



PLENARY SESSION 2

ADDRESS DETERMINANTS OF NCD: THE WHOLE OF GOVERNMENT AND SYSTEMS RESPONSE



| BACKGROUND

Addressing NCD determinants requires strengthening multi-sectoral actions for health beyond the territory of health sector. A few systems contribute to addressing NCD.

- Accountability systems: good governance, ethical conduct of government actor, effective management of conflict of interests will guide transparent and responsive politics which affect sectoral policies in response to NCD.
- Intelligence systems contribute to evidence which guide effective agenda setting, policy formulation, policy implementation and monitoring and evaluation. This requires institutional capacity in country to guide evidence based policy.
- Effective political systems: government and legislative bodies has large role in effective responses to NCD, through leadership, commitment, and responsiveness to its citizen.

These systems contribute to effective sectoral policy responses to NCD, for example, education sector improves health literacy in the population and consumer empowerment, economic and fiscal policies support increased tax on tobacco, alcohol and sugary beverage deter consumption on these products. Labour policies in favor of maternity leaves support successful six month exclusive breast feeding which is an intrinsic preventive factors for certain NCD. Food and nutrition labeling such as Recommended Daily Allowance, salt, trans-fat and sugar contents increases consumer awareness and prevent obesity. Urban planning, environment and transportation policies provide a conducive infrastructure and social environment in favour of physically active citizen and minimum polluted environment.

This sixty minute plenary will address how various government sectors: trade, economic, education, labour and health are mobilized, given their distinctive institutional and legal mandates, for a shared value in response to NCD through policy coherence and synergies. Active citizen and empowerment are critical in holding government actors and private corporate sector accountable and act for the interests of public. This can be accomplished by good governance, rule of law, accountability, transparency and management of conflict of interests, government regulatory capacities, and an intelligence system where institutional capacities are required to maximize power of evidence.

| OBJECTIVES

To synthesize global experiences on the whole of government actions and synergies with civil society and active citizens in addressing NCD determinants.





Panelist

Prakit Vathesatogkit

Secretary General

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Dr. Prakit Vathesatogkit is an experienced tobacco control advocate who has long served the Thai Government as a tobacco control advisor, and former Dean of Ramathibodi Medical School of Mahidol University. He has served as executive secretary to the Action on Smoking and Health Foundation, Thailand since 1986. In recognition of his determination and skill at providing tobacco control and medical service, he was popularly-elected to the Thai Senate in 2006, He has been involved with all aspects of tobacco control advocacy and tobacco policy, regulation and enforcement, and has served as a spokesperson for tobacco control for more than 30 years. He has play a pivotal role in tobacco tax policy formulation for the Thai Government since 1993. He has won numerous tobacco control awards including the first Luther Terry Award for exemplary leadership in tobacco control in 2000, and continues to be engaged in tobacco control through his education and wise counsel to junior health professionals. He has served as a key facilitator in the working group for drafting Guidelines on Article 5.3 and Article 6 of The Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) He also provides assistance and advice to many countries on policy advocacy for Tobacco Control, as well as assisting in the drafting of tobacco control related legislation. He has extended the reach of his expertise far and wide by helping to establish and serving on the Board and as a senior advisor of the Thailand Health Promotion Foundation (Thai Health), a statutory autonomous state agency, with a budget from a 2 % surcharge of tobacco and alcohol taxes to fund tobacco, alcohol and other health promotion activities since 2001. He has been very actively engaged in advocacy and knowledge sharing in the setting up of health promotion foundations funded by tobacco and alcohol taxes both regionally and globally.