

**Article title:** Barriers and Opportunities for WHO “Best Buys” Non-communicable Disease Policy Adoption and Implementation From a Political Economy Perspective: A Complexity Systematic Review

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**Supplementary file 2**

Table S1. Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria for full-text screening of articles.

Inclusion Criteria	Include	Exclude
Population	Any population where NCD policy was developed at national, regional, and international level	
Intervention	<p>NCDs-related defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consider, the multi or individual factorial drivers of one or multiple NCD/s, and related public health or the social determinants of health; or</li> <li>• Involve a policy or intervention in line with the 16 WHO Best buys, these may involve: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• transformative coordinated action (including policies, strategies, practices) across a broad range of disciplines and stakeholders, including partners outside traditional health sectors;</li> <li>• Operate across all levels of governance, including the local level so that such approaches are reinforced and sustained, and</li> <li>• Identify and target opportunities throughout the life course (from infancy to old age)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Studies which looked at only one portion of the population or individual level approach, behavioral change

Outcome	<p>Outcomes are defined as:</p> <p>Barriers and/or facilitators to adoption and implementation from a political economy perspective and may include (but not limited to):</p> <p>Organizational outcomes e.g., cross-sector collaboration; new partnerships; environmental changes; resource allocation; leadership etc.</p> <p>Process outcomes, e.g., what each project aimed to achieve and barriers and facilitating factors associated with achieving or not achieving</p> <p>Central level: funding, legal frameworks for implementation, etc. (or lack thereof)</p> <p>Decentralized level: management/support skills, access to frontlines, enforcement power, communication/information/understanding (or lack thereof), competing priorities/values/ideas/interests, etc.</p> <p>Frontline level: staffing, skills, infrastructure/materials, communication/information/understanding of the policy, competing priorities/values/ideas/interests,</p> <p>Communities/demand side: information/understanding, cultural barriers, financial barriers, access/geographical barriers, etc.</p> <p>Outcomes may be at population level, national/regional/global level.</p>	<p>Cost effectiveness; not reporting outcomes under study.</p>
Study design	<p>Primary/empirical research. These may be randomized controlled trials (RCTs) or non-RCTs, natural experiments, mixed methods studies, policy analysis, key informant interviews; policy documents on NCD prevention (including acts and laws, strategic plans, guidelines and government directives), case studies in successful policy formulation and implementation at national/international level.</p>	<p>Case-control studies; clinical studies; behavioral; etiological; systematic and scoping reviews; literature reviews.</p>