

# **Whole of Society; Whole of Government; The case of NCDs**

**By**

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## Responding to the challenge: a whole-of-government and a whole-of-society effort

**Para 33: *Recognize that the rising prevalence, morbidity and mortality of non-communicable diseases worldwide can be largely prevented and controlled through collective and multisectoral action by all Member States and other relevant stakeholders at the local, national, regional and global levels,.....***

## **Political Declaration Para 64**

**Develop options for multisectoral  
action for effective partnerships**

# Multisectoriality

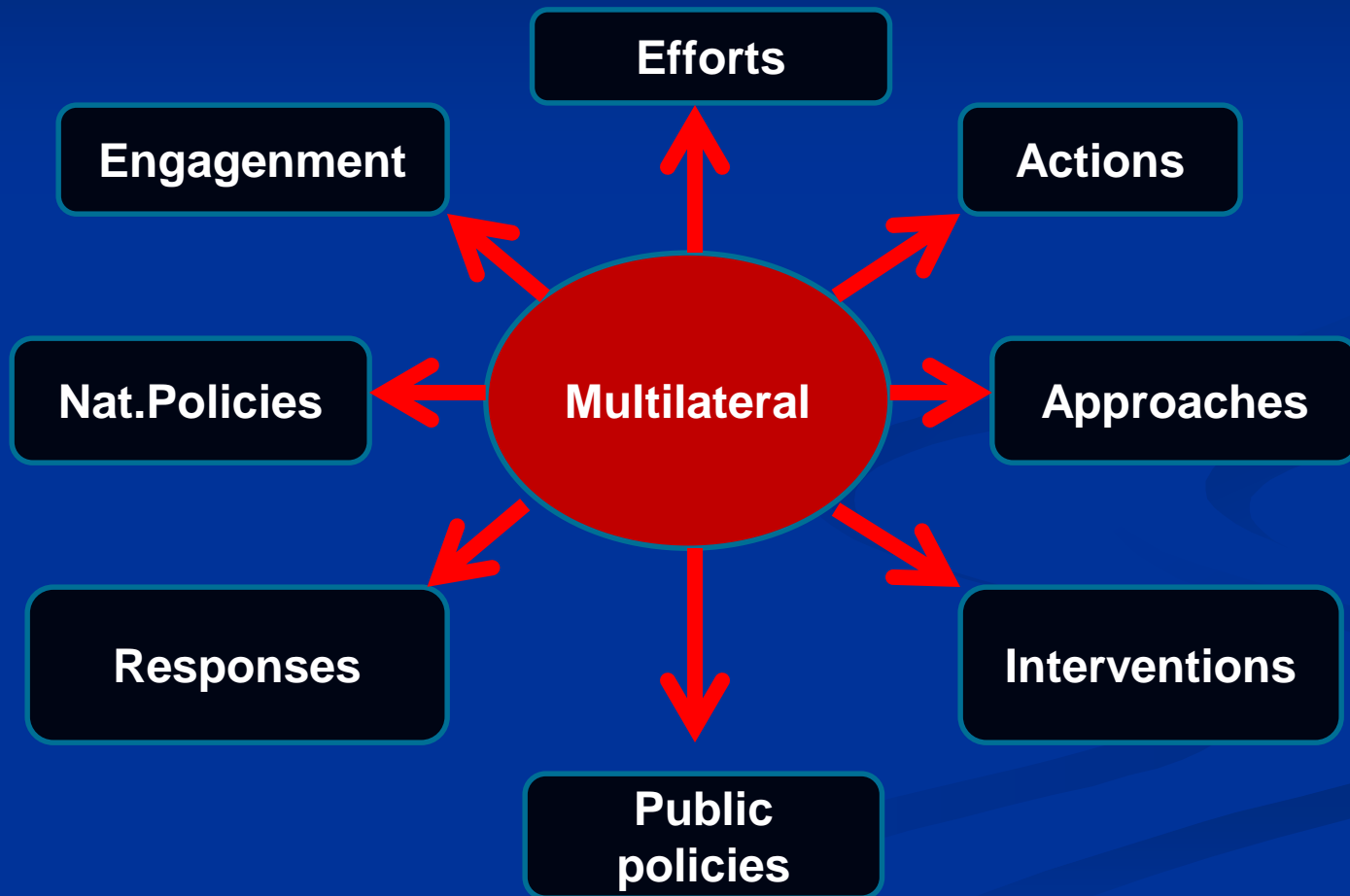
**Times “multisectorial “ mentioned in UN  
“health” documents**

***Political Declaration NCDs 2011.....15***

***Political commitment HIV/AIDS 2001.....2***

***Agenda 21. Chapter 6 1992.....0***

**? Significance and policy implications of new emphasis**



## ■ Whole of society

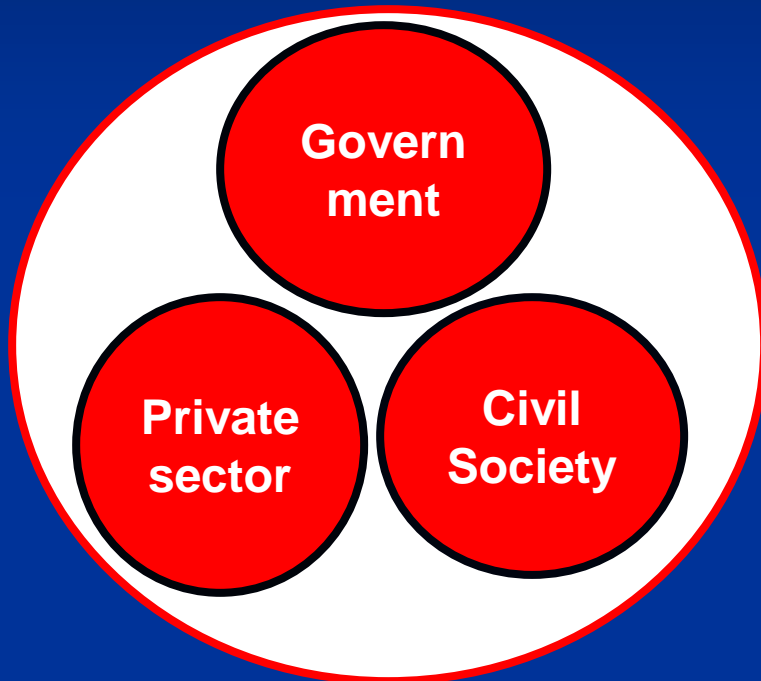
I equate with the bodies of the STATE  
government, private sector (business),  
civil society

## ■ Whole of government

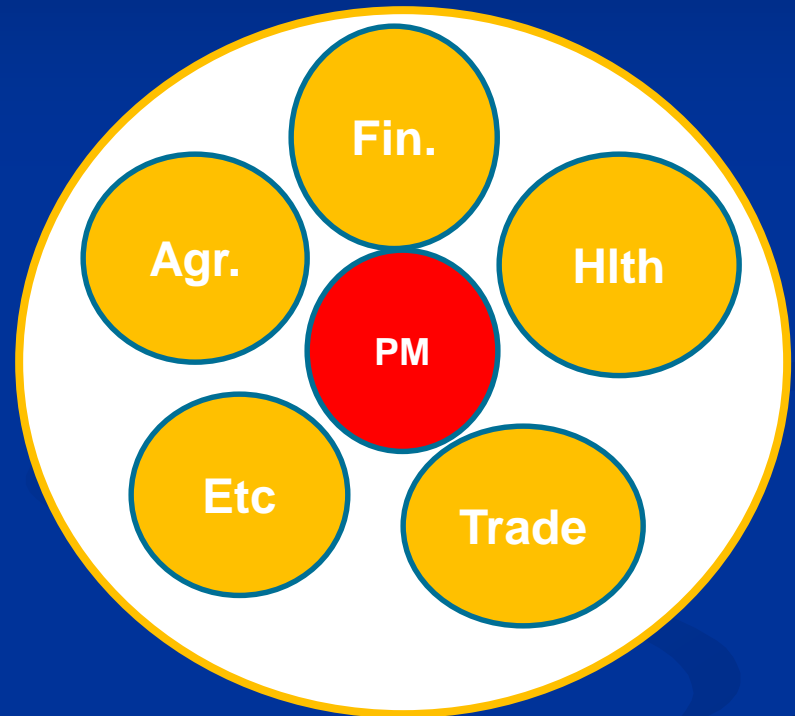
I equate with all the administrative  
divisions and institutions of  
government

# Divisions

STATE



GOVERNMENT



**Government**—Well defined

**Business**--Polymorphic-Businesses touch every risk factor for NCDs

**Civil society**--Polymorphic

- NGOs-Thematic and non-thematic
- Faith-based organizations
- Professional organizations
- Media
- Organized labor
- Etc

# Sectoral responsibilities

## ■ Government

Produce public goods

Public order

## ■ Business

Produce goods and services efficiently

Make a profit

## ■ Civil society

Guardian of community values

Serve as a broker

# Tools available

**Government**

**Legislation**

**Regulation**

**Taxation**

**Civil  
society**

**Agitate**

**Inform**

**Business**

**Philanthropy**

**Product  
power**

**Shared value**

# Sectoral continuum

Interests

A

B

C

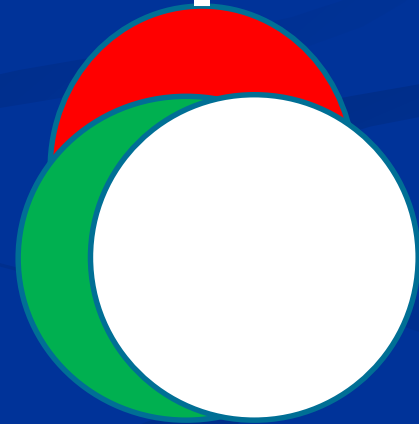
?D



A

B

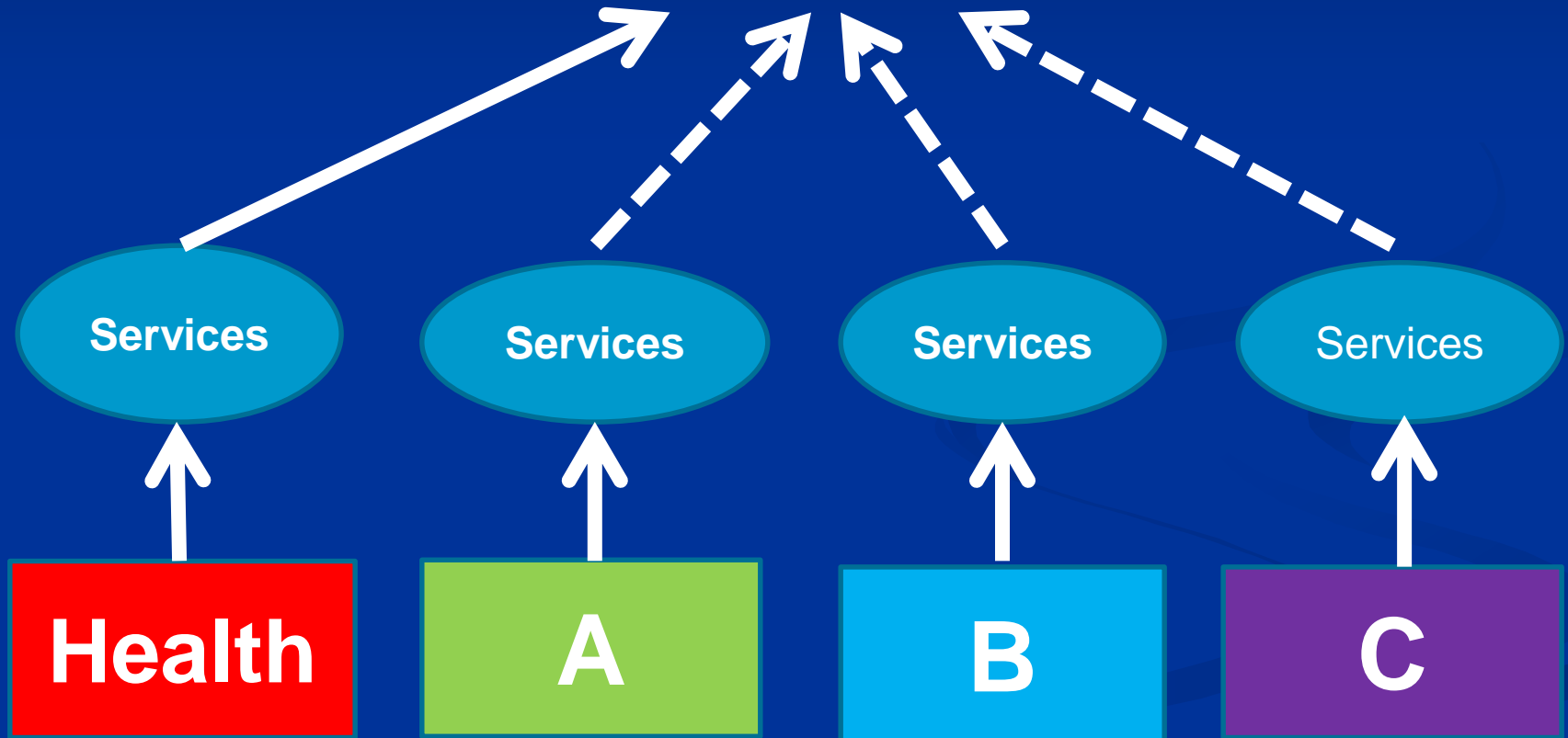
C



Sectors

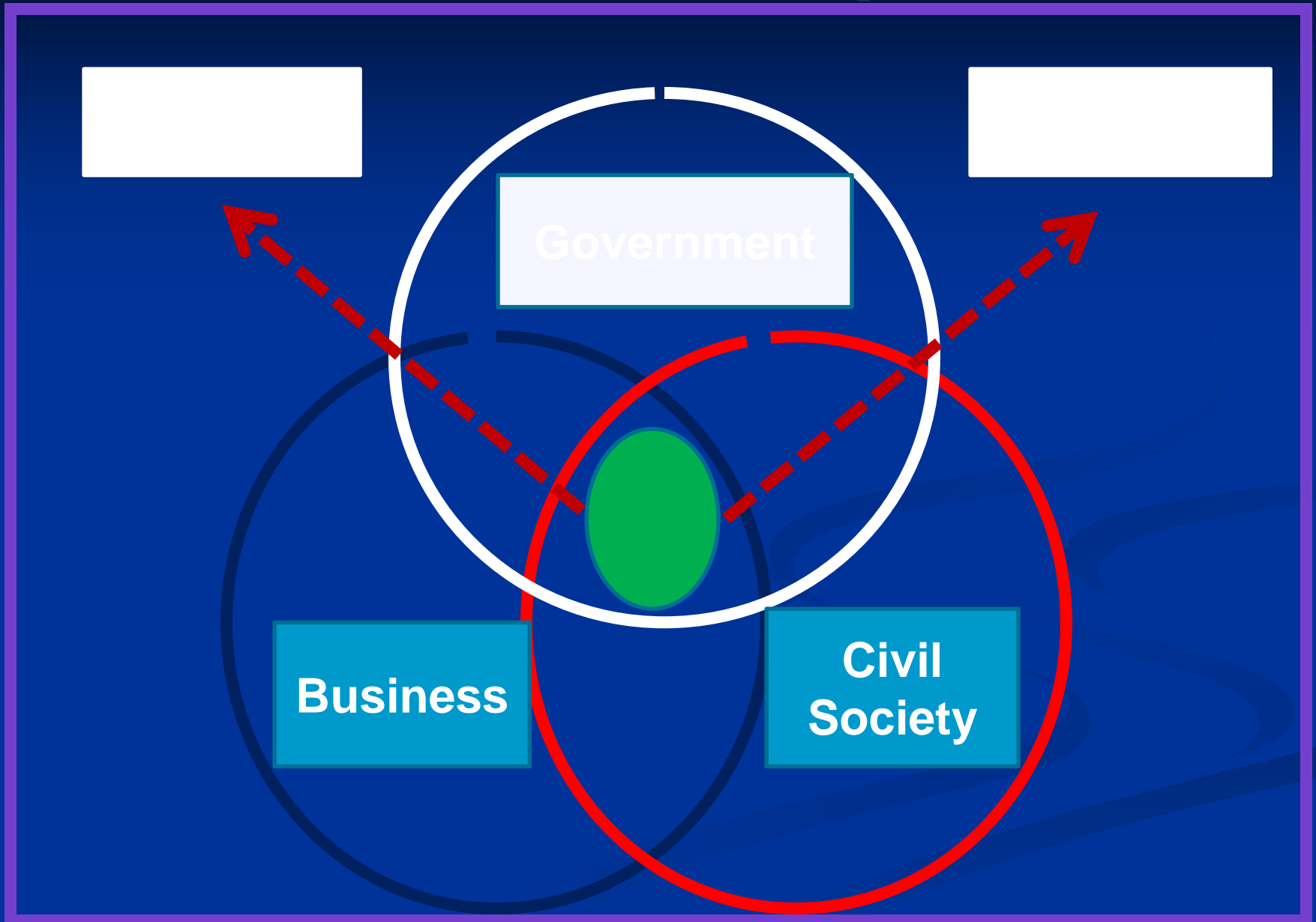
# Multisectoral cooperation

Individual and population health status

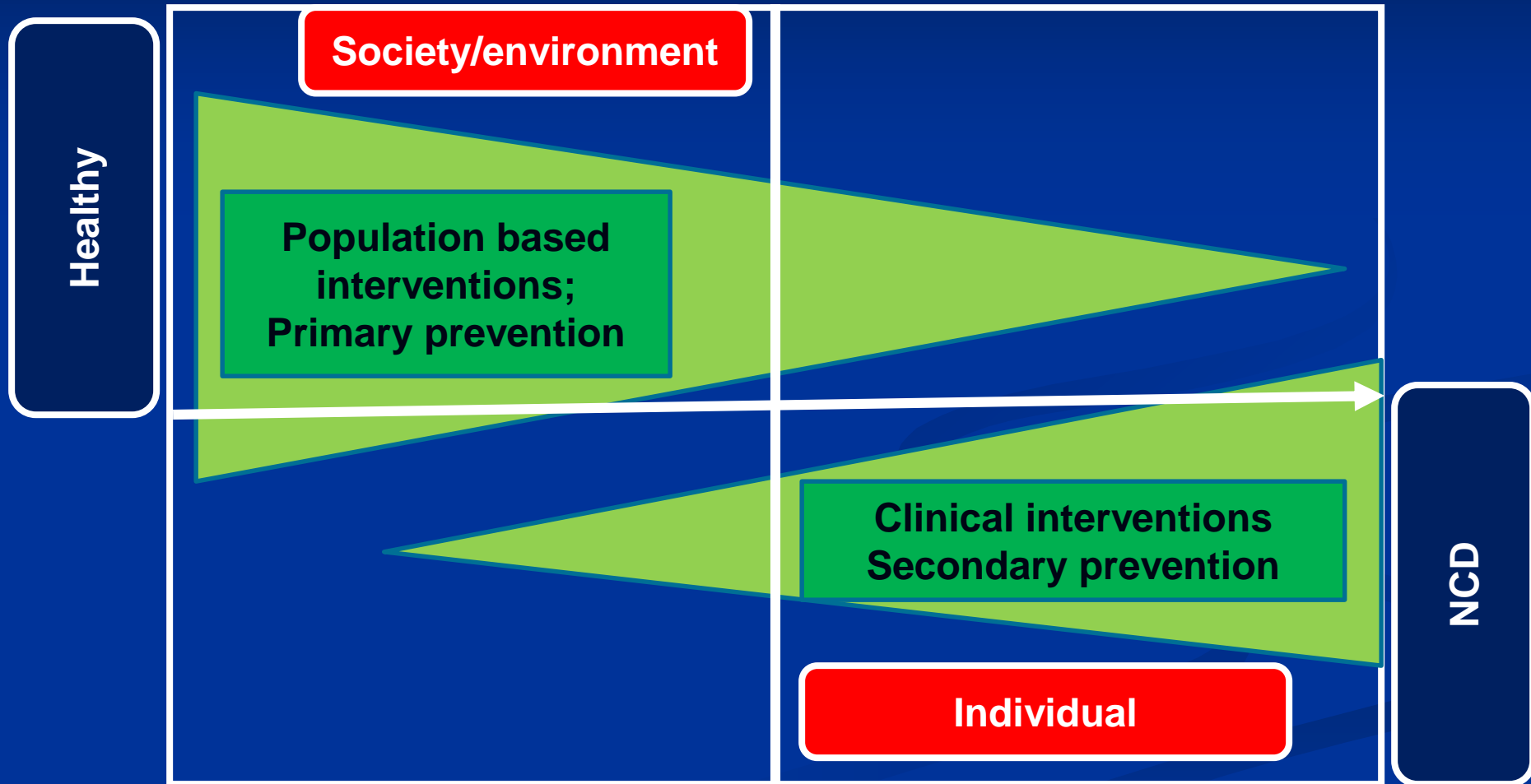


Government Divisions

# Intersectoral cooperation



# Strategies to address NCDs



# **Managing the interaction**

**Whole of government ( Multisectoral)**

**Primacy of Health Ministry**

**-Data on NCDs and Risk factors**

**Imprimatur of Head of Government**

**Health Impact Assessment**

## **Health Impact Assessment (HIA)**

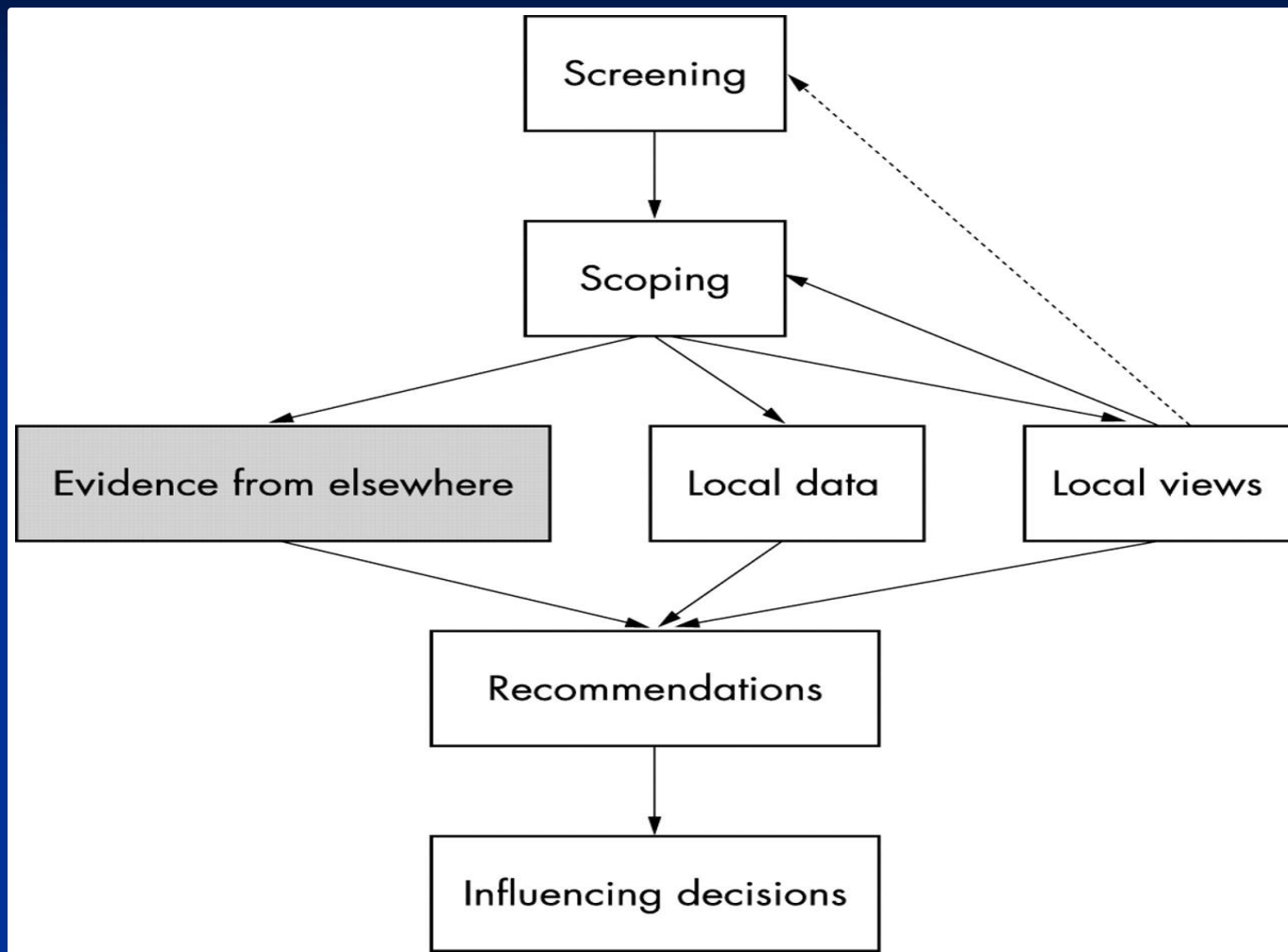
**is a means of assessing the health impacts of policies, plans and projects in diverse economic (sic) sectors using quantitative, qualitative and participatory techniques.  
( WHO)**

## **The major steps in conducting an HIA include**

- Screening (identify projects or policies for which an HIA would be useful),
- Scoping (identify which health effects to consider),
- Assessing risks and benefits (identify which people may be affected and how they may be affected),
- Developing recommendations (suggest changes to proposals to promote positive or mitigate adverse health effects),
- Reporting (present the results to decision-makers), and
- Evaluating (determine the effect of the HIA on the decision).

**(CDC)**

# Health Impact Assessment



Mindell J et al. J Epidemiol Community Health 2004;58:546-551

# Intersectoral involvement in addressing NCD risk factors

Risk factor	Government	Private sector	Civil society
Tobacco	+++++	-	++
Physical activity	++	+	+
Harmful use of alcohol	+++++	?	++
Unhealthy diet	++	+++	?

# Conclusions

- Whole of society and whole of government shaped as intersectoral and multisectoral approaches
- The differences between the two set out
- The multisectoral theoretically easier, given our forms of government and tools available
- The intersectoral more difficult, given the polymorphic nature and interests of the private sector and civil society