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

Commitments, progress and WHO initiatives

Multisectoral planning and action

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Head a. i WHO GCM/ NCD
Historic crossroads: Getting to 2018

2011
Moscow Declaration

2011
Political Declaration

2014
Outcome Document

2015
AAAA

2015
SDGs

2018
3rd HLM

2018

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
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
Four time-bound commitments in the 2014 UN Outcome Document on NCDs

**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
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Number of &quot;fully achieved&quot; counts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>African region</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algeria, Kenya, Togo</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Americas region</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil, Costa Rica</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Eastern Mediterranean region</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iran (Islamic Republic of)</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bahrain</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>European region</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian Federation</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>South-East Asia region</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>India, Nepal, Thailand</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maldives</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Western Pacific region</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brunei Darussalam, New Zealand</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Bolder measures are needed by governments, international partners 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.
What WHO is doing to support countries to get ready for 2018?

Development and implementation of national NCD responses

Components of national NCD responses

- Governance
- Risk factors
- Health systems
- Surveillance

WHO Secretariat (through Programme Budget 2016-2017)

- Normative work
- Technical assistance

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

- Technical assistance (beyond the health sector)

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

- Advocacy
- Network
- Forum

Governance
Risk factors
Health systems
Surveillance
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?
How to (by 2015) establish a multisectoral strategy/plan?

Key elements of a 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

Chapter 10

1. Mobilize commitment and resources
2. Conduct situation analysis
3. Map and engage internal and external stakeholders
4. Determine priorities, targets, roles and cost
5. Prepare the draft action plan
6. Disseminate and revise
7. Obtain endorsement of the plan
NCD MSA Planning Process

**Phase 1: Getting started**
- Situation analysis
- Engagement with stakeholders
- Advocacy for action

**Phase 2: Development and approval of Plan**
- Set national targets and goals
- Prioritization
- Formulation of plan
- Dissemination of plan
- Approval of plan

**Phase 3: Implementation**
- Implementation strategies
- Implementation process
- Capacity building

**Phase 4: Accountability**
- Monitoring & Evaluation
- Scaling up interventions

**Getting started**
- Phase 2
- Phase 3
- Phase 4

**Development and approval of Plan**
- Phase 1
- Phase 3
- Phase 4

**Implementation**
- Phase 2
- Phase 4

**Accountability**
- Phase 1
- Phase 2
- Phase 3
Guidance provided through WHO tools

Available at www.who.int/ncd

Updated every three months

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tools by targets</th>
<th>Tools by indicators</th>
<th>Tools for developing, implementing and monitoring the National Multisectoral Action Plan for NCD Prevention and Control</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Target 1: Reduce mortality from NCDs</td>
<td>Premature mortality from NCDs</td>
<td>Key steps leading to the development, implementation and monitoring of the National Multisectoral Action Plan on NCDs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target 2: Reduce harmful use of alcohol</td>
<td>Indicator 1: Chronic diseases</td>
<td>Go to the National Multisectoral Action Plan tools page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target 3: Reduce prevalence of physical inactivity</td>
<td>Indicator 2: Cancer</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Target 4: Reduce salt intake</td>
<td>Indicator 3: Alcohol consumption</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Target 5: Reduce tobacco use</td>
<td>Indicator 4: Prevalence of heavy drinking</td>
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<tr>
<td>Target 6: Reduce prevalence of raised blood pressure</td>
<td>Indicator 5: Morbidity and mortality</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Target 7: Halt the rise in diabetes and obesity</td>
<td>Indicator 6: Adults persons aged 18+ years</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indicator 7: Persons aged 18+ years</td>
<td>Indicator 8: Adults persons aged 18+ years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicator 9: Adolescents</td>
<td>Indicator 10: Persons aged 18+ years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Physical inactivity

- Sedentary adults persons aged 18+ years
- Physical activity
- Physical activity

Harmful use of alcohol

- Alcoholic drink consumption
- Alcohol intake
- Alcohol intake

Chronic diseases

- Chronic diseases
- Chronic diseases
- Chronic diseases

Cancer

- Cancer
- Cancer
- Cancer

Prevalence of heavy drinking

- Prevalence of heavy drinking
- Prevalence of heavy drinking
- Prevalence of heavy drinking
A Web based Tool for NCD MSAP

- 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 prioritization- 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
- Frame planned actions
- Facilitate assessment and engagement
- Build institutional capacity
- Establish a monitoring and evaluation mechanism

Putting the action across sectors into practice

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

How to integrate NCDs into national policies and development plans?

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
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

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

- 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 be 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.
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.
Time to scale up action
Thank you
mikkelsenb@who.int
http://who.int/ncds/gcm/en/
### Road map of commitments included in the 2011 UN Political Declaration on NCDs

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk factors: 10 most important national commitments</th>
<th>2011 Political Declaration</th>
<th>2014 Outcome Document</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>30(b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Accelerate implementation by States parties of the WHO FCTC</td>
<td>43(c)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Advance implementation of the WHO Global Strategy on Diet, Physical Activity and Health</td>
<td>43(d)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Implement the WHO Global Strategy to Reduce the Harmful Use of Alcohol</td>
<td>43(e)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Implement the WH Set of Recommendations on the Marketing of Foods and Non-alcoholic Beverages to Children</td>
<td>43(f)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Implement interventions to reduce salt, sugar and saturated fats and eliminate industrially produced trans-fats in foods</td>
<td>43(g)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Encourage policies that support the production of, and facilitate access to, foods that contribute to a healthy diet</td>
<td>43(h)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Promote, protect and support breastfeeding</td>
<td>43(i)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Promote increased access to vaccinations to prevention infections associated with cancers</td>
<td>43(j)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Promote increased access to cancer screening</td>
<td>43(k)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Road map of commitments included in the 2011 UN Political Declaration on NCDs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health systems: 6 most important national commitments</th>
<th>2011 Political Declaration</th>
<th>2014 Outcome Document</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>30(c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Promote the production, training and retention of health workers</td>
<td>45(j)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Recognize the importance of universal health coverage in national health systems</td>
<td>45(n)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Improve accessibility to essential medicines for NCDs</td>
<td>45(l)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Integrate NCDs into national HIV/AIDS responses</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>30(d)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Integrate NCDs into national reproductive health and maternal and child health responses</td>
<td>45(o)</td>
<td>30(e)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Road map of commitments included in the 2011 UN Political Declaration on NCDs

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