



United Nations
Botswana

UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES IN BOTSWANA



SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT **GOALS**

UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES IN
BOTSWANA



FOREWORD



Dear Friends

I would like to invite you to read this short introduction of the work of the UN agencies in Botswana. This booklet sets out very briefly what each agency is doing to support Botswana during the period 2017 to 2021. While the information is set out according to each agency, we nonetheless work together as one UN team to support national priorities with a focus on supporting the most vulnerable, so that Botswana can achieve the 2030 sustainable development global agenda principle of leaving no one behind.

We also invite you to read the document Botswana - United Nations Sustainable Development Framework (UNSDF) 2017- 2021 which outlined the areas we support as one UN team and how we work together to support Botswana.

I hope you will enjoy this brief introduction to the work of the nine UN agencies in Botswana.

Jacinta Barrins

**United National Resident Coordinator/
UNDP resident Representative**



Botswana joined the United Nations (UN) in 1966 shortly after its independence. Since then, the United Nations has been supporting Botswana to achieve its national priorities.

The United Nations Country Team in Botswana consists of the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO), Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/ AIDS (UNAIDS), International Organisation for Migration (IOM), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Department of Political Affairs (UNDPA), United Nations Populations Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), UN Women and World Health Organisation (WHO).

The team also has some Non-Resident Agencies which are based in other countries but have activities in Botswana. These include International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), International Labour Organisation (ILO), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), United Nations Office of the

High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

The UN Resident Coordinator

The Resident Coordinator coordinates the work of the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) and ensures that agencies support national development priorities. This work is undertaken in a manner that recognizes the distinctive mandates of each of the UN agencies.

The UN Work in Botswana

To ensure coordination in UN support to the Government of Botswana, the UNCT in partnership with Government and other stakeholders have developed a joint 5-year Botswana- United Nations Sustainable Development Framework (UNSDF) 2017- 2021.

The UNSDF has three priority areas which have been agreed as areas of support to assist Botswana

in implementing the National Vision 2036, National Development Plan 11 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The three priority areas are;

- Policy and Programme Design
- Implementation of Policies and Programmes
- Data for planning, monitoring, evaluation and decision making

The three UNSDF Priority Areas cut across the four Vision 2036 Pillars; Sustainable Economic Growth, Human and Social Development, Sustainable Environment and Governance, Peace and Security.

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International Organization for Migration
The UN Migration Agency

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) is dedicated to promoting humane and orderly migration for the benefit of all, working closely with governmental, other UN Agencies, intergovernmental, non-governmental partners and other stakeholders.

To ensure the orderly and humane management of migration, IOM promotes international cooperation on migration issues, assists in the search for practical solutions to migration problems and provides humanitarian assistance to migrants.

FOCUS AREAS

IOM works in four broad areas of migration management: Labour migration and human development, humanitarian border management, mixed and irregular migration, and emergency migration management. Cross-cutting activities include the promotion of international migration law, policy debate and guidance, protection of migrants' rights, migration health and the gender dimension of migration. IOM's interventions are guided by the Migration Governance Framework, which is premised on the following principles:

1. Good migration governance would require adherence to international standards and the fulfilment of migrants' rights
2. Migration and related policies are best formulated using evidence and whole-of-government approaches
3. Good migration governance relies on strong partnerships

1. Labour Migration and Human Development

IOM is able to bring together governments, civil society and the private sector to establish labour migration programmes and mechanisms that balance their various interests, and address migrants' needs. The IOM approach to international labour migration is to foster the synergies between labour migration and development, and to promote legal avenues of labour migration as an alternative to irregular migration. Moreover, IOM aims to facilitate the development of policies and programmes that are in the interest of migrants and society, providing effective protection and assistance to labour migrants and their families.



International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency

2. Humanitarian Border Management

Humanitarian border management is one of the sectors of assistance of the IOM Migration Crisis Operational Framework (MCOF). The MCOF is an analytical and operational tool to improve and systematize the way in which IOM supports States and partners in responding to the assistance and protection needs of crisis-affected, vulnerable populations. IOM assists Government to be prepared to respond appropriately to extraordinary cross-border movements arising from both natural and man-made disasters, in a way that protects crisis-affected migrants and guarantees their human rights and interests, while respecting national sovereignty and security.

3. Mixed and Irregular Migration

IOM supports the government to address the challenges of mixed and irregular migration. This is done primarily through strengthening the capacity of frontline Government officials, and civil society organizations on improving protection of vulnerable migrants. IOM also assists vulnerable migrants to return to their countries of origin. Furthermore, IOM works to build capacities of both government and civil society institutions to better address the

challenges posed by human trafficking.

4. Emergency Migration Management

By focusing on addressing vulnerability and enhancing resilience, IOM ensures consistency of its operations and policies on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), Disaster Risk Management (DRM), Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In CCA, IOM is active in highlighting the role of mobility as an adaptation strategy to global and local environmental change. In DRR, IOM promotes mobility-based strategies as a part of the efforts of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction. In DRM, IOM actively participates in the Inter-Agency Standing Committee. It leads the Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster in natural disaster situations and participates in the Humanitarian Sector reform by applying the principles of its transformative agenda.

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UNAIDS
JOINT UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME ON HIV/AIDS

The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) leads and inspires the world to achieve its shared vision of zero new HIV infections, zero discrimination and zero AIDS-related deaths. UNAIDS unites the efforts of 11 UN organizations—UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, UNDP, UNFPA, UNODC, UN Women, ILO, UNESCO, WHO and the World Bank.

UNAIDS works closely with global and national partners towards ending the AIDS epidemic by 2030 as part of the Sustainable Development Goals.

UNAIDS VISION

Putting people at the centre of the three zeros.

- Zero new HIV infections.
- Zero discrimination.
- Zero AIDS-related deaths.

UNAIDS MISSION

UNAIDS, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, is an innovative partnership that leads and inspires the world in achieving universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support.

UNAIDS fulfills its mission by:

Uniting the efforts of the United Nations system, civil society, national governments, the private sector, global institutions and people living with and most affected by HIV;

Speaking out in solidarity with the people most affected by HIV in defense of human dignity, human rights and gender equality;

Mobilizing political, technical, scientific and financial resources and holding ourselves and others accountable for results;

Empowering agents of change with strategic information and evidence to influence and ensure that resources are targeted where they deliver the greatest impact and bring about a prevention revolution; and

Supporting inclusive country leadership for sustainable responses that are integral to and integrated with national health and development

efforts.

TIME TO TAKE THE FAST-TRACK:
Strategic Leadership Agenda

The UNAIDS 2016–2021 Strategy is a bold call to action to get on the Fast-Track and reach people being left behind. It is an urgent call to front-load investments. It is a call to reach the 90–90–90 treatment targets, to close the testing gap. The Strategy also focuses on our unfinished agenda—drastically reducing new HIV infections to bend the trajectory of the epidemic. We must protect future generations from acquiring HIV by eliminating once and for all new HIV infections among children, and by ensuring young people can access the HIV-related and sexual and reproductive health services they need. Ending the AIDS epidemic will involve progress across the entire spectrum of rights: civil, cultural, economic, political, social, sexual and reproductive

In the light of the need for change, UNAIDS seeks to achieve a set of far-reaching and people-centred

goals and targets that must be met by 2020 in order to reach 2030 ambition of ending the AIDS epidemic. The global goals correspond to each of the three strategic directions, and include achieving by 2020:

- Fewer than 500 000 people newly infected with HIV
- Fewer than 500 000 people dying from AIDS-related causes
- Elimination of HIV-related discrimination

Learn more at unaids.org and connect with us on Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and YouTube.

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Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

UNDP is a development agency who will support countries to achieve the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as other commitments agreed by UN Member States. Its draft global 2018 – 2021 Strategic Plan is guided by the 2030 Agenda, with a vision as follows:

To help countries achieve sustainable development in peace, with poverty eradicated and inequalities and exclusion reduced significantly.

UNDP will be steered by national ownership, use of national systems and strengthening of country capacity. It will promote wellbeing, voice and participation of those left behind as well as promoting universal economic, political, social, civil and cultural rights. It will focus on integrated support to countries that connect the social, economic and environmental dimensions of sustainable development, and the humanitarian-development nexus.

COUNTRY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The new Country Development Programme (CPD),

2017 -2021 for Botswana was approved by the Executive Board in January 2017.

The CPD will mainly focus on the following three outputs for Botswana

Output 1: Enhanced national capacities to develop integrated policies, strategies and programmes for sustainable development in the thematic areas of economy, environment, multi-dimensional poverty and democratic governance.

Output 2: Improved national capacities to plan for delivery, identify and resolve implementation challenges, and account for the delivery of high-quality sustainable development in the thematic areas of economy, environment, multidimensional poverty and democratic governance.

Output 3: Increased institutional capacities to collect, manage, analyse, package and utilize data to improve planning, monitoring, evaluation and decision-making with a focus on a transformational approach in support of the implementation of 2030 Agenda.

Outputs 1, 2 and 3 will include actions to support the following:

- Institutions responsible for coordinating, planning and measuring results of the 2030 Agenda, NDP 11 and Vision 2036
- Eradicate extreme poverty and reduce inequality
- Sustainable Management of Natural Resources, Ecosystems and Biodiversity
- Sustainable Access to Energy and Energy Efficiency
- Employment and Sustainable Livelihoods especially for youth
- The roll out of the national economic diversification and inclusive growth agenda.
- Piloting supplier development programmes to enhance job creation
- Effective governance for the promotion of human rights and participation
- Access to justice and services for the most vulnerable
- Innovation for effective service delivery

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SADC Liaison Team

ROLE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AFFAIRS OVERVIEW

Established in 1992, Department of Political Affairs (DPA) is the lead U.N. department for peace-making and preventive diplomacy. It plays a central role in UN efforts to prevent and resolve deadly conflict around the world. DPA monitors and assesses global political developments with an eye to detecting potential crises before they escalate, and devising effective responses. The Department provides close support to the Secretary-General and his envoys, as well as to UN political missions deployed to areas of tension around the world with mandates to help defuse crises or promote lasting solutions to conflict. The Department has other important functions that also contribute directly to UN efforts to promote peace and prevent conflict. These include DPA's role in coordinating United Nations electoral assistance activities, and in providing staff support to the UN Security Council and other bodies. Where the Secretary-General's diplomat-

ic "good offices" are employed to help bring warring parties toward peace or to prevent political and armed conflicts from escalating, DPA is typically working behind the scenes to define and plan the mission and to provide guidance and backing to mediators. Where U.N. peacekeepers are deployed it is often after a successful peace-making effort involving or supported by the United Nations.

UNDPA –SADC LIAISON TEAM

With the support of UN Member States, DPA is evolving into a more mobile and agile platform for crisis response, capable of rapidly deploying mediators and other peacemaking expertise to the field and cooperating more closely with regional organizations at the frontlines of conflicts. Accordingly, in September 2010, the head (Under Secretary-General) of the Department of Political Affairs and the SADC Executive Secretary signed a Framework for Cooperation between the UN and SADC in the areas of early warning,



conflict prevention, and electoral assistance. The DPA Liaison Team to SADC was then deployed to Gaborone to assist in the implementation of the Framework. Among other things, the Team has to identify approaches and strategies in support of early action in the area of mediation and preventive diplomacy in the region and build the necessary political support for further strengthening of the capacity of the SADC Secretariat to address these issues. Further, it assists DPA and the UN Secretariat to better assess political and economic developments in the SADC region; enhances cooperation between DPA and SADC; supports the Secretary-General's good offices in the region; and coordinate closely with the Resident Coordinators and the UN Country Teams in the SADC region.

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UNFPA, the United Nations Population Fund, is the UN agency that aims to deliver a world where every pregnancy is wanted, every birth is safe, and every young person's potential is fulfilled through achieving universal access to sexual and reproductive health, promoting reproductive rights, reducing maternal mortality, and accelerating progress on the ICPD agenda.

UNFPA began operations in Botswana in 1971 and develops Country Programme Document every five years with Government and Non-Governmental Organizations.

GOB/UNFPA COUNTRY PROGRAMME 2017 – 2021

UNFPA will assist the Government and People of Botswana to achieve SDG, Vision 2036 & National Development Plan 11 by contributing to:

- Ensuring equitable access to quality integrated gender sensitive sexual and reproductive health services
- Facilitating inclusion of vulnerable groups

with a focus on women and young people, and

- Building a data environment for evidence based decision making

UNFPA works towards the provision of high quality, integrated sexual and reproductive health services and aims to achieve:

- 75 per cent of health facilities will provide youth-friendly SRH, aligned to international standards
- 80 per cent of health facilities will provide integrated, gender-sensitive and non-discriminatory SRH/HIV and STI services
- Four SRH and HIV guidelines and protocols that integrate GBV will be available
- 75 per cent of District Health Management Teams will provide mentoring and supportive supervision
- Logistics management information systems forecasting and monitoring reproductive health commodities will be functional
- National costed plan for reduction of maternal mortality using 'OneHealth tool' will be available

UNFPA advocates for and facilitates the inclusion of vulnerable groups with a focus on women and young people with the aim of achieving:

- Four policies, guidelines and protocols related to adolescent's SRH will be mainstreamed
- Participatory platforms will be established to advocate invest in most-at-risk adolescents
- National CSE curricula for both in and out of school youth will be available and taught.
- UN partnership will be established for youth employment in context of the demographic dividend

Building a data environment for evidence based decision-making ensuring:

- Disaggregated data, including information on most-at-risk adolescents, will be generated
- Policy analysis framework to harness the demographic dividend will be used for development planning

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The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees was established on December 14, 1950 by the United Nations General Assembly. The agency is mandated to lead and co-ordinate international action to protect refugees and resolve refugee problems worldwide. Its primary purpose is to safeguard the rights and well-being of refugees. It strives to ensure that everyone can exercise the right to seek asylum and find safe refuge in another State, with the option to return home voluntarily, integrate locally or to resettle in a third country. It also has a mandate to help stateless people.

Botswana has provided refuge for refugees from Southern African regions throughout of the history as an island of peace in a region of turmoil (as said by Pope John Paul II in 1988). The Dukwi Refugee Camp, established in 1978, hosted 45,000 refugees fleeing apartheid in South Africa, racism in Zimbabwe and conflict in Angola at its peak. Currently Dukwi camp hosts just under 3000 refugees of 12 different nationalities. UNHCR works with the Government of Botswana to assist refugees in the following ways.

Protection

Is the core mandate of UNHCR. The agency does

this in several ways: Promoting accession to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and to the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.

Assisting States to enact or revise national refugee legislation, including administrative instructions and operational guidelines, and to implement national refugee status determination procedures.

Strengthening relevant administrative and judicial institutions, training staff of government and non-governmental agencies, and liaising with relevant human rights bodies.

Advocacy

Promoting accession to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and to the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.

Assisting States to enact or revise national refugee legislation, including administrative instructions and operational guidelines, and to implement na-

tional refugee status determination procedures.

Strengthening relevant administrative and judicial institutions, training staff of government and non-governmental agencies, and liaising with relevant human rights bodies.

Assistance

UNHCR and its partners provide vital assistance, which takes many forms. Initially, we provide life-saving emergency assistance in the form of clean water and sanitation and health care as well as shelter materials and other relief items, such as blankets, sleeping mats, jerry cans, household goods and sometimes food. Other vital assistance that we provide, or help provide, includes refugee registration, assistance and advice on asylum applications, education and counselling. And UNHCR's assistance extends to people who return home - we arrange transport by air, sea and land and give returnees a leg up in the form of assistance packages. Some households have backyard gardens to supplement their diet with vegetables. In addition, Dukwi refugee camp residents also benefit from the national Vulnerable Group Feeding Program, which provides monthly food supplements to children aged 6-59 months at health facilities.

Capacity Building

Capacity building activities are geared towards

strengthening national authorities, laws and policies to ensure the proper handling of refugee and asylum issues, the reception and care of refugees, the promotion of self-reliance of refugees and the realisation of durable solutions. But the task cannot be accomplished alone. It requires a partnership framework involving host and donor governments, humanitarian assistance and developmental agencies, civil society, including NGOs, together with refugees themselves.

Durable Solutions

Our ultimate goal is to help find durable solutions that will allow them to rebuild their lives in dignity and peace. There are three solutions open to refugees where UNHCR can help: voluntary repatriation; local integration; or resettlement to a third country in situations where it is impossible for a person to go back home or remain in the host country. UNHCR helps achieve one or other of these durable solutions for refugees around the world every year.

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UNICEF is mandated by the United Nations General Assembly to advocate for the protection of children's rights, to help meet their basic needs and to expand their opportunities to reach their full potential. It is guided by the Convention on the Rights of the Child. UNICEF has been working in Botswana since independence in 1966. While in the early days work focused on specific interventions such as providing materials for schools, now the country office concentrates on working with Government at policy level to improve the wellbeing of children in Botswana. Over the years, UNICEF Botswana has mobilized political will and material resources to create a safe and supportive environment for children.

CURRENT COUNTRY PROGRAMME

In dealing with these fundamental issues, UNICEF works with the Government, private sector, civil society, media, academia, development partners, communities, children and young people and other UN agencies to:

- reduce malnutrition and improve outcomes for new born babies,
- improve access to quality early child and basic

education

- reduce sexual violence and exploitation of children
- break the intergenerational transmission of poverty affecting the most deprived households through social inclusion strategies
- strengthen adolescent participation in prevention of HIV

UNICEF's current collaboration with the Government of Botswana focuses on addressing all forms of child poverty and reduction of HIV prevalence among adolescents.

CHILD POVERTY PILLAR

Nutrition

Given the high levels of acute malnutrition, especially in the most deprived areas, UNICEF supports communities to improve nutritional practices and care-seeking behaviour at the household level. The nutrition support focuses on the subnational level, with UNICEF working in partnership with district health management teams in select deprived districts, and this experience will inform national policy

dialogue and programming at scale.

Education

Access to quality early childhood development, primary and secondary education and services for out-of-school children are key contributors to reducing multidimensional child poverty. UNICEF supports interventions across the ministries of Basic Education, Health and Wellness, and Local Government and Rural Development to ensure access to quality education.

Social Policy

UNICEF supports the Government to more effectively focus on the most vulnerable populations and to strengthen results within existing social protection programmes. Social inclusion strategies will seek to break the intergenerational transmission of poverty.

Child Protection

UNICEF engages communities and traditional leaders, including women, to address negative

stereotypes, harmful practices and traditions that perpetuate sexual exploitation – promoting prevention, early intervention and response.

ADOLESCENTS AND HIV PILLAR

UNICEF works closely with adolescents, as well as key influencers, to promote positive behaviour around HIV and AIDS. UNICEF also builds capacity around innovative strategies and technologies to gather and share adolescent-relevant information on sexual violence and HIV.

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“When social norms teach boys and men to treat girls’ and women’s bodies as public property that can be touched or harmed with impunity, those beliefs both reflect and perpetrate inequality.”

Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka
UN Women Executive Director

UN WOMEN MANDATE

UN Women is the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (GEWE), established by the UN General Assembly in July 2010. UN Women Programme Office in Botswana was established in 2016 to execute its mandate in the promotion and support of the domestication and implementation of global gender norms and standards such as the UN Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Beijing Declaration and its Platform of Action (BPFA), and UN Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) outcomes into legislation, policies and programmes in Botswana. UN Women also collaborates with Women’s Organizations, Women’s Parliamentary Caucus, Academia, Private Sector and Communities to promote gender equality and women’s empowerment. UN Women further promotes effective coordination, coherence and gender mainstreaming across the UN system.

UN Women’s efforts are aligned to the Botswana national gender equality and women’s empowerment goals as stipulated in the National Policy on Gender and Development (NPGAD), and the United Nations Sustainable Development Framework (UNSDF). UN Women Botswana Country Programme’s focus for the period of 2017-2021 is on three (3) Impact Areas as follows:

- i. **Women lead, participate in and benefit equally from governance systems:** UN Women promotes and supports efforts towards equal representation of women in political leadership and decision-making positions in Botswana. Key intervention areas under this impact area include; supporting capacity development of women politicians and aspirants and promotion of advocacy and awareness raising for increased women’s representation in politics by addressing stereotypes and other obstacles for women to lead. Innovative strategies including engagements and policy dialogues, use of media and the promotion of UN Women flagship programmes such as HeforShe and

Planet 50/50 are also supported.

ii. **Women have income security, decent work and economic autonomy:**

UN Women promotes Women's Economic Empowerment(WEE) initiatives in Botswana, which is critical to the attainment of all SDGs. Key intervention areas under this impact area include support for gender mainstreaming of policies that promote decent work and social protection for women, and support to the development and strengthening of the capacity of women entrepreneurs including rural women. UN Women also promotes equal ownership, access to, and control over productive resources of society such as land, credit, and procurement opportunities.

iii. **Women and girls live a life free from violence:**

UN Women supports Government and other stakeholders in their efforts to eliminate and prevent Gender Based Violence(GBV). Key intervention areas under this impact area include support to prevention and advocacy initiatives

including through UN flagship programmes such as 16 Days of Activism, Safe Cities, and HeforShe are also ensured. UN Women also promotes initiatives targeted for the prevention of HIV among young women including empowerment of young women and male involvement. UN Women also supports the strengthening of capacities of service providers such as Law Enforcement Officers, Health Workers, Social Workers, Judiciary and Customary Courts to handle GBV in a gender sensitive manner.

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Ending violence against women and girls is a human rights imperative – and an important, long-term investment for governments around the world.

**#16days
#orangetheworld**



UN/MINUSTAH/Jordan Slavkovic



World Health
Organization

Our goal is to build a better, healthier future for people all over the world. WHO staff work side by side with governments and other partners to ensure the highest attainable level of health for all people. Together we strive to combat diseases. We help mothers and children survive and thrive so they can look forward to a healthy old age. We ensure the safety of the air people breathe, the food they eat, the water they drink and the medicines and vaccines they need.

We provide leadership, shape research agenda and stimulate generation, translation and dissemination of valuable knowledge; set, promote and monitor norms and standards, articulate ethical and evidence-based policy options, provide technical support and monitor the health situation and continually assess health trends. Our work in Botswana supports government efforts in providing the highest possible level of health for its people and all who live in it. It is guided by the needs and agenda of the country and is structured around five (5) key strategic areas that match the country's expressed needs.

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 1:

Reducing the burden of communicable diseases

Like many other countries in the developing world, Botswana is struggling with a double burden of

communicable and Non- Communicable Diseases. The high burden of HIV touched off one of the most visionary, comprehensive and spirited responses ever experienced anywhere on the globe. The community engagement propelled results that include a decline of Mother-child Transmission of HIV from 40% to just under 3%. Going forward, WHO will focus its energies in supporting the achievement of malaria roadmap as well as 90 90 90 and TB End Game targets.

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 2:

Reducing the burden of Non-communicable diseases

As an upper middle-income economy, Botswana is feeling the burden of rapid economic development resulting in changes in values, availability and access to expendable income, readily available processed foods and products that pre-dispose people to NCDs. Availability of personal and private transport leads to largely sedentary lifestyles combined with unhealthy diet (excessive salt, sugar and fat), easily accessible and excessive consumption of tobacco and alcohol. These have resulted in a high burden of NCDs.

WHO has supported the country in developing relevant policy, legislative and regulatory frameworks to mitigate the impact of NCDs. Key examples in-

clude policies and related legislation on Alcohol, tobacco and nutrition particularly for children and adolescents. WHO continues to support evidence generation including the conduct of STEPwise (STEPS) and Global Adult Tobacco Surveys (GATS) which measure the level and exposure to NCD risk factors in the population. WHO is currently facilitating development and will support implementation of a comprehensive multi-sectoral NCD plan to enable government and partners to combine efforts to avert a pandemic.

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 3:

Reducing morbidity and mortality and promotion of health through the life-course while addressing determinants of health

WHO recognizes the impact of other social policies on the health of populations and therefore supports countries to adopt a All-of-Government and All-of-Society approach that supports health friendly policies across the system with a clear focus on the person, communities and leaving no one behind. Future focus will be on addressing the broad determinants of health across sectors and lifespan through inter-sectoral actions and partnerships.

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 4:

Supporting the strengthening of health systems with a focus on the organization of integrated service delivery and financing to achieve universal health coverage

WHO is supporting restructuring of the health sec-

tor and revitalization of Primary Health Care; harmonization of the community health workforce including strengthening District Health Management Teams, capacity building and enhancement of quality of service delivery. Future efforts will focus on strengthening health financing initiatives including enhancing domestic financing through eg. taxation on health harming commodities and improving utilization of the accrued revenue for financing health promotion and disease prevention especially Lifestyle diseases.

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 5:

Preparedness, surveillance and effective response to disease outbreaks

WHO will consolidate ongoing support to the country to develop technical guidance such as Standard Operating procedures, Case definitions, management of cases, community engagement and social mobilization. The support will also include forecasting, surveillance and tracking in case of disease outbreak as well as training of first responders, facilitation of simulations around major public health events and clarification of roles of other sectors and stakeholders in case of a disease outbreak. The support will also cover sharing of essential information.

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**World Health
Organization**



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