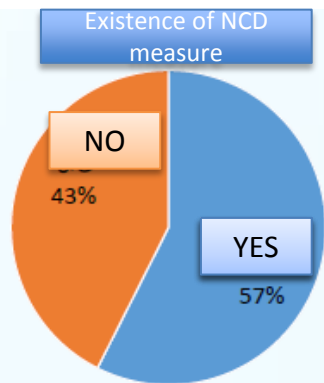
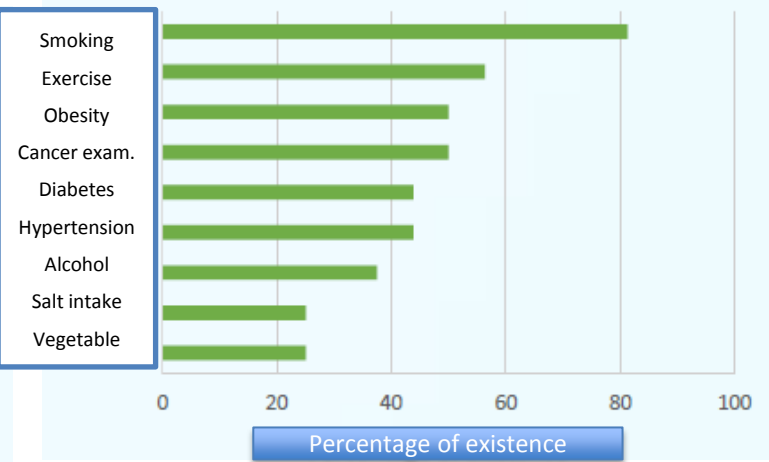


Approximately 60 % of the death cause is related to NCD, which is a remarkable situation, especially in developing countries. We are promoting health policy study using the related knowledge and experience in Japan to clarify the present condition and the subject of the measure for NCD in developing countries.



The situation of the measure for NCD in NHP of a developing country

| | NCD (+) (%) | NCD (-) (%) |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Low income | 2 (25.0) | 6 (75.0) |
| Lower middle income | 4 (22.2) | 14 (77.8) |
| Upper middle income | 6 (42.9) | 8 (57.1) |
| High income | 4 (57.1) | 3 (42.9) |
| Total | 16 (34.0) | 31 (66.0) |



Prevention of NCD needs the continued promotion using NHP, however the present status is not enough.

- * Especially, in upper middle income countries, the numerical value of NCD related indexes are higher than the other countries. However, only 40% of these countries have set the numerical target of the measure for NCD. We strongly recommend to utilize the NHP to prevent NCD.
- * The rate set regarding smoking was higher than the other measure because FCTC was very effective to spread anti-tobacco policy worldwide.
- * In the sustainable development target (SDGs) of the United Nations, NCD prevention is very important. The preventive policy for NCD will be strengthened using NHP especially in low and middle income countries.