

# **Global mapping report on multisectoral actions to strengthen the prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases and mental health conditions**

Experiences from around the world





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Experiences from around the world

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Web Annex. Summary of country experiences

Global Coordination Mechanism on the Prevention and Control of NCDs (GCM/NCD)

*Global NCD Platform (GNP)*

Global mapping report on multisectoral actions to strengthen the prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases and mental health conditions: experiences from around the world. Web Annex. Summary of country experiences

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# Summary of country experiences



# Algeria

<b>Multisectoral collaboration</b>	Proximity for change, on the road to NCD prevention
<b>Region</b>	Africa
<b>Income level</b>	Lower middle
<b>Submitting institution</b>	Ministry of Health
<b>Governmental sectors involved</b>	Health   Economy/finance   Food   Communication   Education   Employment/labour   Women, children and youth affairs   Recreation/sports   Urban planning   Office of central government   Other
<b>Other stakeholders engaged</b>	Nongovernmental organizations, academia and private sector
<b>Scope</b>	National
<b>Start year</b>	2014
<b>End year</b>	Ongoing as of June 2022
<b>Funding</b>	Government, nongovernmental organizations and private sector
<b>Interventions used</b>	Advocacy and communication campaigns   Healthy environments and settings   Health infrastructure and information systems   Early detection of NCDs and mental health conditions   Access, affordability and quality of care

## Focus of collaboration

### Risk factors:

- Tobacco use
- Harmful use of alcohol
- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Air pollution
- Others (metabolic risk factors and obesity)

### Diseases or conditions:

- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Mental health conditions
- Others

## Focus of multisectoral action

### Governance and accountability

- Seeking a mandate, endorsement or supportive legislation for multisectoral action
  - Establishing multisectoral coordination mechanisms
  - Utilizing existing cross-sectoral policies or plans to promote multisectoral action
  - Developing reporting structures and accountability measures
  - Ensuring accountability to the public through public reporting
- 

### Leadership at all levels

- Networking with professionals through informal and/or formal meetings
  - Identifying champions to promote multisectoral action across government sectors
  - Establishing incentives or recognition of the importance of multisectoral action
  - Setting standards for multisectoral action through shared goals and tools
  - Acknowledging the commitments of other sectors to encourage further action and collaboration
- 

### Ways of working

- Developing communication tools, processes or activities to foster transparency and collaboration
  - Implementing formal and/or informal activities that nurture relationship-building
  - Establishing knowledge collaboration activities among government sectors
  - Including diverse stakeholders from different government sectors in activities that promote adoption of co-design and co-benefit approaches
- 

### Resources and capabilities

- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on the prevention and control of NCDs
- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on multisectoral activities
- Implementing training and/or mentoring programmes to enhance knowledge and experience of multisectoral action
- Encouraging dedicated funding to support multisectoral action on NCDs
- Building capacity for multisectoral action, e.g. training and mentoring

# Argentina

<b>Multisectoral collaboration</b>	Diabetes epidemics: a comprehensive approach to prevention and management for vulnerable populations in the public health care system
<b>Region</b>	Americas
<b>Income level</b>	Upper middle
<b>Submitting institution</b>	Institute for Clinical Effectiveness and Health Policy (IECS)
<b>Governmental sectors involved</b>	Health   Communication   Education
<b>Other stakeholders engaged</b>	Academia and philanthropic organizations
<b>Scope</b>	Unspecified
<b>Start year</b>	2020
<b>End year</b>	Ongoing as of June 2022
<b>Funding</b>	Government and World Diabetes Foundation
<b>Interventions used</b>	Advocacy and communication campaigns   Health workforce knowledge and skills   Health infrastructure and information systems   Early detection of NCDs and mental health conditions   Access, affordability and quality of care

## Focus of collaboration

### Risk factors:

- Tobacco use
- Harmful use of alcohol
- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Air pollution
- Others

### Diseases or conditions:

- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Mental health conditions
- Others

## Focus of multisectoral action

### Governance and accountability

- Seeking a mandate, endorsement or supportive legislation for multisectoral action
  - Establishing multisectoral coordination mechanisms
  - Utilizing existing cross-sectoral policies or plans to promote multisectoral action
  - Developing reporting structures and accountability measures
  - Ensuring accountability to the public through public reporting
- 

### Leadership at all levels

- Networking with professionals through informal and/or formal meetings
  - Identifying champions to promote multisectoral action across government sectors
  - Establishing incentives or recognition of the importance of multisectoral action
  - Setting standards for multisectoral action through shared goals and tools
  - Acknowledging the commitments of other sectors to encourage further action and collaboration
- 

### Ways of working

- Developing communication tools, processes or activities to foster transparency and collaboration
  - Implementing formal and/or informal activities that nurture relationship-building
  - Establishing knowledge collaboration activities among government sectors
  - Including diverse stakeholders from different government sectors in activities that promote adoption of co-design and co-benefit approaches
- 

### Resources and capabilities

- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on the prevention and control of NCDs
- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on multisectoral activities
- Implementing training and/or mentoring programmes to enhance knowledge and experience of multisectoral action
- Encouraging dedicated funding to support multisectoral action on NCDs
- Building capacity for multisectoral action, e.g. training and mentoring

# Argentina

<b>Multisectoral collaboration</b>	Education in women with gestational diabetes (EDUGEST)
<b>Region</b>	Americas
<b>Income level</b>	Upper middle
<b>Submitting institution</b>	Faculty of Medicine, Northeast National University (on behalf of the Ministry of Health)
<b>Governmental sectors involved</b>	Health   Education
<b>Other stakeholders engaged</b>	Nongovernmental organizations and philanthropic organizations
<b>Scope</b>	Regional/subnational
<b>Start year</b>	2016
<b>End year</b>	2020
<b>Funding</b>	Government, World Diabetes Foundation and Northeast National University
<b>Interventions used</b>	Advocacy and communication campaigns   Healthy environments and settings   Health workforce knowledge and skills   Early detection of NCDs and mental health conditions   Access, affordability and quality of care

## Focus of collaboration

### Risk factors:

- Tobacco use
- Harmful use of alcohol
- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Air pollution
- Others (obesity)

### Diseases or conditions:

- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Mental health conditions
- Others

## Focus of multisectoral action

### Governance and accountability

- Seeking a mandate, endorsement or supportive legislation for multisectoral action
  - Establishing multisectoral coordination mechanisms
  - Utilizing existing cross-sectoral policies or plans to promote multisectoral action
  - Developing reporting structures and accountability measures
  - Ensuring accountability to the public through public reporting
- 

### Leadership at all levels

- Networking with professionals through informal and/or formal meetings
  - Identifying champions to promote multisectoral action across government sectors
  - Establishing incentives or recognition of the importance of multisectoral action
  - Setting standards for multisectoral action through shared goals and tools
  - Acknowledging the commitments of other sectors to encourage further action and collaboration
- 

### Ways of working

- Developing communication tools, processes or activities to foster transparency and collaboration
  - Implementing formal and/or informal activities that nurture relationship-building
  - Establishing knowledge collaboration activities among government sectors
  - Including diverse stakeholders from different government sectors in activities that promote adoption of co-design and co-benefit approaches
- 

### Resources and capabilities

- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on the prevention and control of NCDs
- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on multisectoral activities
- Implementing training and/or mentoring programmes to enhance knowledge and experience of multisectoral action
- Encouraging dedicated funding to support multisectoral action on NCDs
- Building capacity for multisectoral action, e.g. training and mentoring

# Armenia

<b>Multisectoral collaboration</b>	Joint efforts by the Armenian government, donor community and nongovernmental organizations to combat NCDs
<b>Region</b>	Europe
<b>Income level</b>	Upper middle
<b>Submitting institution</b>	Armenian EyeCare Project (on behalf of the Ministry of Health)
<b>Governmental sectors involved</b>	Health   Economy/finance   Education
<b>Other stakeholders engaged</b>	Nongovernmental organizations, academia, private sector, international and philanthropic organizations
<b>Scope</b>	National
<b>Start year</b>	2017
<b>End year</b>	Ongoing as of June 2022
<b>Funding</b>	Government, World Bank, World Diabetes Foundation, United Nations Development Programme and Armenian EyeCare Project (US)
<b>Interventions used</b>	Advocacy and communication campaigns   Policies, legislation and economic measures   Health workforce knowledge and skills   Health infrastructure and information systems   Early detection of NCDs and mental health conditions   Access, affordability and quality of care   National capacity for surveillance and research

## Focus of collaboration

### Risk factors:

- Tobacco use
- Harmful use of alcohol
- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Air pollution
- Others

### Diseases or conditions:

- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Mental health conditions
- Others



## Focus of multisectoral action

### Governance and accountability

- Seeking a mandate, endorsement or supportive legislation for multisectoral action
  - Establishing multisectoral coordination mechanisms
  - Utilizing existing cross-sectoral policies or plans to promote multisectoral action
  - Developing reporting structures and accountability measures
  - Ensuring accountability to the public through public reporting
- 

### Leadership at all levels

- Networking with professionals through informal and/or formal meetings
  - Identifying champions to promote multisectoral action across government sectors
  - Establishing incentives or recognition of the importance of multisectoral action
  - Setting standards for multisectoral action through shared goals and tools
  - Acknowledging the commitments of other sectors to encourage further action and collaboration
- 

### Ways of working

- Developing communication tools, processes or activities to foster transparency and collaboration
  - Implementing formal and/or informal activities that nurture relationship-building
  - Establishing knowledge collaboration activities among government sectors
  - Including diverse stakeholders from different government sectors in activities that promote adoption of co-design and co-benefit approaches
- 

### Resources and capabilities

- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on the prevention and control of NCDs
- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on multisectoral activities
- Implementing training and/or mentoring programmes to enhance knowledge and experience of multisectoral action
- Encouraging dedicated funding to support multisectoral action on NCDs
- Building capacity for multisectoral action, e.g. training and mentoring

# Aruba

<b>Multisectoral collaboration</b>	Pro-active interdisciplinary self-management (PRISMA)
<b>Region</b>	Americas
<b>Income level</b>	High
<b>Submitting institution</b>	Department of Public Health
<b>Governmental sectors involved</b>	Health   Recreation/sports
<b>Other stakeholders engaged</b>	Nongovernmental organizations and international organizations
<b>Scope</b>	National
<b>Start year</b>	2021
<b>End year</b>	Ongoing as of June 2022
<b>Funding</b>	Government and Pan American Health Organization
<b>Interventions used</b>	Access, affordability and quality of care

## Focus of collaboration

### Risk factors:

- Tobacco use
- Harmful use of alcohol
- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Air pollution
- Others

### Diseases or conditions:

- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Mental health conditions
- Others

## Focus of multisectoral action

### Governance and accountability

- Seeking a mandate, endorsement or supportive legislation for multisectoral action
  - Establishing multisectoral coordination mechanisms
  - Utilizing existing cross-sectoral policies or plans to promote multisectoral action
  - Developing reporting structures and accountability measures
  - Ensuring accountability to the public through public reporting
- 

### Leadership at all levels

- Networking with professionals through informal and/or formal meetings
  - Identifying champions to promote multisectoral action across government sectors
  - Establishing incentives or recognition of the importance of multisectoral action
  - Setting standards for multisectoral action through shared goals and tools
  - Acknowledging the commitments of other sectors to encourage further action and collaboration
- 

### Ways of working

- Developing communication tools, processes or activities to foster transparency and collaboration
  - Implementing formal and/or informal activities that nurture relationship-building
  - Establishing knowledge collaboration activities among government sectors
  - Including diverse stakeholders from different government sectors in activities that promote adoption of co-design and co-benefit approaches
- 

### Resources and capabilities

- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on the prevention and control of NCDs
- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on multisectoral activities
- Implementing training and/or mentoring programmes to enhance knowledge and experience of multisectoral action
- Encouraging dedicated funding to support multisectoral action on NCDs
- Building capacity for multisectoral action, e.g. training and mentoring

# Australia

<b>Multisectoral collaboration</b>	Healthy Tasmania Strategy for Preventive Health and the Premier's Health and Wellbeing Advisory Council
<b>Region</b>	Western Pacific
<b>Income level</b>	High
<b>Submitting institution</b>	Department of Health, Tasmanian Government
<b>Governmental sectors involved</b>	Health   Economy/finance   Agriculture   Food   Communication   Social and economic development   Women, children and youth affairs   Recreation/sports   Urban planning   Office of central government
<b>Other stakeholders engaged</b>	Nongovernmental organizations and academia
<b>Scope</b>	Regional/subnational
<b>Start year</b>	2016
<b>End year</b>	Ongoing as of June 2022
<b>Funding</b>	Subnational government
<b>Interventions used</b>	Advocacy and communication campaigns   Policies, legislation and economic measures   Healthy environments and settings   Health workforce knowledge and skills   Early detection of NCDs and mental health conditions   Access, affordability and quality of care   National capacity for surveillance and research

## Focus of collaboration

### Risk factors:

- Tobacco use
- Harmful use of alcohol
- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Air pollution
- Others (social determinants of health)

### Diseases or conditions:

- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Mental health conditions
- Others

## Focus of multisectoral action

### Governance and accountability

- Seeking a mandate, endorsement or supportive legislation for multisectoral action
- Establishing multisectoral coordination mechanisms
- Utilizing existing cross-sectoral policies or plans to promote multisectoral action
- Developing reporting structures and accountability measures
- Ensuring accountability to the public through public reporting

### Leadership at all levels

- Networking with professionals through informal and/or formal meetings
- Identifying champions to promote multisectoral action across government sectors
- Establishing incentives or recognition of the importance of multisectoral action
- Setting standards for multisectoral action through shared goals and tools
- Acknowledging the commitments of other sectors to encourage further action and collaboration

### Ways of working

- Developing communication tools, processes or activities to foster transparency and collaboration
- Implementing formal and/or informal activities that nurture relationship-building
- Establishing knowledge collaboration activities among government sectors
- Including diverse stakeholders from different government sectors in activities that promote adoption of co-design and co-benefit approaches

### Resources and capabilities

- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on the prevention and control of NCDs
- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on multisectoral activities
- Implementing training and/or mentoring programmes to enhance knowledge and experience of multisectoral action
- Encouraging dedicated funding to support multisectoral action on NCDs
- Building capacity for multisectoral action, e.g. training and mentoring

# Bahrain

<b>Multisectoral collaboration</b>	Multisectoral action plan for prevention and control of NCDs
<b>Region</b>	Eastern Mediterranean
<b>Income level</b>	High
<b>Submitting institution</b>	Ministry of Health
<b>Governmental sectors involved</b>	Health   Communication   Education   Trade/industry   Recreation/sports   Other
<b>Other stakeholders engaged</b>	Nongovernmental organizations and private sector
<b>Scope</b>	National
<b>Start year</b>	2012
<b>End year</b>	Ongoing as of June 2022
<b>Funding</b>	Government
<b>Interventions used</b>	Advocacy and communication campaigns   Policies, legislation and economic measures   Healthy environments and settings   Health workforce knowledge and skills   Health infrastructure and information systems   Immunization   Early detection of NCDs and mental health conditions   Access, affordability and quality of care   Rehabilitation, palliative and end-of-life care   National capacity for surveillance and research

## Focus of collaboration

### Risk factors:

- Tobacco use
- Harmful use of alcohol
- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Air pollution
- Others (obesity)

### Diseases or conditions:

- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Mental health conditions
- Others (sickle-cell disease and multiple sclerosis)

## Focus of multisectoral action

### Governance and accountability

- Seeking a mandate, endorsement or supportive legislation for multisectoral action
- Establishing multisectoral coordination mechanisms
- Utilizing existing cross-sectoral policies or plans to promote multisectoral action
- Developing reporting structures and accountability measures
- Ensuring accountability to the public through public reporting

### Leadership at all levels

- Networking with professionals through informal and/or formal meetings
- Identifying champions to promote multisectoral action across government sectors
- Establishing incentives or recognition of the importance of multisectoral action
- Setting standards for multisectoral action through shared goals and tools
- Acknowledging the commitments of other sectors to encourage further action and collaboration

### Ways of working

- Developing communication tools, processes or activities to foster transparency and collaboration
- Implementing formal and/or informal activities that nurture relationship-building
- Establishing knowledge collaboration activities among government sectors
- Including diverse stakeholders from different government sectors in activities that promote adoption of co-design and co-benefit approaches

### Resources and capabilities

- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on the prevention and control of NCDs
- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on multisectoral activities
- Implementing training and/or mentoring programmes to enhance knowledge and experience of multisectoral action
- Encouraging dedicated funding to support multisectoral action on NCDs
- Building capacity for multisectoral action, e.g. training and mentoring

# Brazil

<b>Multisectoral collaboration</b>	Municipal guideline to quickly diagnose and remote manage treatment of obstructive sleep apnoea/hypopnoea syndrome at the primary health care level
<b>Region</b>	Americas
<b>Income level</b>	Upper middle
<b>Submitting institution</b>	Department of Primary Health Care, Araguari Municipal Health Department
<b>Governmental sectors involved</b>	Health   Education   Social and economic development   Justice/security   Trade/industry   Home affairs
<b>Other stakeholders engaged</b>	Academia and private sector
<b>Scope</b>	Regional/subnational
<b>Start year</b>	2021
<b>End year</b>	Ongoing as of June 2022
<b>Funding</b>	Subnational government
<b>Interventions used</b>	Advocacy and communication campaigns   Health workforce knowledge and skills   Health infrastructure and information systems   Early detection of NCDs and mental health conditions   Access, affordability and quality of care

## Focus of collaboration

### Risk factors:

- Tobacco use
- Harmful use of alcohol
- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Air pollution
- Others

### Diseases or conditions:

- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Mental health conditions
- Others



## Focus of multisectoral action

### Governance and accountability

- Seeking a mandate, endorsement or supportive legislation for multisectoral action
  - Establishing multisectoral coordination mechanisms
  - Utilizing existing cross-sectoral policies or plans to promote multisectoral action
  - Developing reporting structures and accountability measures
  - Ensuring accountability to the public through public reporting
- 

### Leadership at all levels

- Networking with professionals through informal and/or formal meetings
  - Identifying champions to promote multisectoral action across government sectors
  - Establishing incentives or recognition of the importance of multisectoral action
  - Setting standards for multisectoral action through shared goals and tools
  - Acknowledging the commitments of other sectors to encourage further action and collaboration
- 

### Ways of working

- Developing communication tools, processes or activities to foster transparency and collaboration
  - Implementing formal and/or informal activities that nurture relationship-building
  - Establishing knowledge collaboration activities among government sectors
  - Including diverse stakeholders from different government sectors in activities that promote adoption of co-design and co-benefit approaches
- 

### Resources and capabilities

- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on the prevention and control of NCDs
- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on multisectoral activities
- Implementing training and/or mentoring programmes to enhance knowledge and experience of multisectoral action
- Encouraging dedicated funding to support multisectoral action on NCDs
- Building capacity for multisectoral action, e.g. training and mentoring

# Brazil

<b>Multisectoral collaboration</b>	National Commission to implement the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in Brazil
<b>Region</b>	Americas
<b>Income level</b>	Upper middle
<b>Submitting institution</b>	Ministry of Health
<b>Governmental sectors involved</b>	Health   Economy/finance   Agriculture   Education   Employment/labour   Housing   Justice/security   Trade/industry   Foreign affairs
<b>Other stakeholders engaged</b>	Nongovernmental organizations
<b>Scope</b>	National
<b>Start year</b>	1999
<b>End year</b>	Ongoing as of June 2022
<b>Funding</b>	Government
<b>Interventions used</b>	Advocacy and communication campaigns   Policies, legislation and economic measures   Healthy environments and settings   Health workforce knowledge and skills   National capacity for surveillance and research

## Focus of collaboration

### Risk factors:

- Tobacco use
- Harmful use of alcohol
- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Air pollution
- Others

### Diseases or conditions:

- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Mental health conditions
- Others

## Focus of multisectoral action

### Governance and accountability

- Seeking a mandate, endorsement or supportive legislation for multisectoral action
  - Establishing multisectoral coordination mechanisms
  - Utilizing existing cross-sectoral policies or plans to promote multisectoral action
  - Developing reporting structures and accountability measures
  - Ensuring accountability to the public through public reporting
- 

### Leadership at all levels

- Networking with professionals through informal and/or formal meetings
  - Identifying champions to promote multisectoral action across government sectors
  - Establishing incentives or recognition of the importance of multisectoral action
  - Setting standards for multisectoral action through shared goals and tools
  - Acknowledging the commitments of other sectors to encourage further action and collaboration
- 

### Ways of working

- Developing communication tools, processes or activities to foster transparency and collaboration
  - Implementing formal and/or informal activities that nurture relationship-building
  - Establishing knowledge collaboration activities among government sectors
  - Including diverse stakeholders from different government sectors in activities that promote adoption of co-design and co-benefit approaches
- 

### Resources and capabilities

- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on the prevention and control of NCDs
- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on multisectoral activities
- Implementing training and/or mentoring programmes to enhance knowledge and experience of multisectoral action
- Encouraging dedicated funding to support multisectoral action on NCDs
- Building capacity for multisectoral action, e.g. training and mentoring

# Brazil

<b>Multisectoral collaboration</b>	National strategy to prevent childhood obesity and to promote healthier cities (PROTEJA)
<b>Region</b>	Americas
<b>Income level</b>	Upper middle
<b>Submitting institution</b>	Ministry of Health
<b>Governmental sectors involved</b>	Health   Agriculture   Food   Communication   Social welfare   Social and economic development   Justice/security   Legislature   Recreation/sports   Urban planning   Office of central government
<b>Other stakeholders engaged</b>	Nongovernmental organizations, academia and international organizations
<b>Scope</b>	Local
<b>Start year</b>	2021
<b>End year</b>	Ongoing as of June 2022
<b>Funding</b>	Government
<b>Interventions used</b>	Advocacy and communication campaigns   Policies, legislation and economic measures   Healthy environments and settings   Health workforce knowledge and skills   Health infrastructure and information systems   Early detection of NCDs and mental health conditions   Access, affordability and quality of care   Rehabilitation, palliative and end-of-life care   National capacity for surveillance and research

## Focus of collaboration

### Risk factors:

- Tobacco use
- Harmful use of alcohol
- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Air pollution
- Others (obesity)

### Diseases or conditions:

- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Mental health conditions
- Others

## Focus of multisectoral action

### Governance and accountability

- Seeking a mandate, endorsement or supportive legislation for multisectoral action
- Establishing multisectoral coordination mechanisms
- Utilizing existing cross-sectoral policies or plans to promote multisectoral action
- Developing reporting structures and accountability measures
- Ensuring accountability to the public through public reporting

### Leadership at all levels

- Networking with professionals through informal and/or formal meetings
- Identifying champions to promote multisectoral action across government sectors
- Establishing incentives or recognition of the importance of multisectoral action
- Setting standards for multisectoral action through shared goals and tools
- Acknowledging the commitments of other sectors to encourage further action and collaboration

### Ways of working

- Developing communication tools, processes or activities to foster transparency and collaboration
- Implementing formal and/or informal activities that nurture relationship-building
- Establishing knowledge collaboration activities among government sectors
- Including diverse stakeholders from different government sectors in activities that promote adoption of co-design and co-benefit approaches

### Resources and capabilities

- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on the prevention and control of NCDs
- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on multisectoral activities
- Implementing training and/or mentoring programmes to enhance knowledge and experience of multisectoral action
- Encouraging dedicated funding to support multisectoral action on NCDs
- Building capacity for multisectoral action, e.g. training and mentoring

# Brunei Darussalam

<b>Multisectoral collaboration</b>	Multisectoral action plan for the prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases (BruMAP-NCD) 2021–2025
<b>Region</b>	Western Pacific
<b>Income level</b>	High
<b>Submitting institution</b>	NCD Prevention Unit, Ministry of Health
<b>Governmental sectors involved</b>	Health   Economy/finance   Agriculture   Food   Education   Women, children and youth affairs   Trade/industry   Home affairs   Recreation/sports   Office of central government
<b>Other stakeholders engaged</b>	Nongovernmental organizations, academia, private sector, and international and philanthropic organizations
<b>Scope</b>	National
<b>Start year</b>	2013
<b>End year</b>	Ongoing as of June 2022
<b>Funding</b>	Government
<b>Interventions used</b>	Advocacy and communication campaigns   Policies, legislation and economic measures   Healthy environments and settings   Health workforce knowledge and skills   Health infrastructure and information systems   Immunization   Early detection of NCDs and mental health conditions   Access, affordability and quality of care   Rehabilitation, palliative and end-of-life care   National capacity for surveillance and research

## Focus of collaboration

### Risk factors:

- Tobacco use
- Harmful use of alcohol
- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Air pollution
- Others (metabolic risk factors and obesity)

### Diseases or conditions:

- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Mental health conditions
- Others

## Focus of multisectoral action

### Governance and accountability

- Seeking a mandate, endorsement or supportive legislation for multisectoral action
  - Establishing multisectoral coordination mechanisms
  - Utilizing existing cross-sectoral policies or plans to promote multisectoral action
  - Developing reporting structures and accountability measures
  - Ensuring accountability to the public through public reporting
- 

### Leadership at all levels

- Networking with professionals through informal and/or formal meetings
  - Identifying champions to promote multisectoral action across government sectors
  - Establishing incentives or recognition of the importance of multisectoral action
  - Setting standards for multisectoral action through shared goals and tools
  - Acknowledging the commitments of other sectors to encourage further action and collaboration
- 

### Ways of working

- Developing communication tools, processes or activities to foster transparency and collaboration
  - Implementing formal and/or informal activities that nurture relationship-building
  - Establishing knowledge collaboration activities among government sectors
  - Including diverse stakeholders from different government sectors in activities that promote adoption of co-design and co-benefit approaches
- 

### Resources and capabilities

- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on the prevention and control of NCDs
- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on multisectoral activities
- Implementing training and/or mentoring programmes to enhance knowledge and experience of multisectoral action
- Encouraging dedicated funding to support multisectoral action on NCDs
- Building capacity for multisectoral action, e.g. training and mentoring

# Burkina Faso

<b>Multisectoral collaboration</b>	Strengthening mental health care and psychosocial support for populations in insecure areas
<b>Region</b>	Africa
<b>Income level</b>	Low
<b>Submitting institution</b>	Ministry of Health and Public Hygiene
<b>Governmental sectors involved</b>	Health   Communication   Education   Employment/labour   Social welfare   Women, children and youth affairs   Justice/security
<b>Other stakeholders engaged</b>	Nongovernmental organizations, academia, private sector and international organizations
<b>Scope</b>	Unspecified
<b>Start year</b>	2021
<b>End year</b>	2021
<b>Funding</b>	Government and International Organization of Migration
<b>Interventions used</b>	Advocacy and communication campaigns   Health workforce knowledge and skills   Health infrastructure and information systems   Early detection of NCDs and mental health conditions   Access, affordability and quality of care

## Focus of collaboration

### Risk factors:

- Tobacco use
- Harmful use of alcohol
- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Air pollution
- Others

### Diseases or conditions:

- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Mental health conditions
- Others



## Focus of multisectoral action

### Governance and accountability

- Seeking a mandate, endorsement or supportive legislation for multisectoral action
- Establishing multisectoral coordination mechanisms
- Utilizing existing cross-sectoral policies or plans to promote multisectoral action
- Developing reporting structures and accountability measures
- Ensuring accountability to the public through public reporting

### Leadership at all levels

- Networking with professionals through informal and/or formal meetings
- Identifying champions to promote multisectoral action across government sectors
- Establishing incentives or recognition of the importance of multisectoral action
- Setting standards for multisectoral action through shared goals and tools
- Acknowledging the commitments of other sectors to encourage further action and collaboration

### Ways of working

- Developing communication tools, processes or activities to foster transparency and collaboration
- Implementing formal and/or informal activities that nurture relationship-building
- Establishing knowledge collaboration activities among government sectors
- Including diverse stakeholders from different government sectors in activities that promote adoption of co-design and co-benefit approaches

### Resources and capabilities

- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on the prevention and control of NCDs
- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on multisectoral activities
- Implementing training and/or mentoring programmes to enhance knowledge and experience of multisectoral action
- Encouraging dedicated funding to support multisectoral action on NCDs
- Building capacity for multisectoral action, e.g. training and mentoring

# Burkina Faso

<b>Multisectoral collaboration</b>	mhGAP intervention guide for the management of mental health, neurological and substance abuse disorders
<b>Region</b>	Africa
<b>Income level</b>	Low
<b>Submitting institution</b>	Ministry of Health and Public Hygiene
<b>Governmental sectors involved</b>	Health   Education   Employment/labour   Social welfare   Justice/security
<b>Other stakeholders engaged</b>	Nongovernmental organizations, academia and private sector
<b>Scope</b>	National
<b>Start year</b>	2016
<b>End year</b>	2021
<b>Funding</b>	Government
<b>Interventions used</b>	Health workforce knowledge and skills   Early detection of NCDs and mental health conditions

## Focus of collaboration

### Risk factors:

- Tobacco use
- Harmful use of alcohol
- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Air pollution
- Others

### Diseases or conditions:

- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Mental health conditions
- Others

## Focus of multisectoral action

### Governance and accountability

- Seeking a mandate, endorsement or supportive legislation for multisectoral action
  - Establishing multisectoral coordination mechanisms
  - Utilizing existing cross-sectoral policies or plans to promote multisectoral action
  - Developing reporting structures and accountability measures
  - Ensuring accountability to the public through public reporting
- 

### Leadership at all levels

- Networking with professionals through informal and/or formal meetings
  - Identifying champions to promote multisectoral action across government sectors
  - Establishing incentives or recognition of the importance of multisectoral action
  - Setting standards for multisectoral action through shared goals and tools
  - Acknowledging the commitments of other sectors to encourage further action and collaboration
- 

### Ways of working

- Developing communication tools, processes or activities to foster transparency and collaboration
  - Implementing formal and/or informal activities that nurture relationship-building
  - Establishing knowledge collaboration activities among government sectors
  - Including diverse stakeholders from different government sectors in activities that promote adoption of co-design and co-benefit approaches
- 

### Resources and capabilities

- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on the prevention and control of NCDs
- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on multisectoral activities
- Implementing training and/or mentoring programmes to enhance knowledge and experience of multisectoral action
- Encouraging dedicated funding to support multisectoral action on NCDs
- Building capacity for multisectoral action, e.g. training and mentoring

# Burundi

<b>Multisectoral collaboration</b>	Project of a centre for the fight against cancer and its risk factors including tobacco and alcohol use
<b>Region</b>	Africa
<b>Income level</b>	Low
<b>Submitting institution</b>	Ministry of Public Health and AIDS Control
<b>Governmental sectors involved</b>	Health   Economy/finance   Agriculture   Communication   Education   Trade/industry   Foreign affairs   Urban planning
<b>Other stakeholders engaged</b>	Nongovernmental organizations, academia, private sector and international organizations
<b>Scope</b>	National
<b>Start year</b>	2021
<b>End year</b>	Ongoing as of June 2022
<b>Funding</b>	Government, Aluma and Association des Scouts du Burundi
<b>Interventions used</b>	Advocacy and communication campaigns   Policies, legislation and economic measures   Healthy environments and settings   Health workforce knowledge and skills   Health infrastructure and information systems   Early detection of NCDs and mental health conditions

## Focus of collaboration

### Risk factors:

- Tobacco use
- Harmful use of alcohol
- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Air pollution
- Others

### Diseases or conditions:

- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Mental health conditions
- Others

## Focus of multisectoral action

### Governance and accountability

- Seeking a mandate, endorsement or supportive legislation for multisectoral action
- Establishing multisectoral coordination mechanisms
- Utilizing existing cross-sectoral policies or plans to promote multisectoral action
- Developing reporting structures and accountability measures
- Ensuring accountability to the public through public reporting

### Leadership at all levels

- Networking with professionals through informal and/or formal meetings
- Identifying champions to promote multisectoral action across government sectors
- Establishing incentives or recognition of the importance of multisectoral action
- Setting standards for multisectoral action through shared goals and tools
- Acknowledging the commitments of other sectors to encourage further action and collaboration

### Ways of working

- Developing communication tools, processes or activities to foster transparency and collaboration
- Implementing formal and/or informal activities that nurture relationship-building
- Establishing knowledge collaboration activities among government sectors
- Including diverse stakeholders from different government sectors in activities that promote adoption of co-design and co-benefit approaches

### Resources and capabilities

- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on the prevention and control of NCDs
- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on multisectoral activities
- Implementing training and/or mentoring programmes to enhance knowledge and experience of multisectoral action
- Encouraging dedicated funding to support multisectoral action on NCDs
- Building capacity for multisectoral action, e.g. training and mentoring

# Canada

<b>Multisectoral collaboration</b>	Intersectoral Action Fund
<b>Region</b>	Americas
<b>Income level</b>	High
<b>Submitting institution</b>	Public Health Agency of Canada
<b>Governmental sectors involved</b>	Health   Education   Employment/labour   Housing   Other
<b>Other stakeholders engaged</b>	Nongovernmental organizations, academia, private sector and philanthropic organizations
<b>Scope</b>	National
<b>Start year</b>	2021
<b>End year</b>	Ongoing as of June 2022
<b>Funding</b>	Government
<b>Interventions used</b>	Healthy environments and settings

## Focus of collaboration

### Risk factors:

- Tobacco use
- Harmful use of alcohol
- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Air pollution
- Others (social determinants of health)

### Diseases or conditions:

- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Mental health conditions
- Others

## Focus of multisectoral action

### Governance and accountability

- Seeking a mandate, endorsement or supportive legislation for multisectoral action
  - Establishing multisectoral coordination mechanisms
  - Utilizing existing cross-sectoral policies or plans to promote multisectoral action
  - Developing reporting structures and accountability measures
  - Ensuring accountability to the public through public reporting
- 

### Leadership at all levels

- Networking with professionals through informal and/or formal meetings
  - Identifying champions to promote multisectoral action across government sectors
  - Establishing incentives or recognition of the importance of multisectoral action
  - Setting standards for multisectoral action through shared goals and tools
  - Acknowledging the commitments of other sectors to encourage further action and collaboration
- 

### Ways of working

- Developing communication tools, processes or activities to foster transparency and collaboration
  - Implementing formal and/or informal activities that nurture relationship-building
  - Establishing knowledge collaboration activities among government sectors
  - Including diverse stakeholders from different government sectors in activities that promote adoption of co-design and co-benefit approaches
- 

### Resources and capabilities

- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on the prevention and control of NCDs
- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on multisectoral activities
- Implementing training and/or mentoring programmes to enhance knowledge and experience of multisectoral action
- Encouraging dedicated funding to support multisectoral action on NCDs
- Building capacity for multisectoral action, e.g. training and mentoring

# Canada

<b>Multisectoral collaboration</b>	Quality of life strategy and framework for Canada
<b>Region</b>	Americas
<b>Income level</b>	High
<b>Submitting institution</b>	Public Health Agency of Canada
<b>Governmental sectors involved</b>	Health   Economy/finance   Social and economic development
<b>Other stakeholders engaged</b>	Academia
<b>Scope</b>	National
<b>Start year</b>	2019
<b>End year</b>	Ongoing as of June 2022
<b>Funding</b>	Government
<b>Interventions used</b>	Policies, legislation and economic measures

## Focus of collaboration

### Risk factors:

- Tobacco use
- Harmful use of alcohol
- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Air pollution
- Others (social determinants of health)

### Diseases or conditions:

- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Mental health conditions
- Others



## Focus of multisectoral action

### Governance and accountability

- Seeking a mandate, endorsement or supportive legislation for multisectoral action
- Establishing multisectoral coordination mechanisms
- Utilizing existing cross-sectoral policies or plans to promote multisectoral action
- Developing reporting structures and accountability measures
- Ensuring accountability to the public through public reporting

### Leadership at all levels

- Networking with professionals through informal and/or formal meetings
- Identifying champions to promote multisectoral action across government sectors
- Establishing incentives or recognition of the importance of multisectoral action
- Setting standards for multisectoral action through shared goals and tools
- Acknowledging the commitments of other sectors to encourage further action and collaboration

### Ways of working

- Developing communication tools, processes or activities to foster transparency and collaboration
- Implementing formal and/or informal activities that nurture relationship-building
- Establishing knowledge collaboration activities among government sectors
- Including diverse stakeholders from different government sectors in activities that promote adoption of co-design and co-benefit approaches

### Resources and capabilities

- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on the prevention and control of NCDs
- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on multisectoral activities
- Implementing training and/or mentoring programmes to enhance knowledge and experience of multisectoral action
- Encouraging dedicated funding to support multisectoral action on NCDs
- Building capacity for multisectoral action, e.g. training and mentoring

# Chile

<b>Multisectoral collaboration</b>	Mental health and aging: multisectoral strategy
<b>Region</b>	Americas
<b>Income level</b>	High
<b>Submitting institution</b>	National Service for the Elderly (SENAMA)
<b>Governmental sectors involved</b>	Health   Social welfare   Office of central government
<b>Other stakeholders engaged</b>	No other actors involved
<b>Scope</b>	National
<b>Start year</b>	2019
<b>End year</b>	Ongoing as of June 2022
<b>Funding</b>	Government
<b>Interventions used</b>	Advocacy and communication campaigns   Healthy environments and settings   Health workforce knowledge and skills   Early detection of NCDs and mental health conditions   National capacity for surveillance and research

## Focus of collaboration

### Risk factors:

- Tobacco use
- Harmful use of alcohol
- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Air pollution
- Others (ageism)

### Diseases or conditions:

- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Mental health conditions
- Others

## Focus of multisectoral action

### Governance and accountability

- Seeking a mandate, endorsement or supportive legislation for multisectoral action
  - Establishing multisectoral coordination mechanisms
  - Utilizing existing cross-sectoral policies or plans to promote multisectoral action
  - Developing reporting structures and accountability measures
  - Ensuring accountability to the public through public reporting
- 

### Leadership at all levels

- Networking with professionals through informal and/or formal meetings
  - Identifying champions to promote multisectoral action across government sectors
  - Establishing incentives or recognition of the importance of multisectoral action
  - Setting standards for multisectoral action through shared goals and tools
  - Acknowledging the commitments of other sectors to encourage further action and collaboration
- 

### Ways of working

- Developing communication tools, processes or activities to foster transparency and collaboration
  - Implementing formal and/or informal activities that nurture relationship-building
  - Establishing knowledge collaboration activities among government sectors
  - Including diverse stakeholders from different government sectors in activities that promote adoption of co-design and co-benefit approaches
- 

### Resources and capabilities

- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on the prevention and control of NCDs
- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on multisectoral activities
- Implementing training and/or mentoring programmes to enhance knowledge and experience of multisectoral action
- Encouraging dedicated funding to support multisectoral action on NCDs
- Building capacity for multisectoral action, e.g. training and mentoring

# China

<b>Multisectoral collaboration</b>	National comprehensive management pilot project for mental health
<b>Region</b>	Western Pacific
<b>Income level</b>	Upper middle
<b>Submitting institution</b>	Institute of Mental Health, Peking University
<b>Governmental sectors involved</b>	Health   Economy/finance   Education   Employment/labour   Social welfare   Women, children and youth affairs   Justice/security   Other
<b>Other stakeholders engaged</b>	Nongovernmental organizations, academia and philanthropic organizations
<b>Scope</b>	Local
<b>Start year</b>	2015
<b>End year</b>	2017
<b>Funding</b>	Government
<b>Interventions used</b>	Advocacy and communication campaigns   Policies, legislation and economic measures   Health workforce knowledge and skills   Health infrastructure and information systems   Early detection of NCDs and mental health conditions   Access, affordability and quality of care   Rehabilitation, palliative and end-of-life care

## Focus of collaboration

### Risk factors:

- Tobacco use
- Harmful use of alcohol
- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Air pollution
- Others

### Diseases or conditions:

- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Mental health conditions
- Others

## Focus of multisectoral action

### Governance and accountability

- Seeking a mandate, endorsement or supportive legislation for multisectoral action
  - Establishing multisectoral coordination mechanisms
  - Utilizing existing cross-sectoral policies or plans to promote multisectoral action
  - Developing reporting structures and accountability measures
  - Ensuring accountability to the public through public reporting
- 

### Leadership at all levels

- Networking with professionals through informal and/or formal meetings
  - Identifying champions to promote multisectoral action across government sectors
  - Establishing incentives or recognition of the importance of multisectoral action
  - Setting standards for multisectoral action through shared goals and tools
  - Acknowledging the commitments of other sectors to encourage further action and collaboration
- 

### Ways of working

- Developing communication tools, processes or activities to foster transparency and collaboration
  - Implementing formal and/or informal activities that nurture relationship-building
  - Establishing knowledge collaboration activities among government sectors
  - Including diverse stakeholders from different government sectors in activities that promote adoption of co-design and co-benefit approaches
- 

### Resources and capabilities

- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on the prevention and control of NCDs
- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on multisectoral activities
- Implementing training and/or mentoring programmes to enhance knowledge and experience of multisectoral action
- Encouraging dedicated funding to support multisectoral action on NCDs
- Building capacity for multisectoral action, e.g. training and mentoring

# Colombia

<b>Multisectoral collaboration</b>	Mental health multisectoral strategy
<b>Region</b>	Americas
<b>Income level</b>	Upper middle
<b>Submitting institution</b>	Ministry of Health and Social Protection
<b>Governmental sectors involved</b>	Health   Communication   Education   Employment/labour   Social welfare   Social and economic development   Women, children and youth affairs   Housing   Justice/security   Recreation/sports   Urban planning   Office of central government
<b>Other stakeholders engaged</b>	No other actors involved
<b>Scope</b>	National
<b>Start year</b>	2020
<b>End year</b>	Ongoing as of June 2022
<b>Funding</b>	Government
<b>Interventions used</b>	Advocacy and communication campaigns   Policies, legislation and economic measures   Healthy environments and settings   Health workforce knowledge and skills   Health infrastructure and information systems   Immunization   Early detection of NCDs and mental health conditions   Access, affordability and quality of care   Rehabilitation, palliative and end-of-life care   National capacity for surveillance and research

## Focus of collaboration

### Risk factors:

- Tobacco use
- Harmful use of alcohol
- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Air pollution
- Others

### Diseases or conditions:

- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Mental health conditions
- Others

## Focus of multisectoral action

### Governance and accountability

- Seeking a mandate, endorsement or supportive legislation for multisectoral action
- Establishing multisectoral coordination mechanisms
- Utilizing existing cross-sectoral policies or plans to promote multisectoral action
- Developing reporting structures and accountability measures
- Ensuring accountability to the public through public reporting

### Leadership at all levels

- Networking with professionals through informal and/or formal meetings
- Identifying champions to promote multisectoral action across government sectors
- Establishing incentives or recognition of the importance of multisectoral action
- Setting standards for multisectoral action through shared goals and tools
- Acknowledging the commitments of other sectors to encourage further action and collaboration

### Ways of working

- Developing communication tools, processes or activities to foster transparency and collaboration
- Implementing formal and/or informal activities that nurture relationship-building
- Establishing knowledge collaboration activities among government sectors
- Including diverse stakeholders from different government sectors in activities that promote adoption of co-design and co-benefit approaches

### Resources and capabilities

- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on the prevention and control of NCDs
- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on multisectoral activities
- Implementing training and/or mentoring programmes to enhance knowledge and experience of multisectoral action
- Encouraging dedicated funding to support multisectoral action on NCDs
- Building capacity for multisectoral action, e.g. training and mentoring

# Colombia

<b>Multisectoral collaboration</b>	Integrated system of information for public management
<b>Region</b>	Americas
<b>Income level</b>	Upper middle
<b>Submitting institution</b>	Municipality of Paipa
<b>Governmental sectors involved</b>	Health   Economy/finance   Agriculture   Communication   Education   Employment/labour   Social welfare   Social and economic development   Women, children and youth affairs   Justice/security   Trade/industry   Foreign affairs   Recreation/sports   Urban planning   Office of central government
<b>Other stakeholders engaged</b>	Nongovernmental organizations, academia, private sector and international organizations
<b>Scope</b>	Local
<b>Start year</b>	2016
<b>End year</b>	Ongoing as of June 2022
<b>Funding</b>	Municipal government
<b>Interventions used</b>	Advocacy and communication campaigns   Healthy environments and settings   Health workforce knowledge and skills   Health infrastructure and information systems   Immunization   Early detection of NCDs and mental health conditions   Access, affordability and quality of care

## Focus of collaboration

### Risk factors:

- Tobacco use
- Harmful use of alcohol
- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Air pollution
- Others (social determinants of health)

### Diseases or conditions:

- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Mental health conditions
- Others



## Focus of multisectoral action

### Governance and accountability

- Seeking a mandate, endorsement or supportive legislation for multisectoral action
- Establishing multisectoral coordination mechanisms
- Utilizing existing cross-sectoral policies or plans to promote multisectoral action
- Developing reporting structures and accountability measures
- Ensuring accountability to the public through public reporting

### Leadership at all levels

- Networking with professionals through informal and/or formal meetings
- Identifying champions to promote multisectoral action across government sectors
- Establishing incentives or recognition of the importance of multisectoral action
- Setting standards for multisectoral action through shared goals and tools
- Acknowledging the commitments of other sectors to encourage further action and collaboration

### Ways of working

- Developing communication tools, processes or activities to foster transparency and collaboration
- Implementing formal and/or informal activities that nurture relationship-building
- Establishing knowledge collaboration activities among government sectors
- Including diverse stakeholders from different government sectors in activities that promote adoption of co-design and co-benefit approaches

### Resources and capabilities

- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on the prevention and control of NCDs
- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on multisectoral activities
- Implementing training and/or mentoring programmes to enhance knowledge and experience of multisectoral action
- Encouraging dedicated funding to support multisectoral action on NCDs
- Building capacity for multisectoral action, e.g. training and mentoring

# Colombia

<b>Multisectoral collaboration</b>	"Escucaderos: código dorado" initiative
<b>Region</b>	Americas
<b>Income level</b>	Upper middle
<b>Submitting institution</b>	Municipality of Medellín
<b>Governmental sectors involved</b>	Health   Other
<b>Other stakeholders engaged</b>	Academia and international organizations
<b>Scope</b>	Local
<b>Start year</b>	2020
<b>End year</b>	Ongoing as of June 2022
<b>Funding</b>	Municipal government
<b>Interventions used</b>	Advocacy and communication campaigns   Early detection of NCDs and mental health conditions   Access, affordability and quality of care

## Focus of collaboration

### Risk factors:

- Tobacco use
- Harmful use of alcohol
- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Air pollution
- Others

### Diseases or conditions:

- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Mental health conditions
- Others

## Focus of multisectoral action

### Governance and accountability

- Seeking a mandate, endorsement or supportive legislation for multisectoral action
  - Establishing multisectoral coordination mechanisms
  - Utilizing existing cross-sectoral policies or plans to promote multisectoral action
  - Developing reporting structures and accountability measures
  - Ensuring accountability to the public through public reporting
- 

### Leadership at all levels

- Networking with professionals through informal and/or formal meetings
  - Identifying champions to promote multisectoral action across government sectors
  - Establishing incentives or recognition of the importance of multisectoral action
  - Setting standards for multisectoral action through shared goals and tools
  - Acknowledging the commitments of other sectors to encourage further action and collaboration
- 

### Ways of working

- Developing communication tools, processes or activities to foster transparency and collaboration
  - Implementing formal and/or informal activities that nurture relationship-building
  - Establishing knowledge collaboration activities among government sectors
  - Including diverse stakeholders from different government sectors in activities that promote adoption of co-design and co-benefit approaches
- 

### Resources and capabilities

- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on the prevention and control of NCDs
- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on multisectoral activities
- Implementing training and/or mentoring programmes to enhance knowledge and experience of multisectoral action
- Encouraging dedicated funding to support multisectoral action on NCDs
- Building capacity for multisectoral action, e.g. training and mentoring

# Colombia

<b>Multisectoral collaboration</b>	"Todos con el Gordito" initiative
<b>Region</b>	Americas
<b>Income level</b>	Upper middle
<b>Submitting institution</b>	Special Administrative Health Unit, Municipality of Arauca
<b>Governmental sectors involved</b>	Health   Trade/industry   Recreation/sports
<b>Other stakeholders engaged</b>	No other actors involved
<b>Scope</b>	Local
<b>Start year</b>	2021
<b>End year</b>	Ongoing as of June 2022
<b>Funding</b>	Municipal government
<b>Interventions used</b>	Advocacy and communication campaigns   Healthy environments and settings

## Focus of collaboration

### Risk factors:

- Tobacco use
- Harmful use of alcohol
- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Air pollution
- Others (obesity)

### Diseases or conditions:

- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Mental health conditions
- Others

## Focus of multisectoral action

### Governance and accountability

- Seeking a mandate, endorsement or supportive legislation for multisectoral action
  - Establishing multisectoral coordination mechanisms
  - Utilizing existing cross-sectoral policies or plans to promote multisectoral action
  - Developing reporting structures and accountability measures
  - Ensuring accountability to the public through public reporting
- 

### Leadership at all levels

- Networking with professionals through informal and/or formal meetings
  - Identifying champions to promote multisectoral action across government sectors
  - Establishing incentives or recognition of the importance of multisectoral action
  - Setting standards for multisectoral action through shared goals and tools
  - Acknowledging the commitments of other sectors to encourage further action and collaboration
- 

### Ways of working

- Developing communication tools, processes or activities to foster transparency and collaboration
  - Implementing formal and/or informal activities that nurture relationship-building
  - Establishing knowledge collaboration activities among government sectors
  - Including diverse stakeholders from different government sectors in activities that promote adoption of co-design and co-benefit approaches
- 

### Resources and capabilities

- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on the prevention and control of NCDs
- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on multisectoral activities
- Implementing training and/or mentoring programmes to enhance knowledge and experience of multisectoral action
- Encouraging dedicated funding to support multisectoral action on NCDs
- Building capacity for multisectoral action, e.g. training and mentoring

# Colombia

<b>Multisectoral collaboration</b>	"Tómate la vida: cuida el bosque que llevas en ti" initiative
<b>Region</b>	Americas
<b>Income level</b>	Upper middle
<b>Submitting institution</b>	Secretary of Health, Municipality of Pasto
<b>Governmental sectors involved</b>	Health   Education   Employment/labour   Women, children and youth affairs   Trade/industry   Office of central government   Other
<b>Other stakeholders engaged</b>	Nongovernmental organizations
<b>Scope</b>	Local
<b>Start year</b>	2016
<b>End year</b>	Ongoing as of June 2022
<b>Funding</b>	Municipal government
<b>Interventions used</b>	Advocacy and communication campaigns   Policies, legislation and economic measures  Healthy environments and settings

## Focus of collaboration

### Risk factors:

- Tobacco use
- Harmful use of alcohol
- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Air pollution
- Others

### Diseases or conditions:

- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Mental health conditions
- Others (oral health conditions)

## Focus of multisectoral action

### Governance and accountability

- Seeking a mandate, endorsement or supportive legislation for multisectoral action
- Establishing multisectoral coordination mechanisms
- Utilizing existing cross-sectoral policies or plans to promote multisectoral action
- Developing reporting structures and accountability measures
- Ensuring accountability to the public through public reporting

### Leadership at all levels

- Networking with professionals through informal and/or formal meetings
- Identifying champions to promote multisectoral action across government sectors
- Establishing incentives or recognition of the importance of multisectoral action
- Setting standards for multisectoral action through shared goals and tools
- Acknowledging the commitments of other sectors to encourage further action and collaboration

### Ways of working

- Developing communication tools, processes or activities to foster transparency and collaboration
- Implementing formal and/or informal activities that nurture relationship-building
- Establishing knowledge collaboration activities among government sectors
- Including diverse stakeholders from different government sectors in activities that promote adoption of co-design and co-benefit approaches

### Resources and capabilities

- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on the prevention and control of NCDs
- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on multisectoral activities
- Implementing training and/or mentoring programmes to enhance knowledge and experience of multisectoral action
- Encouraging dedicated funding to support multisectoral action on NCDs
- Building capacity for multisectoral action, e.g. training and mentoring

# Colombia

<b>Multisectoral collaboration</b>	Building the social fabric for mental health policy
<b>Region</b>	Americas
<b>Income level</b>	Upper middle
<b>Submitting institution</b>	Municipality of Tunja
<b>Governmental sectors involved</b>	Health   Other
<b>Other stakeholders engaged</b>	Nongovernmental organizations and academia
<b>Scope</b>	Local
<b>Start year</b>	2020
<b>End year</b>	Ongoing as of June 2022
<b>Funding</b>	Municipal government
<b>Interventions used</b>	Policies, legislation and economic measures   Early detection of NCDs and mental health conditions

## Focus of collaboration

### Risk factors:

- Tobacco use
- Harmful use of alcohol
- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Air pollution
- Others

### Diseases or conditions:

- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Mental health conditions
- Others



## Focus of multisectoral action

### Governance and accountability

- Seeking a mandate, endorsement or supportive legislation for multisectoral action
- Establishing multisectoral coordination mechanisms
- Utilizing existing cross-sectoral policies or plans to promote multisectoral action
- Developing reporting structures and accountability measures
- Ensuring accountability to the public through public reporting

### Leadership at all levels

- Networking with professionals through informal and/or formal meetings
- Identifying champions to promote multisectoral action across government sectors
- Establishing incentives or recognition of the importance of multisectoral action
- Setting standards for multisectoral action through shared goals and tools
- Acknowledging the commitments of other sectors to encourage further action and collaboration

### Ways of working

- Developing communication tools, processes or activities to foster transparency and collaboration
- Implementing formal and/or informal activities that nurture relationship-building
- Establishing knowledge collaboration activities among government sectors
- Including diverse stakeholders from different government sectors in activities that promote adoption of co-design and co-benefit approaches

### Resources and capabilities

- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on the prevention and control of NCDs
- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on multisectoral activities
- Implementing training and/or mentoring programmes to enhance knowledge and experience of multisectoral action
- Encouraging dedicated funding to support multisectoral action on NCDs
- Building capacity for multisectoral action, e.g. training and mentoring

# Colombia

<b>Multisectoral collaboration</b>	Implementing the four-by-four strategy in physical activity groups
<b>Region</b>	Americas
<b>Income level</b>	Upper middle
<b>Submitting institution</b>	Secretary of Health, Municipality of Santander de Quilichao
<b>Governmental sectors involved</b>	Health   Economy/finance   Communication   Social and economic development   Recreation/sports   Urban planning   Office of central government
<b>Other stakeholders engaged</b>	No other actors involved
<b>Scope</b>	Local
<b>Start year</b>	2016
<b>End year</b>	Ongoing as of June 2022
<b>Funding</b>	Municipal government
<b>Interventions used</b>	Advocacy and communication campaigns   Healthy environments and settings   Health infrastructure and information systems

## Focus of collaboration

### Risk factors:

- Tobacco use
- Harmful use of alcohol
- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Air pollution
- Others

### Diseases or conditions:

- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Mental health conditions
- Others

## Focus of multisectoral action

### Governance and accountability

- Seeking a mandate, endorsement or supportive legislation for multisectoral action
  - Establishing multisectoral coordination mechanisms
  - Utilizing existing cross-sectoral policies or plans to promote multisectoral action
  - Developing reporting structures and accountability measures
  - Ensuring accountability to the public through public reporting
- 

### Leadership at all levels

- Networking with professionals through informal and/or formal meetings
  - Identifying champions to promote multisectoral action across government sectors
  - Establishing incentives or recognition of the importance of multisectoral action
  - Setting standards for multisectoral action through shared goals and tools
  - Acknowledging the commitments of other sectors to encourage further action and collaboration
- 

### Ways of working

- Developing communication tools, processes or activities to foster transparency and collaboration
  - Implementing formal and/or informal activities that nurture relationship-building
  - Establishing knowledge collaboration activities among government sectors
  - Including diverse stakeholders from different government sectors in activities that promote adoption of co-design and co-benefit approaches
- 

### Resources and capabilities

- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on the prevention and control of NCDs
- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on multisectoral activities
- Implementing training and/or mentoring programmes to enhance knowledge and experience of multisectoral action
- Encouraging dedicated funding to support multisectoral action on NCDs
- Building capacity for multisectoral action, e.g. training and mentoring

# Colombia

<b>Multisectoral collaboration</b>	Implementation of healthy cities, environments and rural areas in Paz de Rio
<b>Region</b>	Americas
<b>Income level</b>	Upper middle
<b>Submitting institution</b>	Municipality of Paz de Rio
<b>Governmental sectors involved</b>	Health   Economy/finance   Agriculture   Education   Social and economic development   Women, children and youth affairs   Justice/security   Recreation/sports   Urban planning   Office of central government
<b>Other stakeholders engaged</b>	Nongovernmental organizations and private sector
<b>Scope</b>	Local
<b>Start year</b>	2019
<b>End year</b>	Ongoing as of June 2022
<b>Funding</b>	Municipal government
<b>Interventions used</b>	Advocacy and communication campaigns   Policies, legislation and economic measures   Healthy environments and settings   Early detection of NCDs and mental health conditions

## Focus of collaboration

### Risk factors:

- Tobacco use
- Harmful use of alcohol
- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Air pollution
- Others

### Diseases or conditions:

- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Mental health conditions
- Others

## Focus of multisectoral action

### Governance and accountability

- Seeking a mandate, endorsement or supportive legislation for multisectoral action
- Establishing multisectoral coordination mechanisms
- Utilizing existing cross-sectoral policies or plans to promote multisectoral action
- Developing reporting structures and accountability measures
- Ensuring accountability to the public through public reporting

### Leadership at all levels

- Networking with professionals through informal and/or formal meetings
- Identifying champions to promote multisectoral action across government sectors
- Establishing incentives or recognition of the importance of multisectoral action
- Setting standards for multisectoral action through shared goals and tools
- Acknowledging the commitments of other sectors to encourage further action and collaboration

### Ways of working

- Developing communication tools, processes or activities to foster transparency and collaboration
- Implementing formal and/or informal activities that nurture relationship-building
- Establishing knowledge collaboration activities among government sectors
- Including diverse stakeholders from different government sectors in activities that promote adoption of co-design and co-benefit approaches

### Resources and capabilities

- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on the prevention and control of NCDs
- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on multisectoral activities
- Implementing training and/or mentoring programmes to enhance knowledge and experience of multisectoral action
- Encouraging dedicated funding to support multisectoral action on NCDs
- Building capacity for multisectoral action, e.g. training and mentoring

# Colombia

<b>Multisectoral collaboration</b>	"Generación vida nueva" initiative
<b>Region</b>	Americas
<b>Income level</b>	Upper middle
<b>Submitting institution</b>	Fundación Vida Nueva (on behalf of the Municipality of Barranquilla)
<b>Governmental sectors involved</b>	Health   Communication   Education   Women, children and youth affairs   Trade/industry   Recreation/sports   Urban planning
<b>Other stakeholders engaged</b>	Nongovernmental organizations, academia, private sector and philanthropic organizations
<b>Scope</b>	Unspecified
<b>Start year</b>	2010
<b>End year</b>	Ongoing as of June 2022
<b>Funding</b>	Municipal government and World Diabetes Foundation
<b>Interventions used</b>	Advocacy and communication campaigns   Healthy environments and settings   Health workforce knowledge and skills   Health infrastructure and information systems   Early detection of NCDs and mental health conditions   Access, affordability and quality of care

## Focus of collaboration

### Risk factors:

- Tobacco use
- Harmful use of alcohol
- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Air pollution
- Others (overweight and obesity)

### Diseases or conditions:

- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Mental health conditions
- Others

## Focus of multisectoral action

### Governance and accountability

- Seeking a mandate, endorsement or supportive legislation for multisectoral action
- Establishing multisectoral coordination mechanisms
- Utilizing existing cross-sectoral policies or plans to promote multisectoral action
- Developing reporting structures and accountability measures
- Ensuring accountability to the public through public reporting

### Leadership at all levels

- Networking with professionals through informal and/or formal meetings
- Identifying champions to promote multisectoral action across government sectors
- Establishing incentives or recognition of the importance of multisectoral action
- Setting standards for multisectoral action through shared goals and tools
- Acknowledging the commitments of other sectors to encourage further action and collaboration

### Ways of working

- Developing communication tools, processes or activities to foster transparency and collaboration
- Implementing formal and/or informal activities that nurture relationship-building
- Establishing knowledge collaboration activities among government sectors
- Including diverse stakeholders from different government sectors in activities that promote adoption of co-design and co-benefit approaches

### Resources and capabilities

- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on the prevention and control of NCDs
- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on multisectoral activities
- Implementing training and/or mentoring programmes to enhance knowledge and experience of multisectoral action
- Encouraging dedicated funding to support multisectoral action on NCDs
- Building capacity for multisectoral action, e.g. training and mentoring

# Colombia

<b>Multisectoral collaboration</b>	"Por su salud, muévase pues" initiative
<b>Region</b>	Americas
<b>Income level</b>	Upper middle
<b>Submitting institution</b>	Institute of Sports, the Department of Antioquia
<b>Governmental sectors involved</b>	Health   Education  Social welfare   Women, children and youth affairs   Recreation/sports
<b>Other stakeholders engaged</b>	No other actors involved
<b>Scope</b>	Regional/subnational
<b>Start year</b>	1997
<b>End year</b>	Ongoing as of June 2022
<b>Funding</b>	Subnational government
<b>Interventions used</b>	Advocacy and communication campaigns   Policies, legislation and economic measures  Healthy environments and settings   Health workforce knowledge and skills   Health infrastructure and information systems

## Focus of collaboration

### Risk factors:

- Tobacco use
- Harmful use of alcohol
- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Air pollution
- Others

### Diseases or conditions:

- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Mental health conditions
- Others



## Focus of multisectoral action

### Governance and accountability

- Seeking a mandate, endorsement or supportive legislation for multisectoral action
  - Establishing multisectoral coordination mechanisms
  - Utilizing existing cross-sectoral policies or plans to promote multisectoral action
  - Developing reporting structures and accountability measures
  - Ensuring accountability to the public through public reporting
- 

### Leadership at all levels

- Networking with professionals through informal and/or formal meetings
  - Identifying champions to promote multisectoral action across government sectors
  - Establishing incentives or recognition of the importance of multisectoral action
  - Setting standards for multisectoral action through shared goals and tools
  - Acknowledging the commitments of other sectors to encourage further action and collaboration
- 

### Ways of working

- Developing communication tools, processes or activities to foster transparency and collaboration
  - Implementing formal and/or informal activities that nurture relationship-building
  - Establishing knowledge collaboration activities among government sectors
  - Including diverse stakeholders from different government sectors in activities that promote adoption of co-design and co-benefit approaches
- 

### Resources and capabilities

- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on the prevention and control of NCDs
- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on multisectoral activities
- Implementing training and/or mentoring programmes to enhance knowledge and experience of multisectoral action
- Encouraging dedicated funding to support multisectoral action on NCDs
- Building capacity for multisectoral action, e.g. training and mentoring

# Colombia

<b>Multisectoral collaboration</b>	Physical activity: an intersectoral intervention to prevent NCDs
<b>Region</b>	Americas
<b>Income level</b>	Upper middle
<b>Submitting institution</b>	Secretary of Health, Department of Cauca
<b>Governmental sectors involved</b>	Health   Agriculture   Education   Social welfare   Social and economic development   Recreation/sports   Urban planning
<b>Other stakeholders engaged</b>	Nongovernmental organizations and academia
<b>Scope</b>	Regional/subnational
<b>Start year</b>	2016
<b>End year</b>	Ongoing as of June 2022
<b>Funding</b>	Subnational government
<b>Interventions used</b>	Healthy environments and settings   Health workforce knowledge and skills   Early detection of NCDs and mental health conditions   Access, affordability and quality of care

## Focus of collaboration

### Risk factors:

- Tobacco use
- Harmful use of alcohol
- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Air pollution
- Others

### Diseases or conditions:

- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Mental health conditions
- Others

## Focus of multisectoral action

### Governance and accountability

- Seeking a mandate, endorsement or supportive legislation for multisectoral action
- Establishing multisectoral coordination mechanisms
- Utilizing existing cross-sectoral policies or plans to promote multisectoral action
- Developing reporting structures and accountability measures
- Ensuring accountability to the public through public reporting

### Leadership at all levels

- Networking with professionals through informal and/or formal meetings
- Identifying champions to promote multisectoral action across government sectors
- Establishing incentives or recognition of the importance of multisectoral action
- Setting standards for multisectoral action through shared goals and tools
- Acknowledging the commitments of other sectors to encourage further action and collaboration

### Ways of working

- Developing communication tools, processes or activities to foster transparency and collaboration
- Implementing formal and/or informal activities that nurture relationship-building
- Establishing knowledge collaboration activities among government sectors
- Including diverse stakeholders from different government sectors in activities that promote adoption of co-design and co-benefit approaches

### Resources and capabilities

- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on the prevention and control of NCDs
- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on multisectoral activities
- Implementing training and/or mentoring programmes to enhance knowledge and experience of multisectoral action
- Encouraging dedicated funding to support multisectoral action on NCDs
- Building capacity for multisectoral action, e.g. training and mentoring

# Colombia

<b>Multisectoral collaboration</b>	National Healthy Habits and Lifestyles Program
<b>Region</b>	Americas
<b>Income level</b>	Upper middle
<b>Submitting institution</b>	Ministry of Sports
<b>Governmental sectors involved</b>	Health   Education   Recreation/sports   Other
<b>Other stakeholders engaged</b>	Nongovernmental organizations and private sector
<b>Scope</b>	National
<b>Start year</b>	2008
<b>End year</b>	Ongoing as of June 2022
<b>Funding</b>	Government
<b>Interventions used</b>	Advocacy and communication campaigns   Policies, legislation and economic measures  Healthy environments and settings

## Focus of collaboration

### Risk factors:

- Tobacco use
- Harmful use of alcohol
- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Air pollution
- Others

### Diseases or conditions:

- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Mental health conditions
- Others

## Focus of multisectoral action

### Governance and accountability

- Seeking a mandate, endorsement or supportive legislation for multisectoral action
  - Establishing multisectoral coordination mechanisms
  - Utilizing existing cross-sectoral policies or plans to promote multisectoral action
  - Developing reporting structures and accountability measures
  - Ensuring accountability to the public through public reporting
- 

### Leadership at all levels

- Networking with professionals through informal and/or formal meetings
  - Identifying champions to promote multisectoral action across government sectors
  - Establishing incentives or recognition of the importance of multisectoral action
  - Setting standards for multisectoral action through shared goals and tools
  - Acknowledging the commitments of other sectors to encourage further action and collaboration
- 

### Ways of working

- Developing communication tools, processes or activities to foster transparency and collaboration
  - Implementing formal and/or informal activities that nurture relationship-building
  - Establishing knowledge collaboration activities among government sectors
  - Including diverse stakeholders from different government sectors in activities that promote adoption of co-design and co-benefit approaches
- 

### Resources and capabilities

- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on the prevention and control of NCDs
- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on multisectoral activities
- Implementing training and/or mentoring programmes to enhance knowledge and experience of multisectoral action
- Encouraging dedicated funding to support multisectoral action on NCDs
- Building capacity for multisectoral action, e.g. training and mentoring

# Colombia

<b>Multisectoral collaboration</b>	"Corazones responsables - actúa con corazón de mujer" initiative
<b>Region</b>	Americas
<b>Income level</b>	Upper middle
<b>Submitting institution</b>	Colombian Heart Foundation (on behalf of the Ministry of Health and Social Protection)
<b>Governmental sectors involved</b>	Health   Economy/finance   Food   Communication   Education   Employment/labour   Social welfare   Social and economic development   Women, children and youth affairs   Recreation/sports   Office of central government   Other
<b>Other stakeholders engaged</b>	Nongovernmental organizations and private sector
<b>Scope</b>	Local
<b>Start year</b>	2020
<b>End year</b>	Ongoing as of June 2022
<b>Funding</b>	Government, Fundación Colombiana del Corazón and World Heart Federation
<b>Interventions used</b>	Advocacy and communication campaigns   Healthy environments and settings   Health workforce knowledge and skills   Early detection of NCDs and mental health conditions   Access, affordability and quality of care

## Focus of collaboration

### Risk factors:

- Tobacco use
- Harmful use of alcohol
- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Air pollution
- Others (overweight and obesity)

### Diseases or conditions:

- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Mental health conditions
- Others

## Focus of multisectoral action

### Governance and accountability

- Seeking a mandate, endorsement or supportive legislation for multisectoral action
  - Establishing multisectoral coordination mechanisms
  - Utilizing existing cross-sectoral policies or plans to promote multisectoral action
  - Developing reporting structures and accountability measures
  - Ensuring accountability to the public through public reporting
- 

### Leadership at all levels

- Networking with professionals through informal and/or formal meetings
  - Identifying champions to promote multisectoral action across government sectors
  - Establishing incentives or recognition of the importance of multisectoral action
  - Setting standards for multisectoral action through shared goals and tools
  - Acknowledging the commitments of other sectors to encourage further action and collaboration
- 

### Ways of working

- Developing communication tools, processes or activities to foster transparency and collaboration
  - Implementing formal and/or informal activities that nurture relationship-building
  - Establishing knowledge collaboration activities among government sectors
  - Including diverse stakeholders from different government sectors in activities that promote adoption of co-design and co-benefit approaches
- 

### Resources and capabilities

- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on the prevention and control of NCDs
- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on multisectoral activities
- Implementing training and/or mentoring programmes to enhance knowledge and experience of multisectoral action
- Encouraging dedicated funding to support multisectoral action on NCDs
- Building capacity for multisectoral action, e.g. training and mentoring

# Colombia

<b>Multisectoral collaboration</b>	"Mi cuerpo, mi ritmo, mi voz" initiative: promoting physical activity in breast cancer survivors
<b>Region</b>	Americas
<b>Income level</b>	Upper middle
<b>Submitting institution</b>	Andes University
<b>Governmental sectors involved</b>	Health   Women, children and youth affairs   Recreation/sports   Urban planning   Office of central government
<b>Other stakeholders engaged</b>	Nongovernmental organizations and academia
<b>Scope</b>	Local
<b>Start year</b>	2018
<b>End year</b>	Unspecified
<b>Funding</b>	United States National Institutes of Health
<b>Interventions used</b>	Advocacy and communication campaigns   Healthy environments and settings

## Focus of collaboration

### Risk factors:

- Tobacco use
- Harmful use of alcohol
- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Air pollution
- Others

### Diseases or conditions:

- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Mental health conditions
- Others



## Focus of multisectoral action

### Governance and accountability

- Seeking a mandate, endorsement or supportive legislation for multisectoral action
  - Establishing multisectoral coordination mechanisms
  - Utilizing existing cross-sectoral policies or plans to promote multisectoral action
  - Developing reporting structures and accountability measures
  - Ensuring accountability to the public through public reporting
- 

### Leadership at all levels

- Networking with professionals through informal and/or formal meetings
  - Identifying champions to promote multisectoral action across government sectors
  - Establishing incentives or recognition of the importance of multisectoral action
  - Setting standards for multisectoral action through shared goals and tools
  - Acknowledging the commitments of other sectors to encourage further action and collaboration
- 

### Ways of working

- Developing communication tools, processes or activities to foster transparency and collaboration
  - Implementing formal and/or informal activities that nurture relationship-building
  - Establishing knowledge collaboration activities among government sectors
  - Including diverse stakeholders from different government sectors in activities that promote adoption of co-design and co-benefit approaches
- 

### Resources and capabilities

- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on the prevention and control of NCDs
- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on multisectoral activities
- Implementing training and/or mentoring programmes to enhance knowledge and experience of multisectoral action
- Encouraging dedicated funding to support multisectoral action on NCDs
- Building capacity for multisectoral action, e.g. training and mentoring

# Colombia

<b>Multisectoral collaboration</b>	Tobacco-free police plan
<b>Region</b>	Americas
<b>Income level</b>	Upper middle
<b>Submitting institution</b>	National Police Health Directorate, Healthcare Provider Unit of Valle de Cauca (on behalf of the Ministry of Health and Social Protection)
<b>Governmental sectors involved</b>	Health   Other
<b>Other stakeholders engaged</b>	Nongovernmental organizations
<b>Scope</b>	Local
<b>Start year</b>	2021
<b>End year</b>	Ongoing as of June 2022
<b>Funding</b>	Government and nongovernmental organization
<b>Interventions used</b>	Advocacy and communication campaigns   Healthy environments and settings   Health workforce knowledge and skills

## Focus of collaboration

### Risk factors:

- Tobacco use
- Harmful use of alcohol
- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Air pollution
- Others

### Diseases or conditions:

- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Mental health conditions
- Others

## Focus of multisectoral action

### Governance and accountability

- Seeking a mandate, endorsement or supportive legislation for multisectoral action
  - Establishing multisectoral coordination mechanisms
  - Utilizing existing cross-sectoral policies or plans to promote multisectoral action
  - Developing reporting structures and accountability measures
  - Ensuring accountability to the public through public reporting
- 

### Leadership at all levels

- Networking with professionals through informal and/or formal meetings
  - Identifying champions to promote multisectoral action across government sectors
  - Establishing incentives or recognition of the importance of multisectoral action
  - Setting standards for multisectoral action through shared goals and tools
  - Acknowledging the commitments of other sectors to encourage further action and collaboration
- 

### Ways of working

- Developing communication tools, processes or activities to foster transparency and collaboration
  - Implementing formal and/or informal activities that nurture relationship-building
  - Establishing knowledge collaboration activities among government sectors
  - Including diverse stakeholders from different government sectors in activities that promote adoption of co-design and co-benefit approaches
- 

### Resources and capabilities

- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on the prevention and control of NCDs
- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on multisectoral activities
- Implementing training and/or mentoring programmes to enhance knowledge and experience of multisectoral action
- Encouraging dedicated funding to support multisectoral action on NCDs
- Building capacity for multisectoral action, e.g. training and mentoring

# Colombia

<b>Multisectoral collaboration</b>	Implementation of the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control 2030 project
<b>Region</b>	Americas
<b>Income level</b>	Upper middle
<b>Submitting institution</b>	Ministry of Health and Social Protection
<b>Governmental sectors involved</b>	Health   Economy/finance   Education   Trade/industry   Foreign affairs   Office of central government
<b>Other stakeholders engaged</b>	Nongovernmental organizations, academia and international organizations
<b>Scope</b>	National
<b>Start year</b>	2017
<b>End year</b>	2022
<b>Funding</b>	Government, and governments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Norway and Australia
<b>Interventions used</b>	Advocacy and communication campaigns   Policies, legislation and economic measures   Healthy environments and settings   Health workforce knowledge and skills   Health infrastructure and information systems   National capacity for surveillance and research

## Focus of collaboration

### Risk factors:

- Tobacco use
- Harmful use of alcohol
- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Air pollution
- Others

### Diseases or conditions:

- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Mental health conditions
- Others

## Focus of multisectoral action

### Governance and accountability

- Seeking a mandate, endorsement or supportive legislation for multisectoral action
- Establishing multisectoral coordination mechanisms
- Utilizing existing cross-sectoral policies or plans to promote multisectoral action
- Developing reporting structures and accountability measures
- Ensuring accountability to the public through public reporting

### Leadership at all levels

- Networking with professionals through informal and/or formal meetings
- Identifying champions to promote multisectoral action across government sectors
- Establishing incentives or recognition of the importance of multisectoral action
- Setting standards for multisectoral action through shared goals and tools
- Acknowledging the commitments of other sectors to encourage further action and collaboration

### Ways of working

- Developing communication tools, processes or activities to foster transparency and collaboration
- Implementing formal and/or informal activities that nurture relationship-building
- Establishing knowledge collaboration activities among government sectors
- Including diverse stakeholders from different government sectors in activities that promote adoption of co-design and co-benefit approaches

### Resources and capabilities

- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on the prevention and control of NCDs
- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on multisectoral activities
- Implementing training and/or mentoring programmes to enhance knowledge and experience of multisectoral action
- Encouraging dedicated funding to support multisectoral action on NCDs
- Building capacity for multisectoral action, e.g. training and mentoring

# Colombia

<b>Multisectoral collaboration</b>	Home-based care in the family environment as a primary health care strategy
<b>Region</b>	Americas
<b>Income level</b>	Upper middle
<b>Submitting institution</b>	Secretary of Social Protection, Municipality of Tunja
<b>Governmental sectors involved</b>	Health   Food   Women, children and youth affairs   Housing   Justice/security   Recreation/sports
<b>Other stakeholders engaged</b>	Academia
<b>Scope</b>	Local
<b>Start year</b>	2020
<b>End year</b>	Ongoing as of June 2022
<b>Funding</b>	Municipal government
<b>Interventions used</b>	Advocacy and communication campaigns   Early detection of NCDs and mental health conditions   Access, affordability and quality of care

## Focus of collaboration

### Risk factors:

- Tobacco use
- Harmful use of alcohol
- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Air pollution
- Others

### Diseases or conditions:

- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Mental health conditions
- Others

## Focus of multisectoral action

### Governance and accountability

- Seeking a mandate, endorsement or supportive legislation for multisectoral action
  - Establishing multisectoral coordination mechanisms
  - Utilizing existing cross-sectoral policies or plans to promote multisectoral action
  - Developing reporting structures and accountability measures
  - Ensuring accountability to the public through public reporting
- 

### Leadership at all levels

- Networking with professionals through informal and/or formal meetings
  - Identifying champions to promote multisectoral action across government sectors
  - Establishing incentives or recognition of the importance of multisectoral action
  - Setting standards for multisectoral action through shared goals and tools
  - Acknowledging the commitments of other sectors to encourage further action and collaboration
- 

### Ways of working

- Developing communication tools, processes or activities to foster transparency and collaboration
  - Implementing formal and/or informal activities that nurture relationship-building
  - Establishing knowledge collaboration activities among government sectors
  - Including diverse stakeholders from different government sectors in activities that promote adoption of co-design and co-benefit approaches
- 

### Resources and capabilities

- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on the prevention and control of NCDs
- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on multisectoral activities
- Implementing training and/or mentoring programmes to enhance knowledge and experience of multisectoral action
- Encouraging dedicated funding to support multisectoral action on NCDs
- Building capacity for multisectoral action, e.g. training and mentoring

# Colombia

<b>Multisectoral collaboration</b>	Implementation of the comprehensive cardio-cerebrovascular care route
<b>Region</b>	Americas
<b>Income level</b>	Upper middle
<b>Submitting institution</b>	Secretary of Social Protection, Municipality of Tunja
<b>Governmental sectors involved</b>	Health   Education   Employment/labour   Recreation/sports   Urban planning   Office of central government
<b>Other stakeholders engaged</b>	Nongovernmental organizations and private sector
<b>Scope</b>	Local
<b>Start year</b>	2021
<b>End year</b>	Ongoing as of June 2022
<b>Funding</b>	Municipal government
<b>Interventions used</b>	Advocacy and communication campaigns   Healthy environments and settings   Health workforce knowledge and skills   Health infrastructure and information systems   Early detection of NCDs and mental health conditions   Access, affordability and quality of care

## Focus of collaboration

### Risk factors:

- Tobacco use
- Harmful use of alcohol
- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Air pollution
- Others

### Diseases or conditions:

- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Mental health conditions
- Others



## Focus of multisectoral action

### Governance and accountability

- Seeking a mandate, endorsement or supportive legislation for multisectoral action
- Establishing multisectoral coordination mechanisms
- Utilizing existing cross-sectoral policies or plans to promote multisectoral action
- Developing reporting structures and accountability measures
- Ensuring accountability to the public through public reporting

### Leadership at all levels

- Networking with professionals through informal and/or formal meetings
- Identifying champions to promote multisectoral action across government sectors
- Establishing incentives or recognition of the importance of multisectoral action
- Setting standards for multisectoral action through shared goals and tools
- Acknowledging the commitments of other sectors to encourage further action and collaboration

### Ways of working

- Developing communication tools, processes or activities to foster transparency and collaboration
- Implementing formal and/or informal activities that nurture relationship-building
- Establishing knowledge collaboration activities among government sectors
- Including diverse stakeholders from different government sectors in activities that promote adoption of co-design and co-benefit approaches

### Resources and capabilities

- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on the prevention and control of NCDs
- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on multisectoral activities
- Implementing training and/or mentoring programmes to enhance knowledge and experience of multisectoral action
- Encouraging dedicated funding to support multisectoral action on NCDs
- Building capacity for multisectoral action, e.g. training and mentoring

# Colombia

<b>Multisectoral collaboration</b>	"Vive un lazo de unión" initiative
<b>Region</b>	Americas
<b>Income level</b>	Upper middle
<b>Submitting institution</b>	Secretary of Social Protection, Municipality of Tunja
<b>Governmental sectors involved</b>	Health   Education   Employment/labour
<b>Other stakeholders engaged</b>	Nongovernmental organizations and private sector
<b>Scope</b>	Local
<b>Start year</b>	2020
<b>End year</b>	Ongoing as of June 2022
<b>Funding</b>	Municipal government and private sector
<b>Interventions used</b>	Advocacy and communication campaigns   Healthy environments and settings   Health workforce knowledge and skills   Health infrastructure and information systems   Early detection of NCDs and mental health conditions   Access, affordability and quality of care

## Focus of collaboration

### Risk factors:

- Tobacco use
- Harmful use of alcohol
- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Air pollution
- Others

### Diseases or conditions:

- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Mental health conditions
- Others

## Focus of multisectoral action

### Governance and accountability

- Seeking a mandate, endorsement or supportive legislation for multisectoral action
  - Establishing multisectoral coordination mechanisms
  - Utilizing existing cross-sectoral policies or plans to promote multisectoral action
  - Developing reporting structures and accountability measures
  - Ensuring accountability to the public through public reporting
- 

### Leadership at all levels

- Networking with professionals through informal and/or formal meetings
  - Identifying champions to promote multisectoral action across government sectors
  - Establishing incentives or recognition of the importance of multisectoral action
  - Setting standards for multisectoral action through shared goals and tools
  - Acknowledging the commitments of other sectors to encourage further action and collaboration
- 

### Ways of working

- Developing communication tools, processes or activities to foster transparency and collaboration
  - Implementing formal and/or informal activities that nurture relationship-building
  - Establishing knowledge collaboration activities among government sectors
  - Including diverse stakeholders from different government sectors in activities that promote adoption of co-design and co-benefit approaches
- 

### Resources and capabilities

- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on the prevention and control of NCDs
- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on multisectoral activities
- Implementing training and/or mentoring programmes to enhance knowledge and experience of multisectoral action
- Encouraging dedicated funding to support multisectoral action on NCDs
- Building capacity for multisectoral action, e.g. training and mentoring

# Cuba

<b>Multisectoral collaboration</b>	Development of the national strategy for the prevention and control of NCDs
<b>Region</b>	Americas
<b>Income level</b>	Upper middle
<b>Submitting institution</b>	Ministry of Public Health
<b>Governmental sectors involved</b>	Health   Economy/finance   Agriculture   Food   Communication   Education   Social and economic development   Women, children and youth affairs   Justice/security   Legislature   Trade/industry   Recreation/sports   Urban planning   Office of central government   Other
<b>Other stakeholders engaged</b>	No other actors involved
<b>Scope</b>	National
<b>Start year</b>	2018
<b>End year</b>	Ongoing as of June 2022
<b>Funding</b>	Government
<b>Interventions used</b>	Advocacy and communication campaigns   Policies, legislation and economic measures   Healthy environments and settings   Health workforce knowledge and skills   Health infrastructure and information systems   Early detection of NCDs and mental health conditions   Access, affordability and quality of care   Rehabilitation, palliative and end-of-life care   National capacity for surveillance and research

## Focus of collaboration

### Risk factors:

- Tobacco use
- Harmful use of alcohol
- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Air pollution
- Others

### Diseases or conditions:

- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Mental health conditions
- Others

## Focus of multisectoral action

### Governance and accountability

- Seeking a mandate, endorsement or supportive legislation for multisectoral action
- Establishing multisectoral coordination mechanisms
- Utilizing existing cross-sectoral policies or plans to promote multisectoral action
- Developing reporting structures and accountability measures
- Ensuring accountability to the public through public reporting

### Leadership at all levels

- Networking with professionals through informal and/or formal meetings
- Identifying champions to promote multisectoral action across government sectors
- Establishing incentives or recognition of the importance of multisectoral action
- Setting standards for multisectoral action through shared goals and tools
- Acknowledging the commitments of other sectors to encourage further action and collaboration

### Ways of working

- Developing communication tools, processes or activities to foster transparency and collaboration
- Implementing formal and/or informal activities that nurture relationship-building
- Establishing knowledge collaboration activities among government sectors
- Including diverse stakeholders from different government sectors in activities that promote adoption of co-design and co-benefit approaches

### Resources and capabilities

- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on the prevention and control of NCDs
- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on multisectoral activities
- Implementing training and/or mentoring programmes to enhance knowledge and experience of multisectoral action
- Encouraging dedicated funding to support multisectoral action on NCDs
- Building capacity for multisectoral action, e.g. training and mentoring

# Ethiopia

<b>Multisectoral collaboration</b>	National Tobacco Prevention and Control Programme
<b>Region</b>	Africa
<b>Income level</b>	Low
<b>Submitting institution</b>	Ethiopian Food and Drug Administration
<b>Governmental sectors involved</b>	Health   Economy/finance   Justice/security   Legislature   Trade/industry
<b>Other stakeholders engaged</b>	Nongovernmental organizations, academia, and philanthropic and international organizations
<b>Scope</b>	National
<b>Start year</b>	2018
<b>End year</b>	Ongoing as of June 2022
<b>Funding</b>	Government
<b>Interventions used</b>	Advocacy and communication campaigns   Policies, legislation and economic measures  Healthy environments and settings

## Focus of collaboration

### Risk factors:

- Tobacco use
- Harmful use of alcohol
- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Air pollution
- Others

### Diseases or conditions:

- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Mental health conditions
- Others

## Focus of multisectoral action

### Governance and accountability

- Seeking a mandate, endorsement or supportive legislation for multisectoral action
- Establishing multisectoral coordination mechanisms
- Utilizing existing cross-sectoral policies or plans to promote multisectoral action
- Developing reporting structures and accountability measures
- Ensuring accountability to the public through public reporting

### Leadership at all levels

- Networking with professionals through informal and/or formal meetings
- Identifying champions to promote multisectoral action across government sectors
- Establishing incentives or recognition of the importance of multisectoral action
- Setting standards for multisectoral action through shared goals and tools
- Acknowledging the commitments of other sectors to encourage further action and collaboration

### Ways of working

- Developing communication tools, processes or activities to foster transparency and collaboration
- Implementing formal and/or informal activities that nurture relationship-building
- Establishing knowledge collaboration activities among government sectors
- Including diverse stakeholders from different government sectors in activities that promote adoption of co-design and co-benefit approaches

### Resources and capabilities

- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on the prevention and control of NCDs
- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on multisectoral activities
- Implementing training and/or mentoring programmes to enhance knowledge and experience of multisectoral action
- Encouraging dedicated funding to support multisectoral action on NCDs
- Building capacity for multisectoral action, e.g. training and mentoring

# Ethiopia

<b>Multisectoral collaboration</b>	Combat cervical cancer
<b>Region</b>	Africa
<b>Income level</b>	Low
<b>Submitting institution</b>	Ministry of Health
<b>Governmental sectors involved</b>	Health   Education   Women, children and youth affairs
<b>Other stakeholders engaged</b>	Non-governmental organizations, academia and international organizations
<b>Scope</b>	National
<b>Start year</b>	2020
<b>End year</b>	Ongoing as of June 2022
<b>Funding</b>	Government
<b>Interventions used</b>	Advocacy and communication campaigns   Policies, legislation and economic measures  Health workforce knowledge and skills   Early detection of NCDs and mental health conditions   Access, affordability and quality of care

## Focus of collaboration

### Risk factors:

- Tobacco use
- Harmful use of alcohol
- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Air pollution
- Others

### Diseases or conditions:

- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Mental health conditions
- Others



## Focus of multisectoral action

### Governance and accountability

- Seeking a mandate, endorsement or supportive legislation for multisectoral action
- Establishing multisectoral coordination mechanisms
- Utilizing existing cross-sectoral policies or plans to promote multisectoral action
- Developing reporting structures and accountability measures
- Ensuring accountability to the public through public reporting

### Leadership at all levels

- Networking with professionals through informal and/or formal meetings
- Identifying champions to promote multisectoral action across government sectors
- Establishing incentives or recognition of the importance of multisectoral action
- Setting standards for multisectoral action through shared goals and tools
- Acknowledging the commitments of other sectors to encourage further action and collaboration

### Ways of working

- Developing communication tools, processes or activities to foster transparency and collaboration
- Implementing formal and/or informal activities that nurture relationship-building
- Establishing knowledge collaboration activities among government sectors
- Including diverse stakeholders from different government sectors in activities that promote adoption of co-design and co-benefit approaches

### Resources and capabilities

- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on the prevention and control of NCDs
- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on multisectoral activities
- Implementing training and/or mentoring programmes to enhance knowledge and experience of multisectoral action
- Encouraging dedicated funding to support multisectoral action on NCDs
- Building capacity for multisectoral action, e.g. training and mentoring

# Finland

<b>Multisectoral collaboration</b>	Advisory Board for Public Health
<b>Region</b>	Europe
<b>Income level</b>	High
<b>Submitting institution</b>	Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare
<b>Governmental sectors involved</b>	Health   Economy/finance   Agriculture   Food   Communication   Education   Employment/labour   Social welfare   Social and economic development   Women, children and youth affairs   Housing   Justice/security   Legislature   Trade/industry   Home affairs   Recreation/sports   Urban planning   Office of central government
<b>Other stakeholders engaged</b>	Nongovernmental organizations, academia and private sector
<b>Scope</b>	National
<b>Start year</b>	2020
<b>End year</b>	Ongoing as of June 2022
<b>Funding</b>	Government
<b>Interventions used</b>	Advocacy and communication campaigns   Policies, legislation and economic measures   Healthy environments and settings   Health infrastructure and information systems   Access, affordability and quality of care   National capacity for surveillance and research

## Focus of collaboration

### Risk factors:

- Tobacco use
- Harmful use of alcohol
- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Air pollution
- Others

### Diseases or conditions:

- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Mental health conditions
- Others (health and well-being)

## Focus of multisectoral action

### Governance and accountability

- Seeking a mandate, endorsement or supportive legislation for multisectoral action
  - Establishing multisectoral coordination mechanisms
  - Utilizing existing cross-sectoral policies or plans to promote multisectoral action
  - Developing reporting structures and accountability measures
  - Ensuring accountability to the public through public reporting
- 

### Leadership at all levels

- Networking with professionals through informal and/or formal meetings
  - Identifying champions to promote multisectoral action across government sectors
  - Establishing incentives or recognition of the importance of multisectoral action
  - Setting standards for multisectoral action through shared goals and tools
  - Acknowledging the commitments of other sectors to encourage further action and collaboration
- 

### Ways of working

- Developing communication tools, processes or activities to foster transparency and collaboration
  - Implementing formal and/or informal activities that nurture relationship-building
  - Establishing knowledge collaboration activities among government sectors
  - Including diverse stakeholders from different government sectors in activities that promote adoption of co-design and co-benefit approaches
- 

### Resources and capabilities

- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on the prevention and control of NCDs
- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on multisectoral activities
- Implementing training and/or mentoring programmes to enhance knowledge and experience of multisectoral action
- Encouraging dedicated funding to support multisectoral action on NCDs
- Building capacity for multisectoral action, e.g. training and mentoring

# Finland

<b>Multisectoral collaboration</b>	National Nutrition Council
<b>Region</b>	Europe
<b>Income level</b>	High
<b>Submitting institution</b>	Ministry of Social Affairs and Health
<b>Governmental sectors involved</b>	Health   Economy/finance   Agriculture   Food   Education   Social and economic development   Women, children and youth affairs   Trade/industry   Foreign affairs   Recreation/sports   Office of central government   Other
<b>Other stakeholders engaged</b>	No other actors involved
<b>Scope</b>	National
<b>Start year</b>	1954
<b>End year</b>	Ongoing as of June 2022
<b>Funding</b>	Government
<b>Interventions used</b>	Advocacy and communication campaigns   Policies, legislation and economic measures   Healthy environments and settings   Health workforce knowledge and skills   Health infrastructure and information systems   Immunization   Access, affordability and quality of care   Rehabilitation, palliative and end-of-life care   National capacity for surveillance and research

## Focus of collaboration

### Risk factors:

- Tobacco use
- Harmful use of alcohol
- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Air pollution
- Others (environmental risk factors)

### Diseases or conditions:

- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Mental health conditions
- Others (diet-related conditions)

## Focus of multisectoral action

### Governance and accountability

- Seeking a mandate, endorsement or supportive legislation for multisectoral action
- Establishing multisectoral coordination mechanisms
- Utilizing existing cross-sectoral policies or plans to promote multisectoral action
- Developing reporting structures and accountability measures
- Ensuring accountability to the public through public reporting

### Leadership at all levels

- Networking with professionals through informal and/or formal meetings
- Identifying champions to promote multisectoral action across government sectors
- Establishing incentives or recognition of the importance of multisectoral action
- Setting standards for multisectoral action through shared goals and tools
- Acknowledging the commitments of other sectors to encourage further action and collaboration

### Ways of working

- Developing communication tools, processes or activities to foster transparency and collaboration
- Implementing formal and/or informal activities that nurture relationship-building
- Establishing knowledge collaboration activities among government sectors
- Including diverse stakeholders from different government sectors in activities that promote adoption of co-design and co-benefit approaches

### Resources and capabilities

- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on the prevention and control of NCDs
- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on multisectoral activities
- Implementing training and/or mentoring programmes to enhance knowledge and experience of multisectoral action
- Encouraging dedicated funding to support multisectoral action on NCDs
- Building capacity for multisectoral action, e.g. training and mentoring

# Finland

<b>Multisectoral collaboration</b>	Coordination body for sports policy
<b>Region</b>	Europe
<b>Income level</b>	High
<b>Submitting institution</b>	Ministry of Education and Culture
<b>Governmental sectors involved</b>	Health   Economy/finance   Agriculture   Food   Communication   Education   Employment/labour   Social welfare   Social and economic development   Women, children and youth affairs   Housing   Justice/security   Legislature   Trade/industry   Home affairs   Recreation/sports   Urban planning   Office of central government
<b>Other stakeholders engaged</b>	Nongovernmental organizations and academia
<b>Scope</b>	National
<b>Start year</b>	2020
<b>End year</b>	Ongoing as of June 2022
<b>Funding</b>	Government
<b>Interventions used</b>	Policies, legislation and economic measures

## Focus of collaboration

### Risk factors:

- Tobacco use
- Harmful use of alcohol
- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Air pollution
- Others

### Diseases or conditions:

- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Mental health conditions
- Others

## Focus of multisectoral action

### Governance and accountability

- Seeking a mandate, endorsement or supportive legislation for multisectoral action
  - Establishing multisectoral coordination mechanisms
  - Utilizing existing cross-sectoral policies or plans to promote multisectoral action
  - Developing reporting structures and accountability measures
  - Ensuring accountability to the public through public reporting
- 

### Leadership at all levels

- Networking with professionals through informal and/or formal meetings
  - Identifying champions to promote multisectoral action across government sectors
  - Establishing incentives or recognition of the importance of multisectoral action
  - Setting standards for multisectoral action through shared goals and tools
  - Acknowledging the commitments of other sectors to encourage further action and collaboration
- 

### Ways of working

- Developing communication tools, processes or activities to foster transparency and collaboration
  - Implementing formal and/or informal activities that nurture relationship-building
  - Establishing knowledge collaboration activities among government sectors
  - Including diverse stakeholders from different government sectors in activities that promote adoption of co-design and co-benefit approaches
- 

### Resources and capabilities

- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on the prevention and control of NCDs
- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on multisectoral activities
- Implementing training and/or mentoring programmes to enhance knowledge and experience of multisectoral action
- Encouraging dedicated funding to support multisectoral action on NCDs
- Building capacity for multisectoral action, e.g. training and mentoring

# Ghana

<b>Multisectoral collaboration</b>	Capacity building for primary health care using adapted WHO-PEN modules
<b>Region</b>	Africa
<b>Income level</b>	Lower middle
<b>Submitting institution</b>	Ghana Health Service
<b>Governmental sectors involved</b>	Health   Economy/finance   Agriculture   Food   Communication   Education   Women, children and youth affairs   Legislature   Office of central government
<b>Other stakeholders engaged</b>	Nongovernmental organizations, academia, private sector, and international and philanthropic organizations
<b>Scope</b>	Unspecified
<b>Start year</b>	2020
<b>End year</b>	Ongoing as of June 2022
<b>Funding</b>	Government, World Health Organization and nongovernmental organizations
<b>Interventions used</b>	Advocacy and communication campaigns   Policies, legislation and economic measures   Health workforce knowledge and skills   Early detection of NCDs and mental health conditions   Access, affordability and quality of care

## Focus of collaboration

### Risk factors:

- Tobacco use
- Harmful use of alcohol
- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Air pollution
- Others (metabolic risk factors)

### Diseases or conditions:

- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Mental health conditions
- Others (sickle-cell disease)



## Focus of multisectoral action

### Governance and accountability

- Seeking a mandate, endorsement or supportive legislation for multisectoral action
- Establishing multisectoral coordination mechanisms
- Utilizing existing cross-sectoral policies or plans to promote multisectoral action
- Developing reporting structures and accountability measures
- Ensuring accountability to the public through public reporting

### Leadership at all levels

- Networking with professionals through informal and/or formal meetings
- Identifying champions to promote multisectoral action across government sectors
- Establishing incentives or recognition of the importance of multisectoral action
- Setting standards for multisectoral action through shared goals and tools
- Acknowledging the commitments of other sectors to encourage further action and collaboration

### Ways of working

- Developing communication tools, processes or activities to foster transparency and collaboration
- Implementing formal and/or informal activities that nurture relationship-building
- Establishing knowledge collaboration activities among government sectors
- Including diverse stakeholders from different government sectors in activities that promote adoption of co-design and co-benefit approaches

### Resources and capabilities

- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on the prevention and control of NCDs
- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on multisectoral activities
- Implementing training and/or mentoring programmes to enhance knowledge and experience of multisectoral action
- Encouraging dedicated funding to support multisectoral action on NCDs
- Building capacity for multisectoral action, e.g. training and mentoring

# India

<b>Multisectoral collaboration</b>	Strengthening NCD services in Assam State
<b>Region</b>	South-East Asia
<b>Income level</b>	Lower middle
<b>Submitting institution</b>	Piramal Swasthya Management and Research Institute (on behalf of the Government of Assam)
<b>Governmental sectors involved</b>	Health   Communication   Education
<b>Other stakeholders engaged</b>	Nongovernmental organizations, academia, and international and philanthropic organizations
<b>Scope</b>	Regional/subnational
<b>Start year</b>	2012
<b>End year</b>	Ongoing as of June 2022
<b>Funding</b>	Subnational government and World Diabetes Foundation
<b>Interventions used</b>	Advocacy and communication campaigns   Healthy environments and settings   Health workforce knowledge and skills   Early detection of NCDs and mental health conditions   Access, affordability and quality of care

## Focus of collaboration

### Risk factors:

- Tobacco use
- Harmful use of alcohol
- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Air pollution
- Others (metabolic risk factors and obesity)

### Diseases or conditions:

- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Mental health conditions
- Others

## Focus of multisectoral action

### Governance and accountability

- Seeking a mandate, endorsement or supportive legislation for multisectoral action
  - Establishing multisectoral coordination mechanisms
  - Utilizing existing cross-sectoral policies or plans to promote multisectoral action
  - Developing reporting structures and accountability measures
  - Ensuring accountability to the public through public reporting
- 

### Leadership at all levels

- Networking with professionals through informal and/or formal meetings
  - Identifying champions to promote multisectoral action across government sectors
  - Establishing incentives or recognition of the importance of multisectoral action
  - Setting standards for multisectoral action through shared goals and tools
  - Acknowledging the commitments of other sectors to encourage further action and collaboration
- 

### Ways of working

- Developing communication tools, processes or activities to foster transparency and collaboration
  - Implementing formal and/or informal activities that nurture relationship-building
  - Establishing knowledge collaboration activities among government sectors
  - Including diverse stakeholders from different government sectors in activities that promote adoption of co-design and co-benefit approaches
- 

### Resources and capabilities

- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on the prevention and control of NCDs
- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on multisectoral activities
- Implementing training and/or mentoring programmes to enhance knowledge and experience of multisectoral action
- Encouraging dedicated funding to support multisectoral action on NCDs
- Building capacity for multisectoral action, e.g. training and mentoring

# Iran (Islamic Republic of)

<b>Multisectoral collaboration</b>	National Action Plan for Prevention and Control of NCDs and the Related Risk Factors
<b>Region</b>	Eastern Mediterranean
<b>Income level</b>	Lower middle
<b>Submitting institution</b>	Ministry of Health and Medical Education
<b>Governmental sectors involved</b>	Health   Economy/finance   Agriculture   Food   Communication   Education   Employment/labour   Social welfare   Social and economic development   Women, children and youth affairs   Housing   Justice/security   Legislature   Trade/industry   Home affairs   Foreign affairs   Recreation/sports   Urban planning   Office of central government   Other
<b>Other stakeholders engaged</b>	Nongovernmental organizations and international organizations
<b>Scope</b>	National
<b>Start year</b>	2015
<b>End year</b>	Ongoing as of June 2022
<b>Funding</b>	Government
<b>Interventions used</b>	Advocacy and communication campaigns   Policies, legislation and economic measures   Healthy environments and settings   Health workforce knowledge and skills   Health infrastructure and information systems   Immunization   Early detection of NCDs and mental health conditions   Access, affordability and quality of care   Rehabilitation, palliative and end-of-life care   National capacity for surveillance and research

## Focus of collaboration

### Risk factors:

- Tobacco use
- Harmful use of alcohol
- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Air pollution
- Others

### Diseases or conditions:

- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Mental health conditions
- Others (trauma and injuries)

## Focus of multisectoral action

### Governance and accountability

- Seeking a mandate, endorsement or supportive legislation for multisectoral action
- Establishing multisectoral coordination mechanisms
- Utilizing existing cross-sectoral policies or plans to promote multisectoral action
- Developing reporting structures and accountability measures
- Ensuring accountability to the public through public reporting

### Leadership at all levels

- Networking with professionals through informal and/or formal meetings
- Identifying champions to promote multisectoral action across government sectors
- Establishing incentives or recognition of the importance of multisectoral action
- Setting standards for multisectoral action through shared goals and tools
- Acknowledging the commitments of other sectors to encourage further action and collaboration

### Ways of working

- Developing communication tools, processes or activities to foster transparency and collaboration
- Implementing formal and/or informal activities that nurture relationship-building
- Establishing knowledge collaboration activities among government sectors
- Including diverse stakeholders from different government sectors in activities that promote adoption of co-design and co-benefit approaches

### Resources and capabilities

- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on the prevention and control of NCDs
- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on multisectoral activities
- Implementing training and/or mentoring programmes to enhance knowledge and experience of multisectoral action
- Encouraging dedicated funding to support multisectoral action on NCDs
- Building capacity for multisectoral action, e.g. training and mentoring

# Iran (Islamic Republic of)

<b>Multisectoral collaboration</b>	Improving the integration of mental health services into the primary health care system
<b>Region</b>	Eastern Mediterranean
<b>Income level</b>	Lower middle
<b>Submitting institution</b>	Department for Mental Health & Substance Abuse, Ministry of Health and Medical Education
<b>Governmental sectors involved</b>	Health   Economy/finance   Social welfare   Social and economic development   Women, children and youth affairs   Legislature   Office of central government
<b>Other stakeholders engaged</b>	No other actors involved
<b>Scope</b>	National
<b>Start year</b>	2014
<b>End year</b>	Ongoing as of June 2022
<b>Funding</b>	Government
<b>Interventions used</b>	Policies, legislation and economic measures   Health workforce knowledge and skills   Health infrastructure and information systems   Early detection of NCDs and mental health conditions   Access, affordability and quality of care

## Focus of collaboration

### Risk factors:

- Tobacco use
- Harmful use of alcohol
- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Air pollution
- Others (social determinants of health)

### Diseases or conditions:

- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Mental health conditions
- Others

## Focus of multisectoral action

### Governance and accountability

- Seeking a mandate, endorsement or supportive legislation for multisectoral action
- Establishing multisectoral coordination mechanisms
- Utilizing existing cross-sectoral policies or plans to promote multisectoral action
- Developing reporting structures and accountability measures
- Ensuring accountability to the public through public reporting

### Leadership at all levels

- Networking with professionals through informal and/or formal meetings
- Identifying champions to promote multisectoral action across government sectors
- Establishing incentives or recognition of the importance of multisectoral action
- Setting standards for multisectoral action through shared goals and tools
- Acknowledging the commitments of other sectors to encourage further action and collaboration

### Ways of working

- Developing communication tools, processes or activities to foster transparency and collaboration
- Implementing formal and/or informal activities that nurture relationship-building
- Establishing knowledge collaboration activities among government sectors
- Including diverse stakeholders from different government sectors in activities that promote adoption of co-design and co-benefit approaches

### Resources and capabilities

- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on the prevention and control of NCDs
- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on multisectoral activities
- Implementing training and/or mentoring programmes to enhance knowledge and experience of multisectoral action
- Encouraging dedicated funding to support multisectoral action on NCDs
- Building capacity for multisectoral action, e.g. training and mentoring

# Iraq

<b>Multisectoral collaboration</b>	Monitoring and evaluation of the multisectoral NCD strategy
<b>Region</b>	Eastern Mediterranean
<b>Income level</b>	Upper middle
<b>Submitting institution</b>	Ministry of Health
<b>Governmental sectors involved</b>	Health   Economy/finance   Agriculture   Communication   Education   Employment/labour   Social welfare   Social and economic development   Women, children and youth affairs   Housing   Justice/security   Legislature   Trade/industry   Foreign affairs   Recreation/sports   Urban planning   Office of central government   Other
<b>Other stakeholders engaged</b>	Academia and international organizations
<b>Scope</b>	National
<b>Start year</b>	2018
<b>End year</b>	Ongoing as of June 2022
<b>Funding</b>	Government
<b>Interventions used</b>	Advocacy and communication campaigns   Policies, legislation and economic measures   Healthy environments and settings   Health workforce knowledge and skills   Health infrastructure and information systems   Early detection of NCDs and mental health conditions   Access, affordability and quality of care   National capacity for surveillance and research

## Focus of collaboration

### Risk factors:

- Tobacco use
- Harmful use of alcohol
- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Air pollution
- Others

### Diseases or conditions:

- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Mental health conditions
- Others (musculoskeletal disorders, elderly health, blindness and deafness)



## Focus of multisectoral action

### Governance and accountability

- Seeking a mandate, endorsement or supportive legislation for multisectoral action
- Establishing multisectoral coordination mechanisms
- Utilizing existing cross-sectoral policies or plans to promote multisectoral action
- Developing reporting structures and accountability measures
- Ensuring accountability to the public through public reporting

### Leadership at all levels

- Networking with professionals through informal and/or formal meetings
- Identifying champions to promote multisectoral action across government sectors
- Establishing incentives or recognition of the importance of multisectoral action
- Setting standards for multisectoral action through shared goals and tools
- Acknowledging the commitments of other sectors to encourage further action and collaboration

### Ways of working

- Developing communication tools, processes or activities to foster transparency and collaboration
- Implementing formal and/or informal activities that nurture relationship-building
- Establishing knowledge collaboration activities among government sectors
- Including diverse stakeholders from different government sectors in activities that promote adoption of co-design and co-benefit approaches

### Resources and capabilities

- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on the prevention and control of NCDs
- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on multisectoral activities
- Implementing training and/or mentoring programmes to enhance knowledge and experience of multisectoral action
- Encouraging dedicated funding to support multisectoral action on NCDs
- Building capacity for multisectoral action, e.g. training and mentoring

# Iraq

<b>Multisectoral collaboration</b>	Anti-smoking schools project in primary schools in Baghdad and other provinces
<b>Region</b>	Eastern Mediterranean
<b>Income level</b>	Upper middle
<b>Submitting institution</b>	NCD Department, Ministry of Health
<b>Governmental sectors involved</b>	Health   Education
<b>Other stakeholders engaged</b>	No other actors involved
<b>Scope</b>	National
<b>Start year</b>	2017
<b>End year</b>	Ongoing as of June 2022
<b>Funding</b>	Government
<b>Interventions used</b>	Healthy environments and settings   Health workforce knowledge and skills

## Focus of collaboration

### Risk factors:

- Tobacco use
- Harmful use of alcohol
- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Air pollution
- Others

### Diseases or conditions:

- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Mental health conditions
- Others

## Focus of multisectoral action

### Governance and accountability

- Seeking a mandate, endorsement or supportive legislation for multisectoral action
- Establishing multisectoral coordination mechanisms
- Utilizing existing cross-sectoral policies or plans to promote multisectoral action
- Developing reporting structures and accountability measures
- Ensuring accountability to the public through public reporting

### Leadership at all levels

- Networking with professionals through informal and/or formal meetings
- Identifying champions to promote multisectoral action across government sectors
- Establishing incentives or recognition of the importance of multisectoral action
- Setting standards for multisectoral action through shared goals and tools
- Acknowledging the commitments of other sectors to encourage further action and collaboration

### Ways of working

- Developing communication tools, processes or activities to foster transparency and collaboration
- Implementing formal and/or informal activities that nurture relationship-building
- Establishing knowledge collaboration activities among government sectors
- Including diverse stakeholders from different government sectors in activities that promote adoption of co-design and co-benefit approaches

### Resources and capabilities

- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on the prevention and control of NCDs
- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on multisectoral activities
- Implementing training and/or mentoring programmes to enhance knowledge and experience of multisectoral action
- Encouraging dedicated funding to support multisectoral action on NCDs
- Building capacity for multisectoral action, e.g. training and mentoring

# Iraq

<b>Multisectoral collaboration</b>	Integrated health and social care for elderly persons
<b>Region</b>	Eastern Mediterranean
<b>Income level</b>	Upper middle
<b>Submitting institution</b>	Ministry of Health
<b>Governmental sectors involved</b>	Health   Employment/labour   Social welfare   Legislature
<b>Other stakeholders engaged</b>	No other actors involved
<b>Scope</b>	National
<b>Start year</b>	2011
<b>End year</b>	Ongoing as of June 2022
<b>Funding</b>	Government
<b>Interventions used</b>	Advocacy and communication campaigns   Policies, legislation and economic measures   Healthy environments and settings   Health workforce knowledge and skills   Health infrastructure and information systems   Immunization   Early detection of NCDs and mental health conditions   Rehabilitation, palliative and end-of-life care   National capacity for surveillance and research

## Focus of collaboration

### Risk factors:

- Tobacco use
- Harmful use of alcohol
- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Air pollution
- Others

### Diseases or conditions:

- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Mental health conditions
- Others (musculoskeletal disease, urinary incontinency and blindness)

## Focus of multisectoral action

### Governance and accountability

- Seeking a mandate, endorsement or supportive legislation for multisectoral action
  - Establishing multisectoral coordination mechanisms
  - Utilizing existing cross-sectoral policies or plans to promote multisectoral action
  - Developing reporting structures and accountability measures
  - Ensuring accountability to the public through public reporting
- 

### Leadership at all levels

- Networking with professionals through informal and/or formal meetings
  - Identifying champions to promote multisectoral action across government sectors
  - Establishing incentives or recognition of the importance of multisectoral action
  - Setting standards for multisectoral action through shared goals and tools
  - Acknowledging the commitments of other sectors to encourage further action and collaboration
- 

### Ways of working

- Developing communication tools, processes or activities to foster transparency and collaboration
  - Implementing formal and/or informal activities that nurture relationship-building
  - Establishing knowledge collaboration activities among government sectors
  - Including diverse stakeholders from different government sectors in activities that promote adoption of co-design and co-benefit approaches
- 

### Resources and capabilities

- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on the prevention and control of NCDs
- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on multisectoral activities
- Implementing training and/or mentoring programmes to enhance knowledge and experience of multisectoral action
- Encouraging dedicated funding to support multisectoral action on NCDs
- Building capacity for multisectoral action, e.g. training and mentoring

# Japan

<b>Multisectoral collaboration</b>	Strategic initiative for a healthy and sustainable food environment
<b>Region</b>	Western Pacific
<b>Income level</b>	High
<b>Submitting institution</b>	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare
<b>Governmental sectors involved</b>	Health   Food   Women, children and youth affairs   Office of central government   Other
<b>Other stakeholders engaged</b>	Nongovernmental organizations, academia and private sector
<b>Scope</b>	National
<b>Start year</b>	2022
<b>End year</b>	Ongoing as of June 2022
<b>Funding</b>	Government
<b>Interventions used</b>	Advocacy and communication campaigns   Healthy environments and settings

## Focus of collaboration

### Risk factors:

- Tobacco use
- Harmful use of alcohol
- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Air pollution
- Others

### Diseases or conditions:

- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Mental health conditions
- Others

## Focus of multisectoral action

### Governance and accountability

- Seeking a mandate, endorsement or supportive legislation for multisectoral action
  - Establishing multisectoral coordination mechanisms
  - Utilizing existing cross-sectoral policies or plans to promote multisectoral action
  - Developing reporting structures and accountability measures
  - Ensuring accountability to the public through public reporting
- 

### Leadership at all levels

- Networking with professionals through informal and/or formal meetings
  - Identifying champions to promote multisectoral action across government sectors
  - Establishing incentives or recognition of the importance of multisectoral action
  - Setting standards for multisectoral action through shared goals and tools
  - Acknowledging the commitments of other sectors to encourage further action and collaboration
- 

### Ways of working

- Developing communication tools, processes or activities to foster transparency and collaboration
  - Implementing formal and/or informal activities that nurture relationship-building
  - Establishing knowledge collaboration activities among government sectors
  - Including diverse stakeholders from different government sectors in activities that promote adoption of co-design and co-benefit approaches
- 

### Resources and capabilities

- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on the prevention and control of NCDs
- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on multisectoral activities
- Implementing training and/or mentoring programmes to enhance knowledge and experience of multisectoral action
- Encouraging dedicated funding to support multisectoral action on NCDs
- Building capacity for multisectoral action, e.g. training and mentoring

# Japan

<b>Multisectoral collaboration</b>	Hayama Town's "Chokin exercise"
<b>Region</b>	Western Pacific
<b>Income level</b>	High
<b>Submitting institution</b>	Welfare Division, Welfare Department, Hayama Town (on behalf of Kanagawa Prefectural Government)
<b>Governmental sectors involved</b>	Health   Communication   Social welfare   Legislature   Recreation/sports
<b>Other stakeholders engaged</b>	Nongovernmental organizations and private sector
<b>Scope</b>	Local
<b>Start year</b>	2016
<b>End year</b>	Ongoing as of June 2022
<b>Funding</b>	Municipal government
<b>Interventions used</b>	Healthy environments and settings   Health workforce knowledge and skills   Health infrastructure and information systems   Early detection of NCDs and mental health conditions

## Focus of collaboration

### Risk factors:

- Tobacco use
- Harmful use of alcohol
- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Air pollution
- Others

### Diseases or conditions:

- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Mental health conditions
- Others (muscular conditions)



## Focus of multisectoral action

### Governance and accountability

- Seeking a mandate, endorsement or supportive legislation for multisectoral action
  - Establishing multisectoral coordination mechanisms
  - Utilizing existing cross-sectoral policies or plans to promote multisectoral action
  - Developing reporting structures and accountability measures
  - Ensuring accountability to the public through public reporting
- 

### Leadership at all levels

- Networking with professionals through informal and/or formal meetings
  - Identifying champions to promote multisectoral action across government sectors
  - Establishing incentives or recognition of the importance of multisectoral action
  - Setting standards for multisectoral action through shared goals and tools
  - Acknowledging the commitments of other sectors to encourage further action and collaboration
- 

### Ways of working

- Developing communication tools, processes or activities to foster transparency and collaboration
  - Implementing formal and/or informal activities that nurture relationship-building
  - Establishing knowledge collaboration activities among government sectors
  - Including diverse stakeholders from different government sectors in activities that promote adoption of co-design and co-benefit approaches
- 

### Resources and capabilities

- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on the prevention and control of NCDs
- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on multisectoral activities
- Implementing training and/or mentoring programmes to enhance knowledge and experience of multisectoral action
- Encouraging dedicated funding to support multisectoral action on NCDs
- Building capacity for multisectoral action, e.g. training and mentoring

# Jordan

<b>Multisectoral collaboration</b>	Multistakeholder committee for mental health for the development of the national mental health action plan
<b>Region</b>	Eastern Mediterranean
<b>Income level</b>	Upper middle
<b>Submitting institution</b>	World Health Organization (on behalf of the Ministry of Health)
<b>Governmental sectors involved</b>	Health   Education
<b>Other stakeholders engaged</b>	International organizations
<b>Scope</b>	National
<b>Start year</b>	2021
<b>End year</b>	Ongoing as of June 2022
<b>Funding</b>	Government
<b>Interventions used</b>	Advocacy and communication campaigns   Policies, legislation and economic measures   Early detection of NCDs and mental health conditions   Access, affordability and quality of care   National capacity for surveillance and research

## Focus of collaboration

### Risk factors:

- Tobacco use
- Harmful use of alcohol
- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Air pollution
- Others

### Diseases or conditions:

- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Mental health conditions
- Others

## Focus of multisectoral action

### Governance and accountability

- Seeking a mandate, endorsement or supportive legislation for multisectoral action
- Establishing multisectoral coordination mechanisms
- Utilizing existing cross-sectoral policies or plans to promote multisectoral action
- Developing reporting structures and accountability measures
- Ensuring accountability to the public through public reporting

### Leadership at all levels

- Networking with professionals through informal and/or formal meetings
- Identifying champions to promote multisectoral action across government sectors
- Establishing incentives or recognition of the importance of multisectoral action
- Setting standards for multisectoral action through shared goals and tools
- Acknowledging the commitments of other sectors to encourage further action and collaboration

### Ways of working

- Developing communication tools, processes or activities to foster transparency and collaboration
- Implementing formal and/or informal activities that nurture relationship-building
- Establishing knowledge collaboration activities among government sectors
- Including diverse stakeholders from different government sectors in activities that promote adoption of co-design and co-benefit approaches

### Resources and capabilities

- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on the prevention and control of NCDs
- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on multisectoral activities
- Implementing training and/or mentoring programmes to enhance knowledge and experience of multisectoral action
- Encouraging dedicated funding to support multisectoral action on NCDs
- Building capacity for multisectoral action, e.g. training and mentoring

# Jordan

<b>Multisectoral collaboration</b>	Partners for NCD response
<b>Region</b>	Eastern Mediterranean
<b>Income level</b>	Upper middle
<b>Submitting institution</b>	Royal Health Awareness Society (on behalf of the Ministry of Health)
<b>Governmental sectors involved</b>	Health   Education   Social and economic development   Women, children and youth affairs
<b>Other stakeholders engaged</b>	Nongovernmental organizations, academia, and philanthropic and International organizations
<b>Scope</b>	National
<b>Start year</b>	2021
<b>End year</b>	Ongoing as of June 2022
<b>Funding</b>	Government, World Diabetes Foundation, European Union and International Rescue Committee
<b>Interventions used</b>	Advocacy and communication campaigns   Policies, legislation and economic measures   Health workforce knowledge and skills   Health infrastructure and information systems   Early detection of NCDs and mental health conditions   Access, affordability and quality of care   National capacity for surveillance and research

## Focus of collaboration

### Risk factors:

- Tobacco use
- Harmful use of alcohol
- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Air pollution
- Others

### Diseases or conditions:

- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Mental health conditions
- Others

## Focus of multisectoral action

### Governance and accountability

- Seeking a mandate, endorsement or supportive legislation for multisectoral action
  - Establishing multisectoral coordination mechanisms
  - Utilizing existing cross-sectoral policies or plans to promote multisectoral action
  - Developing reporting structures and accountability measures
  - Ensuring accountability to the public through public reporting
- 

### Leadership at all levels

- Networking with professionals through informal and/or formal meetings
  - Identifying champions to promote multisectoral action across government sectors
  - Establishing incentives or recognition of the importance of multisectoral action
  - Setting standards for multisectoral action through shared goals and tools
  - Acknowledging the commitments of other sectors to encourage further action and collaboration
- 

### Ways of working

- Developing communication tools, processes or activities to foster transparency and collaboration
  - Implementing formal and/or informal activities that nurture relationship-building
  - Establishing knowledge collaboration activities among government sectors
  - Including diverse stakeholders from different government sectors in activities that promote adoption of co-design and co-benefit approaches
- 

### Resources and capabilities

- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on the prevention and control of NCDs
- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on multisectoral activities
- Implementing training and/or mentoring programmes to enhance knowledge and experience of multisectoral action
- Encouraging dedicated funding to support multisectoral action on NCDs
- Building capacity for multisectoral action, e.g. training and mentoring

# Kazakhstan

<b>Multisectoral collaboration</b>	Conducting behavioural risk factor surveys among school children and adults
<b>Region</b>	Europe
<b>Income level</b>	Upper middle
<b>Submitting institution</b>	National Center of Public Health Care, Ministry of Health
<b>Governmental sectors involved</b>	Health   Economy/finance   Education   Home affairs   Urban planning   Office of central government
<b>Other stakeholders engaged</b>	Academia and international organizations
<b>Scope</b>	National
<b>Start year</b>	2018
<b>End year</b>	Ongoing as of June 2022
<b>Funding</b>	Government, World Health Organization and United Nations Children's Fund
<b>Interventions used</b>	Advocacy and communication campaigns   Policies, legislation and economic measures  Early detection of NCDs and mental health conditions   Access, affordability and quality of care   National capacity for surveillance and research

## Focus of collaboration

### Risk factors:

- Tobacco use
- Harmful use of alcohol
- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Air pollution
- Others (social determinants of health)

### Diseases or conditions:

- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Mental health conditions
- Others

## Focus of multisectoral action

### Governance and accountability

- Seeking a mandate, endorsement or supportive legislation for multisectoral action
- Establishing multisectoral coordination mechanisms
- Utilizing existing cross-sectoral policies or plans to promote multisectoral action
- Developing reporting structures and accountability measures
- Ensuring accountability to the public through public reporting

### Leadership at all levels

- Networking with professionals through informal and/or formal meetings
- Identifying champions to promote multisectoral action across government sectors
- Establishing incentives or recognition of the importance of multisectoral action
- Setting standards for multisectoral action through shared goals and tools
- Acknowledging the commitments of other sectors to encourage further action and collaboration

### Ways of working

- Developing communication tools, processes or activities to foster transparency and collaboration
- Implementing formal and/or informal activities that nurture relationship-building
- Establishing knowledge collaboration activities among government sectors
- Including diverse stakeholders from different government sectors in activities that promote adoption of co-design and co-benefit approaches

### Resources and capabilities

- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on the prevention and control of NCDs
- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on multisectoral activities
- Implementing training and/or mentoring programmes to enhance knowledge and experience of multisectoral action
- Encouraging dedicated funding to support multisectoral action on NCDs
- Building capacity for multisectoral action, e.g. training and mentoring

# Kenya

<b>Multisectoral collaboration</b>	National Strategy for the Reduction of Harmful Use of Alcohol
<b>Region</b>	Africa
<b>Income level</b>	Lower middle
<b>Submitting institution</b>	Ministry of Health
<b>Governmental sectors involved</b>	Health   Education   Women, children and youth affairs   Justice/security   Office of central government
<b>Other stakeholders engaged</b>	Nongovernmental organizations
<b>Scope</b>	National
<b>Start year</b>	2018
<b>End year</b>	Ongoing as of June 2022
<b>Funding</b>	Government
<b>Interventions used</b>	Advocacy and communication campaigns   Policies, legislation and economic measures  Early detection of NCDs and mental health conditions   Rehabilitation, palliative and end-of-life care

## Focus of collaboration

### Risk factors:

- Tobacco use
- Harmful use of alcohol
- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Air pollution
- Others

### Diseases or conditions:

- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Mental health conditions
- Others



## Focus of multisectoral action

### Governance and accountability

- Seeking a mandate, endorsement or supportive legislation for multisectoral action
- Establishing multisectoral coordination mechanisms
- Utilizing existing cross-sectoral policies or plans to promote multisectoral action
- Developing reporting structures and accountability measures
- Ensuring accountability to the public through public reporting

### Leadership at all levels

- Networking with professionals through informal and/or formal meetings
- Identifying champions to promote multisectoral action across government sectors
- Establishing incentives or recognition of the importance of multisectoral action
- Setting standards for multisectoral action through shared goals and tools
- Acknowledging the commitments of other sectors to encourage further action and collaboration

### Ways of working

- Developing communication tools, processes or activities to foster transparency and collaboration
- Implementing formal and/or informal activities that nurture relationship-building
- Establishing knowledge collaboration activities among government sectors
- Including diverse stakeholders from different government sectors in activities that promote adoption of co-design and co-benefit approaches

### Resources and capabilities

- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on the prevention and control of NCDs
- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on multisectoral activities
- Implementing training and/or mentoring programmes to enhance knowledge and experience of multisectoral action
- Encouraging dedicated funding to support multisectoral action on NCDs
- Building capacity for multisectoral action, e.g. training and mentoring

# Kenya

<b>Multisectoral collaboration</b>	Kenya NCD Diseases Inter-Agency Coordinating Committee
<b>Region</b>	Africa
<b>Income level</b>	Lower middle
<b>Submitting institution</b>	Ministry of Health
<b>Governmental sectors involved</b>	Health   Economy/finance   Agriculture   Education   Employment/labour   Social and economic development   Women, children and youth affairs   Justice/security   Legislature   Trade/industry   Office of central government   Other
<b>Other stakeholders engaged</b>	Nongovernmental organizations, academia, private sector, and philanthropic and international organizations
<b>Scope</b>	Regional/subnational
<b>Start year</b>	2018
<b>End year</b>	Ongoing as of June 2022
<b>Funding</b>	Government and nongovernmental organization
<b>Interventions used</b>	Advocacy and communication campaigns   Policies, legislation and economic measures   Health workforce knowledge and skills   Health infrastructure and information systems   Early detection of NCDs and mental health conditions   Access, affordability and quality of care   Rehabilitation, palliative and end-of-life care   National capacity for surveillance and research

## Focus of collaboration

### Risk factors:

- Tobacco use
- Harmful use of alcohol
- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Air pollution
- Others

### Diseases or conditions:

- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Mental health conditions
- Others (haematological conditions and rare diseases)

## Focus of multisectoral action

### Governance and accountability

- Seeking a mandate, endorsement or supportive legislation for multisectoral action
  - Establishing multisectoral coordination mechanisms
  - Utilizing existing cross-sectoral policies or plans to promote multisectoral action
  - Developing reporting structures and accountability measures
  - Ensuring accountability to the public through public reporting
- 

### Leadership at all levels

- Networking with professionals through informal and/or formal meetings
  - Identifying champions to promote multisectoral action across government sectors
  - Establishing incentives or recognition of the importance of multisectoral action
  - Setting standards for multisectoral action through shared goals and tools
  - Acknowledging the commitments of other sectors to encourage further action and collaboration
- 

### Ways of working

- Developing communication tools, processes or activities to foster transparency and collaboration
  - Implementing formal and/or informal activities that nurture relationship-building
  - Establishing knowledge collaboration activities among government sectors
  - Including diverse stakeholders from different government sectors in activities that promote adoption of co-design and co-benefit approaches
- 

### Resources and capabilities

- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on the prevention and control of NCDs
- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on multisectoral activities
- Implementing training and/or mentoring programmes to enhance knowledge and experience of multisectoral action
- Encouraging dedicated funding to support multisectoral action on NCDs
- Building capacity for multisectoral action, e.g. training and mentoring

# Kenya

<b>Multisectoral collaboration</b>	Healthy villages (“afya kijijini”) initiative
<b>Region</b>	Africa
<b>Income level</b>	Lower middle
<b>Submitting institution</b>	Ministry of Health
<b>Governmental sectors involved</b>	Health   Agriculture   Communication   Education   Social welfare   Social and economic development   Recreation/sports   Office of central government
<b>Other stakeholders engaged</b>	Nongovernmental organizations, private sector, and philanthropic and international organizations
<b>Scope</b>	Unspecified
<b>Start year</b>	2020
<b>End year</b>	Ongoing as of June 2022
<b>Funding</b>	Government, PATH and Medtronic
<b>Interventions used</b>	Advocacy and communication campaigns   Healthy environments and settings   Health infrastructure and information systems   Early detection of NCDs and mental health conditions   Access, affordability and quality of care

## Focus of collaboration

### Risk factors:

- Tobacco use
- Harmful use of alcohol
- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Air pollution
- Others

### Diseases or conditions:

- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Mental health conditions
- Others

## Focus of multisectoral action

### Governance and accountability

- Seeking a mandate, endorsement or supportive legislation for multisectoral action
- Establishing multisectoral coordination mechanisms
- Utilizing existing cross-sectoral policies or plans to promote multisectoral action
- Developing reporting structures and accountability measures
- Ensuring accountability to the public through public reporting

### Leadership at all levels

- Networking with professionals through informal and/or formal meetings
- Identifying champions to promote multisectoral action across government sectors
- Establishing incentives or recognition of the importance of multisectoral action
- Setting standards for multisectoral action through shared goals and tools
- Acknowledging the commitments of other sectors to encourage further action and collaboration

### Ways of working

- Developing communication tools, processes or activities to foster transparency and collaboration
- Implementing formal and/or informal activities that nurture relationship-building
- Establishing knowledge collaboration activities among government sectors
- Including diverse stakeholders from different government sectors in activities that promote adoption of co-design and co-benefit approaches

### Resources and capabilities

- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on the prevention and control of NCDs
- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on multisectoral activities
- Implementing training and/or mentoring programmes to enhance knowledge and experience of multisectoral action
- Encouraging dedicated funding to support multisectoral action on NCDs
- Building capacity for multisectoral action, e.g. training and mentoring

# Kenya

<b>Multisectoral collaboration</b>	Development of the National NCD Prevention and Control Strategic Plan 2021/2–2025/6
<b>Region</b>	Africa
<b>Income level</b>	Lower middle
<b>Submitting institution</b>	Ministry of Health
<b>Governmental sectors involved</b>	Health   Economy/finance   Food   Education   Women, children and youth affairs   Trade/industry   Office of central government
<b>Other stakeholders engaged</b>	Nongovernmental organizations, academia, private sector, and philanthropic and international organizations
<b>Scope</b>	National
<b>Start year</b>	2020
<b>End year</b>	2021
<b>Funding</b>	Government, nongovernmental and philanthropic organizations
<b>Interventions used</b>	Policies, legislation and economic measures

## Focus of collaboration

### Risk factors:

- Tobacco use
- Harmful use of alcohol
- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Air pollution
- Others

### Diseases or conditions:

- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Mental health conditions
- Others (haematological conditions, oral health conditions, autoimmune diseases and chronic kidney disease)

## Focus of multisectoral action

### Governance and accountability

- Seeking a mandate, endorsement or supportive legislation for multisectoral action
  - Establishing multisectoral coordination mechanisms
  - Utilizing existing cross-sectoral policies or plans to promote multisectoral action
  - Developing reporting structures and accountability measures
  - Ensuring accountability to the public through public reporting
- 

### Leadership at all levels

- Networking with professionals through informal and/or formal meetings
  - Identifying champions to promote multisectoral action across government sectors
  - Establishing incentives or recognition of the importance of multisectoral action
  - Setting standards for multisectoral action through shared goals and tools
  - Acknowledging the commitments of other sectors to encourage further action and collaboration
- 

### Ways of working

- Developing communication tools, processes or activities to foster transparency and collaboration
  - Implementing formal and/or informal activities that nurture relationship-building
  - Establishing knowledge collaboration activities among government sectors
  - Including diverse stakeholders from different government sectors in activities that promote adoption of co-design and co-benefit approaches
- 

### Resources and capabilities

- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on the prevention and control of NCDs
- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on multisectoral activities
- Implementing training and/or mentoring programmes to enhance knowledge and experience of multisectoral action
- Encouraging dedicated funding to support multisectoral action on NCDs
- Building capacity for multisectoral action, e.g. training and mentoring

# Kyrgyzstan

<b>Multisectoral collaboration</b>	Ladies forum against tobacco
<b>Region</b>	Europe
<b>Income level</b>	Lower middle
<b>Submitting institution</b>	World Health Organization (on behalf of the Ministry of Health)
<b>Governmental sectors involved</b>	Health   Education   Women, children and youth affairs   Recreation/sports   Urban planning
<b>Other stakeholders engaged</b>	Nongovernmental organizations
<b>Scope</b>	Unspecified
<b>Start year</b>	2018
<b>End year</b>	Ongoing as of June 2022
<b>Funding</b>	Government
<b>Interventions used</b>	Advocacy and communication campaigns

## Focus of collaboration

### Risk factors:

- Tobacco use
- Harmful use of alcohol
- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Air pollution
- Others

### Diseases or conditions:

- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Mental health conditions
- Others



## Focus of multisectoral action

### Governance and accountability

- Seeking a mandate, endorsement or supportive legislation for multisectoral action
- Establishing multisectoral coordination mechanisms
- Utilizing existing cross-sectoral policies or plans to promote multisectoral action
- Developing reporting structures and accountability measures
- Ensuring accountability to the public through public reporting

### Leadership at all levels

- Networking with professionals through informal and/or formal meetings
- Identifying champions to promote multisectoral action across government sectors
- Establishing incentives or recognition of the importance of multisectoral action
- Setting standards for multisectoral action through shared goals and tools
- Acknowledging the commitments of other sectors to encourage further action and collaboration

### Ways of working

- Developing communication tools, processes or activities to foster transparency and collaboration
- Implementing formal and/or informal activities that nurture relationship-building
- Establishing knowledge collaboration activities among government sectors
- Including diverse stakeholders from different government sectors in activities that promote adoption of co-design and co-benefit approaches

### Resources and capabilities

- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on the prevention and control of NCDs
- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on multisectoral activities
- Implementing training and/or mentoring programmes to enhance knowledge and experience of multisectoral action
- Encouraging dedicated funding to support multisectoral action on NCDs
- Building capacity for multisectoral action, e.g. training and mentoring

# Lebanon

<b>Multisectoral collaboration</b>	Reducing risks and promoting healthy lives
<b>Region</b>	Eastern Mediterranean
<b>Income level</b>	Lower middle
<b>Submitting institution</b>	Karagheusian Primary Healthcare Center (on behalf of the Ministry of Public Health)
<b>Governmental sectors involved</b>	Health   Education   Social and economic development   Women, children and youth affairs
<b>Other stakeholders engaged</b>	Nongovernmental organizations, academia, private sector, and international and philanthropic organizations
<b>Scope</b>	Local
<b>Start year</b>	2011
<b>End year</b>	Ongoing as of June 2022
<b>Funding</b>	Private sector, nongovernmental organizations and Karagheusian Primary Healthcare Center
<b>Interventions used</b>	Advocacy and communication campaigns   Immunization   Early detection of NCDs and mental health conditions   Access, affordability and quality of care   National capacity for surveillance and research

## Focus of collaboration

### Risk factors:

- Tobacco use
- Harmful use of alcohol
- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Air pollution
- Others

### Diseases or conditions:

- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Mental health conditions
- Others

## Focus of multisectoral action

### Governance and accountability

- Seeking a mandate, endorsement or supportive legislation for multisectoral action
  - Establishing multisectoral coordination mechanisms
  - Utilizing existing cross-sectoral policies or plans to promote multisectoral action
  - Developing reporting structures and accountability measures
  - Ensuring accountability to the public through public reporting
- 

### Leadership at all levels

- Networking with professionals through informal and/or formal meetings
  - Identifying champions to promote multisectoral action across government sectors
  - Establishing incentives or recognition of the importance of multisectoral action
  - Setting standards for multisectoral action through shared goals and tools
  - Acknowledging the commitments of other sectors to encourage further action and collaboration
- 

### Ways of working

- Developing communication tools, processes or activities to foster transparency and collaboration
  - Implementing formal and/or informal activities that nurture relationship-building
  - Establishing knowledge collaboration activities among government sectors
  - Including diverse stakeholders from different government sectors in activities that promote adoption of co-design and co-benefit approaches
- 

### Resources and capabilities

- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on the prevention and control of NCDs
- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on multisectoral activities
- Implementing training and/or mentoring programmes to enhance knowledge and experience of multisectoral action
- Encouraging dedicated funding to support multisectoral action on NCDs
- Building capacity for multisectoral action, e.g. training and mentoring

# Liberia

<b>Multisectoral collaboration</b>	Implementation of the Liberia NCDs and Injuries Policy and Strategy
<b>Region</b>	Africa
<b>Income level</b>	Low
<b>Submitting institution</b>	Ministry of Health
<b>Governmental sectors involved</b>	Health   Women, children and youth affairs   Justice/security   Trade/industry   Office of central government   Other
<b>Other stakeholders engaged</b>	Non-governmental organizations, and philanthropic and international organizations
<b>Scope</b>	National
<b>Start year</b>	2017
<b>End year</b>	Ongoing as of June 2022
<b>Funding</b>	Government, World Health Organization, Clinton Health Access Initiative, World Diabetes Foundation, and Lancet Commission on Reframing Non-Communicable Diseases and Injuries for the Poorest Billion
<b>Interventions used</b>	Advocacy and communication campaigns   Policies, legislation and economic measures   Healthy environments and settings   Health workforce knowledge and skills   Health infrastructure and information systems   Immunization   Early detection of NCDs and mental health conditions   Access, affordability and quality of care   Rehabilitation, palliative and end-of-life care.

## Focus of collaboration

### Risk factors:

- Tobacco use
- Harmful use of alcohol
- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Air pollution
- Others

### Diseases or conditions:

- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Mental health conditions
- Others

## Focus of multisectoral action

### Governance and accountability

- Seeking a mandate, endorsement or supportive legislation for multisectoral action
- Establishing multisectoral coordination mechanisms
- Utilizing existing cross-sectoral policies or plans to promote multisectoral action
- Developing reporting structures and accountability measures
- Ensuring accountability to the public through public reporting

### Leadership at all levels

- Networking with professionals through informal and/or formal meetings
- Identifying champions to promote multisectoral action across government sectors
- Establishing incentives or recognition of the importance of multisectoral action
- Setting standards for multisectoral action through shared goals and tools
- Acknowledging the commitments of other sectors to encourage further action and collaboration

### Ways of working

- Developing communication tools, processes or activities to foster transparency and collaboration
- Implementing formal and/or informal activities that nurture relationship-building
- Establishing knowledge collaboration activities among government sectors
- Including diverse stakeholders from different government sectors in activities that promote adoption of co-design and co-benefit approaches

### Resources and capabilities

- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on the prevention and control of NCDs
- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on multisectoral activities
- Implementing training and/or mentoring programmes to enhance knowledge and experience of multisectoral action
- Encouraging dedicated funding to support multisectoral action on NCDs
- Building capacity for multisectoral action, e.g. training and mentoring

# Liberia

<b>Multisectoral collaboration</b>	Integrating diabetes services into routine health services in urban and rural counties
<b>Region</b>	Africa
<b>Income level</b>	Low
<b>Submitting institution</b>	Ministry of Health
<b>Governmental sectors involved</b>	Health   Education   Women, children and youth affairs   Justice/security   Legislature   Trade/industry   Office of central government   Other
<b>Other stakeholders engaged</b>	Nongovernmental organizations, academia, private sector, and philanthropic and international organizations
<b>Scope</b>	Unspecified
<b>Start year</b>	2020
<b>End year</b>	Ongoing as of June 2022
<b>Funding</b>	Government and World Diabetes Foundation
<b>Interventions used</b>	Advocacy and communication campaigns   Policies, legislation and economic measures   Healthy environments and settings   Health workforce knowledge and skills   Health infrastructure and information systems   Early detection of NCDs and mental health conditions   Access, affordability and quality of care   National capacity for surveillance and research

## Focus of collaboration

### Risk factors:

- Tobacco use
- Harmful use of alcohol
- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Air pollution
- Others (metabolic risk factors)

### Diseases or conditions:

- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Mental health conditions
- Others

## Focus of multisectoral action

### Governance and accountability

- Seeking a mandate, endorsement or supportive legislation for multisectoral action
- Establishing multisectoral coordination mechanisms
- Utilizing existing cross-sectoral policies or plans to promote multisectoral action
- Developing reporting structures and accountability measures
- Ensuring accountability to the public through public reporting

### Leadership at all levels

- Networking with professionals through informal and/or formal meetings
- Identifying champions to promote multisectoral action across government sectors
- Establishing incentives or recognition of the importance of multisectoral action
- Setting standards for multisectoral action through shared goals and tools
- Acknowledging the commitments of other sectors to encourage further action and collaboration

### Ways of working

- Developing communication tools, processes or activities to foster transparency and collaboration
- Implementing formal and/or informal activities that nurture relationship-building
- Establishing knowledge collaboration activities among government sectors
- Including diverse stakeholders from different government sectors in activities that promote adoption of co-design and co-benefit approaches

### Resources and capabilities

- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on the prevention and control of NCDs
- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on multisectoral activities
- Implementing training and/or mentoring programmes to enhance knowledge and experience of multisectoral action
- Encouraging dedicated funding to support multisectoral action on NCDs
- Building capacity for multisectoral action, e.g. training and mentoring

# Mozambique

<b>Multisectoral collaboration</b>	Embedding cervical cancer into the universal health coverage benefit package
<b>Region</b>	Africa
<b>Income level</b>	Low
<b>Submitting institution</b>	World Health Organization (on behalf of the Ministry of Health)
<b>Governmental sectors involved</b>	Health   Communication   Education   Office of central government
<b>Other stakeholders engaged</b>	Nongovernmental and international organizations
<b>Scope</b>	National
<b>Start year</b>	2009
<b>End year</b>	Ongoing as of June 2022
<b>Funding</b>	Government, US President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, US Agency for International Development, World Bank and World Health Organization
<b>Interventions used</b>	Advocacy and communication campaigns   Policies, legislation and economic measures   Health workforce knowledge and skills   Immunization   Early detection of NCDs and mental health conditions   Access, affordability and quality of care   National capacity for surveillance and research

## Focus of collaboration

### Risk factors:

- Tobacco use
- Harmful use of alcohol
- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Air pollution
- Others

### Diseases or conditions:

- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Mental health conditions
- Others



## Focus of multisectoral action

### Governance and accountability

- Seeking a mandate, endorsement or supportive legislation for multisectoral action
- Establishing multisectoral coordination mechanisms
- Utilizing existing cross-sectoral policies or plans to promote multisectoral action
- Developing reporting structures and accountability measures
- Ensuring accountability to the public through public reporting

### Leadership at all levels

- Networking with professionals through informal and/or formal meetings
- Identifying champions to promote multisectoral action across government sectors
- Establishing incentives or recognition of the importance of multisectoral action
- Setting standards for multisectoral action through shared goals and tools
- Acknowledging the commitments of other sectors to encourage further action and collaboration

### Ways of working

- Developing communication tools, processes or activities to foster transparency and collaboration
- Implementing formal and/or informal activities that nurture relationship-building
- Establishing knowledge collaboration activities among government sectors
- Including diverse stakeholders from different government sectors in activities that promote adoption of co-design and co-benefit approaches

### Resources and capabilities

- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on the prevention and control of NCDs
- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on multisectoral activities
- Implementing training and/or mentoring programmes to enhance knowledge and experience of multisectoral action
- Encouraging dedicated funding to support multisectoral action on NCDs
- Building capacity for multisectoral action, e.g. training and mentoring

# Mozambique

<b>Multisectoral collaboration</b>	Strengthening national capacity for tobacco control
<b>Region</b>	Africa
<b>Income level</b>	Low
<b>Submitting institution</b>	World Health Organization (on behalf of the Ministry of Health)
<b>Governmental sectors involved</b>	Health   Economy/finance   Agriculture   Education   Women, children and youth affairs   Justice/security   Home affairs   Other
<b>Other stakeholders engaged</b>	Nongovernmental and international organizations
<b>Scope</b>	National
<b>Start year</b>	2017
<b>End year</b>	Ongoing as of June 2022
<b>Funding</b>	Government, World Health Organization and government of Italy
<b>Interventions used</b>	Advocacy and communication campaigns   Policies, legislation and economic measures   Healthy environments and settings   Health workforce knowledge and skills

## Focus of collaboration

### Risk factors:

- Tobacco use
- Harmful use of alcohol
- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Air pollution
- Others

### Diseases or conditions:

- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Mental health conditions
- Others

## Focus of multisectoral action

### Governance and accountability

- Seeking a mandate, endorsement or supportive legislation for multisectoral action
  - Establishing multisectoral coordination mechanisms
  - Utilizing existing cross-sectoral policies or plans to promote multisectoral action
  - Developing reporting structures and accountability measures
  - Ensuring accountability to the public through public reporting
- 

### Leadership at all levels

- Networking with professionals through informal and/or formal meetings
  - Identifying champions to promote multisectoral action across government sectors
  - Establishing incentives or recognition of the importance of multisectoral action
  - Setting standards for multisectoral action through shared goals and tools
  - Acknowledging the commitments of other sectors to encourage further action and collaboration
- 

### Ways of working

- Developing communication tools, processes or activities to foster transparency and collaboration
  - Implementing formal and/or informal activities that nurture relationship-building
  - Establishing knowledge collaboration activities among government sectors
  - Including diverse stakeholders from different government sectors in activities that promote adoption of co-design and co-benefit approaches
- 

### Resources and capabilities

- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on the prevention and control of NCDs
- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on multisectoral activities
- Implementing training and/or mentoring programmes to enhance knowledge and experience of multisectoral action
- Encouraging dedicated funding to support multisectoral action on NCDs
- Building capacity for multisectoral action, e.g. training and mentoring

# Netherlands (Kingdom of the)

<b>Multisectoral collaboration</b>	The smoke-free start taskforce: every child has the right to a smoke-free start
<b>Region</b>	Europe
<b>Income level</b>	High
<b>Submitting institution</b>	Trimbos Institute (on behalf of the Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport)
<b>Governmental sectors involved</b>	Health   Education   Women, children and youth affairs   Housing   Justice/security   Legislature   Trade/industry   Home affairs   Recreation/sports   Urban planning   Office of central government
<b>Other stakeholders engaged</b>	Nongovernmental organizations and academia
<b>Scope</b>	National
<b>Start year</b>	2016
<b>End year</b>	Ongoing as of June 2022
<b>Funding</b>	Government
<b>Interventions used</b>	Advocacy and communication campaigns   Policies, legislation and economic measures   Healthy environments and settings   Health workforce knowledge and skills   Access, affordability and quality of care

## Focus of collaboration

### Risk factors:

- Tobacco use
- Harmful use of alcohol
- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Air pollution
- Others

### Diseases or conditions:

- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Mental health conditions
- Others

## Focus of multisectoral action

### Governance and accountability

- Seeking a mandate, endorsement or supportive legislation for multisectoral action
- Establishing multisectoral coordination mechanisms
- Utilizing existing cross-sectoral policies or plans to promote multisectoral action
- Developing reporting structures and accountability measures
- Ensuring accountability to the public through public reporting

### Leadership at all levels

- Networking with professionals through informal and/or formal meetings
- Identifying champions to promote multisectoral action across government sectors
- Establishing incentives or recognition of the importance of multisectoral action
- Setting standards for multisectoral action through shared goals and tools
- Acknowledging the commitments of other sectors to encourage further action and collaboration

### Ways of working

- Developing communication tools, processes or activities to foster transparency and collaboration
- Implementing formal and/or informal activities that nurture relationship-building
- Establishing knowledge collaboration activities among government sectors
- Including diverse stakeholders from different government sectors in activities that promote adoption of co-design and co-benefit approaches

### Resources and capabilities

- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on the prevention and control of NCDs
- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on multisectoral activities
- Implementing training and/or mentoring programmes to enhance knowledge and experience of multisectoral action
- Encouraging dedicated funding to support multisectoral action on NCDs
- Building capacity for multisectoral action, e.g. training and mentoring

# Niger

<b>Multisectoral collaboration</b>	Development and implementation of the National Multisectoral Strategic Plan to Fight NCDs 2019–2021
<b>Region</b>	Africa
<b>Income level</b>	Low
<b>Submitting institution</b>	Ministry of Public Health, Population and Social Affairs
<b>Governmental sectors involved</b>	Health   Economy/finance   Agriculture   Food   Communication   Education   Employment/labour   Social welfare   Legislature   Trade/industry   Recreation/sports   Office of central government   Other
<b>Other stakeholders engaged</b>	Nongovernmental organizations, academia and international organizations
<b>Scope</b>	National
<b>Start year</b>	2019
<b>End year</b>	Ongoing as of June 2022
<b>Funding</b>	Government, Enabel, World Health Organization, United Nations Population Fund and Ecobank
<b>Interventions used</b>	Advocacy and communication campaigns   Policies, legislation and economic measures   Healthy environments and settings   Health workforce knowledge and skills   Health infrastructure and information systems   Immunization   Early detection of NCDs and mental health conditions   Access, affordability and quality of care   Rehabilitation, palliative and end-of-life care   National capacity for surveillance and research

## Focus of collaboration

### Risk factors:

- Tobacco use
- Harmful use of alcohol
- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Air pollution
- Others

### Diseases or conditions:

- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Mental health conditions
- Others (trauma and injuries)

## Focus of multisectoral action

### Governance and accountability

- Seeking a mandate, endorsement or supportive legislation for multisectoral action
- Establishing multisectoral coordination mechanisms
- Utilizing existing cross-sectoral policies or plans to promote multisectoral action
- Developing reporting structures and accountability measures
- Ensuring accountability to the public through public reporting

### Leadership at all levels

- Networking with professionals through informal and/or formal meetings
- Identifying champions to promote multisectoral action across government sectors
- Establishing incentives or recognition of the importance of multisectoral action
- Setting standards for multisectoral action through shared goals and tools
- Acknowledging the commitments of other sectors to encourage further action and collaboration

### Ways of working

- Developing communication tools, processes or activities to foster transparency and collaboration
- Implementing formal and/or informal activities that nurture relationship-building
- Establishing knowledge collaboration activities among government sectors
- Including diverse stakeholders from different government sectors in activities that promote adoption of co-design and co-benefit approaches

### Resources and capabilities

- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on the prevention and control of NCDs
- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on multisectoral activities
- Implementing training and/or mentoring programmes to enhance knowledge and experience of multisectoral action
- Encouraging dedicated funding to support multisectoral action on NCDs
- Building capacity for multisectoral action, e.g. training and mentoring

# Nigeria

<b>Multisectoral collaboration</b>	National Multisectoral Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of NCDs
<b>Region</b>	Africa
<b>Income level</b>	Lower middle
<b>Submitting institution</b>	Federal Ministry of Health
<b>Governmental sectors involved</b>	Health   Economy/finance   Agriculture   Food   Communication   Education   Employment/labour   Social welfare   Social and economic development   Women, children and youth affairs   Housing   Justice/security   Trade/industry   Foreign affairs   Recreation/sports   Urban planning   Office of central government
<b>Other stakeholders engaged</b>	Nongovernmental organizations, academia and international organizations
<b>Scope</b>	National
<b>Start year</b>	2019
<b>End year</b>	Ongoing as of June 2022
<b>Funding</b>	Government
<b>Interventions used</b>	Advocacy and communication campaigns   Policies, legislation and economic measures   Healthy environments and settings   Health workforce knowledge and skills   Health infrastructure and information systems   Immunization   Early detection of NCDs and mental health conditions   Access, affordability and quality of care   Rehabilitation, palliative and end-of-life care   National capacity for surveillance and research

## Focus of collaboration

### Risk factors:

- Tobacco use
- Harmful use of alcohol
- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Air pollution
- Others (road safety)

### Diseases or conditions:

- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Mental health conditions
- Others (trauma and injuries, and sickle-cell disease)



## Focus of multisectoral action

### Governance and accountability

- Seeking a mandate, endorsement or supportive legislation for multisectoral action
- Establishing multisectoral coordination mechanisms
- Utilizing existing cross-sectoral policies or plans to promote multisectoral action
- Developing reporting structures and accountability measures
- Ensuring accountability to the public through public reporting

### Leadership at all levels

- Networking with professionals through informal and/or formal meetings
- Identifying champions to promote multisectoral action across government sectors
- Establishing incentives or recognition of the importance of multisectoral action
- Setting standards for multisectoral action through shared goals and tools
- Acknowledging the commitments of other sectors to encourage further action and collaboration

### Ways of working

- Developing communication tools, processes or activities to foster transparency and collaboration
- Implementing formal and/or informal activities that nurture relationship-building
- Establishing knowledge collaboration activities among government sectors
- Including diverse stakeholders from different government sectors in activities that promote adoption of co-design and co-benefit approaches

### Resources and capabilities

- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on the prevention and control of NCDs
- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on multisectoral activities
- Implementing training and/or mentoring programmes to enhance knowledge and experience of multisectoral action
- Encouraging dedicated funding to support multisectoral action on NCDs
- Building capacity for multisectoral action, e.g. training and mentoring

# Oman

<b>Multisectoral collaboration</b>	The National Monitoring Framework for Prevention and Control of NCDs
<b>Region</b>	Eastern Mediterranean
<b>Income level</b>	High
<b>Submitting institution</b>	Ministry of Health
<b>Governmental sectors involved</b>	Health   Economy/finance   Agriculture   Food   Communication   Education   Employment/labour   Social welfare   Social and economic development   Trade/industry   Recreation/sports   Urban planning   Other
<b>Other stakeholders engaged</b>	International organizations
<b>Scope</b>	National
<b>Start year</b>	2021
<b>End year</b>	Ongoing as of June 2022
<b>Funding</b>	Government
<b>Interventions used</b>	Advocacy and communication campaigns   Policies, legislation and economic measures   Health infrastructure and information systems   Early detection of NCDs and mental health conditions   Access, affordability and quality of care   National capacity for surveillance and research

## Focus of collaboration

### Risk factors:

- Tobacco use
- Harmful use of alcohol
- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Air pollution
- Others

### Diseases or conditions:

- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Mental health conditions
- Others

## Focus of multisectoral action

### Governance and accountability

- Seeking a mandate, endorsement or supportive legislation for multisectoral action
  - Establishing multisectoral coordination mechanisms
  - Utilizing existing cross-sectoral policies or plans to promote multisectoral action
  - Developing reporting structures and accountability measures
  - Ensuring accountability to the public through public reporting
- 

### Leadership at all levels

- Networking with professionals through informal and/or formal meetings
  - Identifying champions to promote multisectoral action across government sectors
  - Establishing incentives or recognition of the importance of multisectoral action
  - Setting standards for multisectoral action through shared goals and tools
  - Acknowledging the commitments of other sectors to encourage further action and collaboration
- 

### Ways of working

- Developing communication tools, processes or activities to foster transparency and collaboration
  - Implementing formal and/or informal activities that nurture relationship-building
  - Establishing knowledge collaboration activities among government sectors
  - Including diverse stakeholders from different government sectors in activities that promote adoption of co-design and co-benefit approaches
- 

### Resources and capabilities

- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on the prevention and control of NCDs
- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on multisectoral activities
- Implementing training and/or mentoring programmes to enhance knowledge and experience of multisectoral action
- Encouraging dedicated funding to support multisectoral action on NCDs
- Building capacity for multisectoral action, e.g. training and mentoring

# Palau

<b>Multisectoral collaboration</b>	National coordinating mechanism for NCDs
<b>Region</b>	Western Pacific
<b>Income level</b>	Upper middle
<b>Submitting institution</b>	World Health Organization (on behalf of the Ministry of Health and Human Services)
<b>Governmental sectors involved</b>	Health   Economy/finance   Education   Social and economic development   Justice/security   Home affairs   Office of central government
<b>Other stakeholders engaged</b>	Nongovernmental organizations and academia
<b>Scope</b>	National
<b>Start year</b>	2015
<b>End year</b>	Ongoing as of June 2022
<b>Funding</b>	Government
<b>Interventions used</b>	Advocacy and communication campaigns   Policies, legislation and economic measures   Healthy environments and settings   Health workforce knowledge and skills

## Focus of collaboration

### Risk factors:

- Tobacco use
- Harmful use of alcohol
- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Air pollution
- Others

### Diseases or conditions:

- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Mental health conditions
- Others

## Focus of multisectoral action

### Governance and accountability

- Seeking a mandate, endorsement or supportive legislation for multisectoral action
- Establishing multisectoral coordination mechanisms
- Utilizing existing cross-sectoral policies or plans to promote multisectoral action
- Developing reporting structures and accountability measures
- Ensuring accountability to the public through public reporting

### Leadership at all levels

- Networking with professionals through informal and/or formal meetings
- Identifying champions to promote multisectoral action across government sectors
- Establishing incentives or recognition of the importance of multisectoral action
- Setting standards for multisectoral action through shared goals and tools
- Acknowledging the commitments of other sectors to encourage further action and collaboration

### Ways of working

- Developing communication tools, processes or activities to foster transparency and collaboration
- Implementing formal and/or informal activities that nurture relationship-building
- Establishing knowledge collaboration activities among government sectors
- Including diverse stakeholders from different government sectors in activities that promote adoption of co-design and co-benefit approaches

### Resources and capabilities

- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on the prevention and control of NCDs
- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on multisectoral activities
- Implementing training and/or mentoring programmes to enhance knowledge and experience of multisectoral action
- Encouraging dedicated funding to support multisectoral action on NCDs
- Building capacity for multisectoral action, e.g. training and mentoring

## occupied Palestinian territory, including east Jerusalem

<b>Multisectoral collaboration</b>	Diabetes Programme
<b>Region</b>	Eastern Mediterranean
<b>Income level</b>	Lower middle
<b>Submitting institution</b>	Juzoor for Health and Social Development (on behalf of the Ministry of Health)
<b>Governmental sectors involved</b>	Health   Communication   Education   Women, children and youth affairs
<b>Other stakeholders engaged</b>	Nongovernmental organizations, academia, private sector, and philanthropic and international organizations
<b>Scope</b>	National
<b>Start year</b>	2007
<b>End year</b>	Ongoing as of June 2022
<b>Funding</b>	Government, World Diabetes Foundation and Lions International Foundation
<b>Interventions used</b>	Advocacy and communication campaigns   Policies, legislation and economic measures   Healthy environments and settings   Health workforce knowledge and skills   Health infrastructure and information systems   Early detection of NCDs and mental health conditions   Access, affordability and quality of care   National capacity for surveillance and research

### Focus of collaboration

#### Risk factors:

- Tobacco use
- Harmful use of alcohol
- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Air pollution
- Others (metabolic risk factors and obesity)

#### Diseases or conditions:

- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Mental health conditions
- Others

## Focus of multisectoral action

### Governance and accountability

- Seeking a mandate, endorsement or supportive legislation for multisectoral action
- Establishing multisectoral coordination mechanisms
- Utilizing existing cross-sectoral policies or plans to promote multisectoral action
- Developing reporting structures and accountability measures
- Ensuring accountability to the public through public reporting

### Leadership at all levels

- Networking with professionals through informal and/or formal meetings
- Identifying champions to promote multisectoral action across government sectors
- Establishing incentives or recognition of the importance of multisectoral action
- Setting standards for multisectoral action through shared goals and tools
- Acknowledging the commitments of other sectors to encourage further action and collaboration

### Ways of working

- Developing communication tools, processes or activities to foster transparency and collaboration
- Implementing formal and/or informal activities that nurture relationship-building
- Establishing knowledge collaboration activities among government sectors
- Including diverse stakeholders from different government sectors in activities that promote adoption of co-design and co-benefit approaches

### Resources and capabilities

- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on the prevention and control of NCDs
- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on multisectoral activities
- Implementing training and/or mentoring programmes to enhance knowledge and experience of multisectoral action
- Encouraging dedicated funding to support multisectoral action on NCDs
- Building capacity for multisectoral action, e.g. training and mentoring

# Paraguay

<b>Multisectoral collaboration</b>	Chronic care model in 112 family health units within the framework of primary health care
<b>Region</b>	Americas
<b>Income level</b>	Upper middle
<b>Submitting institution</b>	Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare
<b>Governmental sectors involved</b>	Health   Education   Other
<b>Other stakeholders engaged</b>	Nongovernmental organizations, and international and philanthropic organizations
<b>Scope</b>	Unspecified
<b>Start year</b>	2019
<b>End year</b>	Ongoing as of June 2022
<b>Funding</b>	Government and World Diabetes Foundation
<b>Interventions used</b>	Advocacy and communication campaigns   Policies, legislation and economic measures   Healthy environments and settings   Health workforce knowledge and skills   Health infrastructure and information systems   Early detection of NCDs and mental health conditions   Access, affordability and quality of care   National capacity for surveillance and research

## Focus of collaboration

### Risk factors:

- Tobacco use
- Harmful use of alcohol
- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Air pollution
- Others (obesity)

### Diseases or conditions:

- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Mental health conditions
- Others



## Focus of multisectoral action

### Governance and accountability

- Seeking a mandate, endorsement or supportive legislation for multisectoral action
- Establishing multisectoral coordination mechanisms
- Utilizing existing cross-sectoral policies or plans to promote multisectoral action
- Developing reporting structures and accountability measures
- Ensuring accountability to the public through public reporting

### Leadership at all levels

- Networking with professionals through informal and/or formal meetings
- Identifying champions to promote multisectoral action across government sectors
- Establishing incentives or recognition of the importance of multisectoral action
- Setting standards for multisectoral action through shared goals and tools
- Acknowledging the commitments of other sectors to encourage further action and collaboration

### Ways of working

- Developing communication tools, processes or activities to foster transparency and collaboration
- Implementing formal and/or informal activities that nurture relationship-building
- Establishing knowledge collaboration activities among government sectors
- Including diverse stakeholders from different government sectors in activities that promote adoption of co-design and co-benefit approaches

### Resources and capabilities

- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on the prevention and control of NCDs
- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on multisectoral activities
- Implementing training and/or mentoring programmes to enhance knowledge and experience of multisectoral action
- Encouraging dedicated funding to support multisectoral action on NCDs
- Building capacity for multisectoral action, e.g. training and mentoring

# Philippines

<b>Multisectoral collaboration</b>	Developing a national policy framework for healthy parks and open spaces
<b>Region</b>	Western Pacific
<b>Income level</b>	Lower middle
<b>Submitting institution</b>	Department of Health
<b>Governmental sectors involved</b>	Health   Housing   Home Affairs   Urban planning   Other
<b>Other stakeholders engaged</b>	Nongovernmental organizations
<b>Scope</b>	National
<b>Start year</b>	2022
<b>End year</b>	Ongoing as of June 2022
<b>Funding</b>	Government and nongovernmental organizations
<b>Interventions used</b>	Advocacy and communication campaigns   Policies, legislation and economic measures   Healthy environments and settings

## Focus of collaboration

### Risk factors:

- Tobacco use
- Harmful use of alcohol
- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Air pollution
- Others (environmental risk factors)

### Diseases or conditions:

- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Mental health conditions
- Others

## Focus of multisectoral action

### Governance and accountability

- Seeking a mandate, endorsement or supportive legislation for multisectoral action
  - Establishing multisectoral coordination mechanisms
  - Utilizing existing cross-sectoral policies or plans to promote multisectoral action
  - Developing reporting structures and accountability measures
  - Ensuring accountability to the public through public reporting
- 

### Leadership at all levels

- Networking with professionals through informal and/or formal meetings
  - Identifying champions to promote multisectoral action across government sectors
  - Establishing incentives or recognition of the importance of multisectoral action
  - Setting standards for multisectoral action through shared goals and tools
  - Acknowledging the commitments of other sectors to encourage further action and collaboration
- 

### Ways of working

- Developing communication tools, processes or activities to foster transparency and collaboration
  - Implementing formal and/or informal activities that nurture relationship-building
  - Establishing knowledge collaboration activities among government sectors
  - Including diverse stakeholders from different government sectors in activities that promote adoption of co-design and co-benefit approaches
- 

### Resources and capabilities

- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on the prevention and control of NCDs
- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on multisectoral activities
- Implementing training and/or mentoring programmes to enhance knowledge and experience of multisectoral action
- Encouraging dedicated funding to support multisectoral action on NCDs
- Building capacity for multisectoral action, e.g. training and mentoring

# Philippines

<b>Multisectoral collaboration</b>	Better by bicycle: advancing active transport in the time of COVID-19
<b>Region</b>	Western Pacific
<b>Income level</b>	Lower middle
<b>Submitting institution</b>	Department of Health
<b>Governmental sectors involved</b>	Health   Home affairs   Urban planning   Other
<b>Other stakeholders engaged</b>	Nongovernmental organizations and academia
<b>Scope</b>	Regional/subnational
<b>Start year</b>	2020
<b>End year</b>	Ongoing as of June 2022
<b>Funding</b>	Government
<b>Interventions used</b>	Advocacy and communication campaigns   Policies, legislation and economic measures   Healthy environments and settings

## Focus of collaboration

### Risk factors:

- Tobacco use
- Harmful use of alcohol
- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Air pollution
- Others (social determinants of health and obesity)

### Diseases or conditions:

- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Mental health conditions
- Others

## Focus of multisectoral action

### Governance and accountability

- Seeking a mandate, endorsement or supportive legislation for multisectoral action
- Establishing multisectoral coordination mechanisms
- Utilizing existing cross-sectoral policies or plans to promote multisectoral action
- Developing reporting structures and accountability measures
- Ensuring accountability to the public through public reporting

### Leadership at all levels

- Networking with professionals through informal and/or formal meetings
- Identifying champions to promote multisectoral action across government sectors
- Establishing incentives or recognition of the importance of multisectoral action
- Setting standards for multisectoral action through shared goals and tools
- Acknowledging the commitments of other sectors to encourage further action and collaboration

### Ways of working

- Developing communication tools, processes or activities to foster transparency and collaboration
- Implementing formal and/or informal activities that nurture relationship-building
- Establishing knowledge collaboration activities among government sectors
- Including diverse stakeholders from different government sectors in activities that promote adoption of co-design and co-benefit approaches

### Resources and capabilities

- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on the prevention and control of NCDs
- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on multisectoral activities
- Implementing training and/or mentoring programmes to enhance knowledge and experience of multisectoral action
- Encouraging dedicated funding to support multisectoral action on NCDs
- Building capacity for multisectoral action, e.g. training and mentoring

# Philippines

<b>Multisectoral collaboration</b>	Framework Convention on Tobacco Control partners and regional tobacco control network
<b>Region</b>	Western Pacific
<b>Income level</b>	Lower middle
<b>Submitting institution</b>	Department of Health
<b>Governmental sectors involved</b>	Health   Economy/finance   Agriculture   Communication   Education   Employment/labour   Social welfare   Social and economic development   Women, children and youth affairs   Legislature   Trade/industry   Foreign affairs   Office of central government   Other
<b>Other stakeholders engaged</b>	Nongovernmental organizations, academia and international organizations
<b>Scope</b>	National
<b>Start year</b>	2019
<b>End year</b>	Ongoing as of June 2022
<b>Funding</b>	Government and development partners
<b>Interventions used</b>	Advocacy and communication campaigns   Policies, legislation and economic measures   National capacity for surveillance and research

## Focus of collaboration

### Risk factors:

- Tobacco use
- Harmful use of alcohol
- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Air pollution
- Others

### Diseases or conditions:

- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Mental health conditions
- Others

## Focus of multisectoral action

### Governance and accountability

- Seeking a mandate, endorsement or supportive legislation for multisectoral action
- Establishing multisectoral coordination mechanisms
- Utilizing existing cross-sectoral policies or plans to promote multisectoral action
- Developing reporting structures and accountability measures
- Ensuring accountability to the public through public reporting

### Leadership at all levels

- Networking with professionals through informal and/or formal meetings
- Identifying champions to promote multisectoral action across government sectors
- Establishing incentives or recognition of the importance of multisectoral action
- Setting standards for multisectoral action through shared goals and tools
- Acknowledging the commitments of other sectors to encourage further action and collaboration

### Ways of working

- Developing communication tools, processes or activities to foster transparency and collaboration
- Implementing formal and/or informal activities that nurture relationship-building
- Establishing knowledge collaboration activities among government sectors
- Including diverse stakeholders from different government sectors in activities that promote adoption of co-design and co-benefit approaches

### Resources and capabilities

- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on the prevention and control of NCDs
- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on multisectoral activities
- Implementing training and/or mentoring programmes to enhance knowledge and experience of multisectoral action
- Encouraging dedicated funding to support multisectoral action on NCDs
- Building capacity for multisectoral action, e.g. training and mentoring

# Philippines

<b>Multisectoral collaboration</b>	Philippine package of essential NCD interventions on integrated management of hypertension and diabetes (PhilPEN)
<b>Region</b>	Western Pacific
<b>Income level</b>	Lower middle
<b>Submitting institution</b>	Department of Health
<b>Governmental sectors involved</b>	Health   Social welfare   Women, children and youth affairs   Justice/security   Other
<b>Other stakeholders engaged</b>	Nongovernmental organizations, academia, private sector and international organizations
<b>Scope</b>	National
<b>Start year</b>	2012
<b>End year</b>	Ongoing as of June 2022
<b>Funding</b>	Government and development partners
<b>Interventions used</b>	Advocacy and communication campaigns   Policies, legislation and economic measures   Healthy environments and settings   Health workforce knowledge and skills   Health infrastructure and information systems   Early detection of NCDs and mental health conditions   Access, affordability and quality of care   National capacity for surveillance and research

## Focus of collaboration

### Risk factors:

- Tobacco use
- Harmful use of alcohol
- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Air pollution
- Others

### Diseases or conditions:

- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Mental health conditions
- Others



## Focus of multisectoral action

### Governance and accountability

- Seeking a mandate, endorsement or supportive legislation for multisectoral action
- Establishing multisectoral coordination mechanisms
- Utilizing existing cross-sectoral policies or plans to promote multisectoral action
- Developing reporting structures and accountability measures
- Ensuring accountability to the public through public reporting

### Leadership at all levels

- Networking with professionals through informal and/or formal meetings
- Identifying champions to promote multisectoral action across government sectors
- Establishing incentives or recognition of the importance of multisectoral action
- Setting standards for multisectoral action through shared goals and tools
- Acknowledging the commitments of other sectors to encourage further action and collaboration

### Ways of working

- Developing communication tools, processes or activities to foster transparency and collaboration
- Implementing formal and/or informal activities that nurture relationship-building
- Establishing knowledge collaboration activities among government sectors
- Including diverse stakeholders from different government sectors in activities that promote adoption of co-design and co-benefit approaches

### Resources and capabilities

- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on the prevention and control of NCDs
- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on multisectoral activities
- Implementing training and/or mentoring programmes to enhance knowledge and experience of multisectoral action
- Encouraging dedicated funding to support multisectoral action on NCDs
- Building capacity for multisectoral action, e.g. training and mentoring

# Philippines

<b>Multisectoral collaboration</b>	National Integrated Cancer Control Act: a whole-of-society, whole-of-government victory of the Filipino people
<b>Region</b>	Western Pacific
<b>Income level</b>	Lower middle
<b>Submitting institution</b>	World Health Organization (on behalf of the Department of Health)
<b>Governmental sectors involved</b>	Health   Employment/labour   Social welfare   Other
<b>Other stakeholders engaged</b>	Nongovernmental organizations, academia, private sector, and philanthropic and international organizations
<b>Scope</b>	National
<b>Start year</b>	2016
<b>End year</b>	2018
<b>Funding</b>	Government
<b>Interventions used</b>	Advocacy and communication campaigns   Policies, legislation and economic measures   Healthy environments and settings   Health workforce knowledge and skills   Health infrastructure and information systems   Immunization   Early detection of NCDs and mental health conditions   Access, affordability and quality of care   Rehabilitation, palliative and end-of-life care   National capacity for surveillance and research

## Focus of collaboration

### Risk factors:

- Tobacco use
- Harmful use of alcohol
- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Air pollution
- Others (gender-related risk factors)

### Diseases or conditions:

- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Mental health conditions
- Others

## Focus of multisectoral action

### Governance and accountability

- Seeking a mandate, endorsement or supportive legislation for multisectoral action
- Establishing multisectoral coordination mechanisms
- Utilizing existing cross-sectoral policies or plans to promote multisectoral action
- Developing reporting structures and accountability measures
- Ensuring accountability to the public through public reporting

### Leadership at all levels

- Networking with professionals through informal and/or formal meetings
- Identifying champions to promote multisectoral action across government sectors
- Establishing incentives or recognition of the importance of multisectoral action
- Setting standards for multisectoral action through shared goals and tools
- Acknowledging the commitments of other sectors to encourage further action and collaboration

### Ways of working

- Developing communication tools, processes or activities to foster transparency and collaboration
- Implementing formal and/or informal activities that nurture relationship-building
- Establishing knowledge collaboration activities among government sectors
- Including diverse stakeholders from different government sectors in activities that promote adoption of co-design and co-benefit approaches

### Resources and capabilities

- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on the prevention and control of NCDs
- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on multisectoral activities
- Implementing training and/or mentoring programmes to enhance knowledge and experience of multisectoral action
- Encouraging dedicated funding to support multisectoral action on NCDs
- Building capacity for multisectoral action, e.g. training and mentoring

# Rwanda

<b>Multisectoral collaboration</b>	Inter-ministerial anti-narcotic drugs committee
<b>Region</b>	Africa
<b>Income level</b>	Low
<b>Submitting institution</b>	Rwanda Biomedical Center, Ministry of Health
<b>Governmental sectors involved</b>	Health   Agriculture   Food   Education   Social welfare   Women, children and youth affairs   Justice/security   Legislature   Trade/industry   Foreign affairs   Recreation/sports   Office of central government   Other
<b>Other stakeholders engaged</b>	Nongovernmental organizations
<b>Scope</b>	National
<b>Start year</b>	2015
<b>End year</b>	Ongoing as of June 2022
<b>Funding</b>	Government
<b>Interventions used</b>	Advocacy and communication campaigns   Policies, legislation and economic measures   Healthy environments and settings   Health workforce knowledge and skills   Health infrastructure and information systems   Early detection of NCDs and mental health conditions   Access, affordability and quality of care   Rehabilitation, palliative and end-of-life care   National capacity for surveillance and research

## Focus of collaboration

### Risk factors:

- Tobacco use
- Harmful use of alcohol
- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Air pollution
- Others

### Diseases or conditions:

- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Mental health conditions
- Others

## Focus of multisectoral action

### Governance and accountability

- Seeking a mandate, endorsement or supportive legislation for multisectoral action
- Establishing multisectoral coordination mechanisms
- Utilizing existing cross-sectoral policies or plans to promote multisectoral action
- Developing reporting structures and accountability measures
- Ensuring accountability to the public through public reporting

### Leadership at all levels

- Networking with professionals through informal and/or formal meetings
- Identifying champions to promote multisectoral action across government sectors
- Establishing incentives or recognition of the importance of multisectoral action
- Setting standards for multisectoral action through shared goals and tools
- Acknowledging the commitments of other sectors to encourage further action and collaboration

### Ways of working

- Developing communication tools, processes or activities to foster transparency and collaboration
- Implementing formal and/or informal activities that nurture relationship-building
- Establishing knowledge collaboration activities among government sectors
- Including diverse stakeholders from different government sectors in activities that promote adoption of co-design and co-benefit approaches

### Resources and capabilities

- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on the prevention and control of NCDs
- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on multisectoral activities
- Implementing training and/or mentoring programmes to enhance knowledge and experience of multisectoral action
- Encouraging dedicated funding to support multisectoral action on NCDs
- Building capacity for multisectoral action, e.g. training and mentoring

# Saudi Arabia

<b>Multisectoral collaboration</b>	Excise add-valorum (selective) tax on tobacco products by 100%
<b>Region</b>	Eastern Mediterranean
<b>Income level</b>	High
<b>Submitting institution</b>	Ministry of Health
<b>Governmental sectors involved</b>	Health   Economy/finance   Office of central government   Other
<b>Other stakeholders engaged</b>	No other actors involved
<b>Scope</b>	National
<b>Start year</b>	2017
<b>End year</b>	Ongoing as of June 2022
<b>Funding</b>	Government
<b>Interventions used</b>	Policies, legislation and economic measures   Access, affordability and quality of care

## Focus of collaboration

### Risk factors:

- Tobacco use
- Harmful use of alcohol
- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Air pollution
- Others

### Diseases or conditions:

- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Mental health conditions
- Others

## Focus of multisectoral action

### Governance and accountability

- Seeking a mandate, endorsement or supportive legislation for multisectoral action
- Establishing multisectoral coordination mechanisms
- Utilizing existing cross-sectoral policies or plans to promote multisectoral action
- Developing reporting structures and accountability measures
- Ensuring accountability to the public through public reporting

### Leadership at all levels

- Networking with professionals through informal and/or formal meetings
- Identifying champions to promote multisectoral action across government sectors
- Establishing incentives or recognition of the importance of multisectoral action
- Setting standards for multisectoral action through shared goals and tools
- Acknowledging the commitments of other sectors to encourage further action and collaboration

### Ways of working

- Developing communication tools, processes or activities to foster transparency and collaboration
- Implementing formal and/or informal activities that nurture relationship-building
- Establishing knowledge collaboration activities among government sectors
- Including diverse stakeholders from different government sectors in activities that promote adoption of co-design and co-benefit approaches

### Resources and capabilities

- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on the prevention and control of NCDs
- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on multisectoral activities
- Implementing training and/or mentoring programmes to enhance knowledge and experience of multisectoral action
- Encouraging dedicated funding to support multisectoral action on NCDs
- Building capacity for multisectoral action, e.g. training and mentoring

# Saudi Arabia

<b>Multisectoral collaboration</b>	Implementing plain packaging on tobacco products
<b>Region</b>	Eastern Mediterranean
<b>Income level</b>	High
<b>Submitting institution</b>	Ministry of Health
<b>Governmental sectors involved</b>	Health   Food   Trade/industry   Office of central government   Other
<b>Other stakeholders engaged</b>	No other actors involved
<b>Scope</b>	National
<b>Start year</b>	2018
<b>End year</b>	Ongoing as of June 2022
<b>Funding</b>	Government
<b>Interventions used</b>	Advocacy and communication campaigns   Policies, legislation and economic measures   Health infrastructure and information systems

## Focus of collaboration

### Risk factors:

- Tobacco use
- Harmful use of alcohol
- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Air pollution
- Others

### Diseases or conditions:

- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Mental health conditions
- Others



## Focus of multisectoral action

### Governance and accountability

- Seeking a mandate, endorsement or supportive legislation for multisectoral action
- Establishing multisectoral coordination mechanisms
- Utilizing existing cross-sectoral policies or plans to promote multisectoral action
- Developing reporting structures and accountability measures
- Ensuring accountability to the public through public reporting

### Leadership at all levels

- Networking with professionals through informal and/or formal meetings
- Identifying champions to promote multisectoral action across government sectors
- Establishing incentives or recognition of the importance of multisectoral action
- Setting standards for multisectoral action through shared goals and tools
- Acknowledging the commitments of other sectors to encourage further action and collaboration

### Ways of working

- Developing communication tools, processes or activities to foster transparency and collaboration
- Implementing formal and/or informal activities that nurture relationship-building
- Establishing knowledge collaboration activities among government sectors
- Including diverse stakeholders from different government sectors in activities that promote adoption of co-design and co-benefit approaches

### Resources and capabilities

- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on the prevention and control of NCDs
- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on multisectoral activities
- Implementing training and/or mentoring programmes to enhance knowledge and experience of multisectoral action
- Encouraging dedicated funding to support multisectoral action on NCDs
- Building capacity for multisectoral action, e.g. training and mentoring

# Saudi Arabia

<b>Multisectoral collaboration</b>	Rationing the sale of tobacco products
<b>Region</b>	Eastern Mediterranean
<b>Income level</b>	High
<b>Submitting institution</b>	Ministry of Health
<b>Governmental sectors involved</b>	Health   Legislature   Trade/industry   Home affairs   Office of central government   Other
<b>Other stakeholders engaged</b>	No other actors involved
<b>Scope</b>	National
<b>Start year</b>	2018
<b>End year</b>	Ongoing as of June 2022
<b>Funding</b>	Government
<b>Interventions used</b>	Policies, legislation and economic measures   Health infrastructure and information systems   Access, affordability and quality of care

## Focus of collaboration

### Risk factors:

- Tobacco use
- Harmful use of alcohol
- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Air pollution
- Others

### Diseases or conditions:

- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Mental health conditions
- Others

## Focus of multisectoral action

### Governance and accountability

- Seeking a mandate, endorsement or supportive legislation for multisectoral action
- Establishing multisectoral coordination mechanisms
- Utilizing existing cross-sectoral policies or plans to promote multisectoral action
- Developing reporting structures and accountability measures
- Ensuring accountability to the public through public reporting

### Leadership at all levels

- Networking with professionals through informal and/or formal meetings
- Identifying champions to promote multisectoral action across government sectors
- Establishing incentives or recognition of the importance of multisectoral action
- Setting standards for multisectoral action through shared goals and tools
- Acknowledging the commitments of other sectors to encourage further action and collaboration

### Ways of working

- Developing communication tools, processes or activities to foster transparency and collaboration
- Implementing formal and/or informal activities that nurture relationship-building
- Establishing knowledge collaboration activities among government sectors
- Including diverse stakeholders from different government sectors in activities that promote adoption of co-design and co-benefit approaches

### Resources and capabilities

- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on the prevention and control of NCDs
- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on multisectoral activities
- Implementing training and/or mentoring programmes to enhance knowledge and experience of multisectoral action
- Encouraging dedicated funding to support multisectoral action on NCDs
- Building capacity for multisectoral action, e.g. training and mentoring

# Saudi Arabia

<b>Multisectoral collaboration</b>	Tax and trace system for tobacco products
<b>Region</b>	Eastern Mediterranean
<b>Income level</b>	High
<b>Submitting institution</b>	Ministry of Health
<b>Governmental sectors involved</b>	Health   Economy/finance   Legislature   Trade/industry   Office of central government   Other
<b>Other stakeholders engaged</b>	No other actors involved
<b>Scope</b>	National
<b>Start year</b>	2019
<b>End year</b>	Ongoing as of June 2022
<b>Funding</b>	Government
<b>Interventions used</b>	Policies, legislation and economic measures   Health infrastructure and information systems   Access, affordability and quality of care

## Focus of collaboration

### Risk factors:

- Tobacco use
- Harmful use of alcohol
- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Air pollution
- Others

### Diseases or conditions:

- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Mental health conditions
- Others

## Focus of multisectoral action

### Governance and accountability

- Seeking a mandate, endorsement or supportive legislation for multisectoral action
- Establishing multisectoral coordination mechanisms
- Utilizing existing cross-sectoral policies or plans to promote multisectoral action
- Developing reporting structures and accountability measures
- Ensuring accountability to the public through public reporting

### Leadership at all levels

- Networking with professionals through informal and/or formal meetings
- Identifying champions to promote multisectoral action across government sectors
- Establishing incentives or recognition of the importance of multisectoral action
- Setting standards for multisectoral action through shared goals and tools
- Acknowledging the commitments of other sectors to encourage further action and collaboration

### Ways of working

- Developing communication tools, processes or activities to foster transparency and collaboration
- Implementing formal and/or informal activities that nurture relationship-building
- Establishing knowledge collaboration activities among government sectors
- Including diverse stakeholders from different government sectors in activities that promote adoption of co-design and co-benefit approaches

### Resources and capabilities

- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on the prevention and control of NCDs
- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on multisectoral activities
- Implementing training and/or mentoring programmes to enhance knowledge and experience of multisectoral action
- Encouraging dedicated funding to support multisectoral action on NCDs
- Building capacity for multisectoral action, e.g. training and mentoring

# Saudi Arabia

<b>Multisectoral collaboration</b>	Banning advertisement and promotion of tobacco products
<b>Region</b>	Eastern Mediterranean
<b>Income level</b>	High
<b>Submitting institution</b>	Ministry of Health
<b>Governmental sectors involved</b>	Health   Communication   Legislature   Office of central government   Other
<b>Other stakeholders engaged</b>	No other actors involved
<b>Scope</b>	National
<b>Start year</b>	2019
<b>End year</b>	Ongoing as of June 2022
<b>Funding</b>	Government
<b>Interventions used</b>	Advocacy and communication campaigns   Policies, legislation and economic measures   Healthy environments and settings   Health infrastructure and information systems   Access, affordability and quality of care

## Focus of collaboration

### Risk factors:

- Tobacco use
- Harmful use of alcohol
- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Air pollution
- Others

### Diseases or conditions:

- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Mental health conditions
- Others

## Focus of multisectoral action

### Governance and accountability

- Seeking a mandate, endorsement or supportive legislation for multisectoral action
- Establishing multisectoral coordination mechanisms
- Utilizing existing cross-sectoral policies or plans to promote multisectoral action
- Developing reporting structures and accountability measures
- Ensuring accountability to the public through public reporting

### Leadership at all levels

- Networking with professionals through informal and/or formal meetings
- Identifying champions to promote multisectoral action across government sectors
- Establishing incentives or recognition of the importance of multisectoral action
- Setting standards for multisectoral action through shared goals and tools
- Acknowledging the commitments of other sectors to encourage further action and collaboration

### Ways of working

- Developing communication tools, processes or activities to foster transparency and collaboration
- Implementing formal and/or informal activities that nurture relationship-building
- Establishing knowledge collaboration activities among government sectors
- Including diverse stakeholders from different government sectors in activities that promote adoption of co-design and co-benefit approaches

### Resources and capabilities

- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on the prevention and control of NCDs
- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on multisectoral activities
- Implementing training and/or mentoring programmes to enhance knowledge and experience of multisectoral action
- Encouraging dedicated funding to support multisectoral action on NCDs
- Building capacity for multisectoral action, e.g. training and mentoring

# Saudi Arabia

<b>Multisectoral collaboration</b>	Our generation is aware
<b>Region</b>	Eastern Mediterranean
<b>Income level</b>	High
<b>Submitting institution</b>	Ministry of Health
<b>Governmental sectors involved</b>	Health   Education   Office of central government
<b>Other stakeholders engaged</b>	No other actors involved
<b>Scope</b>	National
<b>Start year</b>	2018
<b>End year</b>	Ongoing as of June 2022
<b>Funding</b>	Government
<b>Interventions used</b>	Advocacy and communication campaigns   Healthy environments and settings   Health workforce knowledge and skills   Health infrastructure and information systems   Early detection of NCDs and mental health conditions   Access, affordability and quality of care

## Focus of collaboration

### Risk factors:

- Tobacco use
- Harmful use of alcohol
- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Air pollution
- Others

### Diseases or conditions:

- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Mental health conditions
- Others



## Focus of multisectoral action

### Governance and accountability

- Seeking a mandate, endorsement or supportive legislation for multisectoral action
- Establishing multisectoral coordination mechanisms
- Utilizing existing cross-sectoral policies or plans to promote multisectoral action
- Developing reporting structures and accountability measures
- Ensuring accountability to the public through public reporting

### Leadership at all levels

- Networking with professionals through informal and/or formal meetings
- Identifying champions to promote multisectoral action across government sectors
- Establishing incentives or recognition of the importance of multisectoral action
- Setting standards for multisectoral action through shared goals and tools
- Acknowledging the commitments of other sectors to encourage further action and collaboration

### Ways of working

- Developing communication tools, processes or activities to foster transparency and collaboration
- Implementing formal and/or informal activities that nurture relationship-building
- Establishing knowledge collaboration activities among government sectors
- Including diverse stakeholders from different government sectors in activities that promote adoption of co-design and co-benefit approaches

### Resources and capabilities

- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on the prevention and control of NCDs
- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on multisectoral activities
- Implementing training and/or mentoring programmes to enhance knowledge and experience of multisectoral action
- Encouraging dedicated funding to support multisectoral action on NCDs
- Building capacity for multisectoral action, e.g. training and mentoring

# Saudi Arabia

<b>Multisectoral collaboration</b>	Smoke-free prisons
<b>Region</b>	Eastern Mediterranean
<b>Income level</b>	High
<b>Submitting institution</b>	Ministry of Health
<b>Governmental sectors involved</b>	Health   Justice/security   Legislature   Home affairs   Office of central government
<b>Other stakeholders engaged</b>	No other actors involved
<b>Scope</b>	National
<b>Start year</b>	2018
<b>End year</b>	Ongoing as of June 2022
<b>Funding</b>	Government
<b>Interventions used</b>	Advocacy and communication campaigns   Policies, legislation and economic measures   Healthy environments and settings   Health workforce knowledge and skills   Health infrastructure and information systems   Access, affordability and quality of care   Rehabilitation, palliative and end-of-life care

## Focus of collaboration

### Risk factors:

- Tobacco use
- Harmful use of alcohol
- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Air pollution
- Others

### Diseases or conditions:

- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Mental health conditions
- Others

## Focus of multisectoral action

### Governance and accountability

- Seeking a mandate, endorsement or supportive legislation for multisectoral action
- Establishing multisectoral coordination mechanisms
- Utilizing existing cross-sectoral policies or plans to promote multisectoral action
- Developing reporting structures and accountability measures
- Ensuring accountability to the public through public reporting

### Leadership at all levels

- Networking with professionals through informal and/or formal meetings
- Identifying champions to promote multisectoral action across government sectors
- Establishing incentives or recognition of the importance of multisectoral action
- Setting standards for multisectoral action through shared goals and tools
- Acknowledging the commitments of other sectors to encourage further action and collaboration

### Ways of working

- Developing communication tools, processes or activities to foster transparency and collaboration
- Implementing formal and/or informal activities that nurture relationship-building
- Establishing knowledge collaboration activities among government sectors
- Including diverse stakeholders from different government sectors in activities that promote adoption of co-design and co-benefit approaches

### Resources and capabilities

- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on the prevention and control of NCDs
- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on multisectoral activities
- Implementing training and/or mentoring programmes to enhance knowledge and experience of multisectoral action
- Encouraging dedicated funding to support multisectoral action on NCDs
- Building capacity for multisectoral action, e.g. training and mentoring

# Saudi Arabia

<b>Multisectoral collaboration</b>	Hypertension pathway design in eastern Saudi Arabia
<b>Region</b>	Eastern Mediterranean
<b>Income level</b>	High
<b>Submitting institution</b>	Health Holding Company (on behalf of the Ministry of Health)
<b>Governmental sectors involved</b>	Health   Employment/labour   Legislature   Office of central government
<b>Other stakeholders engaged</b>	No other actors involved
<b>Scope</b>	Local
<b>Start year</b>	2019
<b>End year</b>	Ongoing as of June 2022
<b>Funding</b>	Government
<b>Interventions used</b>	Advocacy and communication campaigns   Policies, legislation and economic measures   Health workforce knowledge and skills   Health infrastructure and information systems   Early detection of NCDs and mental health conditions   Access, affordability and quality of care

## Focus of collaboration

### Risk factors:

- Tobacco use
- Harmful use of alcohol
- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Air pollution
- Others (metabolic risk factors)

### Diseases or conditions:

- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Mental health conditions
- Others

## Focus of multisectoral action

### Governance and accountability

- Seeking a mandate, endorsement or supportive legislation for multisectoral action
  - Establishing multisectoral coordination mechanisms
  - Utilizing existing cross-sectoral policies or plans to promote multisectoral action
  - Developing reporting structures and accountability measures
  - Ensuring accountability to the public through public reporting
- 

### Leadership at all levels

- Networking with professionals through informal and/or formal meetings
  - Identifying champions to promote multisectoral action across government sectors
  - Establishing incentives or recognition of the importance of multisectoral action
  - Setting standards for multisectoral action through shared goals and tools
  - Acknowledging the commitments of other sectors to encourage further action and collaboration
- 

### Ways of working

- Developing communication tools, processes or activities to foster transparency and collaboration
  - Implementing formal and/or informal activities that nurture relationship-building
  - Establishing knowledge collaboration activities among government sectors
  - Including diverse stakeholders from different government sectors in activities that promote adoption of co-design and co-benefit approaches
- 

### Resources and capabilities

- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on the prevention and control of NCDs
- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on multisectoral activities
- Implementing training and/or mentoring programmes to enhance knowledge and experience of multisectoral action
- Encouraging dedicated funding to support multisectoral action on NCDs
- Building capacity for multisectoral action, e.g. training and mentoring

# Senegal

<b>Multisectoral collaboration</b>	Preventing NCDs and their risk factors in schools
<b>Region</b>	Africa
<b>Income level</b>	Lower middle
<b>Submitting institution</b>	Ministry of Health and Social Welfare Action
<b>Governmental sectors involved</b>	Health   Education
<b>Other stakeholders engaged</b>	Nongovernmental organizations, academia and international organizations
<b>Scope</b>	Regional/subnational
<b>Start year</b>	2019
<b>End year</b>	Ongoing as of June 2022
<b>Funding</b>	Government, PATH, World Health Organization and United Nations Children's Fund
<b>Interventions used</b>	Advocacy and communication campaigns   Policies, legislation and economic measures   Healthy environments and settings   Early detection of NCDs and mental health conditions

## Focus of collaboration

### Risk factors:

- Tobacco use
- Harmful use of alcohol
- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Air pollution
- Others

### Diseases or conditions:

- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Mental health conditions
- Others

## Focus of multisectoral action

### Governance and accountability

- Seeking a mandate, endorsement or supportive legislation for multisectoral action
- Establishing multisectoral coordination mechanisms
- Utilizing existing cross-sectoral policies or plans to promote multisectoral action
- Developing reporting structures and accountability measures
- Ensuring accountability to the public through public reporting

### Leadership at all levels

- Networking with professionals through informal and/or formal meetings
- Identifying champions to promote multisectoral action across government sectors
- Establishing incentives or recognition of the importance of multisectoral action
- Setting standards for multisectoral action through shared goals and tools
- Acknowledging the commitments of other sectors to encourage further action and collaboration

### Ways of working

- Developing communication tools, processes or activities to foster transparency and collaboration
- Implementing formal and/or informal activities that nurture relationship-building
- Establishing knowledge collaboration activities among government sectors
- Including diverse stakeholders from different government sectors in activities that promote adoption of co-design and co-benefit approaches

### Resources and capabilities

- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on the prevention and control of NCDs
- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on multisectoral activities
- Implementing training and/or mentoring programmes to enhance knowledge and experience of multisectoral action
- Encouraging dedicated funding to support multisectoral action on NCDs
- Building capacity for multisectoral action, e.g. training and mentoring

# Sri Lanka

<b>Multisectoral collaboration</b>	Diabetes and cardiovascular disease initiative
<b>Region</b>	South-East Asia
<b>Income level</b>	Lower middle
<b>Submitting institution</b>	Sri Lanka College of Endocrinologists (on behalf of the Ministry of Health)
<b>Governmental sectors involved</b>	Health   Food   Education   Women, children and youth affairs
<b>Other stakeholders engaged</b>	Nongovernmental organizations, academia and philanthropic organizations
<b>Scope</b>	National
<b>Start year</b>	2016
<b>End year</b>	2021
<b>Funding</b>	Government and World Diabetes Foundation
<b>Interventions used</b>	Advocacy and communication campaigns   Healthy environments and settings   Access, affordability and quality of care

## Focus of collaboration

### Risk factors:

- Tobacco use
- Harmful use of alcohol
- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Air pollution
- Others

### Diseases or conditions:

- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Mental health conditions
- Others



## Focus of multisectoral action

### Governance and accountability

- Seeking a mandate, endorsement or supportive legislation for multisectoral action
- Establishing multisectoral coordination mechanisms
- Utilizing existing cross-sectoral policies or plans to promote multisectoral action
- Developing reporting structures and accountability measures
- Ensuring accountability to the public through public reporting

### Leadership at all levels

- Networking with professionals through informal and/or formal meetings
- Identifying champions to promote multisectoral action across government sectors
- Establishing incentives or recognition of the importance of multisectoral action
- Setting standards for multisectoral action through shared goals and tools
- Acknowledging the commitments of other sectors to encourage further action and collaboration

### Ways of working

- Developing communication tools, processes or activities to foster transparency and collaboration
- Implementing formal and/or informal activities that nurture relationship-building
- Establishing knowledge collaboration activities among government sectors
- Including diverse stakeholders from different government sectors in activities that promote adoption of co-design and co-benefit approaches

### Resources and capabilities

- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on the prevention and control of NCDs
- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on multisectoral activities
- Implementing training and/or mentoring programmes to enhance knowledge and experience of multisectoral action
- Encouraging dedicated funding to support multisectoral action on NCDs
- Building capacity for multisectoral action, e.g. training and mentoring

# Tajikistan

<b>Multisectoral collaboration</b>	Strengthening NCD service delivery through basic benefit package using multisectoral action
<b>Region</b>	Europe
<b>Income level</b>	Lower middle
<b>Submitting institution</b>	World Health Organization (on behalf of the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Population)
<b>Governmental sectors involved</b>	Health   Economy/finance   Communication   Education   Social welfare   Social and economic development   Legislature   Office of central government
<b>Other stakeholders engaged</b>	Nongovernmental organizations, academia, and philanthropic and international organizations
<b>Scope</b>	National
<b>Start year</b>	Unspecified
<b>End year</b>	Ongoing as of June 2022
<b>Funding</b>	Government
<b>Interventions used</b>	Advocacy and communication campaigns   Policies, legislation and economic measures   Healthy environments and settings   Health workforce knowledge and skills   Health infrastructure and information systems   Early detection of NCDs and mental health conditions   Access, affordability and quality of care   Rehabilitation, palliative and end-of-life care   National capacity for surveillance and research

## Focus of collaboration

### Risk factors:

- Tobacco use
- Harmful use of alcohol
- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Air pollution
- Others

### Diseases or conditions:

- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Mental health conditions
- Others

## Focus of multisectoral action

### Governance and accountability

- Seeking a mandate, endorsement or supportive legislation for multisectoral action
- Establishing multisectoral coordination mechanisms
- Utilizing existing cross-sectoral policies or plans to promote multisectoral action
- Developing reporting structures and accountability measures
- Ensuring accountability to the public through public reporting

### Leadership at all levels

- Networking with professionals through informal and/or formal meetings
- Identifying champions to promote multisectoral action across government sectors
- Establishing incentives or recognition of the importance of multisectoral action
- Setting standards for multisectoral action through shared goals and tools
- Acknowledging the commitments of other sectors to encourage further action and collaboration

### Ways of working

- Developing communication tools, processes or activities to foster transparency and collaboration
- Implementing formal and/or informal activities that nurture relationship-building
- Establishing knowledge collaboration activities among government sectors
- Including diverse stakeholders from different government sectors in activities that promote adoption of co-design and co-benefit approaches

### Resources and capabilities

- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on the prevention and control of NCDs
- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on multisectoral activities
- Implementing training and/or mentoring programmes to enhance knowledge and experience of multisectoral action
- Encouraging dedicated funding to support multisectoral action on NCDs
- Building capacity for multisectoral action, e.g. training and mentoring

# Thailand

<b>Multisectoral collaboration</b>	Sodium reduction initiative of Phaya Phu community, Nan Province
<b>Region</b>	South-East Asia
<b>Income level</b>	Upper middle
<b>Submitting institution</b>	World Health Organization (on behalf of the Ministry of Public Health)
<b>Governmental sectors involved</b>	Health   Home affairs
<b>Other stakeholders engaged</b>	No other actors involved
<b>Scope</b>	Local
<b>Start year</b>	2021
<b>End year</b>	2021
<b>Funding</b>	Government
<b>Interventions used</b>	Advocacy and communication campaigns

## Focus of collaboration

### Risk factors:

- Tobacco use
- Harmful use of alcohol
- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Air pollution
- Others

### Diseases or conditions:

- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Mental health conditions
- Others (chronic kidney disease)

## Focus of multisectoral action

### Governance and accountability

- Seeking a mandate, endorsement or supportive legislation for multisectoral action
  - Establishing multisectoral coordination mechanisms
  - Utilizing existing cross-sectoral policies or plans to promote multisectoral action
  - Developing reporting structures and accountability measures
  - Ensuring accountability to the public through public reporting
- 

### Leadership at all levels

- Networking with professionals through informal and/or formal meetings
  - Identifying champions to promote multisectoral action across government sectors
  - Establishing incentives or recognition of the importance of multisectoral action
  - Setting standards for multisectoral action through shared goals and tools
  - Acknowledging the commitments of other sectors to encourage further action and collaboration
- 

### Ways of working

- Developing communication tools, processes or activities to foster transparency and collaboration
  - Implementing formal and/or informal activities that nurture relationship-building
  - Establishing knowledge collaboration activities among government sectors
  - Including diverse stakeholders from different government sectors in activities that promote adoption of co-design and co-benefit approaches
- 

### Resources and capabilities

- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on the prevention and control of NCDs
- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on multisectoral activities
- Implementing training and/or mentoring programmes to enhance knowledge and experience of multisectoral action
- Encouraging dedicated funding to support multisectoral action on NCDs
- Building capacity for multisectoral action, e.g. training and mentoring

# Thailand

<b>Multisectoral collaboration</b>	Community participation for the prevention and control of NCDs in Khon Kaen Municipality, Khon Kaen Province
<b>Region</b>	South-East Asia
<b>Income level</b>	Upper middle
<b>Submitting institution</b>	World Health Organization (on behalf of the Ministry of Public Health)
<b>Governmental sectors involved</b>	Health   Home affairs
<b>Other stakeholders engaged</b>	No other actors involved
<b>Scope</b>	Local
<b>Start year</b>	2021
<b>End year</b>	2022
<b>Funding</b>	Government
<b>Interventions used</b>	Healthy environments and settings   Health workforce knowledge and skills   Early detection of NCDs and mental health conditions

## Focus of collaboration

### Risk factors:

- Tobacco use
- Harmful use of alcohol
- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Air pollution
- Others

### Diseases or conditions:

- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Mental health conditions
- Others

## Focus of multisectoral action

### Governance and accountability

- Seeking a mandate, endorsement or supportive legislation for multisectoral action
- Establishing multisectoral coordination mechanisms
- Utilizing existing cross-sectoral policies or plans to promote multisectoral action
- Developing reporting structures and accountability measures
- Ensuring accountability to the public through public reporting

### Leadership at all levels

- Networking with professionals through informal and/or formal meetings
- Identifying champions to promote multisectoral action across government sectors
- Establishing incentives or recognition of the importance of multisectoral action
- Setting standards for multisectoral action through shared goals and tools
- Acknowledging the commitments of other sectors to encourage further action and collaboration

### Ways of working

- Developing communication tools, processes or activities to foster transparency and collaboration
- Implementing formal and/or informal activities that nurture relationship-building
- Establishing knowledge collaboration activities among government sectors
- Including diverse stakeholders from different government sectors in activities that promote adoption of co-design and co-benefit approaches

### Resources and capabilities

- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on the prevention and control of NCDs
- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on multisectoral activities
- Implementing training and/or mentoring programmes to enhance knowledge and experience of multisectoral action
- Encouraging dedicated funding to support multisectoral action on NCDs
- Building capacity for multisectoral action, e.g. training and mentoring

# Thailand

<b>Multisectoral collaboration</b>	Sugar reduction in the community by the “Sugar Bank” initiative in Ang Thong Municipality, Ang Thong Province
<b>Region</b>	South-East Asia
<b>Income level</b>	Upper middle
<b>Submitting institution</b>	World Health Organization (on behalf of the Ministry of Public Health)
<b>Governmental sectors involved</b>	Health   Home affairs
<b>Other stakeholders engaged</b>	No other actors involved
<b>Scope</b>	Local
<b>Start year</b>	2021
<b>End year</b>	2021
<b>Funding</b>	Government
<b>Interventions used</b>	Advocacy and communication campaigns   Early detection of NCDs and mental health conditions

## Focus of collaboration

### Risk factors:

- Tobacco use
- Harmful use of alcohol
- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Air pollution
- Others

### Diseases or conditions:

- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Mental health conditions
- Others



## Focus of multisectoral action

### Governance and accountability

- Seeking a mandate, endorsement or supportive legislation for multisectoral action
- Establishing multisectoral coordination mechanisms
- Utilizing existing cross-sectoral policies or plans to promote multisectoral action
- Developing reporting structures and accountability measures
- Ensuring accountability to the public through public reporting

### Leadership at all levels

- Networking with professionals through informal and/or formal meetings
- Identifying champions to promote multisectoral action across government sectors
- Establishing incentives or recognition of the importance of multisectoral action
- Setting standards for multisectoral action through shared goals and tools
- Acknowledging the commitments of other sectors to encourage further action and collaboration

### Ways of working

- Developing communication tools, processes or activities to foster transparency and collaboration
- Implementing formal and/or informal activities that nurture relationship-building
- Establishing knowledge collaboration activities among government sectors
- Including diverse stakeholders from different government sectors in activities that promote adoption of co-design and co-benefit approaches

### Resources and capabilities

- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on the prevention and control of NCDs
- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on multisectoral activities
- Implementing training and/or mentoring programmes to enhance knowledge and experience of multisectoral action
- Encouraging dedicated funding to support multisectoral action on NCDs
- Building capacity for multisectoral action, e.g. training and mentoring

# Tunisia

<b>Multisectoral collaboration</b>	National multisectoral strategy to prevent and control NCDs: we are all in it together!
<b>Region</b>	Eastern Mediterranean
<b>Income level</b>	Lower middle
<b>Submitting institution</b>	World Health Organization (on behalf of the Ministry of Health)
<b>Governmental sectors involved</b>	Health   Economy/finance   Agriculture   Food   Communication   Education   Employment/labour   Social welfare   Social and economic development   Women, children and youth affairs   Justice/security   Legislature   Trade/industry   Home affairs   Recreation/sports   Urban planning   Office of central government   Other
<b>Other stakeholders engaged</b>	No other actors involved
<b>Scope</b>	National
<b>Start year</b>	2020
<b>End year</b>	Ongoing as of June 2022
<b>Funding</b>	Government
<b>Interventions used</b>	Advocacy and communication campaigns   Policies, legislation and economic measures   Healthy environments and settings   Health workforce knowledge and skills   Health infrastructure and information systems   Immunization   Early detection of NCDs and mental health conditions   Access, affordability and quality of care   Rehabilitation, palliative and end-of-life care   National capacity for surveillance and research

## Focus of collaboration

### Risk factors:

- Tobacco use
- Harmful use of alcohol
- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Air pollution
- Others

### Diseases or conditions:

- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Mental health conditions
- Others

## Focus of multisectoral action

### Governance and accountability

- Seeking a mandate, endorsement or supportive legislation for multisectoral action
- Establishing multisectoral coordination mechanisms
- Utilizing existing cross-sectoral policies or plans to promote multisectoral action
- Developing reporting structures and accountability measures
- Ensuring accountability to the public through public reporting

### Leadership at all levels

- Networking with professionals through informal and/or formal meetings
- Identifying champions to promote multisectoral action across government sectors
- Establishing incentives or recognition of the importance of multisectoral action
- Setting standards for multisectoral action through shared goals and tools
- Acknowledging the commitments of other sectors to encourage further action and collaboration

### Ways of working

- Developing communication tools, processes or activities to foster transparency and collaboration
- Implementing formal and/or informal activities that nurture relationship-building
- Establishing knowledge collaboration activities among government sectors
- Including diverse stakeholders from different government sectors in activities that promote adoption of co-design and co-benefit approaches

### Resources and capabilities

- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on the prevention and control of NCDs
- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on multisectoral activities
- Implementing training and/or mentoring programmes to enhance knowledge and experience of multisectoral action
- Encouraging dedicated funding to support multisectoral action on NCDs
- Building capacity for multisectoral action, e.g. training and mentoring

# Türkiye

<b>Multisectoral collaboration</b>	Disease management platform
<b>Region</b>	Europe
<b>Income level</b>	Upper middle
<b>Submitting institution</b>	Ministry of Health
<b>Governmental sectors involved</b>	Health   Economy/finance
<b>Other stakeholders engaged</b>	Nongovernmental organizations, academia and international organizations
<b>Scope</b>	National
<b>Start year</b>	2021
<b>End year</b>	Ongoing as of June 2022
<b>Funding</b>	Government
<b>Interventions used</b>	Policies, legislation and economic measures   Health workforce knowledge and skills   Health infrastructure and information systems   Early detection of NCDs and mental health conditions   National capacity for surveillance and research

## Focus of collaboration

### Risk factors:

- Tobacco use
- Harmful use of alcohol
- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Air pollution
- Others (metabolic risk factors, obesity and ageism)

### Diseases or conditions:

- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Mental health conditions
- Others (elderly health)

## Focus of multisectoral action

### Governance and accountability

- Seeking a mandate, endorsement or supportive legislation for multisectoral action
- Establishing multisectoral coordination mechanisms
- Utilizing existing cross-sectoral policies or plans to promote multisectoral action
- Developing reporting structures and accountability measures
- Ensuring accountability to the public through public reporting

### Leadership at all levels

- Networking with professionals through informal and/or formal meetings
- Identifying champions to promote multisectoral action across government sectors
- Establishing incentives or recognition of the importance of multisectoral action
- Setting standards for multisectoral action through shared goals and tools
- Acknowledging the commitments of other sectors to encourage further action and collaboration

### Ways of working

- Developing communication tools, processes or activities to foster transparency and collaboration
- Implementing formal and/or informal activities that nurture relationship-building
- Establishing knowledge collaboration activities among government sectors
- Including diverse stakeholders from different government sectors in activities that promote adoption of co-design and co-benefit approaches

### Resources and capabilities

- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on the prevention and control of NCDs
- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on multisectoral activities
- Implementing training and/or mentoring programmes to enhance knowledge and experience of multisectoral action
- Encouraging dedicated funding to support multisectoral action on NCDs
- Building capacity for multisectoral action, e.g. training and mentoring

# United Republic of Tanzania

<b>Multisectoral collaboration</b>	Building the full-scale national response towards diabetes and other NCDs
<b>Region</b>	Africa
<b>Income level</b>	Lower middle
<b>Submitting institution</b>	Tanzania Diabetes Association (on behalf of the Ministry of Health)
<b>Governmental sectors involved</b>	Health   Economy/finance   Food   Communication   Education   Employment/labour   Legislature   Recreation/sports   Office of central government
<b>Other stakeholders engaged</b>	Nongovernmental organizations, academia, private sector, and philanthropic and international organizations
<b>Scope</b>	National
<b>Start year</b>	2015
<b>End year</b>	Ongoing as of June 2022
<b>Funding</b>	Government, World Diabetes Foundation, Novo Nordisk Foundation, International Diabetes Federation, Life For a Child, Health Action International, Helmsley Trust, United Nations Children's Fund, World Health Organization
<b>Interventions used</b>	Advocacy and communication campaigns   Policies, legislation and economic measures   Health workforce knowledge and skills   Health infrastructure and information systems   Early detection of NCDs and mental health conditions   Access, affordability and quality of care   National capacity for surveillance and research

## Focus of collaboration

### Risk factors:

- Tobacco use
- Harmful use of alcohol
- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Air pollution
- Others

### Diseases or conditions:

- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Mental health conditions
- Others (trauma and injuries, and sickle-cell disease)

## Focus of multisectoral action

### Governance and accountability

- Seeking a mandate, endorsement or supportive legislation for multisectoral action
  - Establishing multisectoral coordination mechanisms
  - Utilizing existing cross-sectoral policies or plans to promote multisectoral action
  - Developing reporting structures and accountability measures
  - Ensuring accountability to the public through public reporting
- 

### Leadership at all levels

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  - Identifying champions to promote multisectoral action across government sectors
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  - Setting standards for multisectoral action through shared goals and tools
  - Acknowledging the commitments of other sectors to encourage further action and collaboration
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### Ways of working

- Developing communication tools, processes or activities to foster transparency and collaboration
  - Implementing formal and/or informal activities that nurture relationship-building
  - Establishing knowledge collaboration activities among government sectors
  - Including diverse stakeholders from different government sectors in activities that promote adoption of co-design and co-benefit approaches
- 

### Resources and capabilities

- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on the prevention and control of NCDs
- Having dedicated personnel with knowledge and experience on multisectoral activities
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