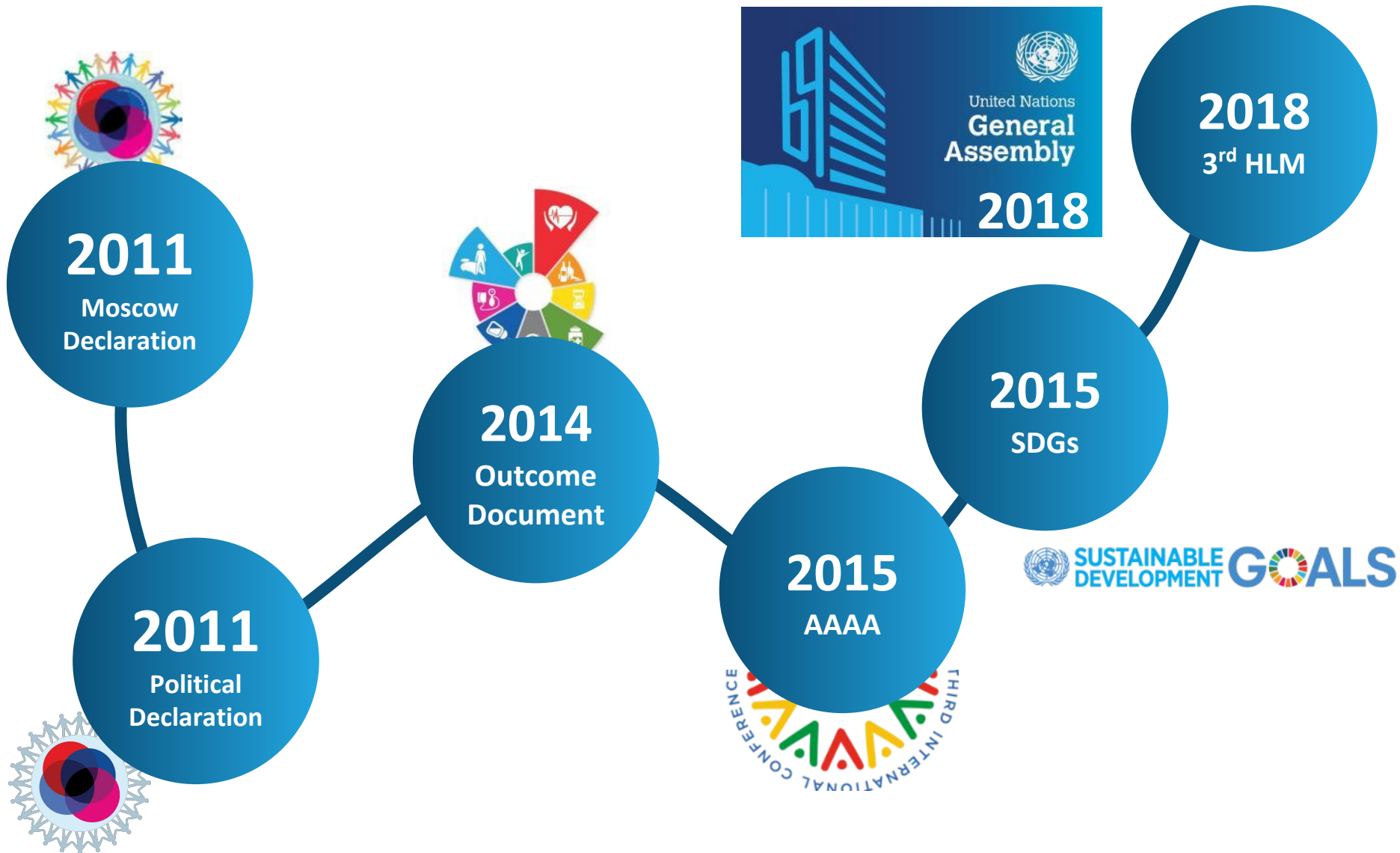# WHO's Global Coordination Mechanism and its work to advance multi-sector approaches to NCDs

Commitments, progress and WHO initiatives
Multisectoral planning and action

Dr Bente Mikkelsen
Head a. i WHO GCM/ NCD

2011
Moscow Declaration

2011
Political Declaration

2014
Outcome Document

2015
AAAA

2015
SDGs

2018
3rd HLM

United Nations
General Assembly
2018

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT G☉ALS

World Health Organization
Organisation mondiale de la Santé
Всемирная организация здравоохранения
Organización Mundial de la Salud

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

UNITED NATIONS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT SUMMIT 2015

25-27 SEPTEMBER

Commits governments to develop national responses:

- **Target 3.4:** By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from NCDs

- **Target 3.5:** Strengthen responses to reduce the harmful use of alcohol

- **Target 3.8:** Achieve universal health coverage

- **Target 3.a:** Strengthen the implementation of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control

- **Target 3.b:** Support research and development of vaccines and medicines for NCDs that primarily affect developing countries

- **Target 3.b:** Provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines for NCDs

Getting to 2030: Global vision

By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from NCDs

2030 milestone: NCD-related targets in the SDGs

2025 milestone: 9 voluntary global NCD targets

2018 milestone: Four time-bound commitments

Components of national NCD

| Governance | Risk factors | Health systems | Surveillance |

2011 UN Political Declaration on NCDs

2014 UN Outcome Document on NCDs

WHO Global NCD Action Plan 2013-2020

WHO Regional NCD Action Plans

Sustainable Development Goals

By 2015:
Set national NCD targets for 2025 or 2030 and monitor results
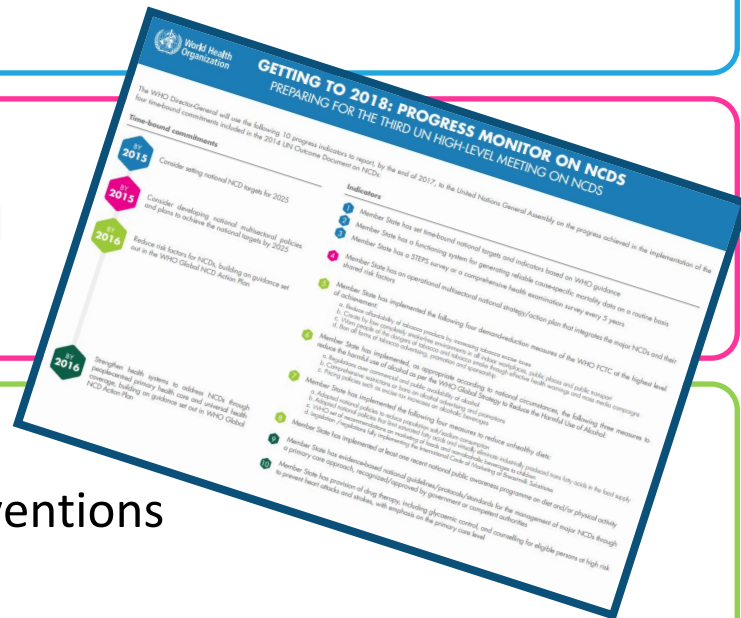
By 2015:
Develop a national multisectoral action plan

By 2016:
Implement the "best buy" interventions to reduce NCD risk factors

By 2016:
Implement the "best buy" interventions to strengthen health systems to address NCDs

NONCOMMUNICABLE DISEASES
PROGRESS MONITOR 2015

World Health
Organization

- Based on the set of 10 progress monitoring indicators published by WHO in May 2015

- Indicators show progress achieved by countries in implementing the four time-bound commitments for 2015 and 2016

- Data drawn from several sources generated by WHO and validated with supporting documentation provided by countries

- **Multisectoral plans; 64 fully met, 23 partially met, and 86 not met (target 4)**

WHO NCD Progress Monitor 2015: Progress is insufficient
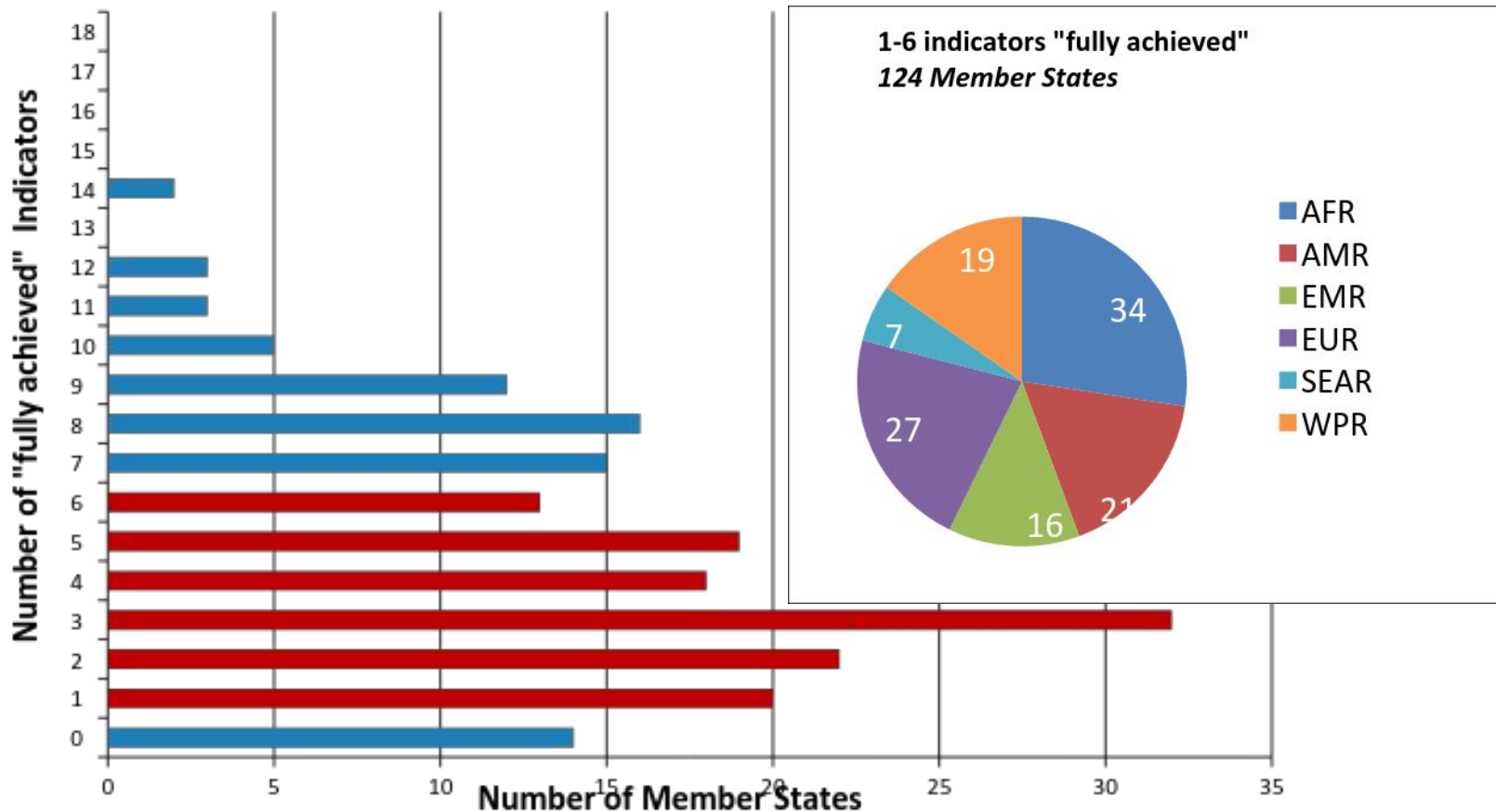
"Fully achieved" Indicator Counts

14 indicators "fully achieved"
2 AMR Member States
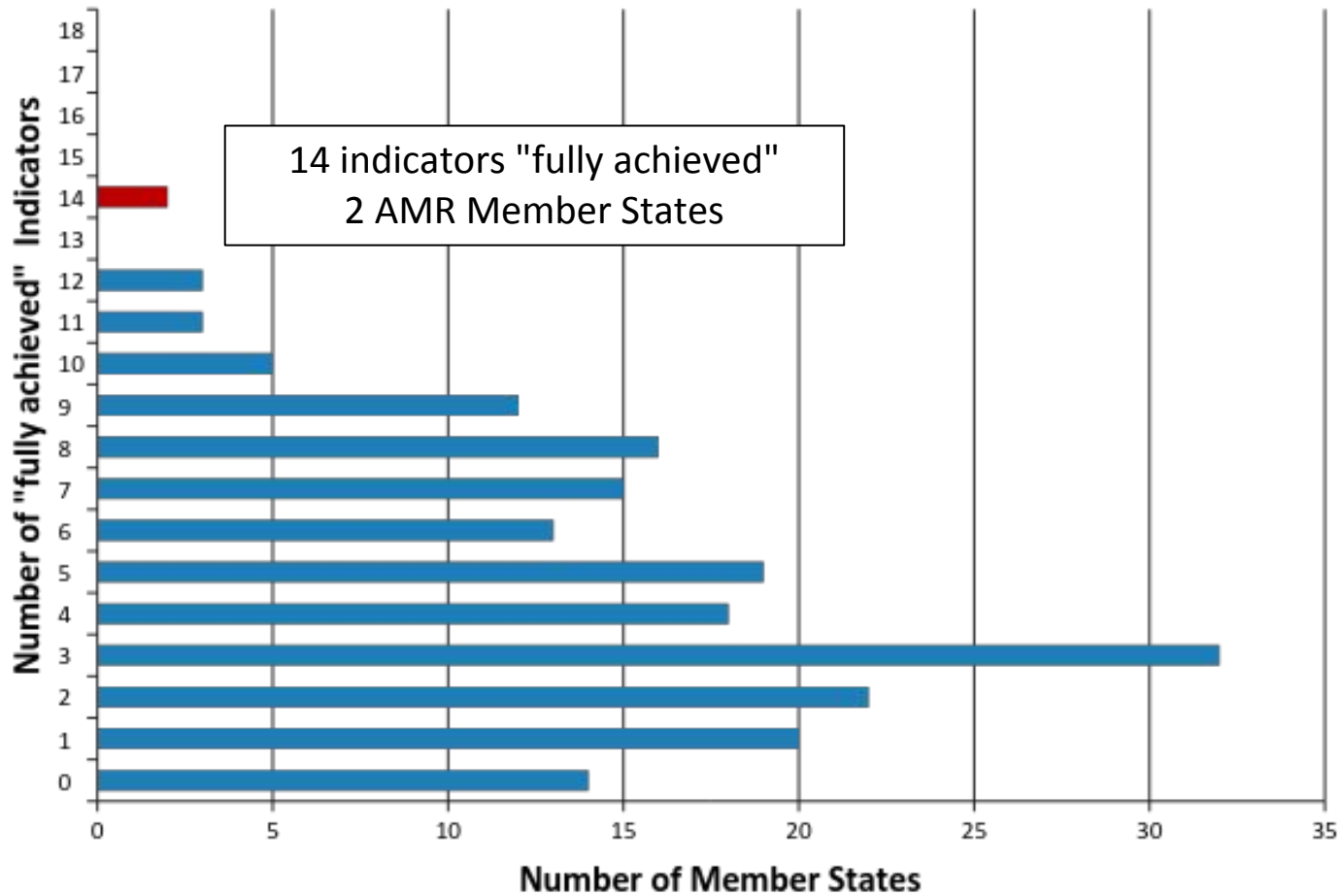
WHO NCD Progress Monitor 2015: Top performers by region

Country	Number of "fully achieved" counts
African region	
▪ Madagascar	8
▪ Algeria, Kenya, Togo	5
Americas region	
▪ Brazil, Costa Rica	14
▪ Chile	12
Eastern Mediterranean region	
▪ Iran (Islamic Republic of)	12
▪ Bahrain	9
European region	
▪ UK	12
▪ Russian Federation	11
South-East Asia region	
▪ India, Nepal, Thailand	8
▪ Maldives	7
Western Pacific region	
▪ Brunei Darussalam, New Zealand	10
▪ Singapore	9

Bolder measures are needed by
governments, <u>**international partners**</u> and **WHO**
to ensure that the four time-bound commitments for
2015 and 2016 included in the 2014 UN Outcome
Document on NCDs are fully implemented

**Including international
development cooperation**

Development and implementation of national NCD responses

Components of national NCD responses

Governance	Risk factors	Health systems	Surveillance

- Normative work
- Technical assistance

- Technical assistance (beyond the health sector)

- Advocacy
- Network
- Forum

WHO Secretariat (through Programme Budget 2016-2017)

UN Agencies (coordinated through the UN Task Force on NCDs)

Member States and non-State actors (coordinated through the WHO GCM/NCD)

Five key questions

How to (by 2015) establish a multisectoral strategy/plan?

How to set national targets and indicators for 2025?

How to integrate NCDs into national policies and development plans?

How to increase budgetary allocations for NCDs prevention and control, including through innovative financing mechanisms, such as taxation of tobacco, alcohol and other unhealthy products?

How to establish a high-level national multisectoral commission, agency or mechanism to oversee engagement, policy coherence and accountability of sectors beyond health?

Key elements of a national multisectoral NCD action plan

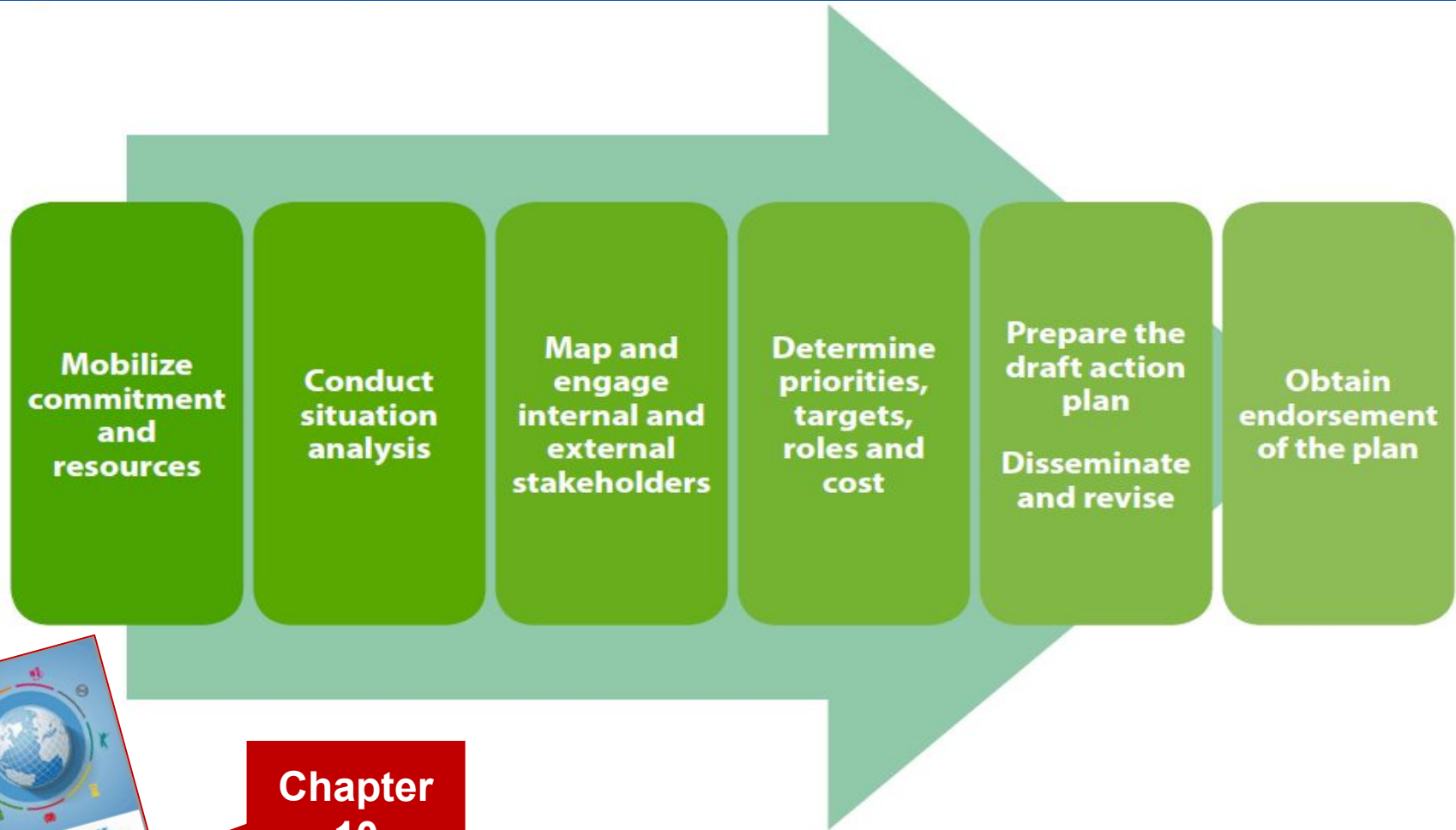| Inclusive process | Practicality and reality | Building on what is ongoing | Prioritize activities | Balanced and evidence based content | Resource planning |

National Multisectoral NCD Action Plan

Chapter 10

How to (by 2015) establish a multisectoral strategy/plan?

Key steps in the creation of a national NCD action plan

Mobilize commitment and resources

Conduct situation analysis

Map and engage internal and external stakeholders

Determine priorities, targets, roles and cost

Prepare the draft action plan

Disseminate and revise

Obtain endorsement of the plan

Chapter 10

منظمة الصحة العالمية

世界卫生组织

World Health Organization

Organisation mondiale de la Santé

Всемирная организация здравоохранения

Organización Mundial de la Salud

NCD MSA Planning Process

- Monitoring & Evaluation
- scaling up interventions

- Situation analysis
- Engagement with stakeholders
- Advocacy for action

Phase 4
Accountability

Phase 1
Getting started

Phase 3
Implementation

Phase 2
Development and approval of Plan

- Implementation strategies
- Implementation process
- Capacity building

- Set national targets and goals
- prioritization
- Formulation of plan
- Dissemination of plan
- Approval of plan
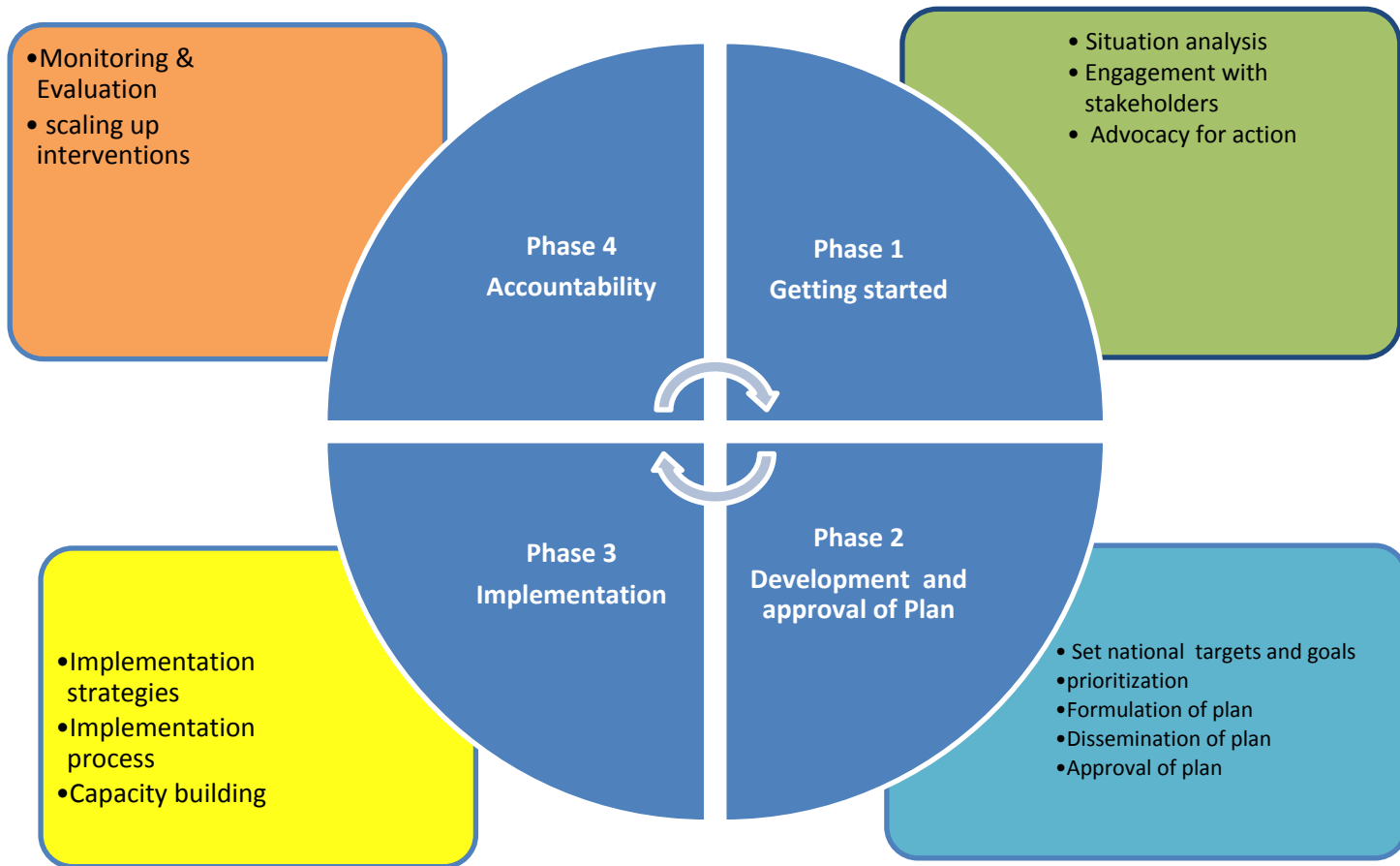
WHO tools to prevent and control noncommunicable diseases

March 2014 -- This section provides links to WHO tools for the prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) - from setting national targets and developing national multisectoral policies and plans to measuring results. The list of tools is not exhaustive but is intended to provide information and guidance on effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of evidence-based interventions, taking into account the "Global NCD action plan 2013-2020".

— About 9 voluntary global targets
— About 6 objectives of the NCD action plan
— About 25 indicators of the Global Monitoring Framework

WHO/SEARO/V. Gupta-Smith

Tools by targets

Target 1: Reduce mortality from NCDs

Target 2: Reduce harmful use of alcohol

Target 3: Reduce prevalence of physical inactivity

Target 4: Reduce salt intake

Target 5: Reduce tobacco use

Target 6: Reduce prevalence of raised blood pressure

Target 7: Halt the rise in diabetes and obesity

Tools by indicators

Premature mortality from NCDs

Indicator 1: Chronic diseases

Indicator 2: Cancer

Harmful use of alcohol

Indicator 3: Alcohol consumption

Indicator 4: Prevalence of heavy drinking

Indicator 5: Morbidity and mortality

Physical in...

...escents

...ersons aged 18...

...m intake

...ake of salt

Indicator 9: Adolescents

Indicator 10: Persons aged 18+ years

Tools for developing, implementing and monitoring the National Multisectoral Action Plan for NCD Prevention and Control

Key steps leading to the development, implementation and monitoring of the National Multisectoral Action Plan on NCDs.

Go to the National Multisectoral Action Plan tools page

Available at www. who.int/ncd

Updated every three months

A Web based Tool for NCD MSAP

National noncommunicable diseases policies

National NCD policies, strategies and plans of action
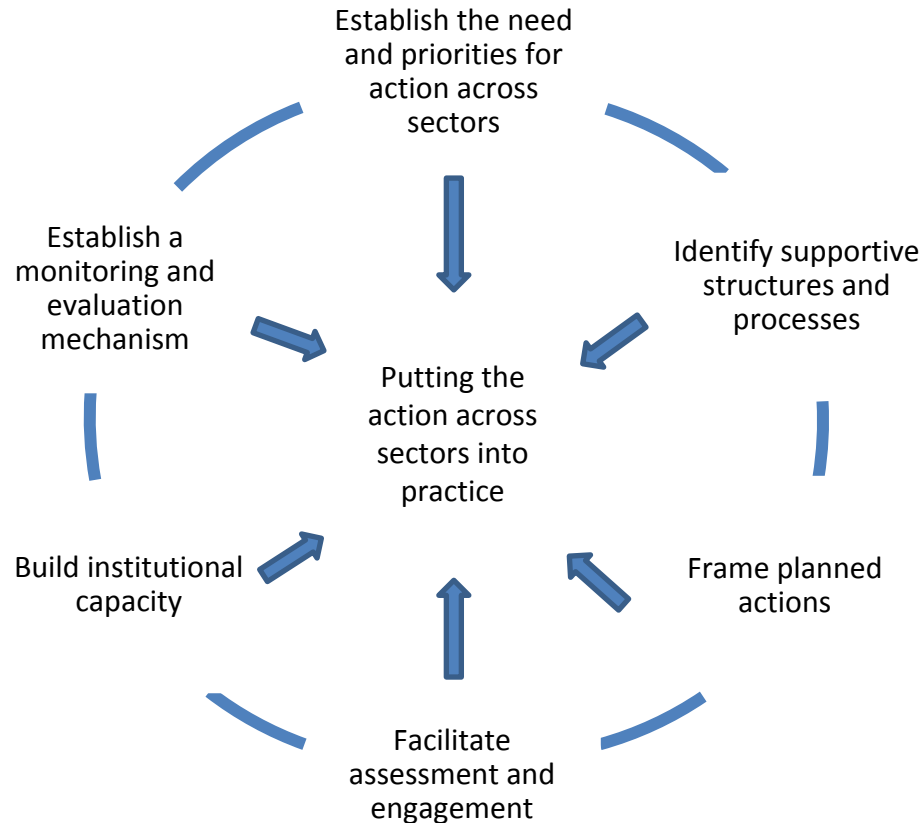
- A Web based Tool for NCD MSAP

Navigate through
the sections
Easy to use links
Use existing
modules
Available on the
web
Consider mobile app

Additional tool for prioritzation- under
development with Oxford University

How to integrate NCDs into national policies and development plans?

Key components to implement health action across sectors

Establish the need and priorities for action across sectors

Identify supportive structures and processes

Establish a monitoring and evaluation mechanism

Putting the action across sectors into practice

Build institutional capacity

Frame planned actions

Facilitate assessment and engagement

In May 2015, the World Health Assembly endorsed a "Country Framework for Action across Sectors for Health and Health Equity", Framework is available at, http://apps.who.int/gb/ebwha/pdf_files/WHA68/A68_17-en.pdf
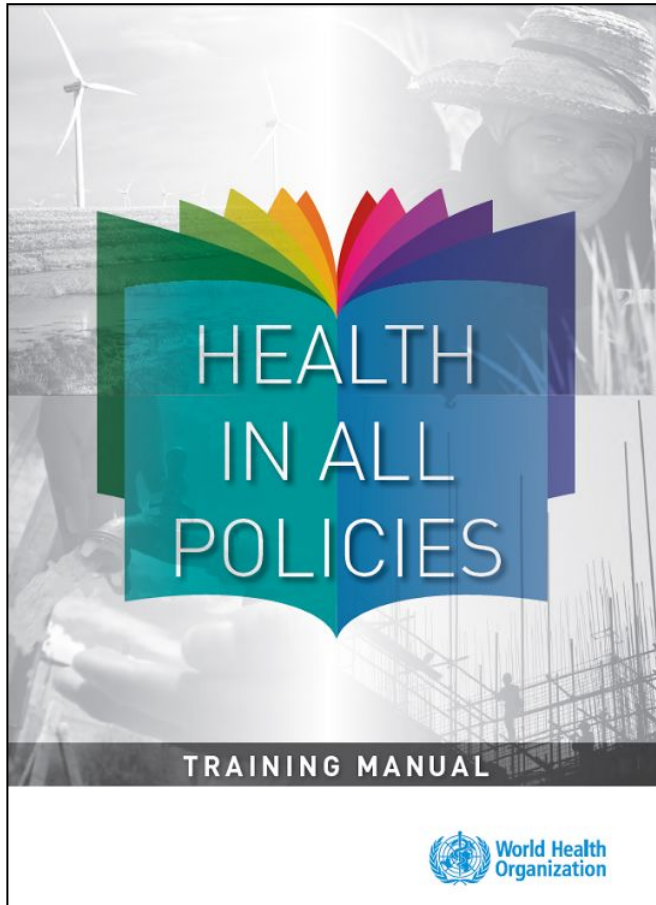
How to integrate NCDs into national policies and development plans?

Good health requires policies that actively support health

✓ Systematically taking into account the health and health/system implications of decisions
✓ Seeking synergies, and avoiding harmful health impacts to improve population health and health equity

PURPOSE OF TRAINING MANUAL

Training resource to increase understanding of health in all policies among health and other professionals

It requires different sectors working together, for example:

HEALTH   TRANSPORT   HOUSING   WORK   NUTRITION   WATER & SANITATION

Training manual is available at
http://www.who.int/social_determinants/publications/health-policies-manual/en/

World Health Organization

UN DP

Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

GUIDANCE NOTE ON THE INTEGRATION OF NONCOMMUNICABLE DISEASES INTO THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK

http://www.who.int/nmh/ncd-task-force/en/

MARCH 2015

CONTENTS

منظمة الصحة العالمية · 世界卫生组织 · World Health Organization · Organisation mondiale de la Santé · Всемирная организация здравоохранения · Organización Mundial de la Salud

How to increase budgetary allocations for NCDs prevention and control, including through innovative financing mechanisms, such as taxation of tobacco, alcohol and other unhealthy products?

- **Domestic public finance:**
  - Potential to increase tobacco and alcohol excise taxes exist in almost all countries
- **International public finance:**
  - Multi-Donor Trust Funds and Rapid Financing Facilities
  - Tobacco Solidarity Contribution
  - Official Development Assistance
  - Philanthropic foundations
- **Private sector investment:**
  - PPPs while avoiding conflict of interest
- **International trade:**
  - Engine of economic growth and development
  - WTO/TRIP to prove access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all
  - Strengthening safeguards to ensure the right to regulate in areas critical for health
- **Ease debt repayment obligations**
  - As a result of severe economic shocks in the context of NCDs?
- **Systematic issues:**
  - Policy coherence checks

Recommendations for governments emerging from the two GCM Working Groups

Paragraph 44 (Private sector)	Paragraph 45.d (Financing)
1. Establish sound national statutory and regulatory frameworks to enable more concrete contributions from the private sector	1. Mobilize and allocate resources for national NCD responses
2. Establish a multi-stakeholder platform for engagement on, and implementation, monitoring and evaluation of NCD responses	2. Expand domestic public resources to implement national NCD responses
3. Develop a robust accountability mechanism to review and ensure effective delivery of the commitments and contributions from the private sector	3. Seek catalytic ODA investments to complement domestic resources
4. Better align private sector incentives with national public health goals	4. Promote financing from the private sector
5. Protect national NCD policies from conflict of interests	5. Achieve policy coherence across sectors

How to establish a high-level national multisectoral commission, agency or mechanism to oversee engagement, policy coherence and accountability of sectors beyond health?

"We, Ministers of States and Government, commit to consider establishing, as appropriate to the respective national context, a national multisectoral mechanism, such as a high-level commission, agency or task force for engagement, policy coherence and mutual accountability of different spheres of policymaking that have a bearing on NCDs, in order to implement health-in-all-policies and whole-of government and whole-of-society approaches, and to monitor and act on the determinants of NCDs, including social and environmental determinants"

Resolution A/RES68/300, paragraph 30(a)(i)(vi)

WHO Global Coordination Mechanism on NCDs: How it will help your work
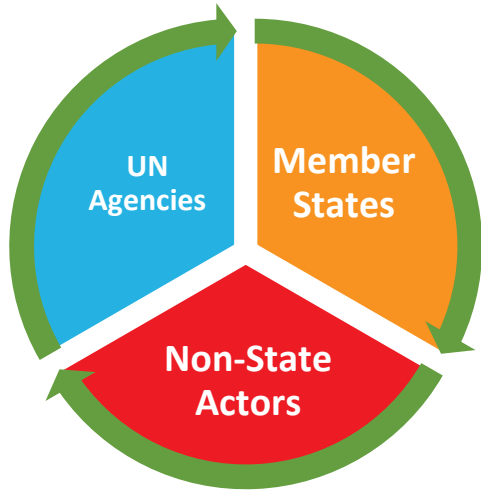
Functions:

- Advocating and raising awareness

- Disseminating knowledge and information

- Encouraging innovation and identifying barriers

- Advancing multisectoral action

- Advocating for mobilization of resources

- Exchange of information and best practices

- Recommendations on how to engage with the private sector

- Recommendations on how to provide financing for NCDs

- Dialogues on NCDs, poverty and development and North-South and South-South cooperation

UN Interagency Task Force on NCDs:
How it will help your work

Functions:
- Enhance and coordinate technical support
- Facilitate information exchange about plans, strategies, programmes and activities
- Facilitate information exchange about available resources to support national efforts
- Strengthen advocacy
- Ensure that tobacco control continues to be duly addressed
- Strengthen international cooperation

- Encourage mobilization of your UNCT to assist national NCD efforts

- Help establish an UN Thematic Group (or equivalent) on NCDs

- Help the UN Country Team in integrating NCDs into UNDAFs

- Global joint programmes with country-level action

- Joint UN technical guidance

Key Ongoing Activities

- **Working Groups**

  - Engagement of the Private Sector

  - Financing for NCDs

- **Dialogue on international cooperation**,

- **Webinars**

- **Communities of Practice**

- **Web-based Platform**

- **UN Interagency Task Force on NCDs**

Upcoming – Key Activities in 2016-17

- **Working Groups**

  - promote the **inclusion of the prevention and control of NCDs** within responses to HIV/AIDS and programmes for sexual and reproductive health and maternal and child health (…);

  - align **international cooperation on NCDs with national plans** on NCDs in order to strengthen aid effectiveness and development impact of external resources for NCDs;

  - promote **health education and health literacy** for NCDs, with a particular focus on populations with low health awareness and/or literacy.

- **Global Communications Campaign**

- **General Meeting of the GCM in 2017**

Upcoming – Key Activities in 2016-17

- **Dialogues**

  - In **2016** on the role of **non-State actors** in supporting Member States' NCD efforts

  - In **2017** on how **governments can promote policy coherence** between different spheres of policy-making that have a bearing on NCDs

- **12 studies (2 per WHO region) on the national public health burden due to NCDs** in developing countries, linkages to poverty/socio-economic development, the cost of action versus inaction

- Field joint country programming missions in a (small) selected number of fast-track countries

- Promote the establishment of resident UN Thematic Groups on NCDs by UN Country Teams to integrate NCDs into UNDAFs and coordinate the provision of technical assistance to national NCD responses

- Develop and implement global joint programmes on the use of mobile phones for NCDs (mhealth), cancer, and mobilizing sectors beyond health for NCDs.

How to engage?

- **New Working Groups – call for nominations of members**
  - Member States nominate experts – a variety of fields beyond the health sector need to b covered due to the nature of NCD prevention and control

- **Participate in Dialogues, Webinars, communities of practice**

- **Express demand for and/or supply of NCD solutions/technical assistance:**
  - **The Integrated Support Team as part of the New NCD business model**
    - **coherent with the SDG-related priority on country implementation and integration**
    - **one WHO integrated support (HQ, regional and country levels)**
    - **tailored for each country, based on their priorities**
    - **initial set of 12 selected countries (two for each region) where the progress on reaching the targets of the WHO Global Action Plan on NCDs will serve as a global model in the short-term**

- **Share and disseminate country experiences and knowledge, e.g. on**
  - how to engage with the private sector;
  - how to work across sectors;
  - how to integrate NCD responses in other development efforts; and
  - how to leverage international cooperation for NCD response.

First WHO Global Meeting of National NCD Programme Directors and Managers (Geneva, 15-17 February 2016)
http://www.who.int/nmh/events/2016/ncd-focal-points/en/

How to fulfil national NCD commitments in 2015 and 2016?
In preparation for the third UN High Level Meeting on NCDs in 2018

It is expected that the first Global Meeting of national NCD Programme Directors and Managers will result in a **better understanding of the government's primary role and responsibility in responding to the challenge of NCDs** in the next two years, in preparation for the third UN High-level Meeting on NCDs.

Thank you
mikkelsenb@who.int

http://who.int/ncds/gcm/en/

Road map of commitments included in the 2011 UN Political Declaration on NCDs

	Governance: 10 most important national commitments	2011 Political Declaration	2014 Outcome Document
1	Set national targets	45(i)	30
2	Develop national multisectoral policies and plans	63	30(a)(i)
3	Raise awareness about the national NCD burden and links to poverty		30(a)(iv)
4	Integrate NCDs into health planning and national development plans	45(a)	30(a)(v)
5	Establish a national multisectoral mechanism		30 (a) (vi)
6	Enhance capacity, mechanisms and mandates or relevant authorities		30(a) (vii)
7	Strengthen the capacity of Ministries of Health		30 (a)(viii)
8	Explore the provision of resources	45(d)	32
9	Exchange best practices	30(g)(H)	
10	Align international cooperation on NCDs with national plans		30(a)(ix)

Road map of commitments included in the 2011 UN Political Declaration on NCDs

	Risk factors: 10 most important national commitments	2011 Political Declaration	2014 Outcome Document
1	Reduce risk factors for NCDs through the implementation of interventions and policy options to create health promoting environments, building on guidance set out in Appendix 3 of the WHO Global NCD Action Plan 2013-2020	43	30(b)
2	Accelerate implementation by States parties of the WHO FCTC	43(c)	
3	Advance implementation of the WHO Global Strategy on Diet, Physical Activity and Health	43(d)	
4	Implement the WHO Global Strategy to Reduce the Harmful Use of Alcohol	43(e)	
5	Implement the WH Set of Recommendations on the Marketing of Foods and Non-alcoholic Beverages to Children	43(f)	
6	Implement interventions to reduce salt, sugar and saturated fats and eliminate industrially produced trans-fats in foods	43(g)	
7	Encourage policies that support the production of, and facilitate access to, foods that contribute to a healthy diet	43(h)	
8	Promote, protect and support breastfeeding	43(i)	
9	Promote increased access to vaccinations to prevention infections associated with cancers	43 (j)	
10	Promote increased access to cancer screening	43(k)	

Road map of commitments included in the 2011 UN Political Declaration on NCDs

	Health systems: 6 most important national commitments	2011 Political Declaration	2014 Outcome Document
1	Strengthen health systems to address the prevention and control of NCDs through people-centred primary health care and universal health coverage, building on guidance set out in appendix 3 to the WHO Global NCD Action Plan 2013-2020	45	30(c)
2	Promote the production, training and retention of health workers	45(j)	
3	Recognize the importance of universal health coverage in national health systems	45(n)	
4	Improve accessibility to essential medicines for NCDs	45(l)	
5	Integrate NCDs into national HIV/AIDS responses	27	30(d)
6	Integrate NCDs into national reproductive health and maternal and child health responses	45(o)	30(e)

Road map of commitments included in the 2011 UN Political Declaration on NCDs

	Surveillance, monitoring and evaluation: 5 most important national commitments	2011 Political Declaration	2014 Outcome Document
1	Monitor trends and determinants of NCDs and evaluate progress in their prevention and control		30(g)
2	Assess progress towards attaining the global NCD targets and report on the results using the 25 outcome indicators		30(g)(i)
3	Contribute information on trends to NCDs to WHO		30(g)(ii)
4	Develop country-level surveillance and monitoring systems	60	30(g)(iii)
5	Strengthen information systems for health planning and management	45(k)	