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

By

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Kingston, Jamaica

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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,........
Develop options for multisectoral action for effective partnerships

Political Declaration Para 64
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
Private sector
Civil Society

PM
Fin.
Agr.
Etc
Hlth
Trade
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

Sectors

A B C

?D
Multisectoral cooperation

Individual and population health status

Health

Services

A

Services

B

Services

C

Government Divisions
Strategies to address NCDs

- Population based interventions; Primary prevention
- Clinical interventions Secondary prevention

Individual

Society/environment

Healthy

NCD
Managing the interaction

Whole of government (Multisectoral)

Primacy of Health Ministry
- Data on NCDs and Risk factors

Imprimatur of Head of Government
Heath 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)
An outline scheme for health impact assessment, showing the place of "evidence" in the process.

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

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## Intersectoral involvement in addressing NCD risk factors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk factor</th>
<th>Government</th>
<th>Private sector</th>
<th>Civil society</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>++</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical activity</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harmful use of alcohol</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>++</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unhealthy diet</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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