

Sectoral cooperation in the prevention and control of Noncommunicable diseases

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18 August, 2014

Presentation

- **The magnitude of the problem**
- **The causes and consequences of the problem**
- **Sectoral cooperation in the solution**
- **The nature of sectoral cooperation**
- **Tools of sectoral cooperation**
- **Possible roles for WHO**

The Global Burden of Disease

- Leading causes of DALYs for low- and middle-income countries:
 - Perinatal conditions
 - Lower respiratory infections
 - Ischemic heart disease
- Leading causes of DALYs for high-income countries:
 - Ischemic heart disease
 - Cerebrovascular disease
 - Unipolar depressive disorders

The Global Burden of Disease

- Causes of death for low- and middle-income countries:
 - Non-communicable diseases (54 %)
 - Communicable diseases (36%)
 - Injuries (10 %)
- Causes of death for high-income countries:
 - Non-communicable diseases (87%)
 - Injuries (7.5 %)
 - Communicable diseases (5.7%)

NCDs in SEARO

- **13.7 million total deaths in 2012**
- **NCDs account for 8.5 million (62% of total)**
 - 3.7 million deaths from CVD**
 - 1.8 new cases of cancer annually**
 - 86 million diabetics**
 - 1.5 million deaths from chronic respiratory disease**

Determinants of NCDs

Social

Urbanization
Organization of work
Globalization

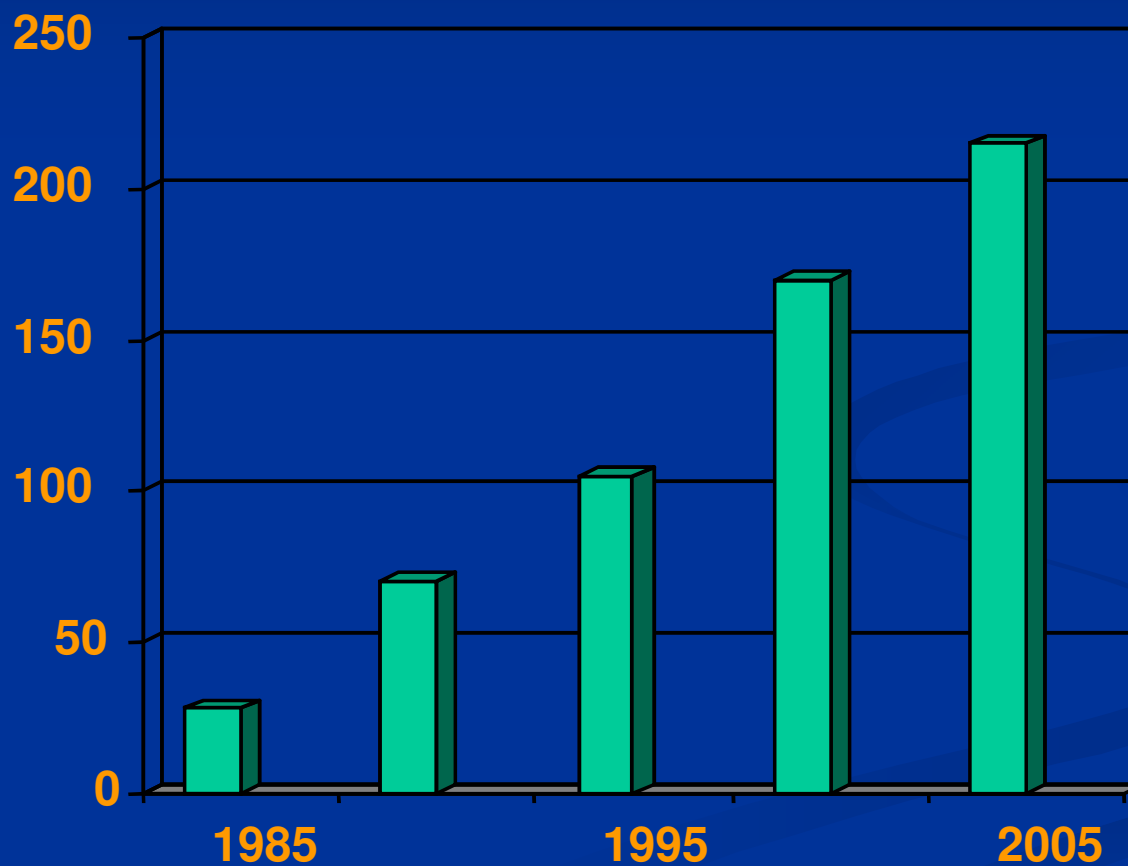
Economic

Poverty
Affluence

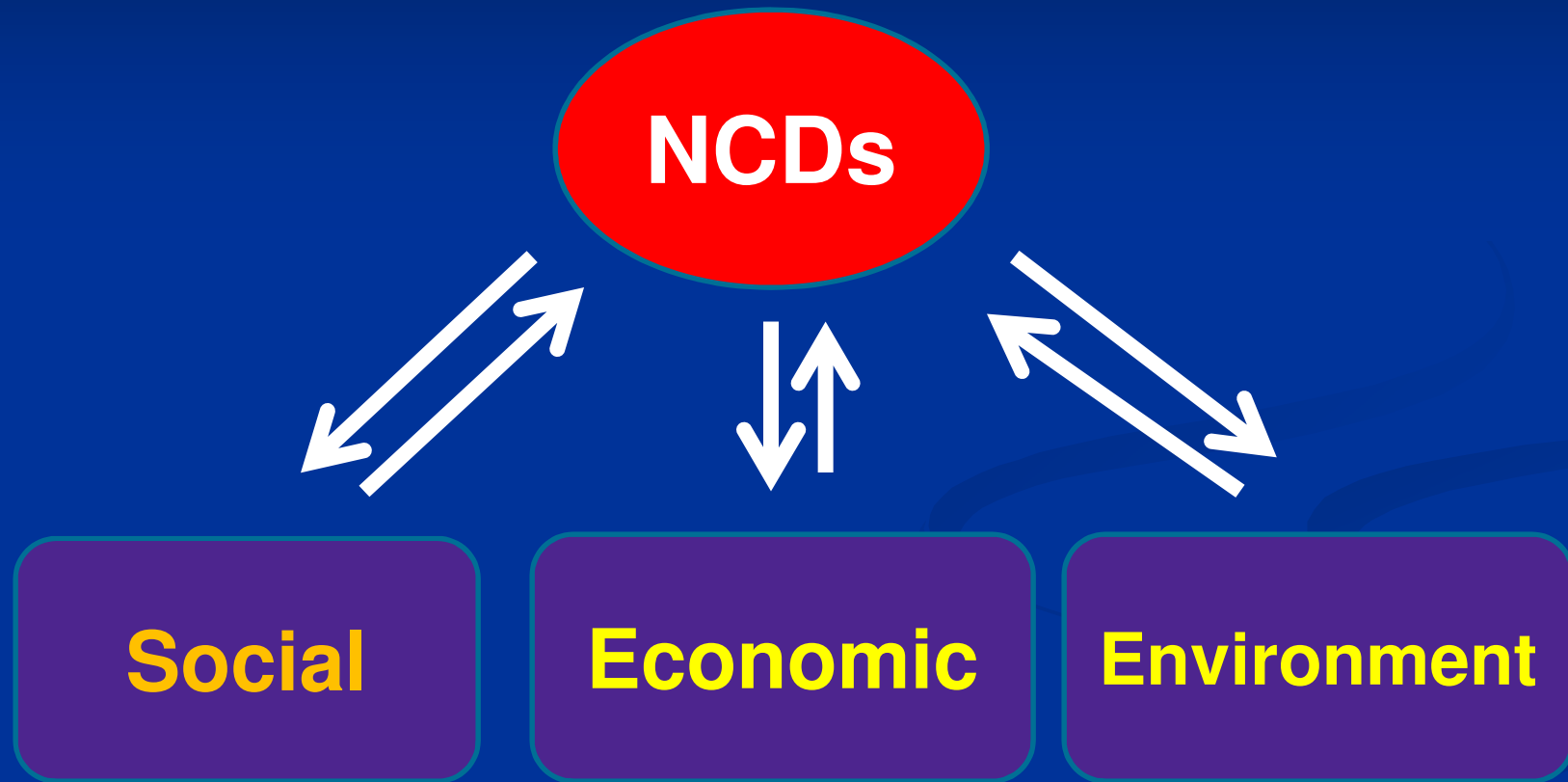
Environmental

Air pollution
Carcinogens

Cars passed for fitness in Jamaica (000)



NCDs and their determinants



Note also the reverse causality

Impact on social determinant

■ Equity

unfair distribution of life chances-inequity
disproportionate impact on the poor

■ Social cohesion

stigma and discrimination-esp. cancer and diabetes

chronic care –social fraction

■ Gender

early male death-widowhood and poverty

■ Education

especially of females

Impact on economy

- Effect on macroeconomy

eg 37 \$trillion dollars over next 2 decades (Bloom); impact on GDP

- Effect on microeconomy

poverty and preventing escape from poverty trap

- Fiscal consequences

increased government expenditure in care, pensions, etc

Impact on environment

- Less easy to show direct impact of NCDs per se on the environment.

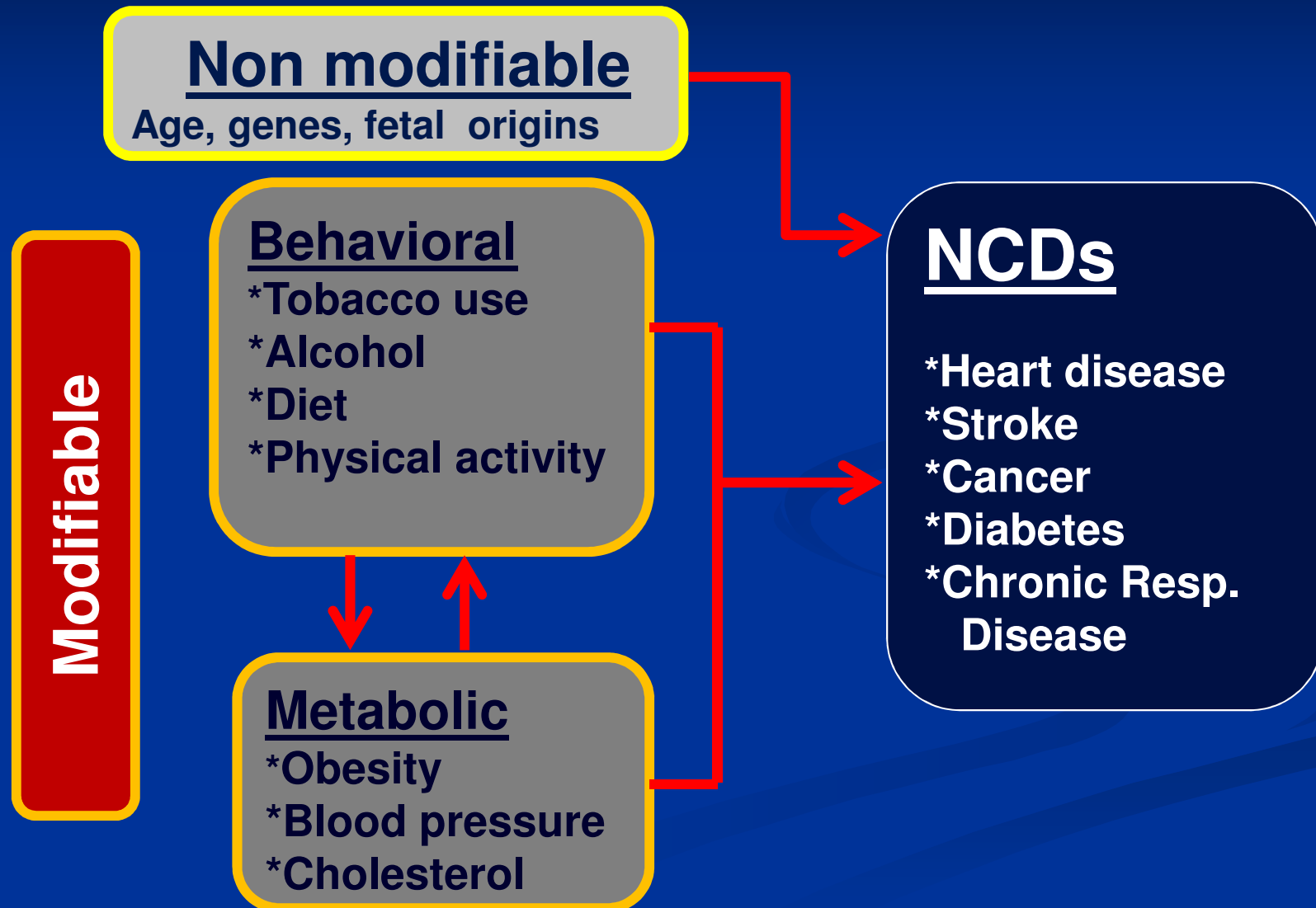
However, it is possible to show impact of the NCD risk factors on the environment e.g

- Tobacco production and climate change

- Food production and climate change.

(livestock production responsible for 18% global GHG-more than transportation)

NCDs and their risk factors



UN HLM Political Declaration 2011

First: Recognizes “A challenge of epidemic proportions.”

Next: as the first focus of the response to the challenge.

“Recognizes that the rising prevalence , morbidity and mortality of NCDs worldwide can be largely prevented and controlled **through collective and multisectoral action** by all member states and other relevant stakeholders...”

Outcome Document of UN High Level Meeting July 2014

- **Reaffirm our commitment to address the global burden and threat of non-communicable diseases, which constitute one of the major challenges for development in the twenty-first century... may lead to increasing inequalities within and between countries and populations.**

Outcome document of UN High level review meeting July 2014

- “Reaffirm our commitment to advance the implementation of multisectoral, cost-effective population-wide interventions....
- “Recall that effective non-communicable disease prevention and control requires leadership and multisectoral approaches to health at governmental level....”

Multisectorality

Reference to sectoral or multisectoral activity in UN “health” documents

Political Declaration NCDs (2011).....15

Political commitment HIV/AIDS (2001).....2

UN High level Review (2014) -----21

? Significance and policy implications of new emphasis

NCDs in SEARO Situation and Response (2011)

■ Major Challenges (inter-alia)

- *Lack of strong national partnerships for multisectoral action
- *Difficulties in engaging industry and the private sector

Sector

“A distinct subset of a market, society, industry or economy where components share similar characteristics”

Intersectoral Action for Health

A Cornerstone for Health-for-All in the Twenty-First Century

Report of the International Conference

20-23 April 1997

Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada

“a recognized relationship between part or parts of the health sector with part or parts of another sector which has been formed to take action on an issue to achieve health outcomes, (or intermediate health outcomes) in a way that is more effective, efficient or sustainable than could be achieved by the health sector acting alone”.

Three Basic Observations

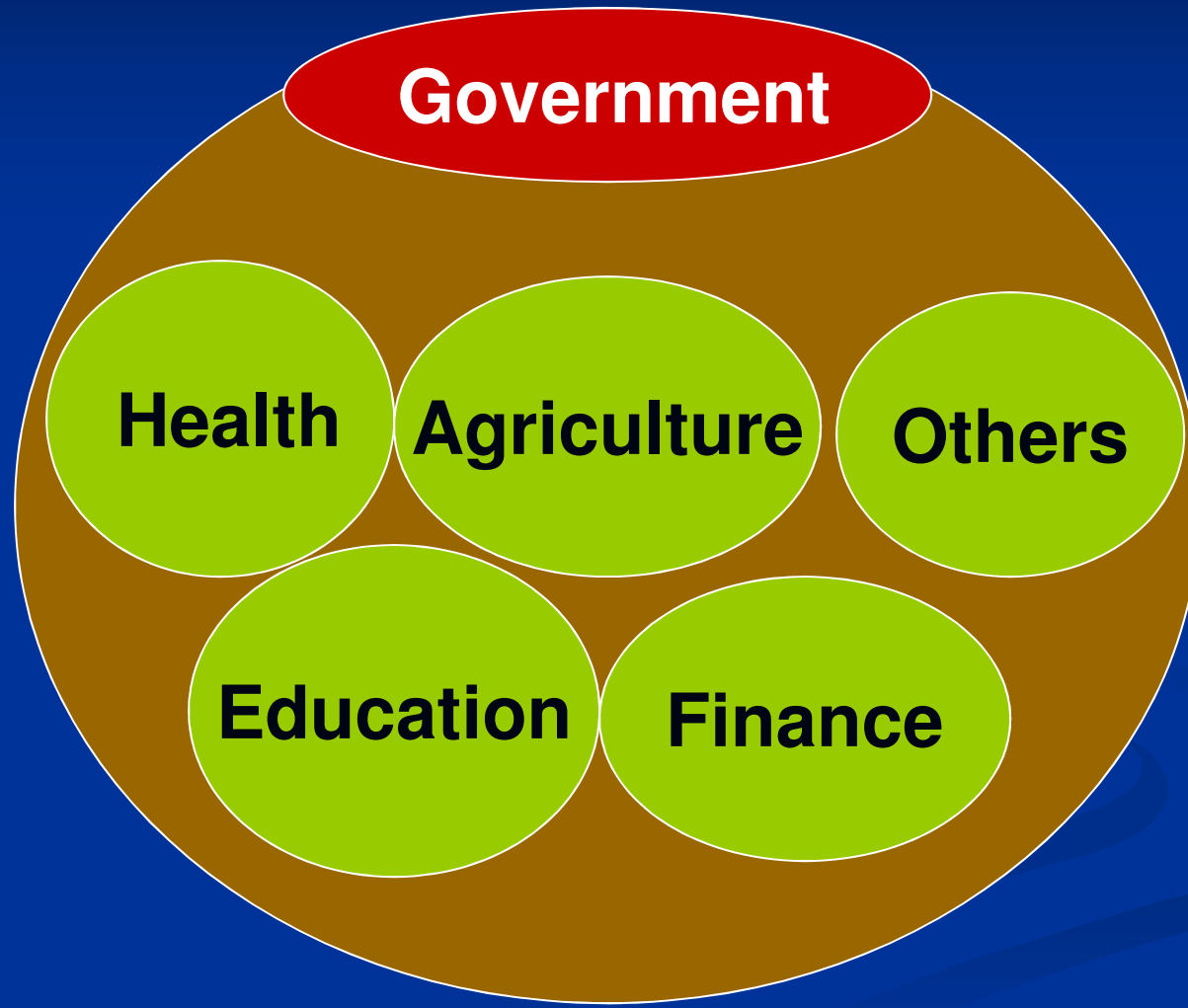
- 1-Sectoral cooperation is fundamental for executing the commitments in the Political Declaration and for the prevention and control of NCDs.**
- 2-But there must be much more clarity about the nature of such cooperation and the means of effecting it.**
- 3- In these documents the terms multisectoral and intersectoral are used interchangeably, but there is a fundamental difference between multisectoral and intersectoral forms of cooperation**

Taxonomy of sectoral cooperation

Multisectoral cooperation embraces cooperation among agencies of government (*whole of government*)

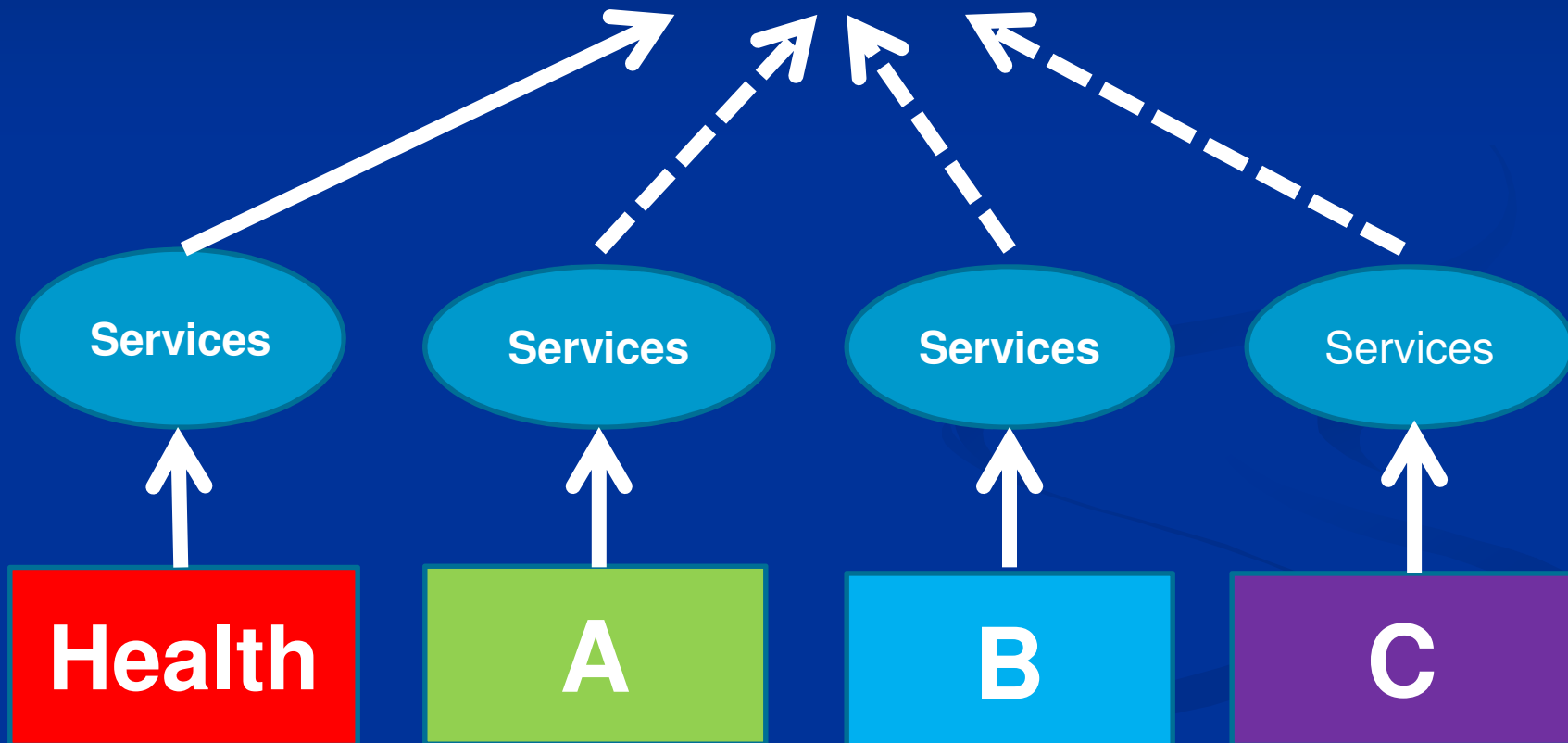
Intersectoral cooperation expresses the relationship among the critical three sectors of the state-the public sector(government) the private sector and civil society (*whole of society*)

See “ Sectoral cooperation for prevention & control of NCDs”-George Alleyne, Sania Nishtar



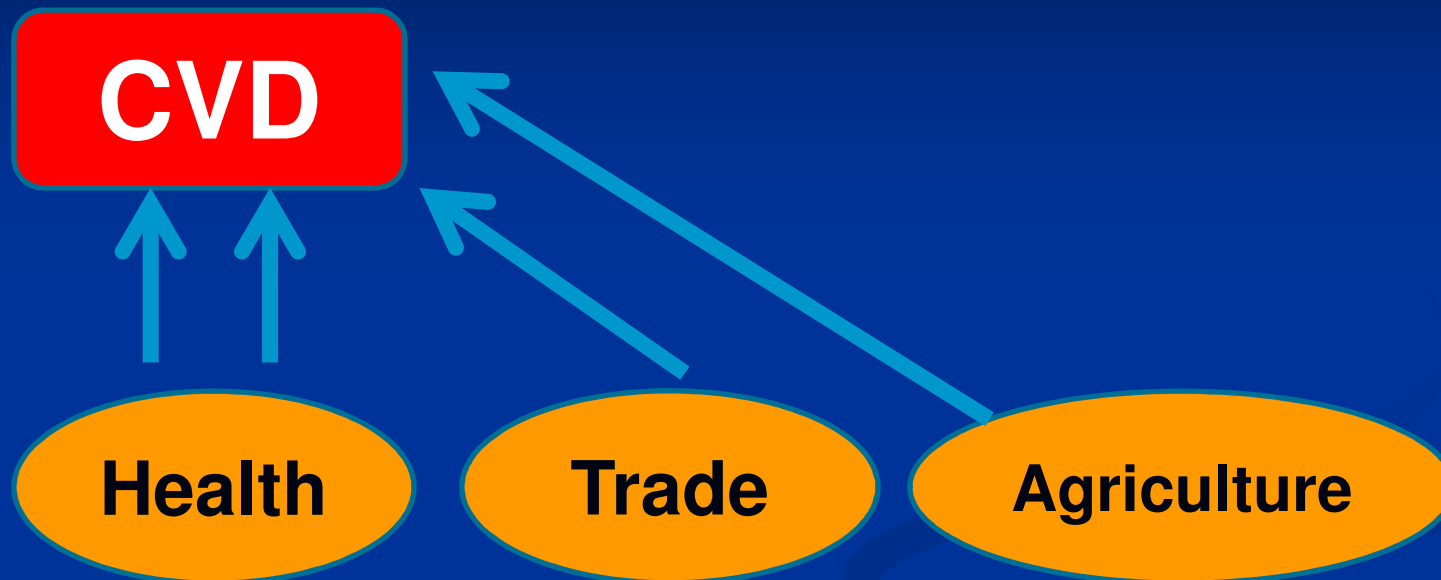
Multisectoral cooperation

Individual and population health status



Government Divisions

Multisectoral cooperation



Interest

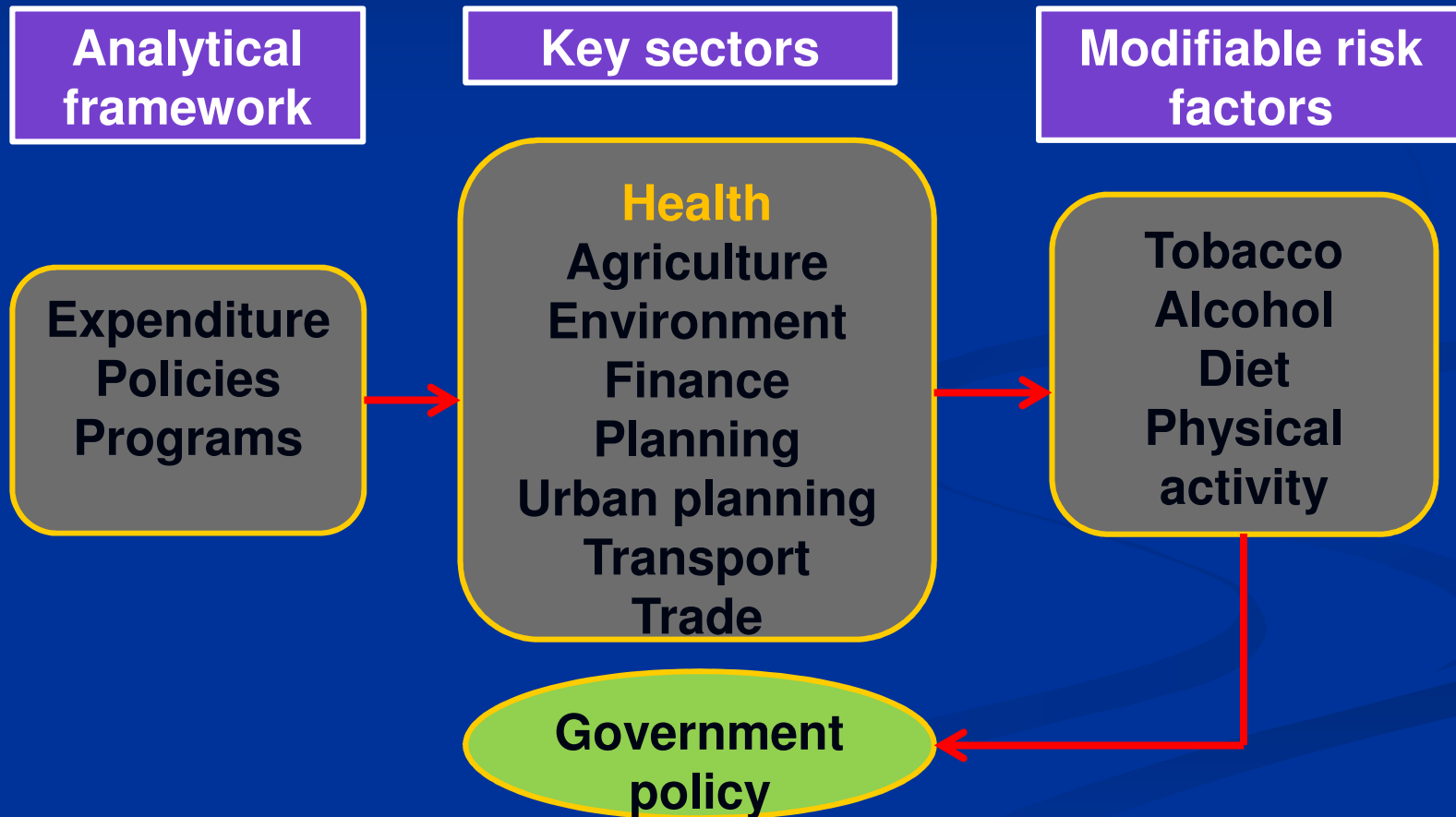
Parochial	+	+		
Liberal	+	+	+	+

WHO Technical cooperation

- **Promote health as a development issue and a state concern**
- **Promote tools to facilitate interaction among government sectors**
 - ? **Appropriate national plans**
 - ? **Impact assessment**
 - ? **Data on national expenditure on NCDs---- (see UNDP CPEIR)**

(See Health Lens Analysis from the “Adelaide Statement”)

Platform for multisectoral cooperation



Climate public expenditure and institutional review (UNDP)

- An assessment of current policy priorities and strategies as these relate to climate change;
- A review of institutional arrangements for integrating climate change policy priorities into budgeting and expenditure management processes; and
- **An analysis of public expenditure and its relevance to climate change.**

The pluralist state (society)

- Comprised of a multitude of groups (sectors) exercising power over policy decisions which affect how citizens live
- Power derives from the resources available to the groups (sectors) and used by them

NB.

I exclude those groups external to the individual state whose actions affect public policy (Non-state actors) e.g

- **International NGOs**
- **Multilateral corporations**
- **International media**
- **International diaspora organizations**
- **Violent groups; cartels**

The pluralist state



The diagram illustrates the pluralist state model. It features a large, light blue oval representing the state, which contains three overlapping circles. The top circle is red and labeled 'The pluralist state'. The bottom-left circle is blue and labeled 'Government'. The bottom-right circle is green and labeled 'Private sector'. The bottom-center circle is grey and labeled 'Civil society'. The circles overlap, indicating interaction and shared influence between the three sectors within the state's framework.

Government

Private sector

Civil society

The Anatomy

Government

Well defined

Legislature
Executive
Judicial

**But we refer here
mainly to the
executive, the
administration,
the bureaucracy.**

Business

Well defined

That part of the
economy made
up of
companies

Raw materials
Manufacturing
Sales
Services

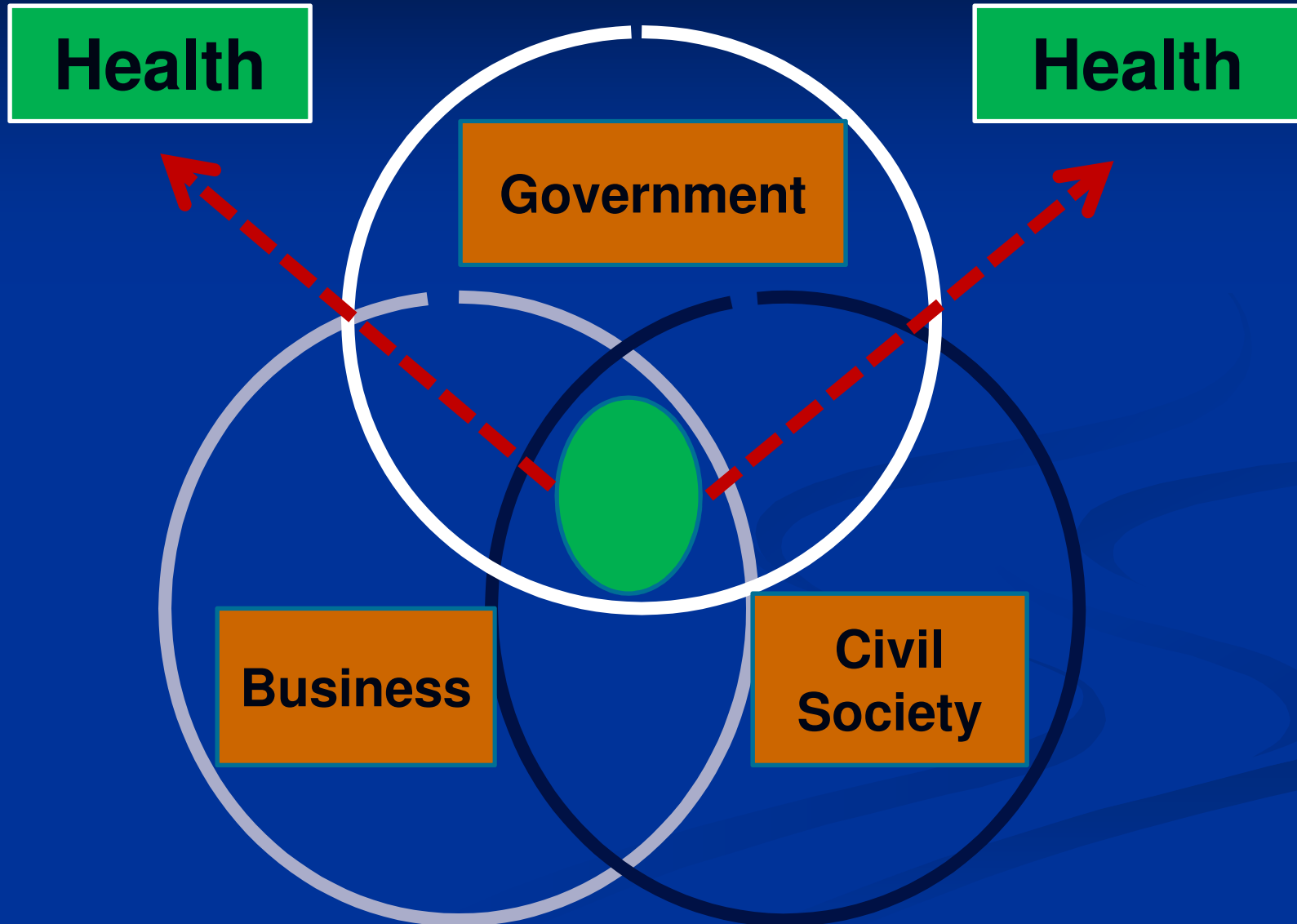
Civil Society

Polymorphic

NGOs- thematic & non
thematic

FBOs
Professional associations
Academic institutions
Foundations
Media
Organized labor

Intersectoral cooperation



Government

**Public
goods**

**Law and
order**

Taxation

Legislation

Regulation

Civil society

Agitate

Educate

Communicate

Integrate

Business

Goods

Sales

Services

Profit

Role of Government in NCDs

- Provision of services
- Health promotion
- Create an enabling environment
 - Legislation
 - Regulation
 - Taxation

Make the healthy choice the easy choice

Role of business in NCDs

(See para 44 UNHLM Political Declaration)

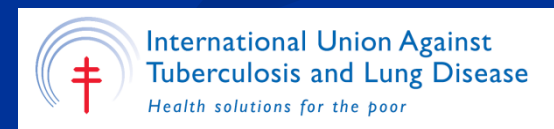
- Producing healthy products that are accessible-reduce salt in foods
- Create a healthy work environment
- Produce medicines and health technology-innovation
- Community capacity building
- Financial contributions

(NB ?????Conflict of interests)

NGOs in NCDs-NCD Alliance

- **Activism/Advocacy**
- **Dissemination of information**
- **Form communities of advocacy**
- **Form coalitions/alliances**
- **Constant evaluation and feedback**
- **Target Governments for implementation of commitments -accountability**

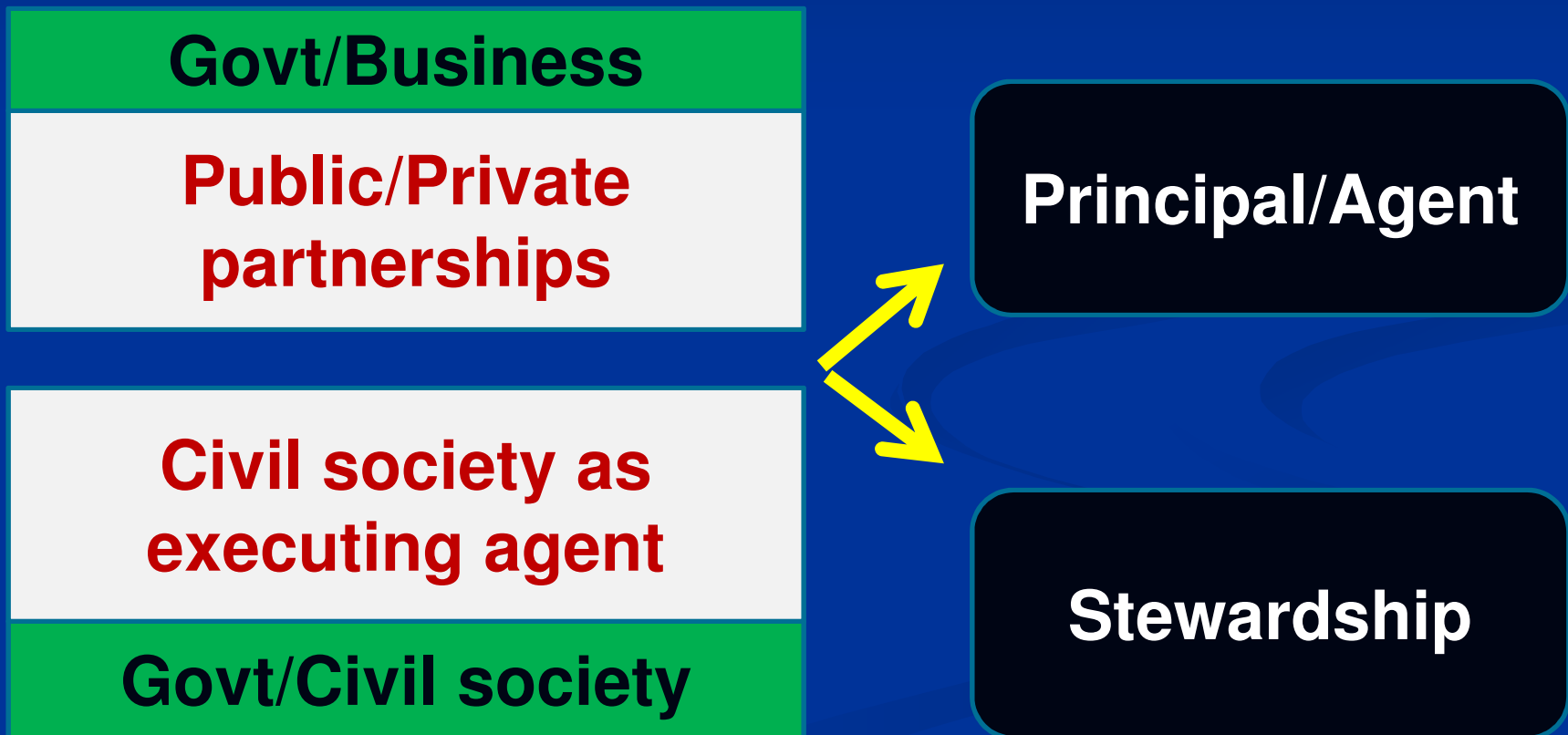
NCD Alliance Steering Group Members



Sectoral roles in addressing risk factors

Risk factor	Government	Private sector	Civil Society
Tobacco	++++	-	+++
Physical activity	++	+/-	+
Alcohol	++++	-	++
Unhealthy diet	+++	++	?

Common intersectoral arrangements



WHO Technical Cooperation

- **Foster development of intersectoral national commissions as called for in the OD**
- **Establish guidelines for the composition, governance of such bodies-conflict of interest**
- **Foster TCC in operation of such bodies**
- **Honest broker**

If I had one hour to save the world, I would spend 55 minutes defining the problem and only five minutes finding the solution.

Albert Einstein