

Turning resolutions into results:

Leveraging the 4th UN high-level meeting to accelerate regional progress on NCDs in the EMR

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Let's get acquainted!

Let us know your country on Slido:

Add QR here





SDG target 3.4 –

reduce premature NCD death by 1/3 by 2030

**RFA
NCDs**

Oct 2012 (update 2019)

**RFA NCDs in
emergencies**

Oct 2023

**RC72
progress reports**

Oct 2025

Oct 2021

**RFA
Diabetes**

Sep 2025

**UN HLM4
on NCDs**

PEN implementation 2014-

PEN and HEARTS-D implementation 2016-

NCD emergency kits 2016-2022

TPE development 2022 -

EM/RC68/R.5 -
Addressing diabetes
as a public health
challenge



Burden of Diabetes in the EMR



1 in 6

Adults (20-79 years)
have diabetes



1 in 3

Adults with diabetes
are undiagnosed



1 in 5

Live birth affected by
hyperglycemia in pregnancy



**international \$639
billion in 2023**

Economic burden in the EMR



21.6%

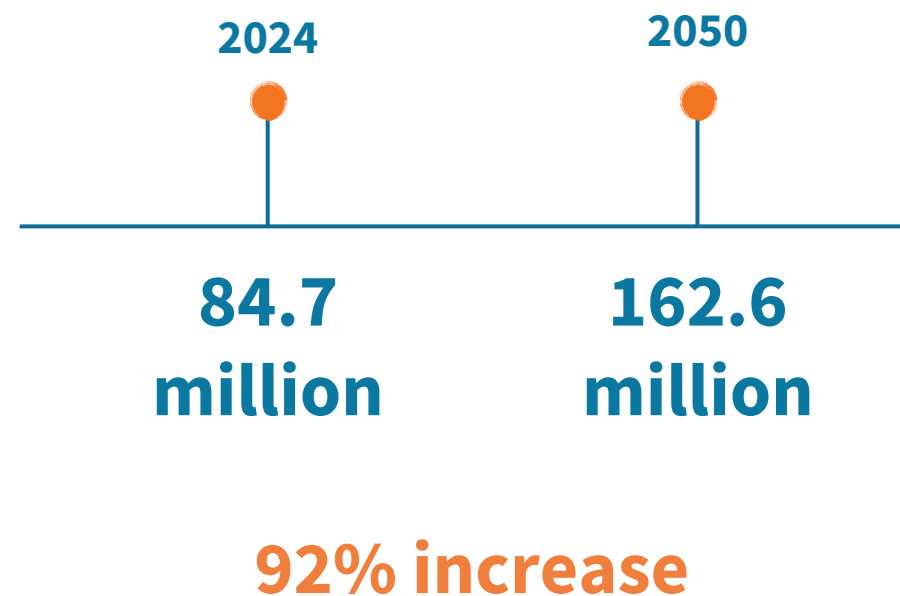
Diabetes-related deaths
<60 (working age)

Burden of diabetes in the EMR

Worldwide

2024		
Rank	Country or territory	Age-Standardised Diabetes Prevalence (%)
1	Pakistan	31.4%
2	Marshall Islands	25.7%
3	Kuwait	25.6%
4	Samoa	25.4%
5	Qatar	24.6%
6	Kiribati	24.6%
7	Saudi Arabia	23.1%
8	French Polynesia	22.8%
9	Egypt	22.4%
10	Bahrain	22.0%

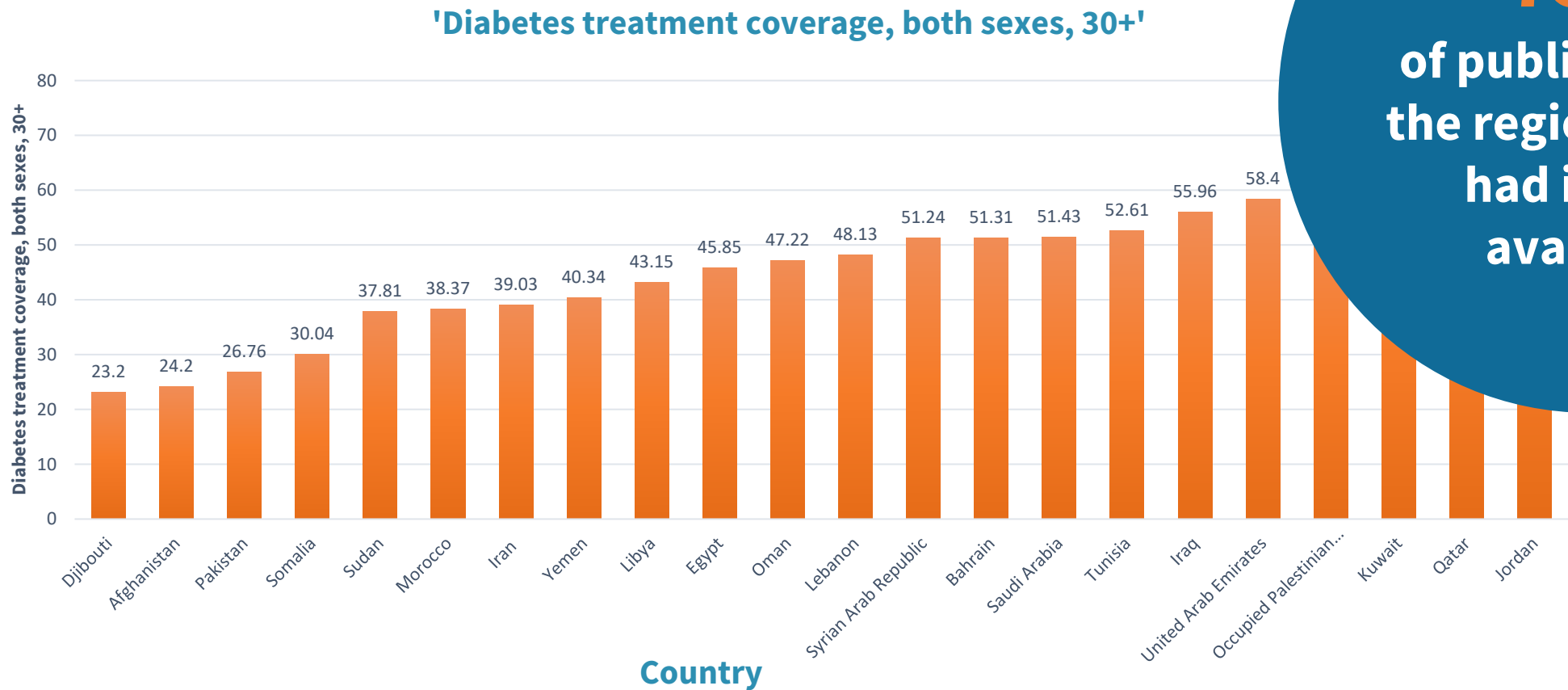
Middle-East & North Africa (MENA)



Source: IDF Mena Atlas 2025

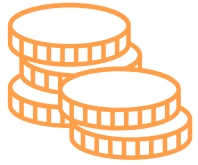
Not every person with diabetes can secure their treatment!

73%
of public PHCs in
the region in 2023
had insulin
available



Sources: WHO Global Health Observatory, 2022 & Country Capacity Survey,2023

Diabetes prevention and control progress



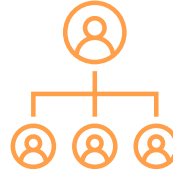
Governance

Multisectoral policies
GAP: Domestic funding



Prevention

NCD best buys
GAP: Multi sectoral
action & Screening



Management

PEN, HEARTS-D &TPE
GAP: Referral pathways



Surveillance & research

Diabetes registries
GAP: Implementation research

Management – Therapeutic Patient Education (TPE)

- Reduction in healthcare costs
 - Empowering patients for better self-management
 - Promoting health literacy
 - Improvements in clinical health outcomes
 - Encourages Behavior Change
 - Psychological and Emotional Support
 - Enhances the Patient-Provider Relationship
- 

Ongoing input from regional & global expert network and people with lived experience

1

Situational analysis of the current practices

2

Draft curriculum for healthcare professionals to support people living with diabetes

3

Systematic review of published literature in EMRO

4

Pilot and modifications for scaling up

Getting back on track



Mobilize

domestic funding
for diabetes
treatment
coverage



Scale up

PEN and HEARTs
rollout nationally



Promote

therapeutic patient
education for
prevention, self-care
& management



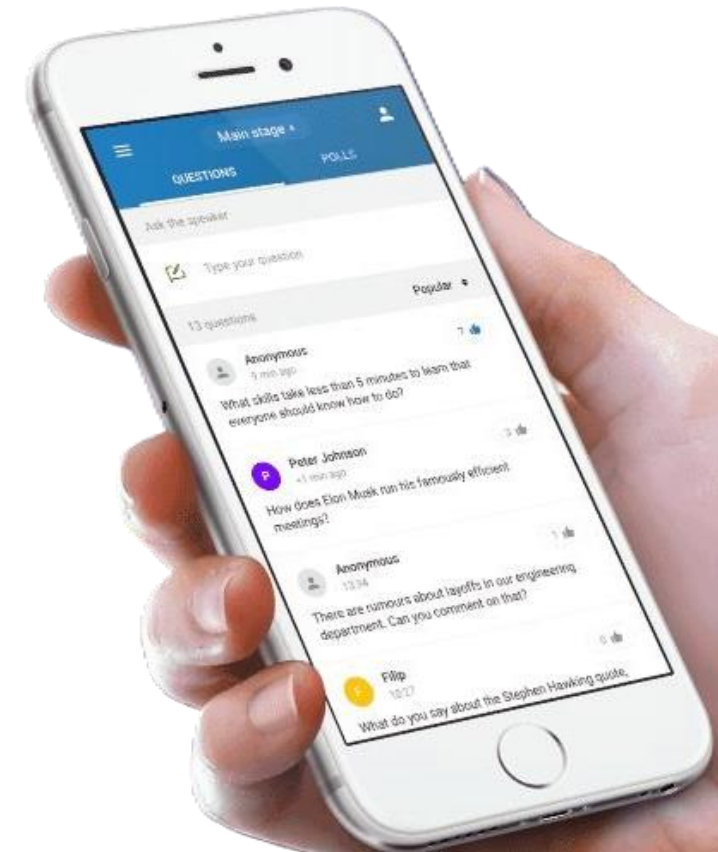
Strengthen

diabetes registries,
and digitalize
medical records

Interactive way forward

Slido Questions

- Based on your context, what should WHO prioritize for action on Diabetes?
- What other solutions/ recommendations do you think would drive action on diabetes in our region?
- How can you contribute to this process?





EM/RC70/R.2

**Addressing noncommunicable
diseases in emergencies**

NCDs are exacerbated by emergencies in our region



9/22

countries are
fragile/conflict affected



115.6

million people
in need



Emergencies

happen on top of already
exhausted health system



66%

of deaths
due to NCDs



46%

of global internal
displacement



NCD complications-

2–3 times more common
in emergency settings

Progress across the five areas of the framework



Leadership,
collaboration
& advocacy



Service delivery,
HR, medicines &
technologies



Resource
mobilization &
financing



Community participation,
communication, & trust
building



Information, data,
research, & digital
health

Regional solidarity now more than ever

- Embed NCD care in emergency risk-management policies and strategies & strengthening Collaboration
 - Advocate for pooled financing mechanisms & Engage donors to prioritize NCDs in humanitarian settings
 - Define a priority list of medicines and equipment for NCDs in humanitarian - Emergency service packages that include NCD care.
 - Build institutional capacity for data analysis and collaborative surveillance & Use digital health tools
 - Empower community health workers & build trust
- 

Interactive way forward

Slido Questions

- Based on your context, what should WHO focus on for action on NCDs in emergencies?
- How do different partners/stakeholders engage in the response?

