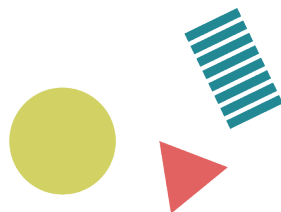




PMAC

PRINCE MAHIDOL
AWARD CONFERENCE

2019



PARALLEL SESSION 3.4

**NO PROGRESS WITHOUT ACTION: A NEW ERA OF ACCOUNTABILITY TO END
EMPTY PROMISES FOR NCD PREVENTION AND CONTROL**



| BACKGROUND

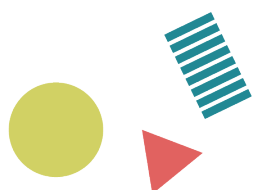
A plethora of global NCD commitments and targets have been made, but ten years since the first UN High-Level Meeting on NCDs it is evident countries are struggling to move to implementation, and the official process to track and review global progress is overwhelming and confusing. 25 outcome indicators, 10 progress indicators, and 2 SDG indicators comprise the global accountability framework for NCDs. Yet many low- and income countries (LMICs) still have inadequate national information systems, the reporting globally on NCDs is not providing the in-depth granular trends that is required to catalyse action, and all reporting on NCD targets and commitments are voluntary (unlike in the case of framework conventions such as the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control or the Paris Agreement which is legally binding).

As has been demonstrated by the HIV/AIDS and women and children's health communities, accountability can be a crucial force for political and programmatic change. Defined as a cyclical process of monitoring, review and action, accountability enables the tracking of commitments, resources, and results and provides information on what works and why, what needs improving, and what requires increased attention. Accountability ensures that decision-makers have the information required to meet the health needs and realise the rights of all people at risk of or living with NCDs, and to place them at the heart of related efforts.

This session will seek to explore if the global accountability framework and architecture for NCDs is fit for purpose. Speakers will explore whether there is ownership and adherence by countries to the international system of declarations, commitments and targets, and if the systems are in place at the country level to ensure accountability; if there is value in a greater focus on independent accountability mechanisms, as has been central pillar of accountability for women and children's health; what are the lessons learnt from other parts of global health governance and other parts of sustainable development (for example the FCTC and other conventions); and what is the role of non-state actors in driving accountability for NCDs (for example, shadow reporting and witnessing).

| OBJECTIVES

- Review and evaluate the current accountability framework and architecture for NCDs, and explore ways of strengthening it
- Identify lessons learnt from other global health governance and mechanisms, including Framework Conventions, and their implications for NCDs
- Explore the value of independent accountability mechanisms, and the role of non-state actors in accountability.





Panelist / Panelist

Kwanele Asante

Lawyer & Bioethicist

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Kwanele Asante is the Former Chairperson of the Ministerial Advisory Committee on Cancer Prevention and Control in South Africa). She taught and was the Unit Head of the Health Law module at the Steve Biko Centre for Bioethics, the University of the Witwatersrand in South Africa. Asante has received several awards for her African cancer equity activism, including the Harvard Global Health Catalyst – 2016 African Ambassador Award. She serves on the 2019 Global Advisory Committee of the NCD Alliance Geneva and is a member of the Lancet High-Quality Health Systems Commission People's Voice Advisory Board, USA Asante has a B. A. Liberal Arts (Psychology-Sociology major) degree from Wesleyan University in Middletown, Connecticut, USA. And LLB and MSc Medicine: Bioethics and Health Law degrees from the University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa.

