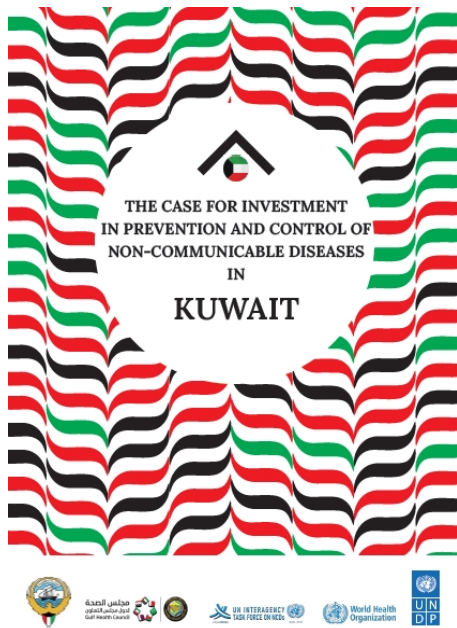


## [Scaling up action on non-communicable diseases across Gulf Cooperation Council countries](#)

Publication date: 2021

From 2019 to 2021 the Gulf Health Council (GHC) together with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), World Health Organization (WHO) and UN Inter-Agency Task Force on NCDs (UNIATF) developed six non-communicable disease (NCD) investment cases in each of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries. The investment cases examined both the health and economic burden of non-communicable diseases (NCDs), as well as the benefits and returns on investment for implementing four packages of WHO-recommended interventions including the 'best-buys', or highly cost-effective interventions. This report summarizes findings from the investment cases and – through interviews with the six ministries of health (MOH) – identifies priority actions to further reduce the health and economic impact of NCDs across the GCC countries.

[English](#) | [Arabic](#)



## [The case for investment in prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases in Kuwait](#)

Publication date: 2021

This report results from Kuwait's engagement in 2017 with the United Nations Interagency Task Force on the Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases which provided recommended actions to implement United Nations Political Declaration on NCDs. Kuwait's Ministry of Health made it a priority to conduct the NCD investment case presented here, which provides evidence that NCDs reduce economic output and that Kuwait would benefit from investing in four policy intervention packages that reduce exposure to behavioural risk factors (tobacco use, harmful use of alcohol, unhealthy diet and physical inactivity). It also examines investments in key clinical interventions for the most prevalent NCDs – cardiovascular diseases and diabetes. The findings show that addressing NCDs is a matter of urgency to ensure significant social and economic returns.

[English](#) | [Arabic](#)



## [The case for investment in prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases in Oman](#)

Publication date: 2021

This report results from Oman's engagement in 2016 with the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on the Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases which concluded with recommended actions to implement the United Nations Political Declaration on NCDs. Oman's Ministry of Health then made it a priority to conduct the NCD investment case presented here, which provides evidence that NCDs reduce economic output and that Oman would benefit from investing in three intervention packages that reduce exposure to behavioural risk factors (tobacco use, unhealthy diet and physical inactivity). It also examines investments in key clinical interventions for the most prevalent NCDs – cardiovascular diseases and diabetes. The findings show that addressing NCDs is a matter of urgency to ensure significant social and economic returns.

[English](#) | [Oman](#)



THE CASE FOR INVESTMENT  
IN PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF  
NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN

QATAR



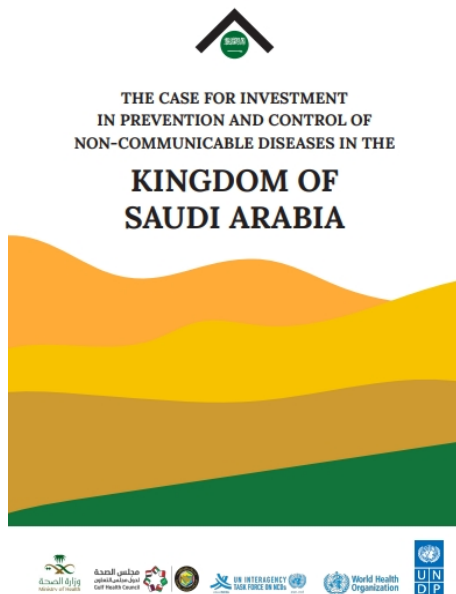
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## [The case for investment in prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases in Qatar](#)

Publication date: 2021

Qatar's Ministry of Public Health made it a priority to conduct the NCD investment case presented here, which provides evidence that NCDs reduce economic output and that Qatar would benefit from investing in four policy intervention packages that reduce exposure to behavioural risk factors (tobacco use, harmful use of alcohol, unhealthy diet and physical inactivity). It also examines investments in key clinical interventions for the most prevalent NCDs – cardiovascular diseases and diabetes. The findings show that addressing NCDs is a matter of urgency to ensure significant social and economic returns.

[English](#) | [Arabic](#)



## [The case for investment in prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases in Saudi Arabia](#)

Publication date: 2021

Saudi Arabia's Ministry of Health made it a priority to conduct the NCD investment case presented here, which provides evidence that NCDs reduce economic output and that Saudi Arabia would benefit from investing in policy intervention packages that reduce exposure to behavioural risk factors (tobacco use, harmful use of alcohol, unhealthy diet and physical inactivity). It also examines investments in key clinical interventions for the most prevalent NCDs – cardiovascular diseases and diabetes. The findings show that addressing NCDs is a matter of urgency to ensure significant social and economic returns.

[English](#) | [Arabic](#)



THE CASE FOR INVESTMENT  
IN PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF  
NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN THE  
**UNITED ARAB EMIRATES**



**[The case for investment in prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases in United Arab Emirates](#)**

Publication date: 2021

This report results from the UAE's engagement in 2017 with the United Nations Interagency Task Force on the Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases which provided recommended actions to strengthen national response to NCDs. The UAE's Ministry of Health and Prevention made it a priority to conduct the NCD investment case presented here, which provides evidence that NCDs reduce economic output and that the UAE would benefit from investing in four policy intervention packages that reduce exposure to behavioural risk factors (tobacco use, salt reduction, unhealthy diet and physical inactivity). It also examines investments in key clinical interventions for the most prevalent NCDs – cardiovascular diseases and diabetes. The findings show that addressing NCDs is a matter of urgency to ensure significant social and economic returns.

[English](#) | [Arabic](#)



## [The case for investment in prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases in Bahrain](#)

Publication date: 2020

This report results from Bahrain's engagement in 2017 with the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on the Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases which resulted in recommended actions to implement United Nations Political Declaration on NCDs. Bahrain's Ministry of Health made it a priority to conduct the NCD investment case presented here, which provides evidence that NCDs reduce economic output and that Bahrain would benefit from investing in four policy intervention packages that reduce exposure to behavioural risk factors (tobacco use, harmful use of alcohol, unhealthy diet and physical inactivity). It also examines investments in key clinical interventions for the most prevalent NCDs – cardiovascular diseases and diabetes. The findings show that addressing NCDs is a matter of urgency to ensure significant social and economic returns.

[English](#) | [Bahrain](#)

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