



2025 Annual Report

FINANCING ACCELERATOR NETWORK for NCDs



FINANCING
ACCELERATOR
NETWORK
for NCDs



IN PARTNERSHIP WITH
WORLD BANK GROUP

ACCESS
ACCELERATED



Missing
NCD Care
Forward

SUPPORTED BY NETWORK MANAGER



RESULTS FOR
DEVELOPMENT

NCD FINANCING ACCELERATOR (SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA)

AFIDEP

African Institute for
Development Policy

NCD FINANCING ACCELERATOR (LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN)



IECS
INSTITUTE FOR CLINICAL
EFFECTIVENESS
AND HEALTH POLICY



CONTENTS

03 FOREWORD FROM THE FAN STEERING COMMITTEE

05 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

08 INTRODUCTION

10 FAN PROGRESS: 2025 HIGHLIGHTS

- 11 – Partner Engagement and Coordination
- 12 – Thought Leadership on Health Financing for NCDs
- 12 – FAN Website and Media Engagement
- 13 – Technical Advisory Group and Steering Committee

14 SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

- 15 – Country membership
- 16 – FAN Foresight: Regional Analyses and On-Demand Technical Assistance
- 16 – FAN Forum: Cross-Country Learning
- 17 – FAN Fund: Catalytic Seed Funding
- 18 – Financial Indicators

20 LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

- 20 – Selection of the NCD Financing Accelerator for the Latin America and the Caribbean Region
- 21 – Baseline Financial Indicators

22 REFLECTIONS

24 ANNEXES

- 24 – Annex 1: Key Performance Indicators
- 26 – Annex 2: Proportion of government health expenditure and external health expenditure spent on NCDs in the Sub-Saharan Africa region, by country
- 27 – Annex 3: Proportion of government health expenditure and external health expenditure spent on NCDs in the Latin America and the Caribbean region, by country

28 ENDNOTES

FOREWORD FROM THE FAN STEERING COMMITTEE

As the Steering Committee of the Financing Accelerator Network for NCDs (FAN), we are acutely aware that 2025 has been a turning point for global health and health financing. **Global development assistance for health fell by 21% between 2024 and 2025**, dropping back to levels not seen since 2009 and driven largely by sharp cuts from major donors¹. Countries are already feeling these cuts in clinics, communities, and national budgets, particularly in low- and middle-income settings.

Yet this challenging backdrop has also sparked a wave of new initiatives focused on more sustainable models of health financing. The June 2024 **WHO–World Bank International Dialogue on Sustainable Financing for NCDs and Mental Health**² helped consolidate a global agenda around domestic resource mobilization, strategic use of external finance, and integration of NCDs into core health reforms. The **UN Health4Life Fund** – an inter-agency multi-partner trust fund led by WHO, UNICEF and UNDP – is mobilizing pooled resources to catalyze country action on noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) and mental health, with a target of US\$250 million over five years and a strong emphasis on domestic financing³. In mid-2025, WHO launched the **“3 by 35” health taxes initiative**, calling on countries to raise the prices of tobacco, alcohol, and sugary drinks by at least 50% by 2035 – an effort expected to prevent millions of deaths and potentially mobilize up to US\$1 trillion in additional revenue for health and development in an era of shrinking aid and rising debt⁴. At the country level, FAN full and associate member countries (Cameroon, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Rwanda, Somalia, and Uganda) are thinking innovatively and strategically about sustainable financing for health and NCDs. For example, **Ghana** recently decided to uncap the National Health Insurance Levy and raise health taxes to expand fiscal space for NCDs. **Kenya** is progressing with its National Cancer Control Strategy 2023–2027 and inclusion of NCDs in the Universal Health Coverage (UHC) benefit package. **Rwanda** has integrated NCD prevention and care within its nationwide community-based health insurance scheme and primary health care delivery. **Uganda** is continuing to design a National Health Insurance Scheme to improve coverage for chronic conditions.

Against this backdrop, NCDs remain at the center of the health financing challenge. Recent WHO data show that **NCDs now account for around 75% of all deaths worldwide**, with more than three-quarters of NCD deaths and 82% of premature NCD deaths (before age 70) occurring in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs)⁵. Yet financing for NCDs continues to lag far behind this burden. Analyses from the NCD

Saba Husain, Access Accelerated
Roberto Iunes, World Bank Group
Ruth Musila, Access Accelerated
Tonny Brian Muthee, World Bank Group
Herb Riband, Access Accelerated
Jumana Qamruddin, World Bank Group
Aura Vilhelmsen, Access Accelerated

Alliance and partners indicate that only about **1–2% of total development assistance for health (DAH) has gone to NCDs over the past two decades**, and that financing solely dedicated to NCDs may have been as low as 0.8% of DAH in the years 2018–2021⁶. Meanwhile, data on domestic spending on NCDs is sparse. Where data is available, countries report wide variation – NCDs account for between 0–67% of domestic government health expenditure among reporting countries in Sub-Saharan Africa and 22–55% in Latin America and the Caribbean, where FAN is expanding in 2026⁷. This persistent mismatch between burden and financing is especially stark in LMICs, where health systems are already stretched and fiscal space is shrinking.

In this environment, the way LMICs improve financing for health is critical, along with how they allocate resources for NCDs to achieve maximum impact. Evidence emerging from the 2024 WHO-World Bank dialogue and related work points to a common set of priorities: more **stable domestic financing** for NCDs and mental health, embedded within broader UHC and primary health care reforms; local, **context-appropriate solutions** rather than one-size-fits-all models; and a much sharper focus on getting **value for money** through stronger pooling and purchasing arrangements, including better use of benefit package design, provider payment, and accountability for results. At the same time, countries and partners are looking for ways to harness innovation and catalytic capital – from targeted seed funding and innovative fiscal measures such as raising and earmarking health taxes, to new **partnerships with civil society and the private sector** that can co-create and scale solutions without fragmenting already fragile systems.

We believe FAN was designed for exactly this moment. By combining strong country engagement with rigorous analytics, regional technical support, cross-country learning, and catalytic financing, FAN helps countries build sustainable, domestically anchored NCD financing solutions that are tailored to their context and aligned with broader health system reforms. As external funding contracts and the global community searches for new models to support countries, FAN offers a practical, collaborative way forward – one that keeps ministries of health and finance, civil society, academia, and the private sector at the same table, and keeps financing for NCDs firmly on the agenda where it belongs.

“With development assistance for health contracting and NCD needs accelerating, countries need practical platforms that help them maximize the impact of domestic resources. The FAN provides such a platform: a country-driven mechanism that supports the identification and implementation of sustainable financing solutions.”

Jumana Qamruddin, Global Program Lead, Healthcare Service Delivery
World Bank Group



Participant at a FAN hosted Sub-Saharan Africa regional dialogue. Kigali, 2025.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2025 was the first full year of implementation of the Financing Accelerator Network for NCDs (FAN) – and a proof-of-concept for a new way of supporting health financing for NCDs in low- and middle-income countries. Against a backdrop of shrinking external health financing and rising NCD burden, FAN moved from idea to action: standing up its first NCD Financing Accelerator in Sub-Saharan Africa, selecting a host for its regional NCD Financing Accelerator in Latin America and the Caribbean, onboarding a first wave of FAN member countries, and launching catalytic investments that link evidence, peer learning, and reforms in country systems.

Together, these early results point to opportunities for deeper country-level impact in the next phase of FAN's work.

FAN 2025 Progress at a Glance

Network Growth & Partnerships: FAN's network expansion responded to strong, country-driven demand and focused on laying the foundational structures needed for sustained regional coordination and country support.

- Grew FAN membership to **seven initial countries** (Ghana, Kenya, Somalia, Uganda, Cameroon, Malawi, Rwanda), establishing a foundation for regional coordination on health financing for NCDs
- **Launched** the NCD Financing Accelerator in **Latin America and the Caribbean**, the second of three planned regional accelerators globally.
- Built a global network of **374 stakeholders across 33 countries**, spanning government, civil society, private sector, and development partners.
- Strengthened strategic guidance through a **22-member Technical Advisory Group**, shaping country membership, knowledge products, and partnerships.

Reach & Engagement: As FAN continued to expand its network, it also focused on growing a community of practice through engagement, shared learning, and visibility in regional and global policy spaces.

- Supported FAN's seven member countries with populations of **217 million people**, where NCDs account for 27–45% of deaths, amplifying the potential for health impact.
- Engaged **123 participants** in FAN events and reached a global audience with visitors accessing the FAN website from **94 countries**.
- Highlighted the FAN at high-level events including the World Health Assembly (Geneva), UN General Assembly (New York), and the Global NCD Alliance Forum (Kigali).
- Convened the **first regional FAN Forum workshop** in Nairobi, bringing together all member countries to co-create an actionable learning agenda, followed by a country-focused webinar on NCD investment cases.

Outputs & Outcomes: FAN engagement efforts are designed as pathways to action, supporting countries to move from dialogue and learning toward concrete planning and policy-relevant outputs.

- Supported **four countries in developing NCD Financing Action Plans** to guide budget, policy, and investment decisions.
- Awarded **two FAN Fund seed funding grants** in Kenya and Somalia to catalyze country-led NCD financing initiatives.
- Published **11 knowledge products and tools** to inform health financing policy for NCDs and peer-to-peer learning.
- Contributed to **country-level NCD initiatives** that complement the World Bank's **US\$1.84 billion NCD investment portfolio** in Sub-Saharan Africa, up from US\$1.6 billion in 2024.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Sub-Saharan Africa: From Analysis to Action

As part of **FAN Foresight**, FAN's first analytic product in the region, the **NCD Financing Landscape Report**, provided a cross-country view of how NCDs are financed across Eastern, Southern, and Western Africa, with deep dives in six exemplar countries. It documented a stark mismatch between NCD burden and available resources, major gaps in policy, revenue mobilization, pooling, and purchasing, and highlighted practical opportunities such as progressively increasing domestic NCD budgets, smarter use of health taxes, better integration around national health insurance, and stronger expenditure tracking.

Through **FAN Forum**, FAN convened its first regional workshop in Nairobi (August 2025), bringing together 24 participants from member and associate countries, the World Bank, and other partners. The convening combined technical sessions, peer exchange, group work on budgeting and resource mapping, and a field visit to a leading cancer center. Countries left with concrete action items and, importantly, a **co-created regional learning agenda** that prioritized investment cases, national health insurance and pooling, NCD expenditure tracking, innovative financing, and strategic purchasing. Building on this, FAN launched a **regional learning collaborative on investment case development**, anchored in a four-part webinar series co-designed with countries. The first session, held in December 2025, drew participants from 10 countries and received strong ratings for relevance and expected contribution to participants' work.

Through the **FAN Fund**, learnings are being translated into catalytic action. Kenya's seed grant will support development of a national NCD investment case and economic modelling embedded in budget and UHC processes. Somalia's grant will pilot regional NCD registries linked to national information systems and financing decisions, producing the country's first comprehensive NCD statistics and investment report.

Latin America and the Caribbean: Setting the Foundation

In Latin America and the Caribbean, FAN ran a rigorous selection process and chose **IECS** as host of its NCD Financing Accelerator. IECS brings over two decades of experience in health economics, NCD research, implementation science, and capacity building across the region, backed by strong partnerships with WHO, PAHO, the World Bank, IDB, and others. FAN enters the region in a context of sparse, uneven data on NCD spending. Only three countries currently report NCD-specific spending in health accounts, with widely varying shares of government expenditure and very low shares of external financing going to NCDs. Supporting countries to generate reliable, routine NCD expenditure data for planning and advocacy will be a central early focus of the Accelerator, which will complete a regional landscape and begin recruiting country members in early 2026.

Priorities for 2026

Looking ahead, FAN's strategic priorities for 2026 are:

- **Deepen country-level impact in Sub-Saharan Africa**, supporting Country Core Groups and FAN Fund grantees to translate learning into tangible reforms in budgets, benefit packages, and UHC implementation.
- **Stand up the NCD Financing Accelerator, in Latin America and the Caribbean**, co-create a regional learning agenda with an initial group of at least five member countries, and launch the first FAN Fund grants in the region.
- **Prepare for potential expansion to Asia and the Pacific** through strategic exploration of a third regional Accelerator.
- **Sharpen FAN's global value proposition and thought leadership** through flagship cross-country analytics and targeted engagement at major global events.
- **Advance network maturity and evidence of impact**, including the first set of FAN Country Impact Case Studies and a network-wide member and partner survey.

Together, these achievements and priorities position FAN to move from proof-of-concept to demonstrable, country-level impact on sustainable NCD financing in the years ahead.



FAN member country representatives tour the Kenyatta National Referral and Teaching Hospital Cancer Center. Nairobi, 2025.

INTRODUCTION

The Financing Accelerator Network for NCDs (FAN) is a global platform built to tackle one of the most pressing challenges for global health: the chronic underfunding of noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs). Launched in late 2024 through a technical partnership between Access Accelerated and the World Bank, FAN works with governments, civil society, the private sector, and development partners to strengthen sustainable health financing for NCDs across Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Asia Pacific.

At its core, FAN operates through regional NCD Financing Accelerators that combine three core functions:

- **FAN Foresight** – regional expertise and on-demand technical support
- **FAN Forum** – cross-country learning and joint problem-solving
- **FAN Fund** – catalytic seed funding for high-impact country initiatives

Together, these functions make it easier for countries to share knowledge, access targeted support, and turn good ideas into concrete financing reforms that advance universal health coverage and Sustainable Development Goal 3 – healthy lives and well-being for all ages.

Globally, FAN is managed by Results for Development and overseen by a Steering Committee representing Access Accelerated and the World Bank, with strategic guidance from a diverse Technical Advisory Group spanning global, regional, and country-level partners. Regionally, FAN is led by its NCD Financing Accelerators: the African Institute for Development Policy (AFIDEP) in Sub-Saharan Africa and Instituto de Efectividad Clínica y Sanitaria (IECS) in Latin America and the Caribbean. FAN's country membership is organized through Country Core Groups that bring together Ministries of Health and Finance, civil society, private sector actors, and academic experts.

In its first full year of implementation, FAN set out to:

- Engage member countries and activate FAN Foresight, Forum, and Fund in Sub-Saharan Africa
- Co-create a regional learning agenda with member countries
- Establish FAN as a go-to resource on NCD health financing in Sub-Saharan Africa and globally
- Position FAN as an emerging partner in global and regional policy dialogues
- Capture lessons from Sub-Saharan Africa to inform expansion to other regions
- Provide one or more FAN Fund catalytic seed funding grants in Sub-Saharan Africa
- Launch FAN in Latin America and the Caribbean

At the end of 2025, FAN delivered on these objectives and is now well-positioned to help its member countries strengthen health financing for NCDs at a critical moment for health systems worldwide.

Financing Accelerator Network for NCDs (FAN) February, 2026



FAN convened its first regional workshop in August bringing together 24 participants from member and associate countries, the World Bank, and other partners. Nairobi, 2025.

PROGRESS: 2025 HIGHLIGHTS

FAN's contribution to global progress



\$1.84 billion

FAN contributed to country-level NCD initiatives that complement the World Bank's \$1.84 billion NCD investment portfolio in Sub-Saharan Africa, up from \$1.6 billion in 2024.



217 million

potential lives impacted across FAN member countries

FAN achievements and milestones



374

FAN Stakeholders engaged across 33 countries



94

Countries from which FAN's website was accessed



11

Knowledge products and tools produced



7

FAN member countries



4

National NCD financing action plans developed



2

FAN Fund seed grants awarded



2

Regional NCD Financing Accelerators established

Partner Engagement and Coordination

FAN was a visible presence at global and regional events in 2025, building connections with country stakeholders, elevating member priorities, and positioning the network as an emerging voice on health financing for NCDs. At the **NCD Alliance Forum** in Kigali (February 13–15), FAN co-hosted a side session, “Sub-Saharan Africa Regional Dialogue on NCD Financing,” attended by 29 representatives from government and civil society in 11 countries. The session gave country stakeholders space to discuss challenges, successes, and opportunities in strengthening NCD health financing – and led directly to FAN’s first country membership applications. FAN also contributed to two high-profile panels: “Innovative financing: The power and potential to unlock more funding for NCDs in resource-constrained settings” co-organized by Novo Nordisk, IFPMA, and MedAccess, and “Gaps and opportunities in NCD financing in Sub-Saharan Africa: Transforming insights into impact” hosted by Access Accelerated. These conversations surfaced core technical priorities for FAN’s early work, including strengthening data systems for advocacy and decision-making, engaging civil society organizations (CSOs) and the private sector more meaningfully, coordinating financial flows, and building sustainable domestic leadership for NCDs.

Another highlight was FAN’s participation at an important **World Health Assembly** side event “From Promise to Practice: Financing Sustainable NCD Responses for a Changing World” (Geneva, May 19–27), hosted by Access Accelerated, PATH, Coalition for Access to NCD Medicines & Products, and Novo Nordisk. Featuring multiple FAN facilitators and country representatives, the event underscored the shared challenge of securing sustainable NCD investment under fiscal pressure, while showcasing adaptable models already delivering results. FAN was also prominently featured at the **UN General Assembly’s Fourth High-Level Meeting on the Prevention and Control of NCDs** (New York, September) during three co-hosted side events: “Rethinking NCD and Mental Health Financing for Equity and Impact,” “Japan’s Innovation and Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships for Tackling NCDs: The Pathway to UHC,” and “Advancing Access and Financing for NCD Medicines and Products: Translating Political Commitments into Practical, Collaborative Action on NCD Prevention and Care,” hosted by Access Accelerated and close partners.

FAN additionally spoke on panels and joined side events at the **Coalition for Access to NCD Medicines & Products Annual Members Meeting** (Kampala, June 25–27) and the First National NCD Conference for Kenya (Nairobi, November 19–21), further embedding FAN in the global conversation on NCD health financing.

FAN also significantly expanded its partner network through direct outreach to institutions and individuals working on health financing for NCDs. To date, **FAN has connected with 374 stakeholders across 33 countries**, including 128 civil society representatives, 72 government officials, 61 for-profit private sector actors, and 113 development partners, academics, and independent experts. These connections have already generated concrete opportunities—from FAN Fund proposals and new country and Country Core Group members to ideas for joint events and knowledge products in the years ahead.

“We’re listening to countries, understanding their needs, and working alongside local stakeholders to develop sustainable financing models shaped by local priorities and realities.”

Herb Riband, Executive Director
Access Accelerated

Thought Leadership on Health Financing for NCDs

During the regional convening on the sidelines of the NCD Alliance Forum in Kigali, participants asked FAN to help navigate the crowded, often confusing landscape of “innovative” financing for health and NCDs. In response, FAN produced a [white paper](#) and companion [infographic](#) on innovative financing options to support health system financing for NCDs in LMICs – which quickly became FAN’s second-most downloaded knowledge products of 2025.

The brief highlights that a growing range of mechanisms are being used for health, from well-tested tools to ideas that still need real-world experimentation. It underscores that “innovative” mechanisms can support revenue mobilization, pooling, or purchasing, but must be selected based on clear policy goals, timeframes, and sustainability paths – especially since many are better suited to short-term or capital investments. Key messages include: public financing should remain the backbone of health financing; countries should plan from the outset how to sustain any upfront investments; and new mechanisms should be integrated into routine health financing systems to avoid fragmentation. While no single tool is a silver bullet, the right mechanism, in the right context, can help countries hit specific NCD financing targets on defined timelines. Helping member countries make sense of this landscape – what works, what doesn’t, and how to plug options into their existing systems – will remain a core FAN priority through 2026.

The innovative financing brief is one item included in FAN’s online [Knowledge Hub](#), which grew to include 139 curated resources from FAN and a wide variety of partner organizations by the end of 2025, with a focus on materials highly relevant to FAN member countries, contexts, and technical priorities.

FAN Website and Media Engagement

In 2025, FAN’s digital footprint continued to strengthen, signaling growing demand for practical, implementable approaches to sustainable NCD financing. The FAN website reached **926 total users across 94 countries**, demonstrating visibility that extends well beyond our core network. Engagement was strong across FAN member countries – **Ghana (95 active users), Kenya (83), Uganda (32), Malawi (24), Rwanda (23), Somalia (20), and Cameroon (9)** – reinforcing that the platform is reaching priority audiences in member settings.

Importantly, we also saw meaningful early engagement across other LMICs, underscoring FAN’s potential to support learning and uptake beyond current membership. In Africa, notable engagement came from **Nigeria (33), Ethiopia (20), South Africa (20), Tanzania (13), and Zambia (8)**, alongside additional activity in countries such as **Zimbabwe, Benin, Sudan, Senegal, and Mozambique**. We also saw early signals from the regions where FAN expects to expand: **Asia-Pacific (including India (17) and Indonesia (11)) and Latin America and the Caribbean (including Argentina (19) and Colombia (10))**.

This reach translated into tangible utilization: users downloaded **FAN knowledge products and tools 275 times** over the year. The **Sub-Saharan Africa Regional Landscape** was the most downloaded resource, followed closely by the **Innovative Financing Brief**, reinforcing demand for both regionally grounded evidence and actionable financing options.

FAN’s profile was further strengthened through earned media and thought leadership across platforms relevant to global health decision-makers and private-sector stakeholders, including **Health Policy Watch, Devex, Foreign Policy Analytics, Citizen Digital, The Star (Kenya), The Eastleigh Voice, Resolve: Global Health, Deloitte, and IFPMA**.



Technical Advisory Group and Steering Committee

FAN's **Technical Advisory Group (TAG)** brings together a broad mix of expertise, and in 2025 expanded to 22 representatives from African Ministries of Health and Finance, civil society, and private sector organizations, as well as global multilaterals, technical partners, funders, and health financing experts. The TAG met twice during the year, giving FAN facilitators a structured space to test ideas and get feedback on country membership, knowledge products, and partnership opportunities. Several TAG members were also engaged one-on-one to support the development of key analytic pieces and to help bring new member countries into the network. FAN plans to further diversify the TAG in 2026 by adding representatives from Latin America and the Caribbean.

FAN's **Steering Committee** – comprising representatives of the Access Accelerated–World Bank Technical Partnership – also met twice in 2025 to align on strategy and priorities. These meetings helped ensure that FAN, Access Accelerated, and the World Bank are coordinated in their health financing for NCDs agendas and that support to countries is mutually reinforcing.

Technical Advisory Group Members

Dr. Mark Blecher

Chief Director, Health and Social Development
National Treasury of South Africa

Kwasi Boahene

Director Health Systems
PharmAccess

Alison Cox

Policy and Advocacy
Director
NCD Alliance

Emily Chirwa

Head of Health, Financing
Division
Ministry of Health, Malawi

Charles Dalton

Global Sector Specialist-
Health
International Finance
Corporation

Michael Gone

Health Financing Manager
City Cancer Challenge

Sanne Frost Helt

Senior Director of
Policy, Programme and
Partnerships
World Diabetes Foundation

Dr. Amparo Elena Gordillo-Tobar

Senior Health Economist
World Bank

Dr. Kimberly Green

Global Program Leader,
PHC
PATH and Coalition for
Access to NCD Medicines
and Products

Professor Kara Hanson

London School of Hygiene
and Tropical Medicine

Dr. Roberto F. Iunes

Senior Health Economist
World Bank

Alexey Kulikov

Head of Partnerships and
Operations, Deputy Head of
Secretariat
WHO / UN Inter-Agency
Taskforce on NCDs

Joseph Kutzin

Global Health Financing
Expert

Dorje Mundle

Senior Operating Partner
Bamboo Capital Partners

Justice Novignon

Technical Director PHC
Efficiency, Effectiveness
and Equity Management
Sciences for Health
Adjunct Professor of Global
Health, Duke Global Health
Institute

Dr. Rachel Nugent

Independent Global NCD
Expert

Herb Riband

Executive Director
Access Accelerated

Ferdinant M. Sonyuy

Executive Director
Africa NCDs Network

Dr. Amit N. Thakker

Chairman
African Healthcare
Federation and Africa
Health Business

Isabel Torres

Senior Advisor, Gates-
Pharma CEO round table
Gates Foundation

Tim Verfaillie

Director Health Equity /
Social Business
UCB

Dr. Elizabeth Wangia

Senior Health Specialist
World Bank

REGIONAL SNAPSHOT DATA⁸



7
Country members



123
Participants in FAN activities



4
NCD financing action plans produced by FAN member countries



21.8%
Average % of government health expenditure going to NCDs in member countries



4.5%
Average proportion % of external health expenditure going to NCDs in member countries



\$1.84 billion
Value of World Bank investments attributable to NCD-specific project components in the region (Dec 2024-Dec 2025)

Sub-Saharan Africa

FAN faced strong demand for country membership in its first year and introduced an “associate” membership category for countries that expressed interest after the initial membership budget was fully allocated. In 2025, FAN **onboarded four full members – Ghana, Kenya, Uganda, and Somalia** – and three associate members – Cameroon, Malawi, and Rwanda – representing a combined population of 217 million people living in countries where NCDs account for 27-45% of all deaths. The World Bank provided supplementary funding to enable associate members to join FAN’s first regional convening, and all three have since requested full membership in 2026.

Full members are required to establish FAN Country Core Groups (CCGs) by the end of their first year. Kenya, Uganda, and Somalia met this milestone in 2025, and Ghana plans to finalize its CCG in early 2026. **CCGs bring together stakeholders from Ministries of Health and Finance, civil society, and the private sector, serving both as FAN’s primary in-country counterparts and as coordination and advocacy platforms for health financing for NCDs.** Upon formation, each CCG identified its top learning priorities and the experiences it can contribute to the Network (Table 1), laying the groundwork for targeted peer learning and cross-country exchange.

“Governments and advocates across the region have engaged deeply with FAN. During our first collaborative workshop in Kenya, country groups shared experiences and best practices, learning from each other about what works in different contexts. With the FAN Fund’s catalytic seed grants, countries are beginning to explore ways to translate plans into practice.”

Dr. Rose Oronje, Deputy Executive Director and Head of Programmes
African Institute for Development Policy (AFIDEP)

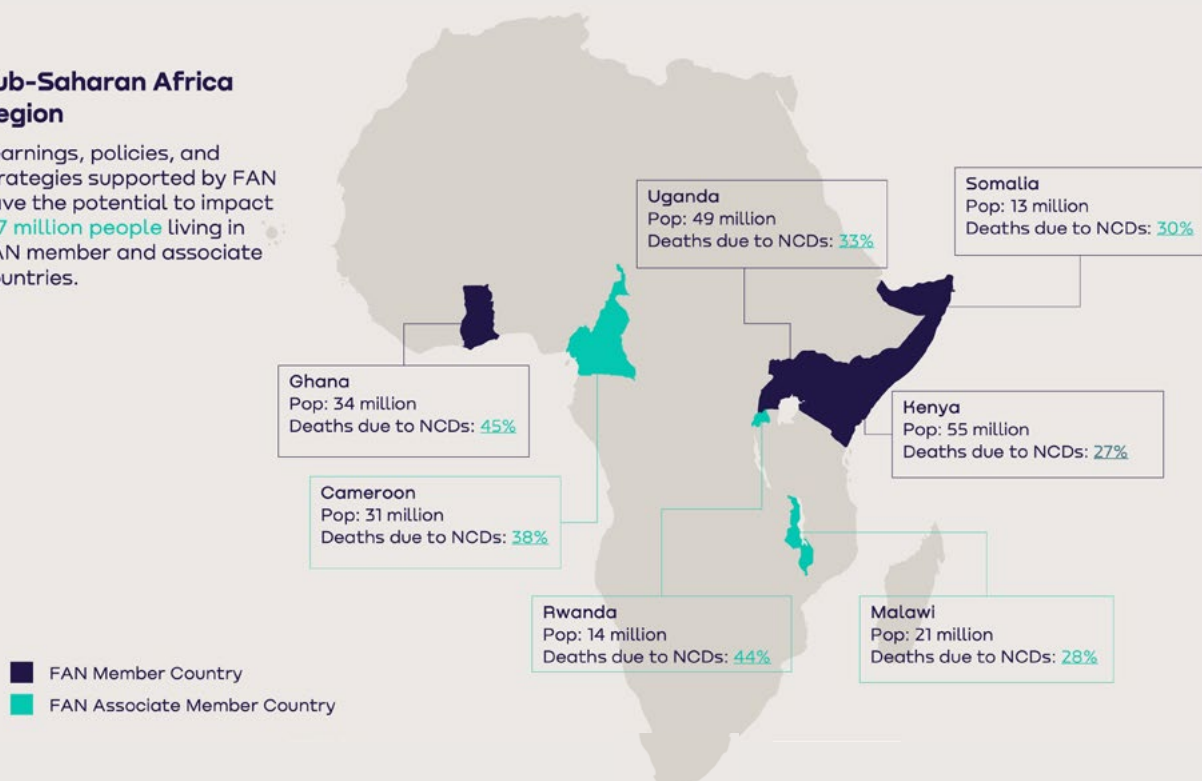
Table 1: FAN Full Member Learning Priorities and Experiences to Share, as reported by CCGs.

FAN Member	Learning Priorities	Experiences to Share
Kenya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobilize and align domestic and external resources for NCD prevention, treatment, and care. Optimize service delivery for improved efficiency through integration and data use. Improve resource tracking and accountability mechanisms for NCD spending. Advocate for increased, predictable, and innovative funding for NCDs at national and sub-national levels. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financing community health promoters. NCD4Cast tool for forecasting and quantifying NCD medicines and commodities. Multi-sectoral coordination platforms that bring together government, civil society, and the private sector to advance NCD financing and service delivery. National NCD strategic plans, guidelines, and resource mobilization strategies.
Somalia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health financing policy development. NCD budget and expenditure tracking. Implementing “innovative” health financing mechanisms, including health taxes, Public Private Partnerships, and community-based financing. Integrating NCD financing within health financing systems. Strengthening intersectoral collaboration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prioritizing NCD service delivery in highly resource-constrained and humanitarian contexts. Engaging diverse stakeholders for health financing. Use of innovative data collection mechanisms, such as mobile technologies and Community Health Worker network.
Uganda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobilize and align domestic and external resources for NCD prevention, treatment, and care. Build leadership and management capacity for NCDs within the Ministry of Health and Civil Society Organizations. Finance human resource capacity development for health workers working on NCD prevention and care. Explore trust funds and other “innovative” health financing mechanisms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrating NCD and HIV service delivery. Use of results-based financing for efficient purchasing of health services. Experience implementing alcohol and tobacco taxes.

Country Membership

Sub-Saharan Africa Region

Learnings, policies, and strategies supported by FAN have the potential to impact **217 million people** living in FAN member and associate countries.



FAN Foresight: Regional Analyses and On-Demand Technical Assistance

FAN's first analytic product in Sub-Saharan Africa was an [NCD Financing Landscape Report](#) that delivered a region-wide view of how NCDs are financed – and where systems are breaking down. Drawing on document review and 18 key informant interviews, and validated during FAN's side convening at the Kigali NCD Alliance Forum, the study examined revenue mobilization, pooling, and strategic purchasing across Sub-Saharan Africa, with deep dives in six countries: Kenya, Rwanda, South Africa, Botswana, Senegal, and Ghana. **It confirmed a stark mismatch between the NCD burden and available financing.** In some low-income settings, governments devote as little as 13% of health spending – around US\$2 per capita – to NCDs, NCDs capture only 1–2% of health ODA, and out-of-pocket spending dominates, driving catastrophic costs for patients.

The report identified four major gaps – **weak NCD policies and governance, severe under-mobilization of resources, fragmented and shallow pooling, and curative-heavy, weakly governed purchasing** – alongside a set of actionable opportunities. These include progressively increasing domestic NCD budgets with a stronger focus on prevention and early detection; using health taxes and other innovative mechanisms to complement core revenues; better integrating public and private pooling around national health insurance frameworks; and strengthening data systems and information use to track NCD spending and inform decisions. Together, these findings give FAN and its members a clear roadmap for where to concentrate political, technical, and financial effort to close the NCD financing gap in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Over the year, FAN also responded to several ad hoc requests from member countries, helping secure invitations to global meetings and brokering connections to partners with specialized technical expertise. FAN expects this “on-call” support role to grow as the network solidifies its reputation as a go-to, just-in-time resource on health financing for NCDs.

FAN Forum: Cross-Country Learning

FAN held its [first Sub-Saharan Africa regional convening](#) on August 25–26, 2025, in Nairobi, Kenya. The workshop gathered 24 government, CSO, and private sector participants from FAN's seven full and associate member countries, alongside the World Bank and other partners, for two days of peer learning, evidence sharing, and concrete planning. Participants engaged with experts on health financing frameworks, innovative financing mechanisms, and investment case development; shared country experiences through a poster gallery and panels; and worked in country teams to unpack budgeting processes and map NCD financing sources. A field visit to Kenyatta University Teaching, Referral and Research Hospital's state-of-the-art Cancer Center added a real-world lens, with an open discussion on how advanced cancer care is financed in Kenya. Discussions converged around several sharp messages: **NCDs remain underfunded** relative to their burden; **data systems** for tracking expenditures and informing budgets are weak; **CSOs are central** to advocacy and must be better integrated into financing debates; health taxes and other “**innovative**” mechanisms can **complement traditional revenues; and private sector potential will only be unlocked through stronger integration** into national strategies. Every full member country delegation left Nairobi with a set of tailored action items. Kenya committed to developing county-level NCD investment cases and advocating to close human resource and technology gaps. Ghana prioritized disease-specific investment cases, earmarking taxes for health, and deeper private sector engagement. Uganda focused on strengthening data systems and patient support groups to bolster planning and advocacy. Somalia set out to develop investment cases and convene dialogues to launch a national health financing policy process.

The convening also established the learning agenda for FAN in the region. Participants identified and voted on priority topics for the following year, elevating a **comparative analysis of member-country health financing systems** – including experiences with National Health Insurance – and **co-development of NCD investment case tools**. Other high-interest areas included strengthening NCD expenditure tracking, exploring innovative financing, and advancing strategic purchasing for NCDs.

FAN Fund: Catalytic Seed Funding

Feedback from participants underscored the value of the event. **Twenty-nine percent reported that the workshop was expected to contribute “to a great extent” to their country’s NCD financing efforts** and 64% “to a fair extent,” while **79% said it was “very likely” to contribute to their individual priorities over the next year** (n=14). Open-ended comments described the convening as “very well-organized” and “super helpful,” and called for more frequent FAN convenings, additional field visits, and continued guidance on CCGs and FAN Fund opportunities.

Building on this momentum, FAN launched a **regional learning collaborative on investment case development**, anchored by a four-part webinar series that kicked off with “Making the Case for NCD Investments: Understanding the What and How” on December 3, 2025. The first webinar was co-designed with member countries based on a survey of their support needs and drew 26 participants from 10 countries, including six FAN full and associate members. This tailored approach clearly resonated: on a 1–5 scale, participants rated the likelihood that the webinar would directly contribute to their work or priorities over the next year at an average of **4.67**.

Following the Nairobi convening, FAN awarded seed funding to Kenya and Somalia to launch catalytic initiatives directly tied to the regional learning agenda. These projects will run through 2026, with both countries sharing concrete results and lessons with the full network at the end of the year.

Kenya’s FAN Fund award, implemented by the Ministry of Health and NCD Alliance Kenya, will support the country’s **first full NCD economic modelling and investment case**, designed to mobilize domestic resources, strengthen efficiency in NCD spending, and integrate NCD financing priorities into Kenya’s UHC agenda and budget frameworks. Kenya will develop a robust NCD Economic Modelling Framework to quantify the economic burden of priority NCDs, assess current spending and financing gaps by county, model the cost-effectiveness and return on investment of scaling up high-impact interventions, and analyze realistic fiscal space and budget impact scenarios. The work is deliberately hard-wired into Kenya’s policy machinery – engaging the Ministry of Health, counties, Treasury, Parliament, and key service providers – and will culminate in a flagship investment case report plus targeted policy briefs and advocacy tools. Together, these products are designed to arm decision-makers with Kenya-specific numbers they can use in Medium-Term Expenditure Framework, Sector Working Group, UHC, and county budget processes to unlock more and better domestic financing for NCD prevention and control.

Somalia’s FAN Fund award will kick-start the country’s **first regional multi-disease NCD registries in Southwest State and Banadir Region**, closing a critical “data-to-financing” gap. Over 12 months, the Federal Ministry of Health and implementing partner Hope Base Advisory will establish and formalize regional NCD registry teams, set up manual registries in three health facilities, and train 15 registry officers to generate high-quality data on cancer, cardiovascular disease, diabetes, and chronic respiratory conditions. That data will feed directly into NCD statistics tables, fiscal space analysis, and costed investment briefs that can be used in budget hearings, UHC benefit package design, and domestic and external resource mobilization. Designed as a low-cost, governance-strong pilot aligned with Somalia’s DHIS2 architecture and national health information systems, the initiative aims to deliver Somalia’s first NCD Statistics and Investment Report and create a scalable, fragile-state-ready model that turns routine registry data into concrete financing decisions for NCDs.



FAN’s regional convening focused on NCD Financing in Sub-Saharan Africa. Kigali, 2025.

FINANCIAL INDICATORS

NCD spending data remains sparse across Sub-Saharan Africa. Annex 2 shows that only a subset of countries in the region have ever reported the share of government and external health expenditure going to NCDs in their National Health Accounts (including only five of seven FAN member countries), and updates are infrequent – many have not reported since 2018-2021. This confirms what FAN members consistently report: a lack of routine, NCD-specific financing data is itself a major barrier to planning, advocacy, and accountability.

Among countries that did report 2023 data (the most recent year in WHO's Global Health Expenditure Database⁹), **domestic spending on NCDs typically accounts for around one-fifth to one-quarter of government health expenditure**, with wide variation (from about 11% in Burkina Faso to nearly 47% in Senegal). External funding for NCDs remains very low in most countries, generally under 5% of total external health expenditure, though a few outliers are beginning to channel a larger share of development assistance toward NCDs. Ghana – currently the only FAN member with NCD-specific spending data updated to 2023 – stands out on both fronts: NCDs account for 27.8% of government health expenditure (up from 26.9% in 2022), and an estimated 19.1% of external health resources (up from 3.7%) now go to NCDs. This mix of limited data, flat or modestly rising domestic shares, and still small external allocations underscores why FAN's focus on improving NCD expenditure tracking and use of data for decision-making is critical in the region.

As a key financing partner, the World Bank reports **17 active projects** in this region totaling **US\$4.63 billion** in investments, with **US\$1.84 billion (40%)** of those investments attributable to **NCD-specific project components**. Compared with last year's figures (**11 active projects, US\$2.4 billion** total investments, and **US\$1.6 billion** in NCD components), these updated data underscore the World Bank's continued commitment to supporting countries in their journeys toward sustainable health financing for NCDs. FAN looks forward to working closely with the World Bank and country stakeholders to sustainably increase investment in NCDs, strengthen the implementation of existing investments, and continue elevating NCDs within health financing and broader development agendas.

Looking ahead, FAN will focus on making NCD financing more visible and measurable. Our upcoming cross-country analysis of revenue sources, pooling arrangements, and payment mechanisms through an NCD lens will provide a structured way to describe how health financing systems are serving people living with NCDs today, and how they change over time. Over the next year, we aim to test whether a small set of indicators drawn from this analysis – such as whether NCDs are explicitly included in benefit packages, drawing resources from sustainable revenue streams, or prioritized in provider payment reforms – can serve as practical "system health" markers that countries and partners can track even where detailed NCD expenditure data are still missing.

Kenya Country Core Group member, Dr. Gladwell Gathecha, presenting at FAN's first regional convening workshop. Nairobi, 2025.



LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN REGIONAL SNAPSHOT DATA¹⁰



39%

Average % of government health expenditure going to NCDs in the region



3.5%

Average % of external health expenditure going to NCDs in the region



\$865 million

Value of World Bank investments attributable to NCD-specific project components in the region (Dec 2024-Dec 2025)

Selection of the NCD Financing Accelerator for the Latin America and the Caribbean Region

FAN oversaw a rigorous, multi-stage process to select its Latin America and the Caribbean NCD Financing Accelerator. Twenty-eight potential institutions across nine countries were screened through desk review and stakeholder consultations, yielding a shortlist of nine institutions in seven countries that best fit FAN's criteria. After screening interviews, five organizations in four countries were invited to submit expressions of interest. A selection committee comprising Access Accelerated and World Bank representatives reviewed these submissions, invited two finalists to a final interview, and ultimately selected Instituto de Efectividad Clínica y Sanitaria (IECS) in December 2025.

IECS is one of Latin America's leading health research organizations, with more than 20 years of experience turning rigorous evidence into real policy change. It has shaped health benefit packages, financing models, and NCD strategies across multiple Latin America and the Caribbean countries; led major multi-country implementation projects; and run Artificial Intelligence and data hubs and competitive grant programs backed by WHO, PAHO, the World Bank, IDB, and other major funders. This combination of scientific rigor, implementation depth, and strong regional partnerships makes IECS an exciting choice to lead FAN's NCD Financing Accelerator for the region.

IECS will complete a regional landscape and begin recruiting country members, hosting cross-country learning events, and awarding FAN Funds in 2026.

"Our aim is to generate evidence and support decision-making processes that enable progress toward more equitable, efficient, and sustainable financing models. Through FAN, countries in the region will have a structured space for peer learning, pilot development, and access to tailored technical assistance."

Dr. Federico Augustovski, Co-Director, Health Technology Assessment and Health Economics
Instituto de Efectividad Clínica y Sanitaria (IECS)

Baseline Financial Indicators

As FAN enters Latin America and the Caribbean, it does so in the context of major data gaps on NCD financing. Only three countries – Costa Rica, Guyana, and Haiti – currently report NCD-specific spending in their national health accounts (Annex 3), and none have reported since 2020. All three show single-digit shares of external financing going to NCDs, averaging just 3.5%, in line with global estimates. By contrast, the share of government health expenditure going to NCDs varies widely, from 22.4% in Haiti to 54.6% in Costa Rica. Outside of health accounts, data are similarly sparse: a 2016 PAHO report concluded that NCDs “consume increasingly greater proportions of health care budgets” in the region and are a major driver of public and household spending, while underscoring the lack of routine, disease-specific expenditure data¹¹. As in Sub-Saharan Africa, helping countries generate reliable, routine insights on what they spend on NCDs – for planning, budgeting, and advocacy – stands out as a high-value role for FAN in the region.

The World Bank reports 15 active projects in FAN’s Latin America and the Caribbean region totaling US\$2.02 billion in investments, with US\$865 million (approximately 43%) attributable to NCD-specific project components. As in Sub-Saharan Africa, these data underscore the World Bank’s continued commitment to supporting countries in strengthening sustainable financing for NCDs across the region.

FAN looks forward to working closely with the World Bank and country stakeholders to sustainably increase investment in NCDs, strengthen the implementation of existing investments, and continue elevating NCDs within health financing and broader development agendas. Together, these figures establish an important baseline for FAN member countries and partners to track progress over time as financing strategies and programmatic priorities evolve.



REFLECTIONS

2025 was FAN's first full year of implementation – and a proof-of-concept year for the entire model. In the space of twelve months, FAN moved from a new idea on paper to a functioning global platform with an operational NCD Financing Accelerator in Sub-Saharan Africa, a selected Accelerator for Latin America and the Caribbean, and a growing footprint of engaged member countries. We now have seven member countries in Sub-Saharan Africa (four full and three associate members), three fully established Country Core Groups, a first wave of catalytic FAN Fund investments in Kenya and Somalia, and an active global community of 374 stakeholders across 33 countries. These are the building blocks of a network that can move quickly from insight to action in some of the most underfunded areas of health.

Substantively, 2025 showed that there is strong, latent demand for exactly what FAN offers: practical analytics, peer learning, and catalytic seed funding that are tightly linked to country decision-making. The Sub-Saharan Africa NCD financing landscape report and the innovative financing brief gave countries and partners a clearer picture of where systems are breaking down and what levers they can realistically pull. The first regional convening in Nairobi and the launch of the investment case learning collaborative demonstrated that when countries are brought together around a co-created learning agenda, they quickly convert discussion into concrete next steps – from country action items and CCG workplans to fully fledged FAN Fund proposals. At the same time, the Network saw encouraging early signs of decentralization and member-driven learning, with AFIDEP stepping into a regional leadership role and TAG and Steering Committee structures beginning to function as true advisory and alignment platforms.

Looking across these achievements, three lessons stand out. First, FAN's model resonates because it starts from country realities – using CCGs, landscape work, and convenings to frame the problem from the ground up, and then layering in global expertise and catalytic finance. Second, regional NCD Financing Accelerators are proving to be the right vehicle for this work: close enough to country systems to be relevant, but connected enough to global partners to broker resources, ideas, and visibility. Third, FAN is already more than the sum of its activities; it is becoming a recognizable "home" for NCD financing questions in Sub-Saharan Africa, and an emerging partner globally, at exactly the moment when countries are being asked to do more with less.

"FAN is a unique model that is helping countries to meet the moment through a global collaborative learning network. Demand has already exceeded expectations and it's inspiring to witness the incredible energy and commitment by countries that are working to address NCDs."

Amanda Folsom, Managing Director and Collaborative Learning Practice Lead Results for Development (R4D)

REFLECTIONS



Building on this foundation, FAN's strategic objectives for the coming year are to:

- Deepen and widen country-level impact in Sub-Saharan Africa. Support CCGs and FAN Fund grantees to translate learning into tangible reforms – for example, using investment cases, registry data, and other analytics to influence budget processes, benefit packages, and UHC reforms – while onboarding the three 2025 associate members as full members. Members will co-create an ambitious package of practical knowledge products and webinars on priority topics (such as NCD investment cases, the role of national health insurance in NCD financing, NCD expenditure tracking, innovative financing, and strategic purchasing), participate in a second regional convening to pressure-test solutions and co-design action plans, and share results from the first wave of FAN Fund grants with the wider Network.
- Stand up the NCD Financing Accelerator in Latin America and the Caribbean and close key data gaps. Work with IECS to rapidly map NCD financing gaps and priorities in Latin America and the Caribbean, co-create a regional learning agenda with an initial group of at least four member countries, and launch a first regional convening and a minimum of two FAN Fund grants focused on data, analytics, and other high-leverage reforms.
- Prepare for potential expansion to Asia Pacific. Use 2025 lessons on Accelerator selection, onboarding, and partner engagement to strategically explore a third regional Accelerator by the end of 2026, positioning FAN to operate as a genuinely global platform.
- Sharpen FAN's global value proposition and thought leadership. Use flagship products – including a policymaker-friendly cross-country analysis of revenue, pooling, payment mechanisms, and benefits packages through an NCD lens, and a deep dive on NCD commodities to identify “quick wins” and smarter purchasing decisions – while maintaining a meaningful presence at major global fora such as the 79th World Health Assembly, the 81st UN General Assembly, and the 3rd International Dialogue on Sustainable Development for NCDs and Mental Health.
- Advance network maturity and evidence of impact. Continue shifting day-to-day coordination, knowledge creation, and partner engagement toward regional Accelerators and country champions, while completing FAN's first Measurement, Evaluation, and Learning cycle. In 2026, FAN will publish its first Country Impact Case Studies, conduct a network-wide member and partner survey, and hold in-depth guided discussions with each CCG. These insights will feed directly into a refined set of key performance indicators and the design of FAN's second funding cycle, expected to commence in 2027 – ensuring that every dollar in the next phase is even more targeted, catalytic, and impactful.

Together, these priorities aim to make 2026 the year when FAN not only grows in scale and reach, but also begins to show clear, country-level evidence that the network is helping to unlock more and better financing for NCDs – and, ultimately, helping countries build more resilient, equitable health systems.

ANNEX 1

Key Performance Indicators

Level	Indicator	Data Sources	December 2024 Value	December 2025 Value
Network Performance				
Country	<p>1. Number of NCD financing country action plans produced</p> <p>Action plans are commonly produced during collaborative learning workshops to guide implementation of specific technical activities.</p>	Workshop reports	Not reporting	4 Ghana, Kenya, Somalia, Uganda
Country	<p>2. Number of NCD financing country action plans implemented, fully or partially</p> <p>"At least partially implemented" means at least one activity in the action plan was implemented after the workshop.</p>	Guided country group calls	Not reporting	0 (expected 2026)
Country	<p>3. Number of country members participating in FAN activities</p> <p>This indicator reports the sum of participants in each FAN activity (thus, members may be counted more than once if they participated in multiple activities).</p> <p>"FAN activities" may include workshops, webinars, study trips, working groups, or other FAN-funded in-person or virtual events.</p>	NCD Financing Accelerator member and partner database	Not reporting	123 24: workshops 27: FAN information sessions 23: CCG meetings 14: regional dialogues 35: webinars
Country	<p>4. Number of country policies, strategies or tools produced with FAN input or support</p> <p>"FAN input or support" may include seed funding; learning, insight, or inspiration gained from FAN learning activities; or action plan development during FAN workshops.</p>	Guided country group calls	Not reporting	0 (expected 2026)
Region	<p>5. Number of countries with at least one active member</p> <p>"Member" is defined as a national or subnational government official, staff of a country-headquartered private or quasi-governmental organization, or country-based expert who is formally engaged in the network through contact with the NCD Financing Accelerators and invitations to network events.</p> <p>"Active" is defined as having participated in at least one network activity in the reporting year.</p>	NCD Financing Accelerator member and partner database	Not reporting	7 Ghana, Kenya, Somalia, Uganda, Cameroon, Malawi, Rwanda
Region	<p>6. Number of knowledge products and tools produced</p> <p>A "knowledge product" is defined as any blog, report, brief, case study, recorded webinar, podcast, journal article, or similar document that summarizes learnings, analyzes data, or provides guidance on technical topics.</p>	NCD Financing Accelerator and Network Manager reporting	Not reporting	11 1 webinar 3 reports / policy briefs 2 technical documents 5 blogs
Global	<p>7. Number of NCD Financing Accelerators established</p> <p>"Established" is defined as having an active contract with the Network Manager to serve as an NCD Financing Accelerator and funding for the reporting year.</p>	Network Manager reporting	1	2 Sub-Saharan Africa Latin America and the Caribbean
Global	<p>8. Number of FAN website users</p> <p>A "website user" is defined as a unique visitor to the website.</p>	FAN website Google Analytics data	195	926
Global	<p>9. Number of countries that FAN website has been accessed</p> <p>"Accessed" is defined as a user having viewed the website from a unique country.</p>	FAN Google Analytics website data	42	94

ANNEX 1

Key Performance Indicators continued

Level	Indicator	Data Sources	December 2024 Value	December 2025 Value
Network Performance				
Global	<p>10. Number of downloads of FAN-produced knowledge products and tools from FAN's resource library</p> <p>A "knowledge product" is defined as any blog, report, brief, case study, recorded webinar, podcast, journal article, or similar document that summarizes learnings, analyzes data, or provides guidance on technical topics.</p> <p>A "download" is one instance of a user clicking a link to save a resource to their computer.</p>	FAN Google Analytics website data	Not reporting	275
Contribution-to-Impact				
Country Region	<p>11. Proportion of government health expenditure spent on NCDs in FAN member countries and FAN regions</p> <p>Reported by country and as an average across member countries in the region.</p> <p>This indicator is defined as Domestic General Government Expenditure on Noncommunicable Diseases (NCDs) as % of Domestic General Government Expenditure on Health (GGHE-D)</p>	National Health Accounts	<p>Sub-Saharan Africa (average across reporting countries): 21.9%</p> <p>Data by country in Annex 2.</p>	<p>Sub-Saharan Africa (avg. across reporting countries): 21.8%</p> <p>Latin America and the Caribbean (avg. across reporting countries): 37.9%</p> <p>Data by country in Annexes 2 and 3.</p>
Country Region	<p>12. Proportion of external health expenditure spent on NCDs in FAN member countries and FAN regions</p> <p>Reported by country and as an average across member countries in the region.</p> <p>This indicator is defined as External sources of funding on Noncommunicable Diseases (NCDs) as % of External Health Expenditure (EXT)</p>	National Health Accounts	<p>Sub-Saharan Africa (average across reporting countries): 4.1%</p> <p>Data by country in Annex 2.</p>	<p>Sub-Saharan Africa (avg. across reporting countries): 4.5%</p> <p>Latin America and the Caribbean (avg. across reporting countries): 3.5%</p> <p>Data by country in Annexes 2 and 3.</p>
Region	<p>13. Number of active World Bank investments in FAN regions</p> <p>Disaggregated by region</p> <p>World Bank investments refers to all active World Bank projects (not specific to NCDs).</p>	World Bank biannual portfolio review	Sub-Saharan Africa: 11	<p>Sub-Saharan Africa: 17</p> <p>Latin America & the Caribbean: 15</p>
Region	<p>14. US dollar value of World Bank investments in FAN regions</p> <p>Disaggregated by region</p> <p>World Bank investments refers to all active World Bank projects (not specific to NCDs).</p>	World Bank biannual portfolio review	Sub-Saharan Africa: US\$2.4 billion	<p>Sub-Saharan Africa: US\$4.63 billion</p> <p>Latin America and the Caribbean: US\$2.02 billion</p>
Region	<p>15. US dollar value of NCD components of World Bank investment in FAN regions</p> <p>Disaggregated by region</p> <p>NCD components are portions of the investments totalled in [11] and [12] that are for programs specifically targeting NCDs.</p>	World Bank biannual portfolio review	Sub-Saharan Africa: US\$1.6 billion	<p>Sub-Saharan Africa: US\$1.84 billion</p> <p>Latin America and the Caribbean: US\$865 million</p>

ANNEX 2

Proportion of government health expenditure and external health expenditure spent on NCDs in the Sub-Saharan Africa region, by country.

Country*	Year (last reported)	Domestic General Government Expenditure on Noncommunicable Diseases (NCDs) as % of Domestic General Government Expenditure on Health (GGHE-D)	External sources of funding on Noncommunicable Diseases (NCDs) as % of External Health Expenditure (EXT)		
Benin	2019	29.6	4.6		
Botswana	2019	31.0	0.4		
Burkina Faso	2023	11.0 ↓	11.2	4.0 ↑	1.1
Burundi	2020	5.9		1.2	
Cabo Verde	2021	24.3		6.5	
Cameroon	2019	18.1		0.2	
Central African Republic	2019	17.5		4.5	
Chad	2022	8.1		3.9	
Comoros	2019	2.6		4.2	
Democratic Republic of Congo	2020	5.5		1.4 ↑	6.8
Côte d'Ivoire	2021	13.2		2.3	
Democratic Republic Congo	2023	24.5 ↓	29.8	1.1 ↓	
Djibouti	2019	18.2		8.9	
Equatorial Guinea	2023/2022	20.0 ↑	19.5	0.8	
Eswatini	2019	23.2		2.5	
Ethiopia	2020	34.6		1.9	
Gabon	2019	27.0		7.2	
Gambia	2021/2019	5.6		2.6	
Ghana	2023	27.8 ↑	26.9	19.1 ↑	3.7
Guinea	2021	11.0		1.3	
Guinea-Bissau	2021	5.0		0.0	
Kenya	2019	15.4		2.3	
Liberia	2020	11.8		2.4	
Madagascar	2021	8.6		0.3	
Malawi	2019	10.4		1.7	
Mali	2023	14.8 ↓	18.9	0.9 ↓	2.6
Mauritania	2021	37.4		12.6	
Mauritius	2019	67.0		15.8	
Mozambique	2018	1.3		0.1	
Namibia	2019	29.8		0.1	
Niger	2023	20.5 ↑	15.6	3.4 ↑	2.0
Nigeria	2022	26.6		0.1	
Sao Tome and Principe	2021	30.9		11.0	
Senegal	2023	46.8 ↓	48.1	15.3 ↑	14.6
Seychelles	2019/2018	49.6		12.6	
Sierra Leone	2021	19.9		5.9	
South Africa	2019	42.7			
South Sudan	2019	0.1		4.5	
Sudan	2019	54.7			
Togo	2019	19.6		2.9	
Uganda	2021	34.4		1.9	
United Republic of Tanzania	2019	18.0		1.3	
Zambia	2020	2.8		2.8	
Zimbabwe	2020	30.6		10.4	
Regional Average		21.8 ↓	21.9	4.5 ↑	4.1
Regional Maximum		67.0	67.0	19.1 ↑	15.8
Regional Minimum		0.1	0.1	0.0 ↑	0.0

*Includes only countries that have ever reported. FAN members are highlighted.

Data from National Health Accounts as reported to WHO Global Health Expenditure Database, <https://apps.who.int/nha/database/Home/Index/en/>.

ANNEX 3

Proportion of government health expenditure and external health expenditure spent on NCDs in the Latin America and the Caribbean region, by country.

Country*	Year (last reported)	Domestic General Government Expenditure on Noncommunicable Diseases (NCDs) as % of Domestic General Government Expenditure on Health (GGHE-D)	External sources of funding on Noncommunicable Diseases (NCDs) as % of External Health Expenditure (EXT)
Costa Rica	2020	54.6	0.0
Guyana	2019	36.7	4.5
Haiti	2016	22.4	5.9
Regional Average		37.9	3.5
Regional Maximum		54.6	5.9
Regional Minimum		22.4	0.0

*Includes only countries that have ever reported.

Data from National Health Accounts as reported to WHO Global Health Expenditure Database, <https://apps.who.int/nha/database/Home/Index/en/>.

ENDNOTES

1. Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME). Financing Global Health 2025: Cuts in Aid and Future Outlook. Seattle, WA: IHME, 2025.
https://www.healthdata.org/sites/default/files/2025-07/FGHReport_2025_2025.07.15_0.pdf
2. WHO (2024). International Dialogue on sustainable financing for NCDs and mental health
<https://www.who.int/news-room/events/detail/2024/06/20/default-calendar/international-dialogue-on-sustainable-financing-for-ncds-and-mental-health>
3. UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office. NCD MPTF (Health4Life Fund)
<https://mptf.undp.org/fund/ncd00>
4. WHO. The 3 x 35 Initiative
<https://www.who.int/initiatives/3-by-35>
5. WHO. Noncommunicable diseases
<https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/noncommunicable-diseases>
6. Global Burden of Disease 2020 Health Financing Collaborator Network. Tracking development assistance for health and for COVID-19: a review of development assistance, government, out-of-pocket, and other private spending on health for 204 countries and territories, 1990-2050. Lancet (2021)
<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/34562388/>
7. WHO. Global Health Expenditures Database
<https://apps.who.int/nha/database/Home/Index/en/>
8. Domestic Government Health Expenditure and External Health Expenditure data from country National Health Accounts (see Annex 2). World Bank investment data from World Bank internal analysis.
9. WHO. Global Health Expenditures Database
<https://apps.who.int/nha/database/Home/Index/en/>
10. Domestic Government Health Expenditure and External Health Expenditure data from country National Health Accounts (see Annex 3). World Bank investment data from World Bank internal analysis.
11. Pan American Health Organization and the University of Washington (2016) Economic Dimensions of Noncommunicable Diseases in Latin America and the Caribbean
https://www.dcp-3.org/sites/default/files/resources/PAHO%20Publication_Full.pdf







Join FAN in making a difference

The Financing Accelerator Network for NCDs (FAN) is a global initiative launched through the Access Accelerated–World Bank technical partnership, in collaboration with Results for Development, to strengthen sustainable financing for NCDs in low- and middle-income countries. FAN operates through regionally based NCD Financing Accelerators, providing governments and country stakeholders with technical support (FAN Foresight), cross-country learning opportunities (FAN Forum), and catalytic seed funding (FAN Fund).

Learn more at:
ncdfinancing.org



IN PARTNERSHIP WITH
WORLD BANK GROUP

**ACCESS
ACCELERATED**  *Moving
NCD Care
Forward*

SUPPORTED BY NETWORK MANAGER

NCD FINANCING ACCELERATOR (SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA)

NCD FINANCING ACCELERATOR (LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN)

