SUNI-SEA / GACD Conference
Linking people, communities and primary healthcare: an essential approach for tackling NCDs and achieving UHC

Session 1:
Global Coordination Mechanism on NCDs: Collaborating across sectors and stakeholders
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WHO Global Coordination Mechanism on NCDs

- WHO’s leadership role in promoting, enhancing, and enabling collaborative responses to accelerate progress towards achieving SDG 3.4 and other global and national NCD targets.

- To strengthen national capacity, leadership, governance, multisectoral action and partnerships to accelerate country response for the prevention and control of NCDs.

- Envisioned higher-order outcome: *Effective and inclusive policies, programmes, and services to reduce the preventable and avoidable burden of morbidity, mortality, and disability due to NCDs through multisectoral and multistakeholder collaboration and cooperation at national, regional, and global levels.*
Priority Area 1: Knowledge Collaboration

- Providing an operational backbone for documenting and sharing innovative approaches to beating NCDs.
- Facilitating the co-creation and dissemination of evidence-informed, multisectoral and multistakeholder approaches among Member States and non-State actors.

**Activity**

- Update and enhance the Knowledge Action Portal on NCDs, a community-driven knowledge sharing and communication portal hosted by GCM
Priority Area 2: Multisectoral and multistakeholder action

- Assessing and documenting multisectoral collaboration for NCD prevention and control in Member states.
- Sharing and scaling successful initiatives to advance multisectoral and multistakeholder action at country and regional levels.

Activity

- Develop a global mapping and case study series on multisectoral action for the prevention and control of NCDs and mental health conditions.
Priority Area 3: Engaging with Non-State Actors

- Providing guidance to Member States on engaging with non-State actors, assessing benefits, risk management, and mitigating conflict of interest.
- Convening civil society actors in support of effective policies, programmes, and services for the prevention and control of NCDs.

Activities

- Develop a tool to guide informed decision-making by Member States on private sector engagement for prevention and control of NCDs.
- Support the third phase of the WHO Civil Society Working Group on NCDs and UHC.
Priority Area 4: Capacity strengthening in Member States

- Supporting capacity development for national multisectoral and multistakeholder coordination mechanisms for the prevention and control of NCDs

Activity

- Develop and support implementation of a WHO Guidance Framework on national multisectoral and multistakeholder coordination mechanisms
- Design and implement a GCM/NCD Participants Engagement Strategy
Priority Area 5: Meaningful Engagement in NCD responses

- Convening people living with NCDs and building capacity for their meaningful participation in national health policy and programmes.
- Crowdsourcing innovative grassroot initiatives to tackle NCDs at local community level.

Activities

- Co-develop a WHO Framework and policy brief series on the Meaningful Engagement of PLWNCDs and Mental Health Conditions
- Host the NCD Lab, a platform showcasing innovative tools and novel approaches to tackle NCDs around the world
Meaningful engagement of people with lived experiences: Publications & activities
Meaningful engagement of people with lived experiences: Framework

### PRINCIPLES
- Dignity and respect
- Power and equity
- Inclusivity and intersectionality
- Commitment and transparency
- Institutionalization and contextualization

### ENABLERS
- Sustainable financing
- Redistributing power
- Elimination of stigmatization
- Integrated approaches
- Capacity-building
- Institutionalizing engagement

### ACTIONS

#### Actions for WHO

#### Actions for member states

**Stage**

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| Bronze | - Review and reform existing and recent practices and processes to prevent stigmatization and discrimination.  
- Acknowledge and apologize for any practices or processes that have been stigmatizing and discriminating.  
- Establish and implement practical guidance on the prevention of stigmatization and discrimination in all relevant departmental activities and programmes. | - Review and reform existing and recent practices and processes to prevent stigmatization and discrimination.  
- Acknowledge and apologize for any practices or processes that have been stigmatizing and discriminating.  
- Establish and implement practical guidance on the prevention of stigmatization and discrimination in all relevant departmental activities and programmes. |
| Silver | - Review and reform existing and recent departmental practices and processes to prevent stigmatization and discrimination.  
- Acknowledge and apologize for any practices or processes that have been stigmatizing and discriminating, showing how WHO will proactively eliminate them in the future.  
- Establish and implement practical guidance on the prevention of stigmatization and discrimination in all relevant global, regional and national activities and programme areas. | - Review and reform existing and recent ministry of health practices and processes to prevent stigmatization and discrimination.  
- Acknowledge and apologize for any practices or processes that have been stigmatizing and discriminating, showing how government will proactively eliminate them in the future.  
- Establish and implement practical guidance on the prevention of stigmatization and discrimination in all relevant government activities and programme areas. |
| Gold | - Review and reform existing and recent Organization-wide practices and processes to prevent stigmatization and discrimination.  
- Establish independent mechanisms and governance structures to review and monitor work to prevent stigmatization and discrimination.  
- Change the Organization culture by promoting and including diverse lived experiences through an intersectional lens in all relevant health activities and engagements. | - Review and reform existing and recent government-wide practices, processes and national legal instruments to prevent stigmatization and discrimination.  
- Establish independent mechanisms and governance structures to review and monitor work to prevent stigmatization and discrimination.  
- Change the government culture by institutional promotion and inclusion of diverse lived experiences through an intersectional lens in all relevant health activities and engagements. |
Meaningful engagement of people with lived experiences: Next Steps
Knowledge Collaboration – KAP Live Demo

https://knowledge-action-portal.com/lived-experience