



## Framework for Co-operation

### Progress in implementation of the recommendations of the UNIATF Mission

S.n.	Recommendations	Proposed expected outcomes	Current status	Challenges/ bottlenecks	Support required from UN agencies	Government agencies and Thai counterparts
<b>1 Scale-up high-level leadership and accountability</b>						
1.1	The Prime Minister to establish and chair a new inter-ministerial steering committee on NCD prevention and control in order to squarely place accountability of NCDs on relevant government ministries and translate fully policies and plans into action and increase domestic investment on NCDs and mental health in line with national development priorities	<input type="checkbox"/> High-level multisectoral committee chaired by Prime Minister or delegate, with specific terms of reference and dedicated budget, endorsed by the cabinet	The NCD national committee can be proposed to be chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister.			-PMO -NESDB -MoPH
1.2	The Prime Minister's Office to track progress on national NCD and NCD-related SDG targets (e.g. through a simple progress scorecard) and reported to cabinet annually	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual NCD progress report, including barriers, prepared and presented to the cabinet via SDG committee or other mechanism in 2020 and each year, subsequently.	MOPH is tracking and reporting progress through NCD multisectoral committee. NESDB is sensitized to linkages between NCD and SDGs.		UNDP in collaboration with WHO to convene a meeting of key ministries to apprise them of linkages between NCDs and SDG on 27 November	-NESDB -MoPH

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1.3	Address interference from tobacco, alcohol, air pollution, and food industry to ensure that public interests remain above commercial interests	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual report released by civil society to public about industry interference in NCD-related policy making	Tobacco industry interference is being monitored by SEATCA and ASH Thailand and report disseminated regularly. Similar monitoring and reports needed for alcohol use, unhealthy diet and air pollution.			
1.4	Accede to the WHO FCTC Protocol to Eliminate Illicit Trade in Tobacco	<input type="checkbox"/> Accession to the WHO FCTC Protocol to eliminate illicit trade in tobacco protocols	Thailand did not ratify the WHO FCTC Protocol to Eliminate Illicit Trade in Tobacco but preparation for accession is under discussion.		WHO and UNDP to continue advocacy and provide technical support	-Ministry of Finance -Ministry of Public Health (Bureau of tobacco control)
1.5	Identify and utilize champions for NCD-related SDG targets in health and non-health sectors	<input type="checkbox"/> “NCD champion” in health and non-health sectors identified, recognised and supported in 2019, 2020, and every year subsequently	Ministry of Public Health is setting up a working group to discuss criteria for recognising NCD champions in health and non-health sectors		WHO to support MoPH via CCS mechanism	Ministry of Public Health

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1.6	Promote Thailand as a global leader and global hub for health promotion in LMICs, including lessons from MOPH, Thai Health Promotion Foundation, National Health Security Office (NHSO), National Health Commission Office (NHCO)	<input type="checkbox"/> Proposal for a global hub for health promotion developed	ThaiHealth has a two-year MoU with WHO HQ to advance health promotion in LMICs. WHO SEARO provided a concept note on global hub for health promotion		WHO to support in preparation of a concept note on global hub for health promotion	-Thai Health -NHSO -NHCO -MoPH
<b>2 Promote greater whole-of-government and whole-of-society action in order to accelerate implementation of the multi-sectoral NCD strategy and action plan.</b>						
2.1	Designate high level focal persons for NCDs in ministries with accountability to the new inter-ministerial group	<input type="checkbox"/> One high-level official (DG or above) designated for NCDs in each relevant ministry	The NCD multisectoral committee of the MoPH includes high-level administrators (PS, DG) from concerned ministries.			MoPH
2.2	Introduce health impact assessments to ensure that the implications of public health is considered in broader government policy, for example in the areas of finance, trade, agriculture, industry, environment, information and telecommunication,	<input type="checkbox"/> Report of the impact of non-health policies on health/NCDs is developed	MoPH has a guideline for health impact assessment for the development of public policy.		UNEP and Chulabhorn Research Institute conducted and disseminated results of a study on health and economic impact of air pollution in	- Ministry of natural resource and environment -MoPH

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	transport, and urban development				Thailand on 23 September	
2.3	Develop mechanisms to strengthen collaboration with non-State actors, including through leveraging SDG movements, e.g. civil society, private sector, academia, community, while protecting public health from conflicts of interest	<input type="checkbox"/> National multisectoral NCD Forum with participation of private sector organised annually	National sub-committees on the Low sodium strategy include private sector. A new public policy platform for public consultation is being designed. Assessment of NCD situation among PLHIV in 4 provinces is working in progress. Results will be used to inform development of strategic plan on interface of NCD and HIV and contribution of CSO to NCD agenda.		WHO and UNAIDS	-MoPH -NCD Alliance - Thai Network of People Living with HIV/AIDS (TNP+)
<b>3 Strengthen fiscal policies including taxation on health harming products as a way of improving public health</b>						
3.1	Continue to simplify cigarette tax system by removing tiers and substantially increase tax on roll-your-own (RYO) tobacco products	<input type="checkbox"/> Tiers on cigarette tax removed by 2019 <input type="checkbox"/> Tax for “roll your own” increased in 2019 and 2020 and	Tiers on cigarette tax was extended until 30 September 2020.	Resistance from tobacco farmers, Thailand Tobacco Authority and	WHO and UNDP to continue advocacy and provide technical support	-Ministry of Finance

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		every year subsequently, to eliminate tax difference with cigarettes	Excise tax on RYO increased on 8 May 2019.	industry. Large price gap between cigarettes and RYO		
3.2	Implement ambitious year on year increases in tax on Sugar Sweetened Beverages (SSBs)	<input type="checkbox"/> SSB tax implemented as planned in 2017	As per Excise Tax Act 2017, there was a further increase in tax on SSB from 1 October 2019.	Advocacy by WHO for increasing SSB tax as planned at ASEAN SSB tax forum	WHO, FAO and WFP to continue advocacy and provide technical support	-Ministry of Finance
3.3	Sustain innovative financing mechanisms from tobacco, alcohol and SSBs for NCD prevention and control, including the Thai Health Promotion Foundation, health promotion fund of the NHSO and local government health budgets	<input type="checkbox"/> Additional model for innovative financing developed (e.g. Bangkok Metropolitan Administration tax on cigarette)	No specific action so far (Bangkok Metropolitan Administration tax on cigarette)		UNDP	-MoPH -Ministry of Interior
3.4	Increase the availability of regular budgets for health promotion from all line ministries as well as from local governments for the prevention and control of NCDs	<input type="checkbox"/> At least two models in place where government ministries use their regular budgets for health promotion for their target population	There is no health promotion budget allocated from all line ministries for targeted population. Local Tumbol Health Funds are partially supported from	Financial regulations of the non-health ministries and government agencies.	UNFPA and WHO to carry out joint advocacy	-Relevant government agencies

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			local administrative offices.			
<b>4 Intensify NCD-related regulations and their enforcement</b>						
4.1	Accelerate enforcement of NCD-related regulations at local levels, particularly actions by provincial tobacco and alcohol control committees	<input type="checkbox"/> Designate at least one full time dedicated person at provincial level to co-ordinate the implementation of tobacco and alcohol control plans  <input type="checkbox"/> Annual report on enforcement of tobacco and alcohol control law from all provinces	During the process of monitoring the legal measures of the reported non-compliance cases within 60 days, the target is set at 100%.	Limited commitment, resources and capacity for law enforcement at local level.	UNDP	-MoPH -Ministry of Interior
4.2	Introduce tobacco plain packaging regulation	<input type="checkbox"/> Plain packaging law introduced	Plain packaging regulation was announced and has been enforced with effect from 10 September 2019			
4.3	Strengthen alcohol control and enforcement, including drink-driving and alcohol tax. Strengthen regulation of food industry to ensure food products comply with recommended standards,	<input type="checkbox"/> Sodium content of selected packaged food reduced by 10% by 2020	In-principle agreement for voluntary reduction in four food categories (instant foods, noodles and congee); snacks;	Resistance from food industry Public awareness on excessive sodium	WHO, FAO and WFP to continue advocacy and provide technical support	-MoPH -Ministry of Finance - Ministry of Commerce -Ministry of industry - Ministry of Interior

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	focusing on reducing sodium, sugar and fat		frozen foods, and; condiments, by 5% in 2019. And advocacy for sodium taxation on certain food category is underway.	consumption still limited.		
4.4	Ban inappropriate marketing of unhealthy food and beverages to children and implement the Act on Control of Marketing of Infant and Young Child Food	<input type="checkbox"/> Draft regulation to ban inappropriate marketing of unhealthy food and beverages to children developed <input type="checkbox"/> Report of compliance with Act on control of marketing of infant and young child food released annually.	<p>There is currently no comprehensive regulation on ban appropriate marketing of unhealthy food and beverage to children.</p> <p>The Control of Marketing of Infant and Young Child Food Act 2017 was announced and is effective since 8 Sep 2017. Plans for monitoring compliance with the law are underway.</p>		<p>On 6 Sep, UNICEF in collaboration with WHO, FAO and WFP convened a multisectoral meeting to discuss on the restriction of inappropriate marketing to children of unhealthy food and beverages. UN agencies will provide technical support to draft regulation on restricting marketing of unhealthy food and beverages to children and support preparation of</p>	<p>-Office of the National Broadcasting and Telecommunications Commission          -MoPH          -Ministry of Interior          - Ministry of Digital Economy and Society          - Media agency          - Civil society organization</p>

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					report on compliance with Act on control of marketing of infant and young child food.	