

# Integration of non-communicable diseases into United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks: Rollout year 2016/2017

1. The purpose of this memo is to update members of the United Nations Interagency Task Force on the Prevention and Control of NCDs, on WHO and UNDP's global baseline for the number of countries that have integrated work on NCDs into their United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAF), and the global target for 2022 from a baseline of 1 January 2018.
2. Accordingly, the definition of having NCDs integrated into a UNDAF that is used by WHO to measure delivery success in implementing the WHO Programme Budget 2018-2019 is having NCDs referenced as a priority<sup>1</sup> in the Results Matrix<sup>2</sup> of UNDAF. UNDP has agreed to adopt a similar indicator to measure progress in implementing its integrated budget 2014-2017. Other UN organizations are invited to consider similar definitions for their respective budgets and programmes.
3. Following a review of 59 countries that rolled out UNDAF in 2016-2017 (Annex 1), 45 countries (76%) integrated NCDs into their UNDAF (Annex 2). Results also showed that 27 out of the 45 countries had included NCDs in their UNDAFs for the first time (i.e. NCDs were not included into UNDAFs that had been rolled out in 2012/2013 or 2014/15) (Annex 3).
4. The global baseline set on the 1 January 2016 for the biennium 2018-2019 was based on the analysis of 116 countries with UNDAFs. Of the 116 countries, 62 countries rolled out a UNDAF in 2012-2013 out of which 15 (24%) countries integrated NCDs and in 2014-2015 an additional 20 (37%) out of 54 countries had NCDs integrated into their UNDAFs (Annex 3). Hence, the WHO set the target of 42 countries (the baseline of 35 plus 7 additional countries) for 31 December 2017, which will have integrated NCDs into their UNDAFs.

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<sup>1</sup> For instance, by adopting one or more of the targets of the global NCD monitoring framework or by committing to one or more of the specific actions in Annex 3 of the Global NCD Action Plan.

<sup>2</sup> There are four mandatory steps for UNCTs in the process of developing an UNDAF: (i) a road map outlining the preparation process of the UNDAF; (ii) country analysis to inform the strategic planning step of the UNDAF; (iii) strategic planning, including (a) priorities, i.e. which national development priorities are supported for UN action; (b) a set of outcomes to support each national development priority; (c) a results matrix (i.e. indicators, baselines, targets, means of verification, risk and assumptions, role of UN partners, and resources); and (iv) monitoring and evaluation.

5. Current analysis was performed in November 2017 with UNDAFs available on the UN Development Group's website<sup>3</sup> and those provided by WHO regional NCD directors. This work found that 20 countries more integrated NCDs into UNDAFs than the target of 42 countries set for the end of 2017<sup>4</sup>. More importantly, that there has been more than three-fold increase in a number of countries that integrated NCDs into their UNDAFs from 2012 to the end of 2017 (Annex 4). The AMRO region in particular had the largest number of countries with NCDs included (Annex 5) due to the joint Multi-Country Systems Development Framework (MSDF) covering 18 countries of the sub- region.
6. The need for a global baseline and target comes from an output indicator in WHO's Programme Budget 2018-2019. The indicator is the number of countries that have integrated NCDs into their UNDAF.
7. This indicator builds on policy options recommended for Member States that are included in the WHO Global NCD Action Plan 2013-2020<sup>5</sup> and commitments from Member States which are included in the outcome document of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the comprehensive review and assessment of the progress achieved in the prevention and control of NCDs<sup>6</sup>.
8. Accordingly, WHO will therefore use these 62 countries (Annex 2) – 15 from 2012/2013, 20 from 2014/2015 and 27 in 2016/2017 - as the new global baseline (as of 1 January 2018) against which it will measure success. UNDP has adopted a similar approach. For the purposes of linking the activities of WHO during the current biennium to the outcomes to be achieved on 31 December 2019, WHO has set the target of 70 for December 2019 – the baseline 62 plus an additional 8 countries which will have integrated NCDs into UNDAF.

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<sup>3</sup> <https://undg.org/>

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.who.int/ncds/un-task-force/NCDs-into-UNDAF-2015.pdf?ua=1>

<sup>5</sup> Paragraph 30e. [http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/94384/1/9789241506236\\_eng.pdf?ua=1](http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/94384/1/9789241506236_eng.pdf?ua=1)

<sup>6</sup> Paragraph 30(a)(v). <http://www.who.int/nmh/events/2014/a-res-68-300.pdf?ua=1>

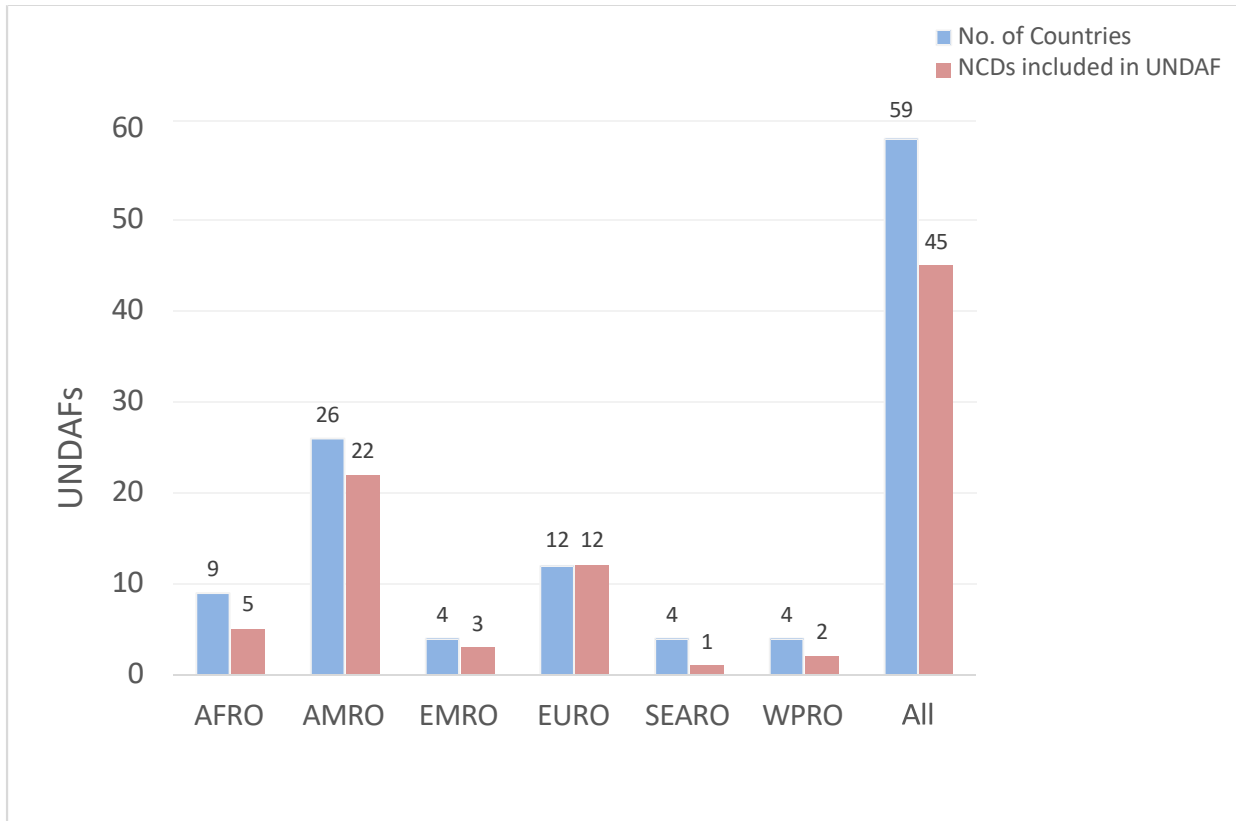
## Annex 1. Countries with UNDAF (rollouts 2016/2017)

	Country	Current Cycle	NCDs in UNDAF
<b>AFRO</b>			
1	Chad	2017-2021	No
2	Gambia	2017-2021	Yes
3	Guinea Bissau	2016-2020	No
4	Ethiopia	2016-2020	Yes
5	Mozambique	2017-2020	Yes
6	Swaziland	2016-2020	Yes
7	Uganda	2016-2020	Yes
8	Zambia	2016-2021	No
9	Zimbabwe	2016-2021	No
<b>AMRO</b>			
10	Antigua & Barbuda*	2017-2021	Yes
11	Anguilla*	2017-2021	Yes
12	Argentina	2016-2020	Yes
13	Aruba*	2017-2021	Yes
14	Barbados*	2017-2021	Yes
15	Belize*	2017-2021	Yes
16	Brazil	2017-2021	Yes
17	British Virgin Islands*	2017-2021	Yes
18	Curacao*	2017-2021	Yes
19	Dominica*	2017-2021	Yes
20	El Salvador	2016-2020	No
21	Grenada*	2017-2021	Yes
22	Guyana*	2017-2021	Yes
23	Honduras	2017-2021	No
24	Jamaica*	2017-2021	Yes
25	Montserrat*	2017-2021	Yes
26	Panama	2016-2020	Yes
27	Peru	2017-2021	No
28	Saint Kitts & Nevis*	2017-2021	Yes
29	Saint Lucia*	2017-2021	Yes
30	Saint Maarten*	2017-2022	Yes
31	Saint Vincent & the Grenadines*	2017-2021	Yes
32	Sao Tome & Principe	2017-2021	No
33	Suriname*	2017-2021	Yes
34	Trinidad & Tobago*	2017-2021	Yes
35	Uruguay	2016-2020	Yes

Country	Current Cycle	NCDs in UNDAF
<b>EMRO</b>		
36 Algeria	2016-2020	Yes
37 Iran	2017-2021	Yes
38 Morocco	2017-2021	Yes
39 Syria	2016-2017	No
<b>EURO</b>		
40 Armenia	2016-2020	Yes
41 Azerbaijan	2016-2020	Yes
42 Belarus	2016-2020	Yes
43 Kazakhstan	2016-2020	Yes
44 Kosovo	2016-2020	Yes
45 Macedonia	2016-2020	Yes
46 Montenegro	2017-2021	Yes
47 Serbia	2016-2020	Yes
48 Tajikistan	2016-2020	Yes
49 Turkey	2016-2020	Yes
50 Turkmenistan	2016-2020	Yes
51 Uzbekistan	2016-2020	Yes
<b>SEARO</b>		
52 Bangladesh	2017-2020	No
53 China	2016-2020	No
54 Indonesia	2016-2020	No
55 Maldives	2016-2020	Yes
<b>WPRO</b>		
56 Cambodia	2016-2018	No
57 Lao People's Democratic Republic	2016-2020	No
58 Mongolia	2017-2021	Yes
69 Vietnam	2017-2021	Yes

\*Part of UN Multi Country Systems Development Framework (MSDF)

**Annex 2. Integration of NCDs in UNDAFs by region in the 2016/2017 rollout**



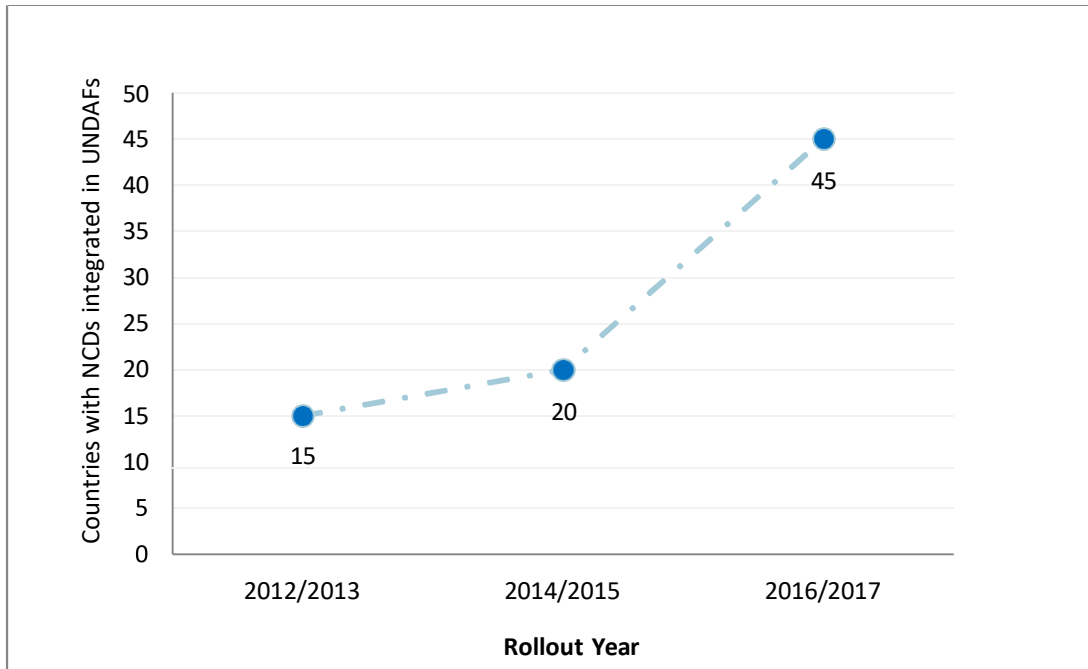
**Annex 3. First reference to NCDs in the UNDAF's Results Matrix (rollouts 2012/2013, 2014/2015 and 2016/2017)**

2012/2013	2014/2015	2016/2017
<b>AFRO</b>		
Burundi Djibouti Ethiopia Ghana Lesotho Mauritania Mozambique Rwanda	Angola Kenya	The Gambia Swaziland Uganda
<b>AMRO</b>		
Barbados Belize Bolivia	Paraguay Uruguay	Antigua & Barbuda* Anguilla* Aruba* Brazil British Virgin Islands* Curacao* Dominica* Grenada* Guyana* Jamaica* Montserrat* Panama Saint Kitts & Nevis* Saint Lucia* Saint Maarten* Saint Vincent & the Grenadines* Suriname* Trinidad & Tobago*
<b>EMRO</b>		
Jordan	Algeria Palestine	Iran Morocco

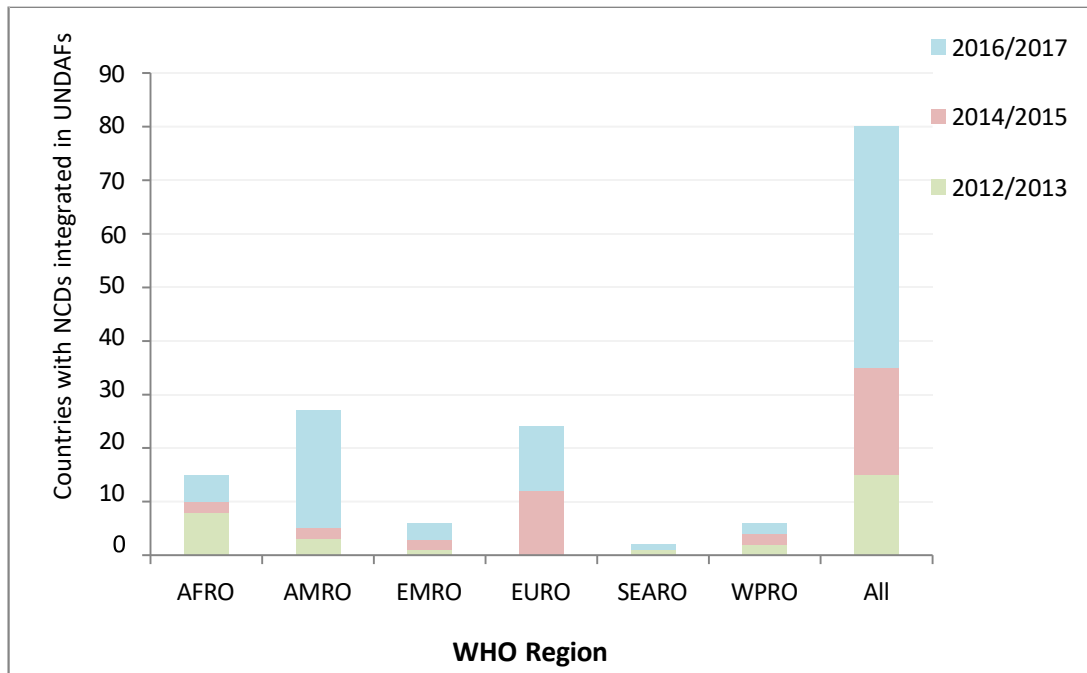
2012/2013	2014/2015	2016/2017
EURO		
	Armenia Azerbaijan Belarus Bosnia & Herzegovina Georgia Kazakhstan Kosovo Serbia Tajikistan Turkey Turkmenistan Uzbekistan	Macedonia Montenegro
SEARO		
Nepal		Maldives
WPRO		
Mongolia Vietnam	Cambodia Lao People's Democratic republic	

\*Part of UN Multi Country Systems Development Framework (MSDF)

**Annex 4. Number of countries with NCDs integrated into UNDAFs from the 2012 rollout to date**



**Annex 5. Distribution of countries with NCDs in UNDAFs by rollout year**



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