdn.who.int/media/docs/default-source/ncds/sids-event/2023-bridgetown-declaration-on-ncds-and-mental-health.pdf?sfvrsn=5feda33f\\_11](https://cdn.who.int/media/docs/default-source/ncds/sids-event/2023-bridgetown-declaration-on-ncds-and-mental-health.pdf?sfvrsn=5feda33f_11)

<sup>4</sup> SPC, MANA Dashboard Report 2017-2018 vs 2019-2020 vs 2021-2022 Progress.

<sup>5</sup> Pacific Legislative Framework for NCDs [PACIFIC LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK FOR NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES \(windows.net\)](https://www.pacificlegislativeframework.org/PACIFIC-LEGISLATIVE-FRAMEWORK-FOR-NON-COMMUNICABLE-DISEASES)

## Future vision

5. Over the next decade, our vision is to transform the Pacific region into a beacon of health and well-being, where NCDs are effectively addressed, and communities thrive. Building upon the progress made in recent years, we aspire to see a significant reduction in the burden of NCDs, with preventable deaths minimised and quality of life maximised for all Pacific Islanders. Our goal is to create a future where every individual has access to comprehensive healthcare services, including prevention, early detection, and management of NCDs, regardless of their geographic location or socio-economic status. We envision empowered communities, actively engaged in promoting health and wellness, supported by robust policies, and sustainable infrastructure. This vision aligns with broader global and regional goals such as the Healthy Islands vision<sup>6</sup>, the Pacific Leaders 2050 Vision<sup>7</sup>, and the Sustainable Development Goals<sup>8</sup>, and the 2023 Bridgetown Declaration on NCDs and Mental Health.

6. To achieve this vision, we must strengthen implementation through multisectoral collaboration, enhance capacity-building initiatives, and invest in innovative approaches to health promotion and disease prevention. By enhancing implementation through empowered leadership and political determination, paving the way for comprehensive approaches to NCD prevention and control. Through strengthened surveillance, robust monitoring mechanisms, and data-driven decision-making, we envision measurable improvements in population health outcomes and reductions in NCD-related morbidity and mortality.

7. Our vision is not just about combating diseases; it is about empowering individuals and communities to lead healthier lives, realising their full potential, and contributing to the sustainable development and prosperity of the Pacific region. By mobilising resources, fostering partnerships, and harnessing the collective efforts of governments, civil society, and private sector stakeholders, we can make significant strides towards realising this transformative vision for the Pacific region. Together, we can create a future where health equity is not just an ideal but a tangible reality, where every individual will lead a long, healthy, and fulfilling life.

8. Looking ahead, scaling up implementation is crucial to meeting global NCD targets and achieving the Healthy Islands Vision and Pacific Leaders 2050 Vision. Over the next decade, it is expected that PICTs will strengthen leadership, governance, and accountability mechanisms, enhance implementation of policies and legislation, improve capacity for NCD prevention and management services, and implement innovative health promotion interventions.

## Examples of recent progress

9. Over the course of four biennial assessments, with the 2023-2024 assessment currently underway and expected to conclude by December 2024, PICTs have actively pursued scaling up NCD actions. All 21 PICTs' MANA dashboards have been updated and validated for the period of 2021-2022, assessing progress against the 2019-2020 and the initial 2017-2018 baseline assessment.

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<sup>6</sup> Healthy Island Vision, [https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/PHMM\\_declaration\\_2015](https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/PHMM_declaration_2015)

<sup>7</sup> Pacific Islands Forum, Blue Pacific 2050, 2050 strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent, PIFS-2050-Strategy-Blue-Pacific-Continent-WEB- 5Aug2022.pdf (forumsec.org)

<sup>8</sup> Sustainable Development Goals [Targets of Sustainable Development Goal 3 \(who.int\)](https://www.who.int)

10. The following highlights a few examples of progress at the regional level and good practices in some countries:

**a) Regional Progress Overview**

11. The trending results to date has shown a gradual progress in most of the preventative policy indicators namely tobacco and alcohol control and food-related policies. Specifically, most of the progress has been around policy measures to restrict access to and availability of less healthy foods and drinks, fiscal policies on tobacco and alcohol, physical activity, and health systems response programmes and management services. These improvements are complemented by engaging and mobilising relevant key stakeholders. Tax impact studies from PICTs showed that increasing taxes resulted in an increased price of product at point-of-sale, decreased consumption, increased government revenue, and decreased import quantities. These efforts resulted in decreasing trends of smoking prevalence in most PICTs. However, a few specific key indicators like tobacco industry interference, alcohol advertising, banning of trans-fat and restricting marketing of unhealthy foods to children has generally stagnated and remained the same from baseline. These indicators in addition to marketing of breastmilk substitutes and certifying baby-friendly hospitals have been prioritised as areas of ongoing technical support to all countries. (*Ref Annex 1 MANA Dashboard*) It is envisaged that at the completion of the current assessments (2023-2024) some advancement will be reported.

**b) Strengthening Tobacco Control: The Road to Scale Up Policy and Legislation Acts in Nauru**

12. Nauru responded to the urgent need for stronger tobacco control measures, given its high smoking rates, by amending its 2009 Tobacco Act. With support from partner agencies, Nauru conducted a comprehensive gap analysis and aligned reforms with the Pacific NCD Legislative Framework and FCTC. The collaborative effort between Nauru's Ministry of Health and Department of Justice resulted in the swift passage of the Tobacco Control (Amendment) Act 2023, reflecting comprehensive legislative improvements. Key practices include effective interdepartmental collaboration, evidenced by the cooperation between relevant ministries, and the use of evidence-based decision-making, drawing from the Nauru MANA Dashboard, Gap Analysis, and the Pacific Legislative Framework. Moreover, Nauru's streamlined policy-to-legislation process exemplifies a successful model for NCD prevention, setting a valuable example for other Pacific Island nations seeking to strengthen their tobacco control efforts.

**c) Innovative digital tools improved knowledge and practices on healthy lifestyle behaviour among children in Wallis and Futuna**

13. Wallis and Futuna introduced a digital-based initiative in primary schools which aimed to enhance healthy lifestyle and promote healthy living among school children. Tools included child-friendly health promotion resources and digital tools with local stories on the benefits of healthy living, as well as the training kits and curricula for teachers. These include health promoting interactive games, comic strips, posters and educational videos on healthy diet and physical activity and their benefits. Evaluation in 2023 showed effectiveness of the initiative with significantly increased in physical activity and improved food choices. The integration of digital tools and resources amplified children's healthy lifestyle behaviours. Collaboration between the health and education sector was crucial and instrumental for the success. Wallis and Futuna champions the use of digital tools for behaviour change and inspires others to adopt or adapt, to tackle childhood obesity.

## Why urgent action is needed now

14. Urgent action is imperative now given that NCDs continue to threaten human health and hinder socio-economic development in PICTs. Failure to address this crisis promptly would exacerbate health disparities, increase healthcare costs, and impede progress towards sustainable development. However, despite regional declaration and commitment, the implementation at the national level has been slow due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic and other emerging infectious diseases that underscores the urgency of NCD action. While the pandemic and other emerging diseases have strained healthcare systems, it also presents an opportunity to leverage resources and lessons learned to strengthen NCD prevention and control efforts. The consequences of inaction are dire, with increased premature mortality, heightened healthcare costs, and diminished workforce productivity.

15. Therefore, it is crucial to accelerate implementation of regional commitments and national priorities. By harnessing innovative health promotion interventions and leveraging shared approaches, we can create a future where Pacific Islanders lead long, healthy, and productive lives, in alignment with global NCD targets, the Healthy Island Vision, and the SDGs. The recent progress, such as advancements in tobacco control, alcohol taxation, and food policies, demonstrates the feasibility of scaling up NCD actions. However, continued commitment and collaboration are essential to overcome challenges and improve implementation to achieve the vision of a healthier Pacific region.

## Recommendations to be considered by the Heads of Health

### Recommendations for governments

16. Although numerous declarations and commitments addressing NCDs have been established globally and regionally, it remains imperative to effectively translate these into actionable initiatives at the national and local levels to scale up implementation to fulfill SDGs NCD targets, notably reducing premature mortality and realising the Healthy Island Vision. The following recommendations are tailored to align with these objectives, particularly reflecting commitments outlined during the Pacific Heads of Health Meeting and Pacific Health Ministers Meeting in 2023 and the 2023 Bridgetown Declaration on NCDs and Mental Health.

### Pacific Heads of Health are invited to:

- **Reaffirm their commitment** to take bold country specific timebound actions to accelerate the implementation of the Pacific NCD Roadmap and the Bridgetown Declaration on NCDs and Mental Health which are in line with NCD best-buys interventions;
- **Utilise the Pacific NCD Legislative Framework** to scale up implementation of NCD related policies and legislation and continue to **monitor the progress** of regional commitments and national priorities using the **Pacific MANA Dashboard**; and
- **Other specific recommendations:** The panel discussion will provide specific recommendations based on country-level experiences, challenges, and solutions.

## Recommendations for development partners

### Development partners are invited:

- **Invest additional technical and budgetary resources** to scale up country specific implementation of the Pacific NCD Roadmap and the Bridgetown Declaration on NCDs and Mental Health.
- **Other specific recommendations:** The panel discussion will provide specific recommendations based on the needs at the country level.

Annex 1: Pacific Monitoring Alliance for NCD Action (MANA) Dashboard Progress 2017-2018 vs 2019-2020 vs 2021-2022  
2022 Note: Update for 2023-2024 are still in progress and to be completed by December 2024

	American Samoa			Commonwealth of the Mariana Islands			Cook Islands			Federated States of Micronesia			Fiji			French Polynesia			Guam					
	2017-18	2019-20	2021-22	2017-18	2019-20	2021-22	2017-18	2019-20	2021-22	2017-18	2019-20	2021-22	2017-18	2019-20	2021-22	2017-18	2019-20	2021-22	2017-18	2019-20	2021-22			
<b>Leadership and governance</b>																								
L1. Multi-sectoral NCD taskforce					*							***		*	*				***	***				
L2. National strategy addressing NCDs and risk factors							***	***	***		***	***	***	***	***		**	**	***	***				
L3. Explicit NCD indicators and targets	**						***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***				***	***	***			
<b>Preventive policies</b>																								
<b>Tobacco</b>																								
T1. Tobacco excise taxes	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	*	*	*	*	*	*	***	***	***	*	*	*			
T2. Smoke-free environments	***	***	***	**	**	**	**	***	***		*			*	**	**	**	***	***	***	***	**	**	
T3. Tobacco health warnings							**	***	***						***	***	***	***	**	**	*	*		
T4. Tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship		**						***	***						**	**	**	***	***	***				
T5. Tobacco sales and licencing	***	***	***	***	***	***	*	*	*	N/A	*	C *	K *	P *	Y *	***	**	***				**	**	**
T6. Tobacco industry interference																								
<b>Alcohol</b>																								
A1. Alcohol licencing to restrict sales	***	***	***	***	***	***	**	**	**	N/A	**	**	**	**	**	*	*	***	**	**	*	***	***	***
A2. Alcohol advertising										N/A	***							***	***					
A3. Alcohol taxation																***	***							
A4. Drink driving	*	**		*	*	*		*	**	N/A					*	*	*	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
<b>Food</b>																								
F1. Reducing salt consumption							**	**	**	***	**	*	*	*	*	***	***	*	*	*	**	**	*	
F2. Trans-fats								*	*															
F3. Unhealthy food marketing to children								***	***															
F4. Food fiscal policies							*	*	*	*	*				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
F5. Healthy food policies in Schools	**	**	*				*	*	*	N/A	*				*	*	*	***	***	*	***	***	**	
F6. Food-based dietary guidelines							**	**	**						*	*	*	**	**	**	**	**	**	
<b>Physical Activity</b>																								
P1. Compulsory physical education in school curriculum	***				***	***	**	***	***							*	***	***	***	*	*		*	
<b>Enforcement</b>																								
E1. Enforcement of laws and regulations related to NCD risk factors		*		***				***	**	N/A	**										*	*		
<b>Health system response programmes</b>																								
H1. National guidelines for care of main NCDs	**	**	**			**	*	***	***		*	*	*	*	*	***	*	***	**	**	**	**	**	
H2. Essential drugs				***				***	***	N/A	**				*	*	*	***	***	***		***		
H3. Smoking cessation	*	**	*	**	**	***	**	**	***	N/A		*		*	*	*	**	***	***	**	***	**	***	
H4. Marketing of breast milk substitutes															***	**	**			***				
H5. Baby friendly hospitals															*	*	**			***				
H6. Maternity leave and breastfeeding		**			*									*	*	*	***	***	***	*	***		*	
<b>Monitoring</b>																								
M1. Population risk factor prevalence surveys - adults	**	**	**	**	**		***	***	***	***					*	*					*	**	*	
M2. Population risk factor prevalence surveys - youth							***	*		***	***	*			*	*		***	***	***				
M3. Child growth monitoring				*	*	*	**	***							*	*	*							
M4. Routine cause-specific mortality	**	***		***	***	*	***	***	***	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	***	***	**		*	*	*	

Note: Red: not present; Amber: under development; Green: present (\*) low (\*\*) medium (\*\*\*) high strength of action; NA (not applicable)



### Pacific Monitoring Alliance for NCD Action (MANA) Dashboard Progress 2017 – 2018 vs 2019 – 2020 vs 2021 – 2022

	Kiribati			Nauru			Niue			New Caledonia			Palau			PNG			Republic of the Marshall Islands		
	2017-18	2019-20	2021-22	2017-18	2019-20	2021-22	2017-18	2019-20	2021-22	2017-18	2019-20	2021-22	2017-18	2019-20	2021-22	2017-18	2019-20	2021-22	2017-18	2019-20	2021-22
<b>Leadership and governance</b>																					
L1. Multi-sectoral NCD taskforce					★★	★★							★★★	★★★	★★★					★	★
L2. National strategy addressing NCDs and risk factors			★★★				★★★	★★★			★	★		★★		★★★	★★★				
L3. Explicit NCD indicators and targets	★★	★★			★★★	★★★		★	★				★★★	★★★		★★★	★★★				
<b>Preventive policies</b>																					
<b>Tobacco</b>																					
T1. Tobacco excise taxes	★	★	★	★			★	★	★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★		★★	★★		★	★
T2. Smoke-free environments	★★	★★	★★	★★★	★★★	★★★		★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★	★★	★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★	★★	★★
T3. Tobacco health warnings			★					★★★	★★★	★	★★	★				★★	★★★	★★★			
T4. Tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship	★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★		★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★	★★	★★	★★		
T5. Tobacco sales and licencing	★	★	★	★★	★★	★★		★★★	★★★				★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★	★★		★	
T6. Tobacco industry interference								★★★	★★★												
<b>Alcohol</b>																					
A1. Alcohol licencing to restrict sales	★★	★★	★★	★★	★★★	★★★	★	★	★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★	★★★	★★★	★★	★★	★
A2. Alcohol advertising										★★	★★★	★★★									
A3. Alcohol taxation				★★★	★★★	★★★				★★★	★★★	★★★				★★	★★				
A4. Drink driving	★	★		★★	★★	★★	★	★	★	★★	★★★	★★★	★★	★★	★★				★	★	
<b>Food</b>																					
F1. Reducing salt consumption	★★	★★★	★★★	★	★	★			★	★★	★★	★	★	★	★						
F2. Trans-fats																					
F3. Unhealthy food marketing to children	★★★	★★★	★★★																		
F4. Food fiscal policies	★★★	★★★	★★	★★★	★★★		★★	★★	★★		★	★							★	★	★
F5. Healthy food policies in Schools	★	★	★		★★	★★	★★	★★★	★★★	★	★	★		★★	★★						
F6. Food-based dietary guidelines	★★★	★★★	★★★				★★★	★★★	★★★	★★	★★★	★★★		★★	★★				★	★	★
<b>Physical Activity</b>																					
P1. Compulsory physical education in school curriculum	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★		★★	★★★				★★	★★★	★★			
<b>Enforcement</b>																					
E1. Enforcement of laws and regulations related to NCD risk factors	★	★★★	★★★											★	★						
<b>Health system response programmes</b>																					
H1. National guidelines for care of main NCDs	★	★	★	★	★★	★★	★★★	★★	★★	★★★	★★★	★★★		★★	★★	★	★	★			
H2. Essential drugs	★★	★★	★★	★★	★★★	★★★	★★			★★★	★★★	★★★			★						
H3. Smoking cessation							★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★	★	★★	★★		★	★			★
H4. Marketing of breast milk substitutes		★★	★★										★★★	★★★	★★★						
H5. Baby friendly hospitals																		★★★			
H6. Maternity leave and breastfeeding	★	★								★★★	★★										
<b>Monitoring</b>																					
M1. Population risk factor prevalence surveys - adults	★★	★★★		★★	★★					★★★			★★	★★	★★	★				★★	★★
M2. Population risk factor prevalence surveys - youth								★★★	★★★				★★★	★★★	★★★				★	★	★★★
M3. Child growth monitoring				★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★			★★★	★★★	★	★★★	★★★	★★	★★		★★★	★★★
M4. Routine cause-specific mortality	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★				★★★	★★	★★	★★

Note: Red: not present; Amber: under development; Green: present (\*) low (\*\*) medium (\*\*\*) high strength of action; NA (not applicable)

Pacific Monitoring Alliance for NCD Action (MANA) Dashboard Progress 2017 – 2018 vs 2019 – 2020 vs 2021 – 2022

	Samoa			Solomon Islands			Tokelau			Tonga			Tuvalu			Vanuatu			Wallis and Futuna		
	2017-18	2019-20	2021-22	2017-18	2021-22	2021-22	2017-18	2019-20	2019-20	2017-18	2019-20	2021-22	2017-18	2019-20	2021-22	2017-18	2019-20	2021-22	2017-18	2019-20	2021-22
<b>Leadership and governance</b>																					
L1. Multi-sectoral NCD taskforce	★★★	★★★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★	★	★★★	★	★	★	★	★	★
L2. National strategy addressing NCDs and risk factors	★★★	★★★	★★★	★	★★★	★★★	★	★	★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★	★	★
L3. Explicit NCD indicators and targets	★★	★★★	★★★	★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★	★	★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★	★	★
<b>Preventive policies</b>																					
<b>Tobacco</b>																					
T1. Tobacco excise taxes	★★	★★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★	★	★★★	★	★	★	★★★	★★★	★★★
T2. Smoke-free environments	★★	★★	★★★	★	★	★★	★★	★★	★★	★★	★★	★★	★★★	★★	★★	★★★	★★★	★	★	★	★
T3. Tobacco health warnings	★★	★★★	★★★	★	★★	★★★	★	★	★	★★	★★	★★	★	★	★	★★★	★★	★★	★	★	★
T4. Tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship	★★★	★★	★★★	★	★	★★	★	★	★	★★	★★	★★	★★★	★★	★★	★★	★★★	★	★★★	★★★	★★★
T5. Tobacco sales and licencing	★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★	★	★	★
T6. Tobacco industry interference	★	★★★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
<b>Alcohol</b>																					
A1. Alcohol licencing to restrict sales	★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★	★★	★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★	★★	★★	★★	★★	★★
A2. Alcohol advertising	★	★	★★	★★	★★	★★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★	★	★	★	★	★
A3. Alcohol taxation	★	★	★★	★★	★★	★★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★	★	★	★	★	★
A4. Drink driving	★	★	★★	★★	★★	★★	★	★	★	★★	★★	★★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★★★	★★	★★
<b>Food</b>																					
F1. Reducing salt consumption	★★★	★★★	★★★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
F2. Trans-fats	★	★★	★★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
F3. Unhealthy food marketing to children	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
F4. Food fiscal policies	★★★	★★★	★★	★	★	★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★	★	★	★★	★★	★★★	★	★	★
F5. Healthy food policies in Schools	★	★★★	★★★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
F6. Food-based dietary guidelines	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★	★	★	★★	★★	★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★	★	★	★	★	★
<b>Physical Activity</b>																					
P1. Compulsory physical education in school curriculum	★★	★★★	★	★★	★★	★★	★★	★★	★★★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★★★	★★★	★★★
<b>Enforcement</b>																					
E1. Enforcement of laws and regulations related to NCD risk factors	★	★★	★★★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★★★	★★★	★★	★★	★★	★	★	★	★★★	★★★	★★★
<b>Health system response programmes</b>																					
H1. National guidelines for care of main NCDs	★	★★	★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★	★★	★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★	★★	★★★	★	★	★	★★★	★★★	★★★
H2. Essential drugs	★★	★★★	★★★	★	★	★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★	★★	★★★	★	★	★	★★★	★★★	★★★
H3. Smoking cessation	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
H4. Marketing of breast milk substitutes	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
H5. Baby friendly hospitals	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
H6. Maternity leave and breastfeeding	★	★★★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
<b>Monitoring</b>																					
M1. Population risk factor prevalence surveys - adults	★★★	★★	★	★★	★★	★	★★★	★★★	★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★	★★★	★★★	★★	★★★	★★★	★★
M2. Population risk factor prevalence surveys - youth	★	★★★	★	★	★	★	★★★	★★★	★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★	★★★	★★★	★★★
M3. Child growth monitoring	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
M4. Routine cause-specific mortality	★★★	★★★	★★★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★★	★★	★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★	★	★	★	★	★

Note: Red: not present; Amber: under development; Green: present (\*) low (\*\*) medium (\*\*\*) high strength of action; NA (not applicable)