

Hypertension, diabetes, stroke: they kill more people than infectious diseases and should get a Global Fund

By [Kaushik Ramaiya](#)

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Noncommunicable diseases such as diabetes, hypertension and cardiovascular conditions account for 41 million deaths each year. That's more than 70% of all deaths globally. Most of these deaths (77%) are in low-income and middle-income countries - including those in Africa.



Source: [Pxabay](#)

These conditions are currently [more prevalent](#) than infectious diseases. Sixty-seven percent occur before the age of 40. Besides being the leading causes of death worldwide, noncommunicable diseases carry a [huge cost](#) to individuals. These also undermine workforce productivity and threaten economic prosperity.

Healthcare provision in much of Africa still relies on [external donors](#). There's insufficient funding to help low-income and middle-income countries control noncommunicable diseases. Most [development assistance for health funding](#) provided by international donors is allocated for infectious diseases and maternal and child health. In [2019](#), funding for HIV amounted to \$9.5bn. The amount allocated to noncommunicable diseases was \$0.7bn.

Evidence suggests that addressing the noncommunicable disease pandemic can also mitigate other challenges like HIV, tuberculosis (TB), maternal and child health, and universal health coverage.

The [Global Fund](#) to Fight Aids, TB and malaria is an international partnership. The fund invests \$4bn a year to fight these three diseases.

I believe it's now time to think of establishing a Global Fund for noncommunicable diseases, or expand the mandate of Global Fund beyond Aids, TB and malaria. The epidemics of these conditions overlap. For example, [research](#) has shown that [comorbidities](#) such as diabetes and cancers are common in people living with HIV.

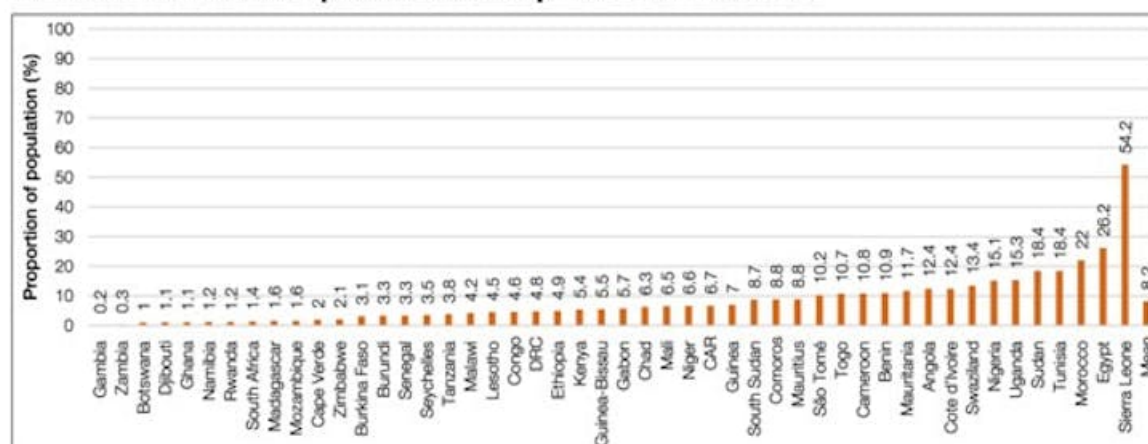
Broadening healthcare provision

Disease-specific programmes have [limitations](#). As public health practitioners we should learn from our mistakes. We must build integrated programmes and health systems that address the interlinkages and co-morbidities. One example would be

to include diabetes screening in TB treatment programmes.

In addition to integration, non-communicable diseases require increasing investments.

The state of catastrophic health expenditure in Africa



Source: WHO UHC report, 2019

The Global Fund is seeking \$18bn this year. At the same time [The Lancet NCD Countdown 2030](#) projects that interventions for noncommunicable diseases need \$18bn a year. That's what it would take to meet the UN target of reducing noncommunicable diseases by a third by the year 2030.

I would argue that the case for [investment](#) in noncommunicable diseases has never been stronger.

A roadmap

The World Health Assembly recently [approved](#) the World Health Organization's roadmap for the prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases covering the period 2023-2030.

The roadmap recommends actions to:

- promote "best-buys" interventions with a high return for every dollar spent, such as smoking cessation programmes
- strengthen health systems
- reduce noncommunicable disease risk factors such as tobacco use and unhealthy diets
- embed noncommunicable diseases within primary healthcare and universal health coverage.

This roadmap needs to be followed in line with the commitments to reduce air pollution and promote mental health and wellbeing.

The lessons learned from the Covid-19 pandemic offer opportunities for strengthening emergency preparedness and responses beyond pandemics. Emergency risk management and continuity of essential health services for all hazards – addressing the foundational health system gaps – can improve health security.

What should be done

How should Africa respond to the increasing burden of noncommunicable diseases? There needs to be a strong political will and buy-in from governments, with strong multi-stakeholder participation.

The [UN General Assembly](#) decision on HIV and noncommunicable diseases commits governments to identify and address the comorbidities of HIV and other links to pressing global health challenges. These include links to noncommunicable diseases, learning from the perspectives of people living with these conditions and underscoring the importance of focusing on co-morbidities.

The WHO's [noncommunicable disease compact](#) proposes concrete actions. These actions need to be data-driven and supported by noncommunicable disease-related indicators in health systems performance and access to healthcare metrics.

Monitoring systems need to be more diverse. The systems should capture and monitor progress made through sectors that affect health, such as housing and sanitation. Doing this would strengthen the monitoring of national systems and the capacity to address noncommunicable diseases comprehensively.

Health system strengthening and quality of care will improve significantly with additional resources for noncommunicable diseases through an entity like the Global Fund.

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