

Appendix

The WHO NCD Best Buy policies and Libya's performance from 2015-2020

The WHO has presented Best Buy NCD progress monitor reports in 2015, 2017, and 2020 where they assess the degree of implementation of each policy.¹⁻³

Scores

0 (red) = not implemented
 0.5 (light green) = partial implementation
 1 (dark green) = full implementation

	2015	2017	2020
1. Targets, Data Collection and Plans			
Set national NCD targets	0	0	0
Routine mortality data collection	0	0	0
Regular risk factor surveys	0.5	0.5	0
Multisectoral NCD plan	0	0	0
2. Tobacco			
Tobacco tax	0	0	0
Smoke free places	1	1	1
Tobacco graphic warnings	0	0	0
Tobacco advertising restrictions	1	1	1
Tobacco mass media campaigns	NA	0	0
3. Alcohol			

Conflict as a macro-determinant of noncommunicable diseases: the experience of Libya

Alcohol sales restrictions	1	1	1
Alcohol advertising restrictions	1	1	1
Alcohol tax	1	1	1
4. Diet			
Salt reduction policies	0	0	0
Fat reduction policies	0	0	0
Child food marketing policies	0	0	0
Breast-milk substitute marketing	0	0	0
5. Physical activity			
Physical activity mass media	0	0	0
6. Primary care guidelines and therapeutics			
Clinical guidelines	0	0	0.5
Cardiovascular therapies	0	0	0
Total	5.5	5.5	5.5

References

1. World Health Organization. Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2015. 2015 [cited 2021 Jul 1]; Available from: <https://www.who.int/publications-detail-redirect/noncommunicable-diseases-progress-monitor-2015>
2. World Health Organization. Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2017. 2017 [cited 2021 Jul 1]; Available from: <https://www.who.int/publications-detail-redirect/9789241513029>
3. World Health Organization. Noncommunicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2020. 2020 [cited 2021 Jul 1]; Available from: <https://www.who.int/publications-detail-redirect/ncd-progress-monitor-2020>

Conflict as a macro-determinant of noncommunicable diseases: the experience of Libya