



# National oral health action plans and the global policy context Enhancing health outcomes through strategic alignment





VISION 2030

# Delivering Optimal Oral Health for All

Michael Glick, David M. Williams, Ihsane Ben Yahya, Enzo Bondioni, William W.M. Cheung, Pam Clark, Charanjit K. Jagait, Stefan Listl, Manu Raj Mathur, Peter Mossey, Hiroshi Ogawa, Gerhard K. Seeberger, Michael Sereny, Tania Séverin



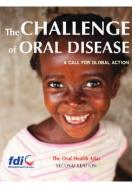


# FDI's advocacy strategy is driven by Vision 2030

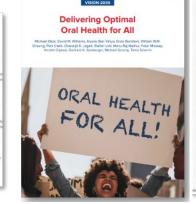
## Oral health policy evolution















2012

2015

2016

2018

2021

2022

2023

2024

Oral health is more than a beautiful smile. It means having healthy:

TEETH

GUMS

TONGUE

SALIVARY GLANDS

HARD + SOFT PALATE

MOUTH + THROAT LININGS

Agreeds from 13.2

Oral health

The forcesp found to Well Hands in Security.

The foundation of the Security of the Securi

Global oral health status report. Towards universal health coverage for oral health by 2030

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BACKEROND

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WHO Global
Oral Health
Meeting:
26 to 29 Nov
2024, Bangkok
Thailand

This resolution is only the start. There is a lot ahead of us to successfully integrate oral health into global health policies.

UN Member State Sri Lanka at the WHO 74th World Health Assembly

#WHA74 #OralHealthForAll



# Vision 2030 and WHO policy alignment: goals



#### **FDI Vision 2030**

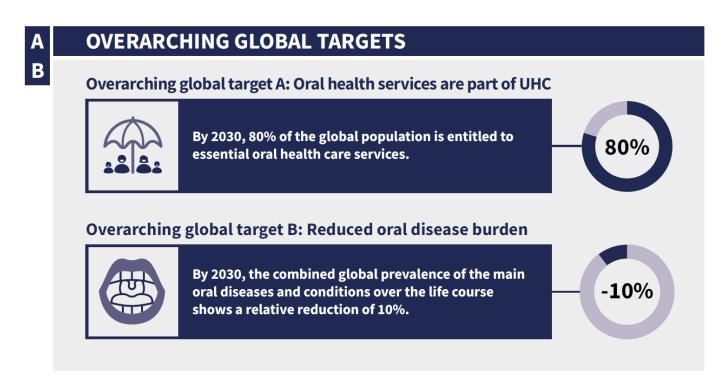
Pillar **1**  By 2030, essential oral health services are integrated into healthcare in every country and appropriate quality oral healthcare becomes available, accessible, and affordable for all.

Pillar 7

By 2030, oral and general personcentred healthcare are integrated, leading to more effective prevention and management of oral diseases and improved health and well-being.

Pillar 3 By 2030, oral health professionals will collaborate with a wide range of health workers to deliver sustainable, health-needs-based, and people-centred healthcare.

#### **WHO**



## Vision 2030 and WHO: targets and indicators

Alignment



FDI Vision 2030: Appendix 1

**APPENDICES** Appendix 1 – Vision 2030: Measuring progress towards Pillar 1: Universal coverage for oral health Overall target By 2030, oral health and quality of life are improved, and the prevalence and morbidity of oral diseases are reduced by onethird through promotion, prevention, treatment and rehabilitation

- 1 Overarching target
- 19 Additional targets
- 43 Indicators

WHO Global oral health action plan (2023-2030)



- 11 Global targets
- 100 actions with responsibility spread across WHO Member States, the WHO Secretariat, International Partners, Civil Society & Private Sector

# World Health Organization: FDI inputs in key documents



Agenda item 6

21 January 2021

Oral health

The Executive Board.

Having considered the report on oral health; achieving better oral health as part of the universal health coverage and noncommunicable disease agendas towards 2006.

RECOMMENDS to the Seventy-found whealth Health Assembly the adoption of the following resolution:

The Seventy-fourth World Health Assembly.

Having considered the report by the Director-General on oral health; achieving better oral health coverage and noncommunicable disease agendas towards 2000.

RECOMMENDS to the Seventy-fourth World Health Assembly.

Having considered the report by the Director-General on oral health; achieving better oral health group of the universal health eventy and sentent part of the universal health coverage and noncommunicable disease agendas towards 2000.

Recolling resolutions WHA0401 (2010) on oral health action plan for promotion and integrated disease prevention, WHA043 (2010) on the plobal strategy and sotion plan on agening and health 2016-2002 towards a world in which everyone can live a long and healthy life, WHA72 (2019) on primary health curr, and decisions WHA72(11) (2019) on the plobal princips and control of non-communicable diseases and WHA72(11) (2009) on the Decade of Healthy Agening 2009-2009.

Madfall of the 2010 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in puricular Sustainable Development Good 3 (Ensure healthy life and promote well-being for all at all ages), and recogning the important interestoins between on labellath and the Sustainable Development (South Schiebert and Control of Non-communicable Diseases (2011), recognizing that and diseases poor a major challenge and cond henceft from and promote influence learning poor and condense from communication of the corresponding and condense and condense from communication of the corresponding and protection and control of Non-communication of the single-level mention and control materials beginning and production patterns).

Recalling the Pottion Debertaine of the High-level menting on uni

SEVENTY-FOURTH WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY WHA74.5 31 May 2021 Agenda item 13.2 Oral health The Seventy-fourth World Health Assembly Having considered the consolidated report by the Director-General;1 Recalling resolutions WHA60.17 (2007) on oral health: action plan for promotion and integrated disease prevention, WHA69.3 (2016) on the global strategy and action plan on ageing and health 2016-2020: towards a world in which everyone can live a long and healthy life. WHA72.2 (2019) on hary health care; and decisions WHA72(11) (2019) on the follow-up to the political declaration of the third high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases and WHA73(12) (2020) on the Decade of Healthy Ageing 2020-2030; Mindful of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in particular Sustainable Development Goal 3 (Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages), and recognizing the impo intersections between oral health and other Sustainable Development Goals, including Goal 1 (End poverty in all its forms and everywhere), Goal 2 (End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture). Goal 4 (Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities forall) and Goal 12 (Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns): Recalling the Political Declaration of the High-level Meeting of the General Assembly on the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases (2011), recognizing that oral diseasespose a major challenge and could benefit from common responses to noncommunicable diseases; Recalling also the political declaration of the high-level meeting on universal health coverage (2019), including the commitment therein to strengthen efforts to address oral health aspart of universal Mindful of the Minamata Convention on Mercury (2013), a global treaty to protect humanhealth

and the environment from anthropogenic emissions and releases of mercury and mercury compounds,

calling for phase-down of the use of dental amalgam taking into account domestic circumstances and

relevant international guidance; and recognizing that a viable replacement material should be developed

Recognizing that oral diseases are highly prevalent, with more than 3.5 billion people suffering

through focused research:

Document A74/10 Rev.1

DRAFT GLOBAL STRATEGY ON ORAL HEALTH Recognizing the global public health importance of major oral diseases and conditions, the World Health Assembly adopted resolution WHA74.5 (2021) on oral health and requested the Director-General to develop, in consultation with Member States, a draft global strategy on tackling oral diseases. The strategy will inform the development of a global action plan on oral health, including a framework for tracking progr The resolution on oral health and the resulting draft global strategy are grounded in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in particular Sustainable Development Goal 3 (Ensure healthy lives and promot well-being for all at all ages) and its target 3.8 to achieve universal health coverage. They are aligned with the WHO's Thirteenth General Programme of Work (2019); the Political Declaration of the High-level Meeting on Universal Health Coverage (2019): the Operational framework for primary health care (2020): the Global strategy on human resources for health: Workforce 2030 (2016); the Global action plan for the prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases 2013–2030 (2013); the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (2003); WHA73(12) (2020) on the Decade of Healthy Ageing 2020-2030; and WHA67.11 (2014) on public health impacts of exposure to mercury and mercury compounds: the role of WHO and ministries of public health in the implementation of the Minamata Convention. GLOBAL OVERVIEW OF ORAL HEALTH Oral health is the well-being of the mouth, encompassing many essential functions, including breathing, eating, speaking, smiling and socializing. Experiencing good oral health, comfortably and confidently, enables an individual to achieve their full capacity and participation in society. Oral health is integral to overall health, well-being and quality of life, from birth to old age. Globally, there are estimated to be more than 3.5 billion cases of oral diseases and other oral conditions, most of which are preventable. For the last three decades, the combined global prevalence of dental caries (tooth decay), periodontal (gum) disease and tooth loss has remained unchanged at 45%, which is higher than the prevalence of any other noncommunicable disease.2 with over 375 000 new cases and nearly 180 000 deaths in 2020.3 Noma is a necrotizing disease that is a market of extreme poverty; it starts in the mouth and is fatal for as much as 90% of affected children. 4.5 Cleft lip and https://apps.who.int/gb/ebwha/pdf\_files/WHA74/A74\_R5-en.pdf http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0022034520908533 https://gco.jarc.fr/today/data/factsheets/cancers/1-Lip-oral-cavity-fact-sheet.pdf https://daccess-ods.un.org/TMP/1058816.4627552.html http://www.who.int/iris/handle/10665/254579

WITO DISCUSSION PAPER
A Version and Ed. August 2021

DRAFT GLOBAL GRAL HEALTH ACTION PLAN (2023-2030)

BACKGROUND

Setting the scene

1. Bathe political declaration of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the prevention of the foliation of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the prevention of the foliation of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the prevention of the foliation of the high-level meeting on the foliation of the high-level meeting on universal declaration of the high-level meeting on universal health overage (2019), the Assembly reaffirmed its strong commitment to the prevention and control control of the control of the foliation of the high-level meeting on universal health overage (2019), the Assembly reaffirmed its strong commitment to the prevention and control of the control o

FDI with the support of its members, provided input on several WHO documents including Global Oral Health Resolution; Global Oral Health Strategy; Global Oral Health Action Plan; and more.

FDI's influence can be noted in the final language included in the revised versions.

# Vision 2030 and WHO policy alignment: strategic themes



#### **FDI Vision 2030 workstreams**

- 1. Ensuring equitable access to appropriate and affordable oral healthcare
- 2. Securing population-wide access to basic packages of oral care
- 3. Tackling shared NCD risk factors and social determinants
  Workstream
- 4. Building strong oral health information systems and integrated surveillance
- 5. Strengthening health systems through workforce education, planning and collaboration6. Enabling sustainable and responsible dentistry

#### **WHO** objectives

- 1. Oral health governance
- 2. Oral health care

- 3. Oral health promotion and oral disease prevention
- 4. Oral health information systems

- 5. Health workforce
- 6. Oral health research agendas

# Why alignment is strategically important



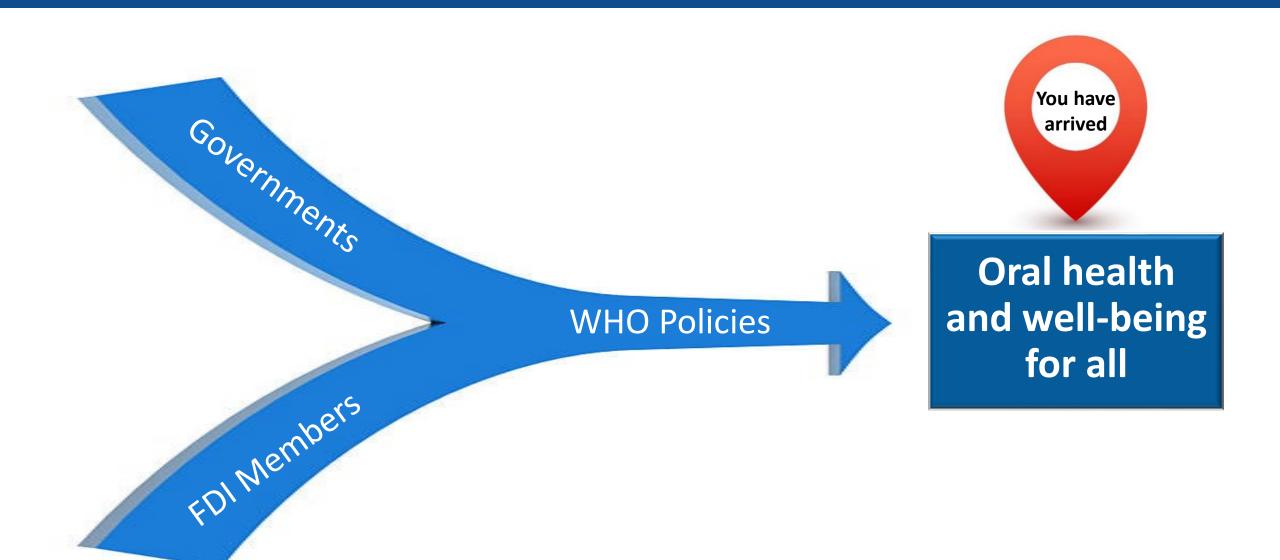
The political declarations adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations and resolutions and decisions adopted by WHO's World Health Assembly are global agreements and provide strategic guidance for international cooperation in the areas of interest.<sup>5</sup> These global agreements, however, will only improve the oral health of populations when they are translated into action at a local, national, or regional level.

Planning and carrying out advocacy campaigns at these levels is how you, alongside other oral health champions, can capitalize on global achievements to mobilize action so that your specific challenges and priorities are addressed, and ambitious national oral health policies are implemented.

Reference: <a href="https://www.fdiworlddental.org/advocacy-action-vision-2030-implementation-toolkit">https://www.fdiworlddental.org/advocacy-action-vision-2030-implementation-toolkit</a>

## Aligning national plans with global policies





# Why alignment is strategically important



First-ever global oral health meeting in Bangkok, Thailand from 26–29 November 2024.

All 194 WHO Member States and relevant non-State actors will be invited.

Target participants: Chief Dental Officers and Universal Health Coverage Leads.

Main anticipated outputs: 1) development of each country`s national roadmap on oral health aligned with GOHAP 2023–2030; 2) Bangkok declaration; 3) Global coalition for oral health.



Key preparatory meeting for the 4<sup>th</sup> United Nations High-Level Meeting on NCDs 2025

### What do policymakers value?





- Evidence-based data: clear, well-researched data and statistics that illustrate the scope and impact of the health issue.
- Practical recommendations: actionable, realistic solutions or interventions that can be implemented at the policy level.
- Alignment with national and global goals: how the proposed actions align with existing national health priorities or global commitments.
- Impact assessments: demonstration of potential or actual impact, including cost-effectiveness, on public health outcomes.
- Support from stakeholders: evidence of broad support, including endorsements from other stakeholders, experts, or communities.

Providing clear, concise, and actionable information increases the likelihood of policymakers adopting the recommendations.

# The value of partnerships

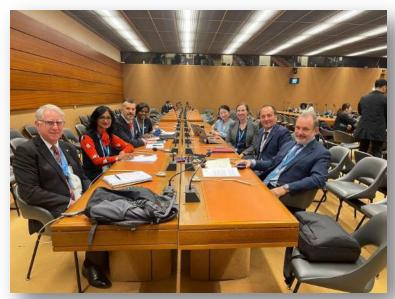


Through alliances and partnerships, FDI collaborates with a wide range of stakeholders and organizations, playing a key role in integrating oral health into broader agendas for NCDs and UHC.



# FDI strategic relations and alliances















# Tools to support your advocacy efforts

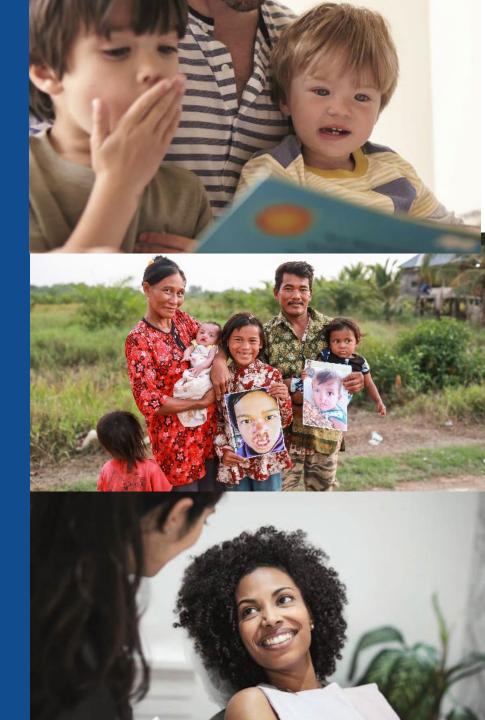








We all need to work in partnership to increase oral health literacy and make oral health a priority in global and national policies.



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