



Access Accelerated *in Action*

2023 MEASUREMENT &
EVALUATION REPORT

July 2024



Contents

02	A Message from Access Accelerated
04	Executive Summary
06	Introduction
07	The Access Accelerated - World Bank partnership
08	About the Measurement Framework
10	Partnership Portfolio Overview (2017-2023)
11	2023 Highlights and Contributions
17	Deep Dives
28	Key Themes
35	Looking Forward
36	Appendices

A message from Access Accelerated

Each year, a staggering 42 million lives are lost to noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) like cancer, diabetes, mental illness, and cardiovascular disease. This represents 74% of all global deaths, many of which could have been delayed or prevented had quality healthcare been available. The countries and populations with the highest resource constraints bear the brunt of the global NCD burden, depriving societies and individuals of their full potential and underscoring the need for increased investment in NCD prevention and control.

Access Accelerated was founded in 2017 in response to this need, partnering with a number of global strategic collaborators, including the World Bank, to meet this challenge. This multisectoral partnership model combines access expertise and nimble funding from the biopharmaceutical industry with the convening power of one of the world's largest health funders and the strong support of leading NCD-focused civil society organizations.

A driving force behind Access Accelerated has always been the fundamental belief that equitable access to transformative health solutions can enhance human and economic wellbeing. The key to unlocking this potential is generating evidence to establish effective health policies and matching these policies with sustainable financing that delivers effective implementation and lasting impact.

The following report highlights key developments from the work undertaken by our partnership with the World Bank in 2023. The partnership collaborated with stakeholders across four continents, achieving key milestones across all initiatives, including catalyzing over USD350 million in 2023 for future NCD prevention and control efforts—contributing to a total of more than USD4 billion mobilized during the seven-year partnership. Critical insights were disseminated through local, national, and global channels in 2023, helping build a base of knowledge to inform effective health policymaking. Meanwhile, the partnership continues to equip health authorities and front-line workers with tools and capacity building exercises to successfully implement these evidence-based NCD control strategies. Across the entire partnership portfolio, local health priorities and locally generated evidence were central.

A message from Access Accelerated



We are conscious that there is still much more work to do. The proliferation of NCDs represents one of the greatest threats to achieving the UN Sustainable Development Goals and undermines key SDG 3 (global health) goals such as achievement of universal health coverage (UHC). Cyclical impoverishment from NCDs, combined with aging population demographics and a widening gap in the global health workforce, must be recognized as top priorities for strategic investment.

The scale and complexity of the NCD challenge demands unprecedented coordination across sectors and nations. No single institution, no matter how capable or well-resourced, can single-handedly alter the trajectory of a crisis impacting the majority of the world's population, especially those in LMICs. This is why our renewed long-term partnership with the World Bank is focused on a local empowerment model that supports governments and local stakeholders in LMICs to develop effective ways to improve financing for NCDs as part of UHC. Through this important pathway, we can continue to make a positive difference for the ones who matter most: people living with NCDs.

Herb Riband

Director, Access Accelerated

Executive Summary

Noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) hamper human capital, productivity, and progress towards global targets such as the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), most notably SDG 3.4 (reduction of preventable NCD mortality) and SDG 3.8 (achievement of Universal Health Coverage-UHC). To confront this challenge, Access Accelerated and the World Bank launched an innovative public-private partnership model in 2017 that leveraged convening power, resources, knowledge, and expertise from partners across government, civil society, the private sector, and global multilateral institutions to help countries address their significant and growing NCD burdens.

This report reviews key accomplishments of the Access Accelerated – World Bank partnership in 2023. With the closing of multiple activities giving way to promising new commitments to NCD prevention and control, 2023 marked a pivotal year for the initiative. The partnership collaborated with a wide range of stakeholders across four continents, generated valuable reports and other publications to advance collective action on NCDs, and witnessed milestone achievements across the entire portfolio of work, including catalyzing USD350 million in investment for future NCD prevention and control efforts, translating to a total of more than USD4 billion catalyzed across the seven-year partnership. The recounting of 2023 developments features deep dives into five signature activities:

- In Vietnam, the World Bank team supported local partners to identify health policy priorities, fill evidence gaps, and build the capacity of health managers.
- In the Caribbean, analysis of patient experiences with NCD care provided evidence for future interventions like Saint Lucia's USD25 million Health System Strengthening Project approved in 2023.
- The World Bank's response to mental health needs in Latin America crossed the Atlantic Ocean, expanding into the co-creation of mental health initiatives in Eastern, Western, and Southern Africa.
- Likewise, studies of the NCD burden in Europe and Central Asia from 2023 built off momentum from the 2022 regional report to catalyze USD135 million in additional investment.
- Since 2020 the World Bank has worked in three Latin American countries (Brazil, Colombia, and Uruguay) to understand the challenges imposed on healthcare systems by the simultaneous presence of multiple chronic conditions in single individuals. This work led to piloting different models of care for persons with multimorbidity in Colombia.

Along with impact highlights from the rest of the Access Accelerated – World Bank partnership portfolio, these deep dives illustrate the strategic approach behind the partnership. With a foundation in local health priorities, flexible funding is used to innovate and fill evidence gaps for promising health policies and interventions. A global body of evidence is developed through research and pilot activities, which is used to build commitment across society for transformative health policies. As local partners from government, civil society, and the private sector take ownership of national NCD prevention and control efforts, the World Bank supports positive change through assistance with technical implementation and sustainable financing. Through the entire process, utmost consideration is given to human wellbeing, the patient experience, and the affordability and accessibility of NCD services.

Moving forward, Access Accelerated and the World Bank are launching the next phase of their strategic partnership, focusing on a critical unmet need in mitigating the burden of NCDs: helping countries improve financing for NCDs as part of UHC. Chronic diseases hinder the development of human capital, and exacerbate other global threats like climate change, poverty, and future pandemics. Having demonstrated the cross-cutting development implications of NCDs with a strong body of evidence, this partnership is bringing a heightened focus to the serious need for increased investment and multilateral commitment. With forthcoming reviews of the world's progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals in 2030, there is both a moral and strategic imperative to advance human potential and wellbeing by accelerating progress on the challenge of NCDs.

Introduction

The burden of NCDs continues to grow globally, accounting for three-quarters of all deaths in 2019. For the world's most vulnerable populations in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs), NCDs exacerbate barriers to escaping poverty, gender equality, food security, and human capital development – all foundational elements of the UN's SDGs.

Only a coordinated, whole-of-society push to strengthen sustainable financing for health systems can marshal the transformative policies and develop the capacities needed to alter this trajectory. Confronting the NCD crisis requires moving beyond piecemeal solutions and fortifying the building blocks of stable and prosperous societies – UHC, food security, climate resilience, future pandemic preparedness, and human capital development writ large.

Affordable and accessible prevention and treatment of NCDs in LMICs is within reach, and Access Accelerated is dedicated to the achievement of this goal. As a collective of leading biopharmaceutical and life science companies, the mission of Access Accelerated is to work collectively to address the many challenges posed by NCDs. Progress on this front is enabled by data-driven and evidence-based investments in priority NCD interventions, collaboratively designed and implemented by national governments and implementing partners, including the World Bank.

This report applies a Measurement Framework from RTI International to catalog accomplishments across the Access Accelerated – World Bank partnership from the 2023 calendar year. In 2023, this partnership advanced evidence generation, policy development, care quality, and sustainable financing for NCDs across dozens of national health systems. Thoughtful measurement and reporting of these efforts serve multiple purposes. Within the Access Accelerated – World Bank partnership, this practice reinforces continuous quality improvement, maintains internal accountability, and informs strategic direction throughout the next phase of implementation. For the global health community, reporting of insights and results from this flagship NCD initiative can inform future multisectoral collaboration and also contribute to global support for increased investment in NCD prevention and care.



The Access Accelerated- World Bank Partnership

Since 2017, Access Accelerated and the World Bank Group have forged a powerful partnership built on a shared commitment to supporting LMICs and underserved communities. The partnership provides the financial and technical resources needed to expand access to quality, affordable care for NCDs.

Cooperation between Access Accelerated and the World Bank has advanced the NCD agenda at regional and global scales, down through the most local levels. Flexible financing made possible through its partnership with Access Accelerated enables the World Bank's operational teams to directly address both government priorities and local needs, which promotes local ownership and leads to sustainable NCD solutions.

The collaboration has supported small grants in 49 countries around the world, generating a robust body of evidence, which supports calls for ongoing investment in quality NCD prevention, diagnosis, treatment, and care, and providing technical assistance to inform policy dialogue and implement solutions for strengthened health systems.

As the NCD burden in LMICs continues to rise, so does the need for more resources. Despite this, domestic financing and development assistance are stagnating or even shrinking. Understanding which strategies and solutions work and which don't is critical. This is why Access Accelerated and the World Bank are committed to rigorously measuring and evaluating their combined efforts, ensuring that learnings are thoroughly documented and shared, that resources are strategically allocated to maximize impact, and that future initiatives are designed upon a foundation of evidence and experience.

Indeed, the knowledge gained in 2023 will be instrumental in moving forward together in the partnership's next phase. This renewed Access Accelerated – World Bank partnership brings together the private, public, and development sectors to foster innovative, locally driven solutions that support countries in financing their NCD response. By harnessing the learnings from this and past years, the partnership will be more able to respond to governments' financing and technical needs and governments will be better equipped to confront the rising burden of NCDs while ensuring that services are accessible, available, and affordable to the people who need them.

About Our Measurement Framework

Access Accelerated represents an unprecedented effort in the global health field, where public-private partnerships and collective action traditionally emphasize infectious diseases and malnutrition. By pooling funds and contributing expertise from biopharmaceutical and life science companies, Access Accelerated has profoundly transformed the response to NCDs, highlighting the diverse benefits of stakeholder collaboration.

As the impact measurement partner for Access Accelerated, RTI International developed a framework with 11 measurement domains categorized into four areas. The definitions of each of the measurement domains as well as associated indicators can be found in the Appendix. The measurement domains are:



Monitoring such a large and technical initiative across four continents is a complex undertaking, making the development of the measurement framework a collaborative and iterative process based on global best practices. The measurement domains were expanded to include “connective tissue” in 2022 when qualitative feedback from stakeholders indicated that strong social capital, knowledge creation, and trust shared within the Access Accelerated partner network might be beneficial to the impact and sustainability of joint efforts.

The measurement framework is reflective of a dedication to evidence generation for the next generation of NCD initiatives and collective action campaigns more broadly. Along with the development and implementation of tools and policies to improve care and prevention of NCDs, Access Accelerated and RTI have taken great care to distill insights and lessons learned from the seven-year Access Accelerated experience to contribute to the knowledge base of best practices in global health.



Flexible funding unlocks sustainable investment

The World Bank supports national governments to advance their health priorities through strategic lending and technical assistance, helping countries design and implement effective programs while also improving their access to sustainable financing for these efforts. These loans represent serious, long-term commitments for both the World Bank and their country partners, and as such are strongly vetted by both parties.

Access Accelerated supports the World Bank to close the knowledge gaps and inform dialogue with countries on long-term technical assistance and investment. Whether it contributes to an investment case for NCDs, a pilot for new disease treatment protocols, or a new tool to strengthen service delivery, flexible funding from Access Accelerated generates key insights that build confidence in the potential improvements in human wellbeing that can be achieved through increased investment in NCD prevention and control.

Partnership Portfolio Overview (2017-2023)

Access Accelerated launched in January of 2017 at the World Economic Forum. That same year, it joined forces with the World Bank to advance NCD integration in Kenya, Vietnam, and El Salvador. Having set an exemplary standard for industry-led collective action from 2017-2019, Access Accelerated expanded their partnership with the World Bank in 2020 to launch seven new NCD control activities spanning 20 countries. The portfolio has continued to expand through the present day, with NCD control activities now having been implemented in a total of **49 countries**.

As the partnership has matured, the activities funded by Access Accelerated and implemented by the World Bank have grown in scope. While much of the work conducted in the early days of the initiative was bound by the borders of a specific country, post-pandemic efforts increasingly adopted a regional focus which has amplified opportunities for international collaboration and knowledge sharing. Regional work accomplished by this partnership has included:

- *Noncommunicable Disease Prevention and Control in Europe and Central Asia*
- *Management of NCDs for Human Capital Development in Africa*
- *Addressing Mental Health in Latin America and Africa*
- *Improving the Care Cascade for NCDs in the Caribbean*
- *Latin American and Caribbean Multimorbidity Activity*
- *Strengthening Support for Limiting Salt, Trans Fat, and Sugar-Sweetened Beverages*
- *Medicines Regulatory Harmonization in African Regional Economic Communities*

At the global level, funding from Access Accelerated has supported the World Bank in publishing flagship research products such as the Healthy Longevity Initiative, Human Capital Project, and the anthology of country cases on integrating NCD management into primary care. Integration is a key principle of the World Bank's approach to NCD management and their collaboration with Access Accelerated, with the majority of joint efforts targeting improvement in health outcomes across multiple conditions.

To date, tools, investment cases, and other activities funded by Access Accelerated have informed over **USD4 billion in financing for NCD control and prevention**. This work has advanced two UN Sustainable Development Goals: SDG Goal 3 – Good Health and Wellbeing (specifically, SDG Target 3.4 to reduce by one-third premature mortality from NCDs through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and wellbeing, and SDG Target 3.8 to achieve universal health coverage), and SDG Goal 17 – Partnerships for the Goals.

2023 Highlights and Contributions



2023 portfolio areas

CARE CASCADES

Dominica, Grenada, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saint Lucia, São Tomé and Príncipe

DIGITAL HEALTH

Vietnam, Bangladesh

MENTAL HEALTH

Lesotho, Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Ghana, Zimbabwe, Tanzania

MULTIMORBIDITY

Brazil, Colombia, Uruguay

NCDs in EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

Croatia, Kosovo, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Moldova, Serbia, Macedonia

NCDs for HUMAN CAPITAL

Republic of Congo, Gabon, Senegal, Zambia

SSBs/SALT/TRANS FAT TAXES

Egypt, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Nigeria, Russia, Timor-Leste, Ukraine

2023 in numbers

Access Accelerated support contributed to the following key achievements

Investments catalyzed in 2023



USD 360
million

Total additional investments (2017-2023)



USD 4
billion

Evidence & Tools in 2023



26
publications

Knowledge sharing



200+
healthcare workers
trained

2023 Country Highlights



2023 Activity Highlights

New investments

In 2023, governments in five countries strengthened their commitment to NCD care and prevention efforts supported by World Bank financing, contributing to **USD360 million in additional investments** for future efforts.

- **USD200 million – Bangladesh Urban Health Nutrition and Population Project**
- **USD40 million – Moldova Modernization and Improvement of Rehabilitation Services Project**
- **USD75 million – Serbia NCD Prevention and Control Project**
- **USD20 million – Kosovo Comprehensive Approach to Health System Strengthening Project**
- **USD25 million – Saint Lucia Health System Strengthening Project**

This brings the total value of additional investments in NCD prevention and control that were contributed by Access Accelerated to over **USD4 billion** between 2017 and 2023.

Geographic Expansion

The total number of country governments engaged by the Access Accelerated – World Bank partnership has risen to 49, as Management of NCDs for Human Capital Development broadened to Senegal and Zambia and Addressing Mental Health in LAC expanded to Africa. Under the latter expansion:

- 10 unique country delegations joined the World Bank in regional multi-stakeholder collaboration
- Three countries engaged in bilateral partnership to produce localized policy notes

Building evidence and tools

26 publications contributed key evidence to the case for greater investment in NCDs.

Plus, ready-to-use tools for improving NCD prevention and control efforts, such as the **NCD System Assessment Tool**, are being rolled out globally while the **Decision support tool** and **NCD registries** have been taken up in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

Knowledge sharing

- Workshop on digital health solutions for over 200 health managers in Vietnam
- Workshop on use of decision support tools in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and later collaboration to introduce them in Grenada
- International workshop on *Integrating the Response to NCDs and Mental Health in the Context of Building Resilient Health Systems in Africa*
- State of NCDs in Kosovo report shared at national NCD symposium
- Workshops on management of NCDs for human capital in the Republic of Congo, Gabon, Senegal, and Zambia

Policy Impact

Our work has contributed to key policy achievements among our counterparts in government, such as:

- **First National NCD Plan** launched in Zambia
- **Bridgetown Declaration on NCDs and Mental Health** signed at the Small Island Developing State Ministerial Conference
- Development of a **decree to streamline health information sharing** in Vietnam is underway
- Novel **performance-based finance and disease management programs** for NCDs designed by the Health Insurance Fund of Moldova

2023 Contributions



Support Tool for NCD Service Delivery in Vietnam

Two **knowledge products** which will advance adoption of digital solutions for improved NCD prevention, treatment, and self-care:

- *Digital Journey in Primary Healthcare: Empowering Patients with Noncommunicable Diseases in Vietnam*
- *Review of Telemedicine Business Models in Vietnam: Findings, Challenges, and Recommendations*

Over 200 health managers completed training workshop on digital health transformation and adoption of health data standards.



NCD Work for Human Capital Project

Finalization of the **Healthy Longevity Initiative Flagship Report**.

This report provides new knowledge to promote financing of healthy longevity and demonstrates the potential of investment in LMICs. It encourages governments and individuals to engage in public policy advocacy and development related to labor markets, social protection, employment, education and lifelong learning, skills, and urban transformation. Report findings were shared at **five international summits and health conferences** in 2023 with an ambitious dissemination strategy planned for 2024.



Management of NCDs for Human Capital Development

In the **Republic of Congo**, implemented a workshop to assess knowledge, attitudes, and practices on the World Health Organization (WHO) package of essential NCD interventions for primary care.

Convened drug regulators, private sector, and academia to engage pharmacies in the delivery of NCD services in **Gabon and Senegal**.

In Zambia, conducted workshops with the WHO, Ministry of Health, community organizations, and industry actors, resulting in the development of **Zambia's first National NCD Plan**.



NCD Prevention and Control in Europe and Central Asia

Access Accelerated contributed to **USD135 million in additional investment** leveraged for future health system strengthening efforts which will improve NCD services:

- **USD40 million – Moldova**
- **USD75 million – Serbia**
- **USD20 million – Kosovo**

Two **knowledge products** to inform national NCD policy:

- *Investment Case on NCDs in the Republic of Serbia*
- *The State of NCDs in Kosovo*



Better NCD Care Outcomes in Urban Bangladesh

Contributed to the **USD200 million in investment for urban health** and informed the development of service delivery models for the Government of Bangladesh's 5th Health Sector Plan.

Produced **three knowledge products**:

- *Digital Technology for Stronger PHC-Based Prevention and Control of NCDs*
- *Patient Pathway Analysis for NCDs in Urban Bangladesh*
- *Service Delivery Models for Chronic Care in Bangladesh*



Addressing Mental Health in Latin America and Africa

Initiative expanded with **two collaborative regional studies** alongside counterparts from 10 countries across Africa. **Three additional country-specific policy notes** were produced:

- *Integrating the Response to NCDs and Mental Health in the Context of Building Resilient Health Systems in Africa*
- *Comparative Study on Financing of Mental Health and Payment Mechanisms*
- *Lesotho, Rwanda, and Uganda Mental Health Policy Notes*

2023 Contributions



Strengthening Support for Limiting Salt, Trans Fat, and Sugar-Sweetened Beverages

Technical engagement with partners in **eight countries**, plus multilateral knowledge exchanges with those partners and the UK and South Africa, both of whom have successfully passed legislation.

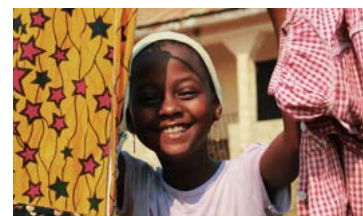
Contributed to rationale for 2023 **passage of a sugar-sweetened beverage tax in Russia**.



Integrating NCD Management into PHC: Toolkit for Assessment and Improvement

Two global knowledge products that support policy advocacy, strategic investment, and decision-making to strengthen health system capabilities to respond to the burden of NCDs:

- *Integrating Noncommunicable Disease Management into Primary Health Care: Anthology of Country Cases*
- *The Non-Communicable Disease System Assessment Tool for Identifying Priorities for Investment.*



Improving the Care Cascade for NCDs in the Caribbean

Supplied decision support tools and NCD registries and contributed to the **USD25 million** Health Systems Strengthening Project and **Bridgetown Declaration on NCDs and Mental Health**, a show of unity among Small Island Developing States.

Four knowledge products that will enhance the responsiveness of NCD services to identify patient needs:

- *Noncommunicable Diseases Care in the Eastern Caribbean*
- *National Care Cascade Analyses in Dominica, Grenada, and Saint Lucia*



Improving the Care Cascade for NCDs in São Tomé and Príncipe

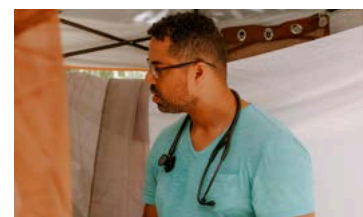
The cascade analytics toolkit was applied in São Tomé and Príncipe to produce a **national report on NCD Care Cascades**. This has helped to broaden and deepen policy discussions, using findings to guide World Bank investment decisions on a new regional multiphase programmatic approach, and leveraging results to explore potential partnerships and alternative financial resources.



PAHO – Recovering Disrupted Diabetes, Hypertension, and Cancer Care Services During the COVID-19 Pandemic in LAC

Delivered **one knowledge product** which will inform investments for medium- to long-term health system transformation and improve health system resilience and responsiveness to emerging threats:

- *Scoping Review on the Disruption of Diabetes and Hypertension Care During the COVID-19 Pandemic and Recovery Approaches in the LAC Region*



LAC Multimorbidity Project

Three proposals for comprehensive multimorbidity management and care models in Brazil, Colombia, and Uruguay.

Four additional publications include evaluation of a pilot program for people with multimorbidity and their caregivers in Colombia, multimorbidity management success stories from Colombia, and epidemiological studies of chronic disease stratification among populations in Uruguay and two Brazilian states.

Deep Dives

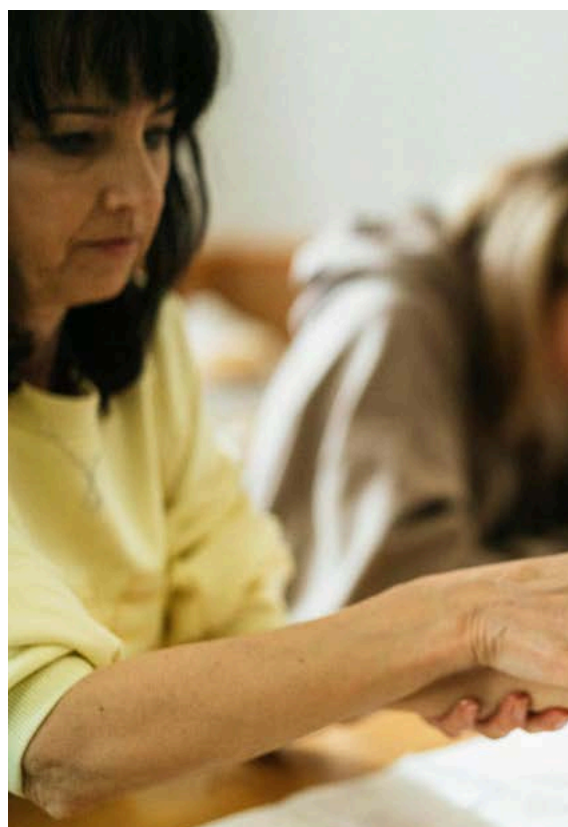


Noncommunicable Disease Prevention and Control in Europe and Central Asia



With aging populations and a high burden of chronic disease, policy and health system strengthening for cardiovascular disease, diabetes, and cancer are a high priority in the Europe and Central Asia (ECA) region.

Noncommunicable Disease Prevention and Control in Europe and Central Asia is a flagship regional activity supported by Access Accelerated.



Under this activity, experts from the World Bank explore the links between NCDs and human capital and equip government partners in five countries to preserve human capital through enhanced health policy and NCD management. The World Bank has harnessed momentum from the release of the regional *Addressing NCDs in Europe and Central Asia* report released in 2022, with that analytical work contributing to the design of new health investment operations totaling **USD135 million** across Kosovo, Moldova, and Serbia in 2023.

Cancer represents a disproportionately large share of preventable deaths in Croatia when compared with neighboring countries in Europe and Central Asia. The World Bank and Access Accelerated collaborated with the Croatian Public Health Institute and Ministry of Health to conduct a study of **cancer care cascades**, which evaluates the patient experience with each stage of NCD care from diagnosis through disease control. The World Bank's advisory role with Croatian health authorities is ongoing, as engagement around the cascade study deepened commitment to NCDs and led to continued partnership in the development of long-term care strategies.

Evidence generated by the ECA activity informed a further **USD40 million** investment in the World Bank's Moldova **Modernization and Improvement of Rehabilitation Services Project**, and provided several case studies that assisted the Health Insurance Fund of Moldova in designing a new performance-based financing program to address NCDs and introduce a novel disease management program. The reforms were strongly endorsed by World Bank management and policymakers at the Ministry of Finance in Moldova, whose views and perspectives were informed by the flagship report.

Meanwhile, the Serbia Investment Case, which was delivered in 2023, contributed to the design of the **USD75 million Serbia NCD Prevention and Control Project**, which was approved in October 2023. Cancer

and cardiovascular disease account for 75% of all mortality in Serbia but diagnostics, lab services, and specialist consultations are inaccessible and unaffordable to many. This investment will ensure that all Serbians have access to routine services like blood testing and early detection of diabetes and hypertension, as well as quality chemotherapy and other NCD treatments.

The **State of Communicable Diseases in Kosovo report** launched in June 2023, detailing the significant economic burden of NCDs in the country, assessing the quality of NCD prevention and control in relation to peer countries, and outlining strategies to mitigate chronic disease, thereby increasing human capital and fostering economic growth. The report was disseminated through formal letters to relevant institutions, social media announcements, and declarations at the country's national NCD symposium. This pairing of broad and targeted engagement drove public awareness around NCDs and initiated policy conversations that contributed to the design of the **USD20 million KOMPAS—Kosovo Comprehensive Approach to Health System Strengthening Project**. Drawing on recommendations from prior ECA reports, the objective of this project is to strengthen Kosovo's institutional capacity and governance for quality of care.

At both national and regional levels, the ECA NCD prevention and control activity has the potential to improve prevention and management of human capital loss from NCDs. Knowledge products, policy guidance, and implementation have contributed to more resilient and responsive health systems. This work can inform policymaking to improve access and quality of services also raise awareness on the need for immediate and coordinated action on NCDs. These factors contribute to an enabling environment for effective NCD policy within the region and demonstrate the potential impact of a deeper commitment to and investment in the global NCD response.

Improving the Care Cascade for NCDs in the Caribbean



Dominica



Grenada

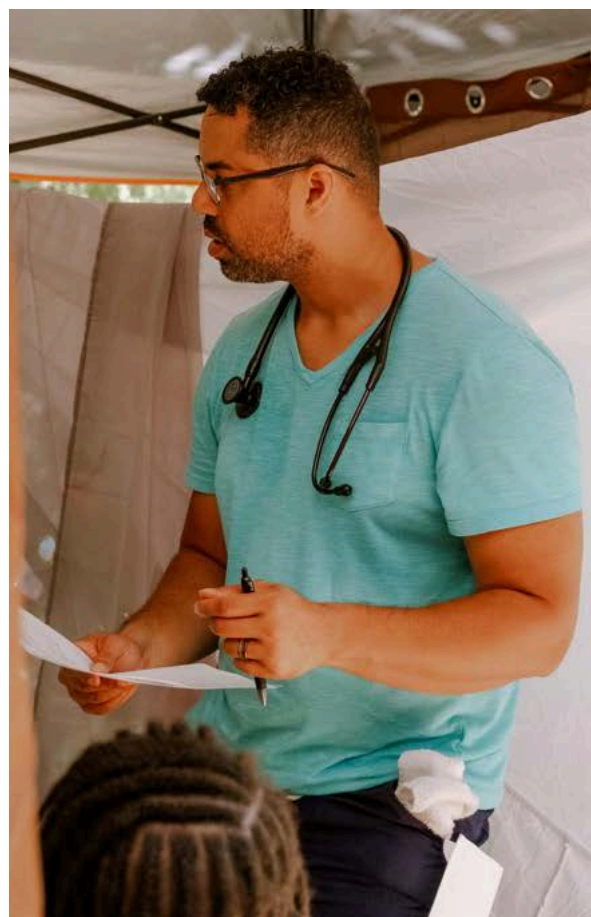


Saint Lucia



Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

In the Eastern Caribbean, over three-quarters of all deaths are attributed to NCDs. Under the 2007 Declaration of Port-of-Spain, member states of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) jointly affirmed their resolve to reduce the number of preventable deaths from NCDs through enhanced health policies and service delivery. Beginning in 2021, the World Bank team has partnered closely with the Ministries of Health, Chief Medical Officers, Permanent Secretaries, and other health authorities in four Caribbean countries to support this larger effort by assessing national care cascades for NCDs.



Care cascades are used to evaluate patient outcomes across sequential stages of care, from the first screening and diagnostics visits through disease treatment and control. By tracking patient retention across the entire care cascade, health system actors can develop an understanding of the factors which define and influence patient experiences, and lead to treatment failure. The World Bank supported Dominica, Grenada, Saint Lucia, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines to assess each country's national care cascade for diabetes and hypertension management and develop **country-specific clinical guidelines to provide patient-centered care and improve health outcomes**.

Although this work took a similar form across countries, approaches in each context were tailored based on government needs and priorities. Collaboration with Caribbean stakeholders in 2023 ensured that activities aligned with local development objectives, and that primary ownership of the care cascade assessment process and products would be upheld by national health authorities. In Dominica, Grenada, and Saint Lucia, Ministry of Health counterparts opted to develop full care cascade analyses, whereas Saint Vincent and the Grenadines leveraged flexible funding to develop and deploy a suite of **decision support tools and NCD registries** that will enhance NCD surveillance across the country. A two-day workshop was carried out in 2023 to disseminate these decision tools among doctors and nurses, which supported countries to adopt these tools from the World Bank.

National care cascades in Dominica, Grenada, and Saint Lucia were evaluated using an early version of the **World Bank NCD System Assessment Tool**, another product of collaboration with Access Accelerated. The NCD System Assessment Tool evaluated various strategic and operational levels for healthcare quality improvement in each country, such as planning, financing, human resources, physical infrastructure, and information systems. This novel methodology produced **fresh insights into NCD care cascades** in the Caribbean and provided national policymakers and healthcare professionals with

actionable recommendations to achieve better outcomes for patients with NCDs. In Saint Lucia, this activity helped health authorities improve **hypertension and diabetes screening services for 83,353** individuals, **diagnostics for 56,554** who showed increased risk at screening, and **treatment for 41,474** who enrolled after receiving diagnoses.

While each of the knowledge products delivered through this activity spoke to discrete needs within a specific health context, cross-collaboration between government counterparts in the different Caribbean nations has elevated the impact of this activity's evidence generation and knowledge dissemination. At the request of partners in Grenada, the World Bank facilitated a 2023 **knowledge sharing event** with Saint Vincent and the Grenadines to showcase the decision support tools that had been developed for doctors and nurses in that country. **Insights from this activity were shared during the 2023 Small Island Developing State Ministerial Conference on NCDs in Barbados, which culminated in the Bridgetown Declaration on NCDs and Mental Health**. This declaration serves as a testament to the activity's contribution to shaping high-level policy discussions on health priorities.

NCDs are rightly becoming recognized for the threat they represent to human capital development in the Caribbean, and the World Bank and CARICOM are supporting countries to strengthen their commitment to prevent and control the proliferation of these chronic conditions. Under the **USD25 million Health System Strengthening Project**, insights from the mixed-method assessment of care cascades in Saint Lucia were incorporated into a pilot program focused on performance-based budgeting for hypertension and diabetes. This model is set to be expanded to more primary healthcare facilities, incentivizing providers to improve quality care for people living with NCDs. With NCDs presenting a persistent health risk in the Eastern Caribbean region, leadership from Ministries of Health and support from the World Bank continue to drive collective action and progress towards a healthier future.

Mental Health Financing in African Countries



Ghana



Kenya



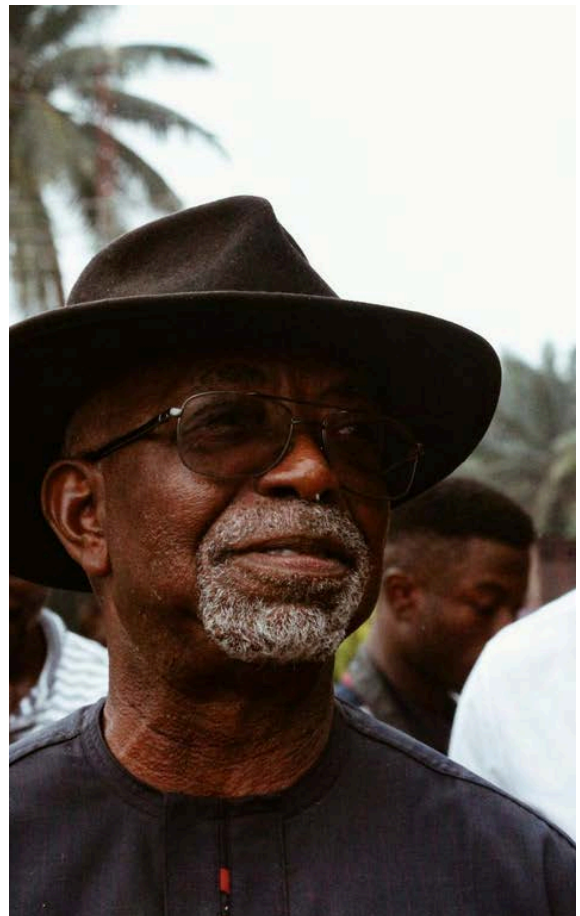
Lesotho



Rwanda

This activity, which began in five Latin American countries as an effort to support **mental health de-stigmatization, communication, and case detection** in the wake of COVID-19, crossed the Atlantic Ocean and expanded into the African continent in 2023. After successful engagement with health authorities in Ecuador, El Salvador, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay to enhance mental health support provision, insights are being adapted and applied across selected countries in Eastern, Southern, and Western Africa.

Promotion of mental wellbeing is critical to achieving SDG 3.8 (achievement of UHC) and SDG 3.4 (reduce by one-third premature mortality from NCDs through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and wellbeing). Access Accelerated and the World Bank are paving the road to these milestones by demonstrating the potential impact of greater investment in global mental health.



The COVID-19 pandemic impacted public mental health around the world through fear of contagion, social isolation, and concern for others' suffering. For people living with NCDs, these impacts were compounded by a higher susceptibility to infection and delays in receiving timely diagnoses and treatments for their chronic illnesses. Greater investment in mental health promotion is critical for Africa, which demonstrates the highest rate of suicide among all global regions and is also experiencing concerning growth in alcohol consumption among younger populations. On top of these trends, the **mental health workforce across the region is desperately under resourced**, with only 1.6 mental health workers per 100,000 population in Africa compared to 44.8 per 100,000 in Europe.

With the expansion of this activity, the World Bank sought to work with countries in assessing the institutionalization and community support for mental health care, build mental health service delivery models in high-burden contexts, and support countries in the identification of sustainable financing and payment mechanisms for mental health services. This effort kicked off in 2023 with **an international workshop on Integrating the Response to NCDs and Mental Health in the Context of Building Resilient Health Systems in Africa**, where participants from Eswatini, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Rwanda, Uganda, and Zimbabwe shared their achievements and ongoing challenges in addressing mental health. Among the delegations that participated in the international workshop, **counterparts from Lesotho, Rwanda, and Uganda further collaborated with the World Bank to produce country-specific policy notes** that highlighted strategic measures and instruments which could be leveraged to address the burden of poor mental health within their borders.

The Uganda study found that stigmatization of mental health remains persistent, and that the availability of services across health facilities, schools, and community settings is clearly insufficient to address peoples' needs for mental health support. In Lesotho, the study found

that one-fifth of the population suffers from mental illness, and that these individuals struggle to receive treatment because of inadequate resources and funding, limited mental health professionals, and a lack of community-based mental health care. The Rwanda study sought to assess integration of mental health services into community systems and primary healthcare. Partners from Rwanda Bio-Medical Centre put this study's recommendations into action, **training 139 school counselors and 18 mental health officers in the identification and management of students affected by common mental disorders.**

Lastly, expansion of this activity led to the development of a **Comparative Study on Financing of Mental Health and Payment Mechanisms across eight countries** including Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Rwanda, Uganda, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, and Zambia. Technical support provided by the World Bank incorporates the results of an international survey which it conducted on Mental Health Financing, aiming to provide policymakers and the public with a comprehensive understanding of the current state of mental health financing and strategies to overcome challenges.

Latin American and Caribbean Multimorbidity Activity: Improving the Management of Healthcare Services for Patients with Multiple Chronic Conditions



Brazil



Colombia



Uruguay

Multimorbidity refers to the presence of two or more chronic diseases, and it holds a variety of clinical implications, including a strong mandate for patient-centered care due to the potential for drug interactions necessitating adaptive treatment. For public health authorities to effectively manage high levels of multimorbidity, they need a health system that provides quality primary care, streamlines referrals, and effectively allocates and utilizes drug stockpiles.



Multimorbidity management models operate on multiple levels, performing **disease surveillance** and detection at the macro level to inform decision-making. At the micro level, multimorbidity management focuses on high-quality, **integrated care** which centers on the patient's unique clinical needs and makes treatment accessible. In the middle, public health education encourages disease-preventive behavior and strong patient referral systems and supply chains ensure the delivery of essential medical services and products.

The phenomenon of multimorbidity is growing rapidly in conjunction with an aging population, as seen in Brazil, Colombia, and Uruguay. The World Bank leveraged flexible funding from Access Accelerated to target multimorbidity in these three countries through a phased approach. The first step entails collaboration with national ministries of health to define the characteristics of national population groups with high rates of multimorbidity, including frequent multimorbidity clusters among children, adults, and the elderly. Health system processes, technologies, and service capabilities to treat multimorbidity are referenced against these cases, and opportunities are identified to develop systems that better respond to patients with multiple chronic conditions. These opportunities take the form of **best practices and innovations sourced from international literature, assessments of national health systems, and the results of pilot implementation.**

In 2023, the Access Accelerated – World Bank partnership supported the design and piloting of alternative **models of comprehensive multimorbidity management and care in Brazil, Colombia, and Uruguay.** These models of care serve as a capstone to multiple years of productive engagement between World Bank country teams and an array of local counterparts from government, the public and private health sectors, insurers, and advocacy groups representing patients and caregivers. Brazil, Colombia, and Uruguay present strategic opportunities for targeted investment in multimorbidity because of their aging population demographics, high prevalence of NCD risk factors, and

the complementary characteristics of their health system structure and the World Bank's technical capabilities in the LAC region.

A study carried out under this activity found that the Colombian prevalence of multimorbidity to be 19.5% across all ages and genders. Using data from the 2019 Brazilian National Health Survey, a similar study conducted by the World Bank found a **29.5% overall rate of multimorbidity across Brazil**, with higher prevalence among women and individuals lacking formal education. The World Bank study in Brazil estimated the costs of multimorbidity to the Brazilian National Health System, finding that the **total costs for a patient with multimorbidity were 129% higher on average than a patient with a single chronic disease.**

These studies exemplify the World Bank's commitment in supporting countries in the design of policies and programs for NCD prevention, management, and control. In this case, collaboration with national health stakeholders brought about knowledge products which not only advocate for investment in multimorbidity management, but also provide models of care based on cutting-edge insights from pilot implementation and the global literature.

This suite of policy reports produced multiple key recommendations:

- It is essential to recognize the social determinants of multimorbidity and make a comprehensive assessment of patients and their risk stratification.
- Solutions for multimorbidity are found in the household and in primary health centers, where people perform self-care and access early detection services.
- Preserving continuity of care is essential, and primary health centers must be able to provide patients with a warm handoff to specialists.

Support Tool for NCD Service Delivery Vietnam



Vietnam

As one of the flagship initiatives from the inception of the Access Accelerated – World Bank partnership, this activity has grown, matured, and evolved since it began in 2017. From an initial focus on **strengthening primary healthcare** through improved NCD diagnostics and treatment, increasing ownership by the Vietnamese government has guided this work to respond directly to priorities identified by the Ministry of Health, namely the development and implementation of a **digitally enabled, person-centered model of care for people living with NCDs**.



Emphasis on digital solutions began in 2020 with the development of a mobile decision support tool for healthcare workers to improve NCD management and service delivery. This tool was deployed in commune health stations in late 2021, demonstrating the enormous potential for digital technology to improve patient experiences and health outcomes. To advance the identification and adoption of patient-centered digital health solutions in Vietnam, the World Bank collaborated with the Ministry of Health, digital health providers, and development partners to produce **two novel studies in 2023**.

The first study reviews telemedicine business models in Vietnam, providing policy recommendations for health authorities to effectively adopt and expand this emerging modality of care. **Telemedicine uptake has expanded globally in recent years, but the full potential of this technology is yet to be realized in Vietnam.** While their number is growing, very few telemedicine services are available to Vietnamese patients, and the existing services are largely concentrated in the private sector. This groundbreaking study, based on secondary data and key informant interviews, equips the Ministry of Health with the necessary information to consider and design investments in telemedicine services. The study recommends that health authorities establish a regulatory framework for telemedicine, use data to improve equitable access, ensure integration with other health information systems, and perform regular evaluations of telemedicine service delivery to inform continuous improvement.

While the telemedicine study reflects data and testimonies from health service providers, the second study focuses on the patient perspective. **Digital Journey in Primary Healthcare** assesses patient experiences with various digital health solutions, including wearable technology, smartphone applications, and SMS interventions. It examines how each of these digital solutions impacts the patient's journey through primary healthcare, from awareness of lifestyle and risk factors to recognition of symptoms, care-seeking, treatment in

healthcare settings, and chronic condition management and self-care. The key finding from this report is that **for patients with NCDs, digital solutions that are tailored to their specific health needs are hard to come by**, particularly in the stage of self-care and chronic condition management. Suggested areas for strategic action include incentivization of innovation for digital NCD solutions, enhancing uptake of such technology by people living with NCDs, and ensuring their viability through sustainable financing and interoperability with established systems.

The World Bank is supporting partners in Vietnam to put these policy recommendations into practice. In December 2022, the World Bank team in Vietnam collaborated with the Ho Chi Minh City Department of Health to organize and host the **Conference on Healthcare Digital Transformation, which was attended by over 200 health managers**. Through engagement events like this one, evidence generation turns into knowledge dissemination, paving the way for real impact. Coordinating the implementation of key policy recommendations through the appropriate stakeholders builds local ownership of NCD prevention and control initiatives, which in turn makes them more **adaptable and responsive** to patient needs.

Key Themes



Responding to country priorities

At their core, Access Accelerated and its partnership with the World Bank represent a joint response to the need for increased investment and commitment to the prevention and control of NCDs. Sustainable Development Goals 3.4, 3.8, and 17 are enshrined as objectives of this partnership, and their achievement requires nothing less than a restructuring of the societal response to NCDs and a transformation in the investments we make in the wellbeing of people. Within this core mandate, **Access Accelerated and the World Bank contribute to driving progress by supporting governments to respond to the rapidly rising burden of NCDs by piloting new models of prevention and care.** Through inclusive problem solving processes, stakeholders identify solutions based on the context of the local health system.

Defining country-specific needs and challenges with key counterparts from across society provides a foundation to tailor implementation approaches and amplify effectiveness. To that end, each and every activity carried out under the banner of the Access Accelerated – World Bank partnership begins with broad engagement of diverse stakeholders. In Brazil, Colombia, and Uruguay, this entailed strong partnerships with health authorities to create actionable models of care for multimorbidity that are grounded in health systems capabilities, alongside epidemiological profiles. In Gabon and Senegal, academics, drug regulators, and pharmaceutical entities were convened to cocreate solutions for NCD prevention, screening, and management. Care cascade studies in Dominica, Grenada, and Saint Lucia were all fully demand-driven, and local partners in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines instead made the decision to focus efforts on the development of

decision support tools and NCD registries. Similarly, local stakeholder engagement drove the prioritization of digital health solutions within the World Bank’s work in Vietnam.

Sometimes, responding to local needs requires collaboration to build evidence that identifies priority areas for investment. The 2023 workshop on integrating the response to NCDs and mental health brought experts from eight African countries together to ensure that expansion of this activity outside of Latin America addressed relevant health system challenges in the new context and leveraged the appropriate resources and partnerships. Globally, the NCD System Assessment Tool which was first used in 2023 helps counterparts plan health system interventions by identifying the most acute needs and matching those with key capabilities and solutions that are present within a given country context.



Evidence generation

Despite accounting for 70% of global mortality, NCDs are still underfunded in comparison to infectious diseases and emerging threats to global health. Illustrating the true scale of human capital lost due to NCDs is a key component of the World Bank's approach to evidence generation for NCDs. In 2023 the World Bank launched *The State of Noncommunicable Diseases in Kosovo*, an incisive report which underpins upcoming investments such as the **USD20 million KOMPAS Project** to strengthen health systems. The World Bank approach supports countries to generate local evidence that informs public policy and programmatic action. Localized data and tailored solutions are essential for designing effective health policy, especially multimorbidity management models of care such as those produced in Brazil, Colombia, and Uruguay.

Beyond illustrating the burden of NCDs, identification of effective interventions represents a foundational pillar of the World Bank's approach to NCD management for human capital. Knowledge creation and learning dissemination from the Access Accelerated – World Bank global partnership portfolio has generated a wealth of knowledge and evidence on cost-effective interventions. For countries seeking to identify health system needs and priority investments, the **World Bank's new NCD System Assessment Tool** provides a roadmap to follow. Some reports, such as 2023's *Integrating Non-communicable Disease Management into Primary Healthcare*, highlight best practices and promising innovations from a global perspective. Others, such as the reviews of digital solutions in Vietnam and Bangladesh, demonstrate the application of health policies within specific contexts, which is uniquely beneficial to health authorities in those countries and also provides relevant insight to their counterparts in other LMICs.

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Investment cases have been a staple of the Access Accelerated – World Bank partnership for seven years, including the 2023 **Serbia Investment Case for NCDs**, which informed the design of the recently approved **USD75 million Serbia NCD Prevention and Control Project**. The case for investment in NCDs has been strongly reinforced by the World Bank's **Healthy Longevity Initiative**, a groundbreaking exploration of the nexus between aging, NCDs, and human capital.

As the Healthy Longevity Initiative has grown and evolved, key insights from the ongoing activity have been disseminated across key platforms such as the Health Systems Research Symposium, the Social Protection and Jobs Forum, the International Health Economics Association Congress, and the AARP's Global Thought Leadership Conference. The flagship report is scheduled to be launched in June 2024, but four background papers have already been published as either working papers or peer-reviewed journal articles. The global report is reinforced by 18 background papers, of which four have already been published as World Bank working papers or peer-reviewed journal articles. This high-level engagement advances a holistic health promotion agenda for productivity and economic growth.

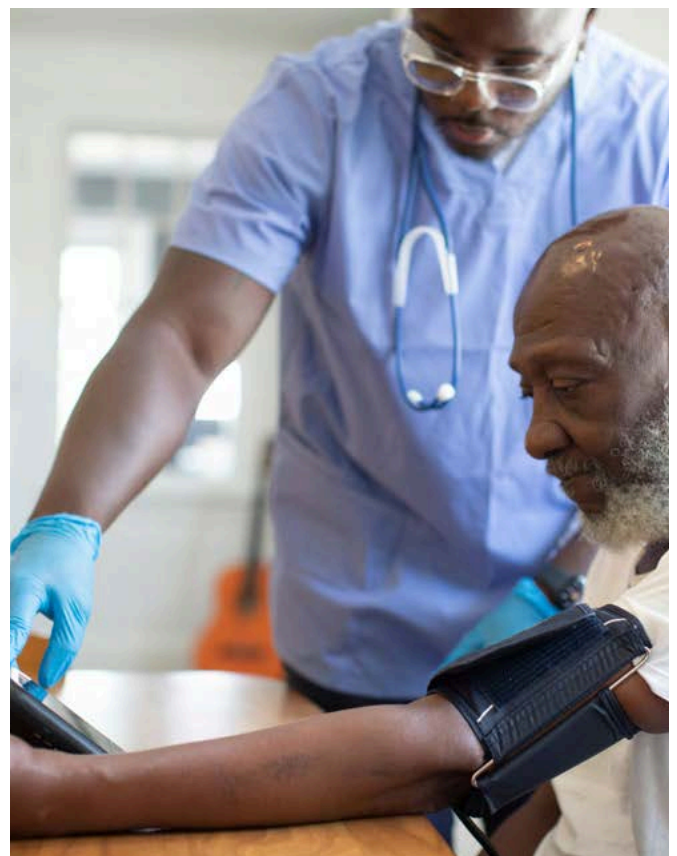
Flexible funding and innovation

Access Accelerated channels flexible funding through the World Bank to enable promising innovations in NCD management and control. Sometimes **strategic, short-term investments can fill key evidence and policy gaps to encourage local ownership or domestic financing of NCD control efforts, leading to greater long-term sustainability.** Often this takes the form of a pilot, such as the performance-based budgeting scheme for diabetes and hypertension treatment, which the World Bank is supporting in health facilities in Saint Lucia. Pilot programs were also key to the development of the comprehensive multimorbidity management models that were developed for Brazil, Colombia, and Uruguay in 2023.

Flexible funding is also key to the development of decision-making tools, which streamline the rollout and broader uptake of health system improvements. **The NCD System Assessment Tool** is an example of the World Bank's development of global resources for health policymakers, while decision support tools such as those developed in Vietnam and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines represent World Bank efforts to equip policymakers at the national level.

Strategic investments in digital solutions and developing technologies are also critical to the optimization of NCD prevention and control initiatives in LMICs. Equipping patients and practitioners with cutting-edge digital solutions was the main focus of Access Accelerated – World Bank activities in both Bangladesh and Vietnam in 2023.

To **close health equity gaps** and make affordable and high-quality NCD services available to everyone, digital health solutions like telemedicine and mobile symptom tracking apps are an essential and cost-effective strategy. Health technology can also help to **center NCD services around individuals living with chronic conditions**, adapting to their lifestyles and circumstances more flexibly.



Financing and sustainability

Access Accelerated has shown that **strategic investments can catalyze collective action** to prevent and control NCDs. The partnership between Access Accelerated and the World Bank has already contributed to **over USD4 billion in investment** in health systems and NCD services, but long-term multisectoral commitment is needed to meet the challenge that NCDs pose to human wellbeing. Sustainable financing for NCDs is the crux of achieving UN SDG 3. Access Accelerated and the World Bank are more committed than ever to building evidence and forming partnerships that catalyze global multisectoral investment in NCDs.

The Healthy Longevity Initiative and its flagship report, released in 2023, represent one of the World Bank's most significant efforts to demonstrate the potential value of investment in NCDs. This report makes a strong case for **broad policy reform to improve human capital and social wellbeing in response to aging population demographics**. Strong evidence like the Healthy Longevity Initiative underpins investment in NCDs and is a critical resource in engaging policymakers and advocates. The Healthy Longevity Initiative is already being operationalized in Mexico, Colombia, and Chile, where analysis on preventable deaths from NCDs have informed national policy.

Collaboration in the context of the LAC mental health activity's expansion into Africa produced a wealth of **evidence to support advocacy for sustainable NCD financing**. Participation from partners across eight countries enriches such policy forums with broad experience and knowledge, leading to a stronger and more comprehensive regional response. Across the ECA region, the World

Bank's NCD prevention and control activity provided evidence for a total of USD135 million in additional investment for health systems and NCD efforts across Kosovo, Moldova, and Serbia. With funding that was committed in 2023, Moldova is modernizing and improving national rehabilitative service delivery, Serbia is broadening access to NCD treatments and diagnostics, and Kosovo is strengthening governance and institutional capacity within its health system. A suite of reports funded by Access Accelerated in Bangladesh also contributed to the design of a **USD200 million World Bank loan for the Urban Nutrition and Population Project**, which launched in 2023.



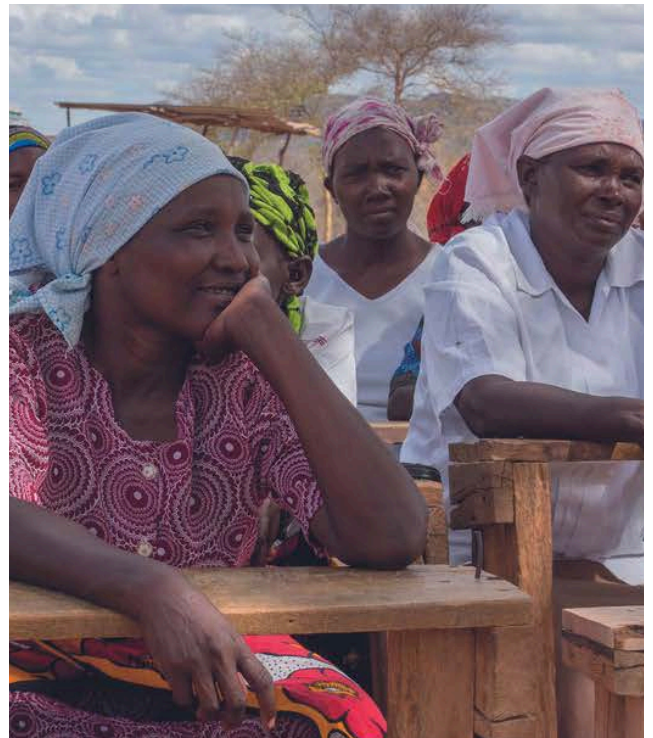
Growing commitment and local ownership

While technical tools, data platforms, clinical guidelines, and policy reports are all key drivers of continuous improvement in NCD services, the most enduring legacy of Access Accelerated may be the institutionalization of NCD policies and the commitment that has been galvanized among leaders in government, the private sector, and civil society. Nurturing an enabling environment for collaboration and innovation around the entire partnership portfolio allows Access Accelerated and the World Bank to **go beyond one-off efforts and initiate ongoing, locally owned movements for change.**

Technical evidence, adequate resources, and commitment from multisectoral actors all contribute to the development of strong policies for NCD prevention and control. Take the case of Zambia, where a series of workshops under the Management of NCDs for Human Capital in Africa activity convened a wide range of participants from the Ministry of Health, community organizations, the WHO, and industry. These meetings culminated in the development of the country's First National NCD Plan, which sets the stage for long-lasting and locally driven impact.

Regional commitments such as the Bridgetown Declaration on NCDs and Mental Health, which Caribbean member countries penned in Barbados, are emblematic of a turning point for global NCD prevention and control.

The most enduring legacy of Access Accelerated may be the institutionalization of NCD policies and the commitment that has been galvanized among leaders in government, the private sector, and civil society.



Human centered

Achieving SDG 3.4, to reduce premature mortality from NCDs by one-third, by 2030 requires the global health community to save over 5.5 million lives annually through transformative prevention and care for NCDs. Access Accelerated and the World Bank approach this challenge by supporting partners in national government and the private sector to provide affordable, high-quality, and responsive healthcare for everyone affected by NCDs.

Individuals—whether they are health workers, patients, or their caregivers—are at the center of the partnership’s co-creation efforts.

This human focus is evident in the NCD care cascades which were developed in the Caribbean and São Tomé e Príncipe. To study a care cascade is to follow the patient’s experience through the continuum of care, finding ways to improve outcomes for people living with NCDs at each stage. Likewise, designing models of multimorbidity management requires the utmost responsiveness to patient needs. The potential for drug interactions and aggravated symptoms necessitates adaptive treatment protocols. **Input from advocacy groups, patients, and providers** was critical to developing these models of care in Brazil, Colombia, and Uruguay. User experience is also a central consideration for digital health solutions and telemedicine, and that lens is applied consistently throughout the Digital Journey in Primary Healthcare Report developed by the World Bank for Vietnam.

Across seven years and four continents, all of the activities carried out under the Access Accelerated – World Bank partnership portfolio have stayed true to the mission of improving human wellbeing. The partnership’s model generates evidence to demonstrate the economic and social costs of NCDs, shine a light on promising pathways for progress, and strengthen global commitments to preserve human capital and invest in the prevention and control of NCDs.

Across seven years and four continents, all of the activities carried out under the Access Accelerated – World Bank partnership portfolio have stayed true to the mission of improving human wellbeing.



Looking forward

The groundbreaking partnership between Access Accelerated and the World Bank has undergone a powerful evolution since its inception seven years ago. What began with the goal of reshaping multisectoral collaboration on one of the world's greatest health challenges has now blossomed into a pioneering model that demonstrate the power of partnerships.

Through its partnership with Access Accelerated, World Bank efforts to support countries in the prevention and control of NCDs expanded to nearly 50 countries. Across this global network, Access Accelerated contributed to over USD4 billion in additional investment catalyzed by the World Bank, which will secure progress and facilitate a sustainable transition to government ownership. However, these achievements only tell part of the story. The legacy of this work lies not only in strengthened systems and financing for NCD management, but also in the core principles that have underpinned the partnership—local ownership, needs-driven responsiveness, multi-sectoral collaboration—and how they have become ingrained as self-perpetuating drivers of progress.

The partnership's achievements to date represent not an endpoint, but a proof point—a resounding affirmation that the globalized pooling of expertise, political will, and financial resources can change the trajectory of NCDs worldwide. This year represents a turning point for Access Accelerated and the World Bank, as they move to the next phase of their partnership. Access Accelerated is proud to reaffirm its joint commitment with the World Bank to strengthen the resilience of health systems and equip governments with the financial and technical resources they need to expand access to high-quality and affordable NCD care. Now is the time to double down on this commitment to create a legacy of better health, human capital, wellbeing, and prosperity for generations to come.

As the world enters the next era of NCD prevention and control, a renewed emphasis on flexibility, local ownership, and health equity is needed. Efforts must adapt to the perpetual threat of future pandemics, as well as ongoing challenges related to urbanization, environmental degradation, and global population aging. By bolstering traditional healthcare models with person-centered thinking, multisectoral governance, and sustainable financing, Access Accelerated and the World Bank are pioneering an innovative approach to achieve ambitious targets like the Sustainable Development Goals.

Now is the time to harness the hard-won insights from these seven years of partnership and regroup collective efforts to beat NCDs. For the billions of global citizens still facing diminished life prospects from preventable, treatable conditions like cancer, diabetes, and cardiovascular disease, the stakes have never been higher. The tide can be turned on NCDs with steadfast commitment, continuous innovation, and investment of resources commensurate with the scale of the challenge.

Appendix A: Measurement Framework Indicator Definitions

The Access Accelerated Measurement Framework for partners was revised in 2022. It includes eight quantitative indicators and nine qualitative indicators, each associated with one of four measurement domains.

The measurement domains, and their associated indicators are:

1. Person-Centric

Indicator:	Definition:
Number of patients on treatment	Total number of patients placed on appropriate treatment (gender disaggregated)
Number of patients diagnosed	Total number of individuals correctly diagnosed with disease (gender disaggregated)
Number of individuals screened	Total number of individuals completing a screening for noncommunicable disease (gender disaggregated)
Number of individuals reached by NCD services	Cumulative number of individuals screened, diagnosed, on treatment and enrolled in support programs (gender disaggregated)
Catchment area	Number of people living within the geographic area reached by a project, service, or institution. Depending on the project, the catchment area may be a national or subnational population (gender disaggregated)
Changes in demand for NCD services*	Observed increases in demand for services/health-seeking behaviors for NCDs, including any changes in patient retention
Number of people trained	Total number of trainees (providers, patients, advocates, general public) who completed all training requirements (gender disaggregated)
Changes in knowledge of NCD prevention/care*	Changes in knowledge among individuals trained as well as those reached through advocacy/communications campaigns

2. Programs

Deliverable monitoring*	Reflection on whether work is on track or delayed, as well as the potential impacts
Country presence & geographic expansion*	How and where Access Accelerated partner programs have contributed to policy changes supporting more equitable access to quality NCD prevention, treatment and care.

3. Partnerships

Additional investments	USD of additional investments leveraged for scale up of programs for better access to quality NCD prevention, treatment and care
Quality of partnerships*	Reflection on how partnerships have evolved/grown through the period of program - can include global event attendance/outcomes with a focus on what actions were taken.
Local government capacity increased*	Reflection on technical engagement and capacity-building with local governments, including guideline development and digital health solutions
Number of tools and knowledge products produced	Tools (data collection, supply forecasting, patient management, etc) and knowledge products (articles, blogs, reports, strategic plans, clinical guidelines, etc)

4. Connective Tissue

Outputs of connective tissue*	Outputs that occur as a result of efforts pulling in the same direction, and which build upon individual expertise, implementing capacities and comparative advantage
Outcomes of connective tissue*	The results of sustained efforts individually, through multiple sectors, and in a partnered approach, which represent the strengthening of processes to achieve impact
Impacts of connective tissue*	The ripple effects of aligning under a vision of improved access to NCDs, upon which the different types of efforts are sustained and scaled up over time

*denotes indicators which are measured qualitatively

Appendix B: 2017-2023 Activities

Phase 1 (2017-2020):

1. Access to Innovative Medicines
2. Kenya Learning (socioeconomic impact of cancer on households + investment case for NCDs)
3. China NCD Project Knowledge Support
4. Vietnam - Investing and innovating for grassroots health service delivery reform
5. Vietnam - Support Tool for NCD Service Delivery Vietnam
6. Case study on integrated delivery of selected NCDs in Kenya
7. Addressing NCDs in El Salvador
8. Ghana Risk Factor Survey and Disease Burden Analysis
9. Providing capacity building and technical assistance to African Recs on MRH (Medicines Regulatory Harmonization)
10. Human Capital Project
11. Healthy Longevity Initiative

Phase 2 (2021-2023):

12. ECA: Regional
13. ECA: Croatia
14. NCDs and Digitalization - Alternative to ECA: Belarus
15. ECA: Kosovo
16. ECA: Bosnia & Herzegovina
17. ECA: Serbia
18. ECA: North Macedonia
19. Management of NCDs for Human Capital Development in Lower Middle-Income Countries
20. Assessing NCD service delivery, client pathways and preferences, and opportunities for digital health solutions for better NCD care outcomes in urban Bangladesh post COVID 19
21. Addressing Mental Health in five LAC countries: Ecuador, El Salvador, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay
22. Improving the Management of Healthcare Services for patients with multiple chronic conditions in three Latin American countries (Colombia, Costa Rica, State of São Paulo, Brazil) – LAC multimorbidity project
23. Myanmar NCD Analytics, policy dialogue and technical assistance towards achieving UHC
24. East Asia Pacific: Population Interventions to combat NCDs: Strengthening support for taxes on sugar-sweetened beverages (EAP) and encouraging trans fat elimination and salt reduction in East Asia and Pacific
25. Integrating Noncommunicable Disease Management into Primary Healthcare (PHC): Toolkit for Assessment and Improvement
26. Improving the Care Cascade for NCDs in the Caribbean: Dominica, Grenada, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
27. Improving the Care Cascade for NCDs in São Tomé e Príncipe
28. Best policies and investments for recovering disrupted cancer, diabetes, and hypertension care services during the COVID-19 pandemic in Latin America and the Caribbean
29. Benin Health PforR
30. THE MOSAFC MODEL: integration of the provision of healthcare at the first level in Nicaragua
31. Chile NCD work

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