Strategic	Output	Description of Products or Services for country needs
Priority /		
Outcome SP 1 One Billio	n Moro Poonlo Rono	fiting from Universal Health Coverage
1.1. Improved	1.1.1. Countries	Enhance the quality and accountability of primary health care,
access to quality essential health services	enabled to provide high-quality, people-centered health services, based on primary health care strategies and	including services for complex patients through continuous improvement of the PHC model of care, supported by capacity development and a data-driven approach. Using global and regional guidelines and evidence from the assessment of primary health care (PHC) providers in COVID-19 in Ukraine, provide technical support on strengthening the position of PHC in maintaining access to essential health services.
	comprehensive essential service packages	Provide strategic advice and technical assistance on models of care, support enabling legislation, strengthen governance, accountability, and coordination of services within and across sectors to develop an integrated health service delivery system, including among vulnerable populations.
		Promote continuity (from health promotion and disease prevention to treatment, rehabilitation and palliative care) and quality of health services across all levels of care through both public and private sectors.
		Support the development of primary care with enhanced quality and accountability, including services for complex, multimorbidity patients. Focus will be given to screenings; prevention, control and management of non-communicable and communicable diseases; care and services that promote, maintain and improve maternal, new-born, child and adolescent health; mental health; sexual and reproductive health; immunization; and evidence-based rehabilitation services imbedded in gender, equity and human rights.
		Work with the Ministry of Health and other health actors to develop mechanisms for a systematic approach to maintaining and improving the quality of patient care and effectiveness of service delivery, including technical advice, sharing of evidence, learning, events and review of documents.
		Strengthen the organization and capacity of the public health service as part of a strong and resilient health system and in the context of working towards Universal Health Coverage (UHC) and health security, including both technical assistance as well as capacity strengthening activities for the implementation of reforms and execution of essential public health functions and a strong emphasis on participatory processes (i.e. stakeholder engagement, co-creation of actions and fostering joint responsibility for implementation).
		Strengthen the Country's health system capacity to provide timely, quality rehabilitation and assistive technologies for all people experiencing functional limitation across the life course through coordination, conducting assessment and evidence

generations, and facilitating rehabilitation professionals' competencies.

Strengthen the integration of immunization programs into broader public health system at all levels and improve access to quality-assured vaccination services, extending primary healthcare system capacities and integrating services within all applicable networks, to ensure the most appropriate and effective means of reaching all age groups and high-risk populations, and through high-level advocacy, oversight and programmatic support for the implementation of National Immunization Strategy and Roadmap and COVID-19 National Deployment and Vaccination Plan.

1.1.2. Countries enabled to strengthen their health systems to deliver on condition- and disease-specific service coverage results

Provide technical assistance to support the scale-up of integrated approaches to disease prevention, emergency care, management, rehabilitation and palliative care for NCDs, mental health, CVDs, diabetes, and cancer, through adaptation of evidence-based guidelines, development of norms and regulations, capacity building activities, expert consultations, and strategic planning.

Enhance country progress towards integrated, accessible, safe, effective and human rights-oriented mental health system through policy and service development and reinforced by the Mental Health Coalition: a WHO/Europe flagship initiative. This will be further supported by the WHO Special Initiative for Mental Health (2019-2023): Universal Health Coverage for Mental Health.

Strengthen prevention and control of cardiovascular diseases with a specific focus on assessment and management of cardiovascular risk, including hypertension control and acute care and stroke rehabilitation.

Provide technical assistance on the cancer control plan with costing and targeted support on paediatric cancer. Develop and conduct evaluation studies and other operational research on NCDs services, policies and interventions.

Provide technical assistance and strategic advice to strengthen a coordinated and integrated Ukrainian health system to deliver on HIV, TB and viral hepatitis commitments, strategies and targets to ensure access and coverage of high-quality HIV, TB and viral hepatitis services, particularly for the most vulnerable and key populations in Ukraine, through advocacy, policy and clinically based guidance. Convene government, non-government and international partners and stakeholders.

Support comprehensive reviews of the national HIV, TB and viral hepatitis programmes

Provide technical assistance and strategic advice to improve HIV and TB surveillance, monitoring and evaluation, data collection and analysis at the regional and site level in the

context of scaling up testing and treatment, health care reform and health systems strengthening

Provide technical assistance and strategic advice to improve HIV, TB and viral hepatitis testing and treatment, including testing for HIV drug resistance, optimization of treatment regimens, integrated and decentralized people-centred services, simplified testing algorithms and patient pathways.

Provide technical support, capacity building, and operational research on initiatives and innovations, including opioid substitution therapy (OST), the elimination of mother to child transmission (eMTCT) of HIV and syphilis, HIV pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP), modified fully oral shorter treatment for TB/MDR-TB and hepatitis B control.

Provide technical assistance and strategic advice to improve HIV and TB laboratories through the appropriate inclusion of HIV and TB in overall laboratory strategy and networks and laboratory network optimization in the context of health care reform and health systems strengthening

Provide technical assistance and strategic advice to develop Human Resources for HIV and TB Health Care and improve access to quality services and medicines as part of health system transformation.

Support delivery and maintenance of essential HIV and TB services during COVID-19 pandemic and post COVID-19 recovery.

Enhance country progress in achieving goals on measles and rubella elimination and polio-free status maintenance by identifying, consolidating, and disseminating in-country best practices under COVID-19 vaccination and overall pandemic response. Support capacity-building to perform high-quality laboratory-based vaccine-preventable infection surveillance within a broader health system.

1.1.3. Countries enabled to strengthen their health systems to address population-specific health needs and barriers to equity across the life course

Provide technical assistance to strengthen the immunization system in Ukraine. Support towards the use of behavioural insights and research findings in framing appropriate immunization information and communication campaigns.

Facilitate strategic advice on strengthening services for mothers, children and adolescents based on evidence-based guidelines, particularly addressing prescription and hospitalization patterns, modern approaches to developmental screening reducing harmful practices and stigmatization and providing quality care for adolescents.

Intensify implementing data-driven decisions under the immunization program by scaling up data collection, analysis and use of immunization coverage, outbreaks, and behavioural

		insights to identify the root causes of low coverage and address inequities and pockets of susceptible individuals.
	1.1.4 Countries' health governance capacity	Provide technical assistance and guidance to develop a comprehensive national health strategy based on country priorities and global evidence.
	strengthened for improved transparency, accountability, responsiveness and empowerment of communities	Support the Government of Ukraine with developing a monitoring and evaluation framework and adjusting its health statistics where needed to monitor the implementation of the national policies and strategies towards improved transparency, accountability, and health outcomes. Convene expert consultations and country missions to develop norms and standards for monitoring national universal health coverage policies and strategies, and strengthen the national monitoring system.
		Enhance awareness, capacity, and commitment of national authorities to develop and implement national strategies through convening national and regional dialogues on key health priorities, building the capacity of national and regional actors in health.
		Convene policy dialogue and partnership with parliamentarians to support laws and budgets for universal health coverage and health security based on regional and global evidence tailored to country context.
		Promote mechanisms to support whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches, together with the Health in All Policies, through multisectoral and inclusive collaboration with national stakeholders and development partners.
	1.1.5 Countries enabled to strengthen their health workforce	Facilitate consultations across the health, education, finance and labour sectors and convene country missions to develop a health workforce strategy to respond to changing population needs and health system requirements.
		Provide technical guidance and contribute to various health training programmes and overall medical medication development.
		Convene expert consultations, country missions to strengthen institutional capacity in public health workforce planning, development, distribution and professional competencies to meet the public health system needs.
1.2. Reduced number of people suffering	1.2.1 Countries enabled to develop and implement equitable health	Provide country tailored global evidence to support policy dialogue on health financing policies following the needs and priorities of the Country.
financial hardships	financing strategies and	Build the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Finance, the National Health Service of Ukraine (NHSU) and local government units

Biennial Collaborative Agreement between the Government of Ukraine and the Regional Office for Europe of the World Health Organization for 2022 - 2023

ANNEX 2: DESCRIPTION OF PR	ODUCTS AND SERVICES
reforms to sustain progress towards universal	through expert advice, in-service training, in-country, regional and global workshops and other learning events.
health coverage	Contribute to annual budget dialogue and provide tools and evidence to the Ministry of Health to support the budget preparation for health, including the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework. Support integration of SDG targets and health system priorities into the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework.
	Support the establishment and annual updating of the NHSU corporate strategy to increase the institution's capacity, ensure accountability and enhance health financing reform.
	Support policies and practices to strengthen governance arrangement for strategic purchasing of health services, including governance of PMG. Provide technical support to the revision of PMG service packages, contracting mechanisms and provider payment systems.
	Support PHC costing and tracking PHC financing to broaden the scope of PHC and ensure equitable access to care.
	Provide strategic advice to decrease fragmentation in public health and various disease programmes health financing arrangements and address challenges of purchaser-provider split and decentralization reform through policy dialogue. Provide a regular review of health financing reforms (3rd issue) to facilitate policy dialogue on implementing the reforms.
	Provide technical assistance on financing health security, preparedness, and outbreak (including COVID-19) response to contribute to the dialogue on health system resistance.
1.2.2. Countries enabled to produce and analyse information on financial risk protection,	Produce regularly data on health expenditures, using the national System of Health Accounts, including programme-specific spending, spending on inputs (such as workforce and medicines), out-of-pocket spending and external aid. Build capacity in tracking health expenditure and use health accounts in policymaking.
equity and health expenditures and to use this information to track progress	Provide policy-relevant analysis of household survey data to enable evidence-informed decision-making in developing equitable and efficient health policy arrangements.
and inform decision-making	Facilitate data access and analysis for monitoring financial protection as part of the global efforts for monitoring progress towards LHC

towards UHC.

ANNEX 2: DES	SCRIPTION OF PR	ODUCTS AND SERVICES
1.3. Improved	1.3.1 Provision of	Provide leadership in the consolidation of good practices and
access to	authoritative	initiate the development of a Single National Essential
essential	guidance and	Medicines List (NEML) to ensure evidence-based treatment and
medicines,	standards on	support budget planning on safe and effective quality health
vaccines,	quality, safety	products.
diagnostics	and efficacy of	
and devices	health products,	Provide evidence and continue policy dialogue to ensure the
for primary	including through	adoption of WHO prequalification as a crucial quality criterion
health care	prequalification	for medicines procured for strategic health programs.
	services, essential	Build capacity and coordinate activities supporting the
	medicines and	Government of Ukraine in the assessment of technologies and
	diagnostics lists.	in selecting medicines, vaccines, diagnostics and medical
		devices for procurement and reimbursement based on evidence.
		•
	1.3.2. Improved	Facilitate policy dialogue, generate evidence and advocate for
	and more	equitable access to Programme on medical guarantees that
	equitable access to	include evidence-based medicines and health technologies.
	health products	Build capacity of the Central Procurement Agency (CPA) in
	through	mastering their procurement and supply management (PSM)
	global market shaping and supporting	chain by providing PSM training to ensure an effective supply
		system and efficient procurement of health commodities.
	countries to	F114-4-41-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-
	monitor and	Facilitate the implementation of Pharmaceutical Quality System in CPA
	ensure	III CPA
	efficient and	Support development of methodological tools and coordinate
	transparent	policies and activities across various public authorities and
	procurement and	development partners to ensure synergistic approaches
	supply systems	following WHO guidelines.
		Tonowing with guidennes.
		Support participation of national health authorities and
		stakeholders in regional/sub-regional workshops to share
		evidence-based expertise and build national capacity on
		pharmaceutical policies related to pricing and reimbursement.
		Facilitate the development of equitable and sustainable models
		of access to new expensive medicines.
		Finaline the assessment and and the Children I C
		Finalize the assessment and endorse the Childhood Cancer
		Medicines Fund Project to improve the supply chain and ensure
		access to innovative pharmaceutical products.
		Support access to quality-assured vaccine products through
		policy, capacity building and programmatic support to vaccine

management within the public health system.

1.3.3. Country and
regional regulatory
capacity
strengthened, and
supply
of quality-assured
and safe health
products improved

Build capacity of the National Regulatory Authority (NRA) by convening the benchmark assessment of NRA using the WHO Global Benchmarking Tool (GBT) and in strengthening the post-market surveillance, monitoring substandard and falsified health products, and collecting safety data on adverse drug effects through global and regional training programmes and workshops.

Facilitate the formulation of the NRA institutional development plan to build upon strengths and address the identified gaps through the GBT.

Facilitate the Collaborative Registration Procedure (CRP) of WHO prequalified medicines.

1.3.5 Countries enabled to address antimicrobial resistance through strengthened surveillance systems, laboratory capacity, infection prevention and control, awareness-raising and evidence-based policies and practices

Promote WHO approach to antimicrobial use and adopting the Access, Watch, Reserve (AWaRe) classification in NEML, clinical guidelines to reduce the use of Watch Group and Reserve Group antibiotics.

Support for maintaining and strengthening monitoring of medicines use with a primary focus on antimicrobial medicines, promoting rationalization of the antimicrobial market and use.

Engage in policy dialogue with the Ministry of Health to raise the profile of AMR and encourage its active involvement in the implementation of AMR National Action Plans.

Strengthen the capacity of the national surveillance system that captures data on antimicrobial resistance, use and consumption.

Provide technical support in AMR-specific and AMR-sensitive areas. Help identify and scale-up existing activities, such as promoting the responsible use of antimicrobials and optimizing the use of antimicrobials, reducing the incidence of infection (through IPC, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), and vaccination).

Raise public awareness through targeted national efforts using innovative approaches and disseminate information on antimicrobial resistance for health workers. Continue policy dialogue on the implementation of the National Operating plan to combat AMR.

SP 2. One billion more people better protected from health emergencies

2.1 Countries prepared for health emergencies

2.1.1. All-hazards emergency preparedness capacities in countries assessed and reported Finalize the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) and report on Ukraine's capacities (including at sub-national level) for prevention, detection and response capacities to health emergencies, including COVID-19, and in line with international frameworks such as IHR (2005) and Sendai. Core capacities include laboratories, surveillance systems, emergency medical teams, preparedness at points of entry, multisectoral cooperation and coordination, safe hospitals, risk

		communication, foodborne and zoonotic diseases using the One Health approach, and institutional arrangements for risk management.
	2.1.2. Capacities for emergency preparedness strengthened in all countries	Provide technical support to strengthen leadership and management of national, subnational and local strategies for health emergencies such as COVID-19, including through public health emergency operations centres and emergency medical services.
		Based on the results of the Joint External Evaluation and subsequent sub-national assessments, support development and strengthening of the core capacities, such as laboratories, surveillance systems, emergency medical teams, preparedness at points of entry, multisectoral cooperation and coordination, safe hospitals, risk communication, foodborne and zoonotic diseases using the One Health approach, and institutional arrangements for risk management, and mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS).
	2.1.3. Countries operationally ready to assess and manage risks and vulnerabilities	Conduct mapping and prioritization of health emergency risks and strengthen early warning mechanisms for emerging/re-emerging high threat events. Support development of hazard-specific scenario-based contingency plans and simulations at National, sub-national and regional levels to address high, very high and imminent risks.
		Address foodborne and zoonotic diseases using the One Health approach
		Develop health and social cohesion programmes at the national level and in priority oblasts to assess and address contributions and risks to social cohesion in the health sector and improve citizens and practitioners trust in their health system.
2.2. Epidemics and pandemics prevented	2.2.2. Proven prevention strategies for priority pandemic-/epidemic-prone	Support Ukraine in developing, reviewing, implementing strategies to prevent and control high-threat infectious hazards, including through the pandemic influenza preparedness programme
	diseases implemented at scale	Support implementing local prevention and control measures, ensuring access to life-saving interventions (for instance, vaccines, medicines and laboratory reagents), including through the ACT-A framework.
	2.2.3. Mitigate the risk of the emergence and reemergence of high-threat pathogens	Support Ukraine in improving capacity against five main categories of disease: viral haemorrhagic fevers; respiratory pathogens including COVID-19, MERS and other coronaviruses; vector-borne diseases; biosecurity threats including plague and anthrax; the emergence of drug-resistant pathogens (antimicrobial resistance):
		- Prevent through infection prevention and control strategies

		 Detect and diagnose through laboratory technologies, and Treat by ensuring that the medical countermeasures are adequate and timely developed.
	2.2.4 Polio eradication and transition plans implemented in partnership with the Global Polio Eradication Initiative	Strengthen country performance on polio-free status maintenance through high-level advocacy and oversight under GPEI/RCC and policy and programmatic support to develop country-specific strategies and action plans and their implementation.
2.3 Health emergencies rapidly detected and responded to	2.3.1. Potential health emergencies rapidly detected, risks assessed and	Support Ukraine in developing a national sequencing capacity and referring samples for testing and sequencing at WHO collaborating centres. Support national and sub-national capacities to conduct
	communicated	epidemiological field investigations and community-based risk assessments. Support establishment of a mechanism to widely disseminate crucial public health information such as signals and risk assessments through various platforms and information products, including internal and public communications, scientific literature and social media.
	2.3.2. Acute health emergencies rapidly responded to, leveraging	Production of rapid situation analysis (24h to 72h) in acute public health events to determine the nature and scale, the health consequences and risks, the gaps in available response and coordination capacities, and the need for operational response.
	relevant national and international capacities	Provide leadership in international acute humanitarian and public health emergency coordination in the health sector in Ukraine, following the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), the IHR (2005), and the relevant other international instruments.
		Establish WHO country office stand-by capacity to support the national response to any acute health emergencies through incountry human resources, contingency supply stocks, and operational field offices presence, and by mobilizing as needed international response networks such as Public Health Emergency Operations Centers Network, Emergency Medical Teams, Global Outbreak and Response Network.
		Support Ukraine in determining when an acute emergency has ended and when to change the focus to nexus, transition and recovery.
	2.3.3. Essential health services and systems maintained and	Reach the most vulnerable people, including in temporary non-governmental controlled areas, by filling critical gaps in access to essential health services, delivering and repairing critical life-

ANNEA 2: DEA	strengthened in fragile, conflict and vulnerable settings	saving supplies and equipment, technical support to health workers, or other required operational humanitarian activities. Leverage the coordination capacity of the health and nutrition cluster to ensure that vulnerable populations, including people with severe mental health conditions, have access to a minimum package of prioritized health services. Strengthen the national Emergency Medical Services for improved emergency care management. Implement the humanitarian-development-peacebuilding nexus to reduce fragmentation while building to improve existing systems.
SP 3 One hillion	n more neonle eniov	•
Outcome 3.1. Safe And Equitable Societies	3.1.1. Countries enabled to address social determinants of	Provide technical assistance, capacity building and conduct studies on behavioural insight to inform public health and other policy interventions.
Through Addressing Health Determinants	Through Addressing Health health across the life course	Convene dialogues, provide technical advice, guidance, policy tools to implement multisectoral policies to address social determinants of health across different life stages. Provide strategic support in the areas of preventing violence against children and women.
		Facilitate policy dialogue and provide technical assistance on road safety, falls and drowning prevention.
	Output 3.1.2. Countries enabled to strengthen	Cooperate with the enforcement authorities and laboratory networks to enable trans-fats monitoring in food products based on the WHO adopted guidelines.
	equitable access to safe, healthy and sustainably	Facilitate policy dialogue on WHO-aligned standards for fortification of staple foods and condiments.
produced foods, also through a One Health approach.	Support the government, develop and engage in policy dialogue and promotion to increase tobacco and alcohol taxes and tax sugar-sweetened beverages.	
		Facilitate policy dialogue with the private sector, including food producers to limit added salt.
		Facilitate One Health collaboration of WHO/FAO/OIE and among national authorities.
		Provide technical assistance CODEX Alimentarius related matters.
		Provide technical assistance in areas of food safety and increase awareness on food safety and zoonotic risks.

Outcome 3.2.	3.2.1. Countries	Provide technical assistance to the health sector and
Supportive	enabled address	multisectoral response in implementing population-based
And	risk factors	legislative interventions and prevention measures to address key
Empowering	through	risk factors causing high burden of disease, promoting a healthy
Societies	multisectoral	diet and physical activity, and preventing overweight and
Through	action	obesity.
Addressing	uction .	
Health Risk		Provide technical assistance to developing the implementation
Factors		framework for new tobacco regulations and other WHO FCTC
1 400015		measures, including the FCTC ITP.
		Provide technical assistance to surveillance systems development focusing on NCDs, as STEPS, COSI and other relevant surveys informing evidence-based interventions.
		Conduct two national population surveys on tobacco use (GATS and GYTS) to strengthen national NCD surveillance and tobacco control evidence.
		Facilitate convening multisectoral policy dialogue, policy development, advocacy, expert consultations, capacity building activities, monitoring and evaluation around key NCDs risk factors, restricting marketing of unhealthy foods and beverages to children.
		Promote the application of the WHO developed frameworks and guidelines to address NCD risk factors, such as SAFER (alcohol control), RESOLVE (salt, potassium and sugar intake), REPLACE (trans-fats elimination).
		Through information and education campaigns, deliver communication materials and guidance for performing media campaigns to address risk factors and improve health literacy.
		Provide strategic advice to develop approaches using behavioural insight to improve health.
	Output 3.2.2. Countries enabled to reinforce partnerships across sectors, as well as governance mechanisms, laws and fiscal measures	Support the government and engage in policy dialogue, support evidence generation and partner coordination across sectors towards improved diet, healthy lifestyle and minimize the negative impact of NCD risk factors, including smoking, harmful use of alcohol, high consumption of salt, sugar etc.

Outcome 3.3. 3.3.1. Countries Contribute to policy dialogue health sector leadership and

Healthy Environments To Promote Health And Sustainable Societies	enabled to address environmental determinants, including climate change	coordinated action at all levels to enable an appropriate response to facilitate health improvement. Facilitate the implementation of WHO Air Quality Guidelines 2021, WHO's Breathe Life campaign raising awareness about air pollution, its health impacts and effective interventions, in cities in particular; as well other policies and tools to address air pollution. Facilitate monitoring of the national progress through WHO/United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change climate and country health profiles. Facilitate knowledge and evidence exchange and provide technical guidance in developing and implementing environmental health policies to address environmental risk factors (air pollution, hazardous chemicals in the environment and consumer products, radiation).
CD 4 Morro offo	Output 3.3.2. Countries supported to create an enabling environment for healthy settings	Engage selected cities to Healthy Cities network applying WHO corporate framework on healthy cities including the urban governance framework. Facilitate initiatives for empowerment to make healthy choices, including community empowerment strategies to advance healthy settings. THO providing better support to countries
4.1. Strengthened country capacity in data and innovation	4.1.1. Countries enabled to strengthen data, analytics and health information systems to inform policy and deliver impacts	Strengthen Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) and cause of death reporting, enable disaggregation of data, examine inequalities in population health and their determinants, and provide support on classifications and standards on health data. Provide strategic advice in areas of digital health, open data for health and eHealth, contribute to improving health information systems, national data monitoring and surveillance systems, provide capacity building activities, technical advice and expert consultations. Strengthen routine facility reporting on primary health care, including patient monitoring systems and related administrative systems, including Immunization Information System within e-Health. Strengthen the use of eHealth data to support policy decisions within the health sector on issues such as selecting hub hospitals for the capable network, optimizing care pathways, contents of the benefits package, and evaluating the effects of provider payment reform.

		ODUCIS AND SERVICES
	impacts and outcomes, global and regional health trends, Sustainable Development Goals indicators, health inequalities and disaggregated data monitored 4.1.3 Strengthened evidence base, prioritization and uptake of WHO generated norms and standards and improved research capacity and the ability to effectively and sustainably scale up innovations, including digital technology, in countries	Provide technical support to the Country in collecting, analyzing and presenting the data related to GPW 13 impacts and outcomes, SDGs health-related indicators, as well as Global Action Plan for Healthy Lives and Well-being for all, coordinate partners around health-related SDGs and convene interministerial events to accelerate country progress on health-related SDGs. Facilitate policy dialogue on health and research and contribute to capacity building on implementation research. Technical assistance and expert support on standardized clinical guidelines and protocols to improve health outcomes and foster the dissemination of evidence-based practices in the health system.
4.2. Strengthened WHO leadership, governance, and advocacy for health	4.2.1. Leadership, governance and external relations enhanced to implement GPW 13 and drive impact in an aligned manner at the country level, strategic communications and in accordance with the Sustainable Development Goals in the context of United Nations reform	Provide technical assistance to strengthen the national and subnational capacity to implement the SDGs through more vital collaboration (global action plan for healthy lives and regional issue-based coalition for health and well-being).

4.2.6. "Leave no one behind" approach on	Supporting and developing a gender focus in planning, health system development, service delivery, equity and human rights approaches.
equity, gender and	
human rights progressively incorporated and monitored	Strengthen leadership role in health through evidence-based policy advocacy and technical collaboration to promote the systematic integration of gender-responsive, equity-oriented and human rights-based approaches in national health policies, legislation and programmes.
	Provide technical assistance in the adoption of frameworks, tools and guidance to the national context for mainstreaming gender, equity and human rights in health policies and programmes.