

## What will success look like?

The principal measure of success under the Global Action Plan is the achievement of the health-related SDG targets. By 2023, the midpoint of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Plan will have brought about the three major changes:

- **Better coordination** among the agencies in their global, regional and in-country support to countries
- **A reduced burden on countries** as a result of better aligned operational and financial policies and approaches; and
- **A purpose-driven collaboration that is integrated into the agencies' organizational cultures**, encompassing leadership at global, regional and country levels.



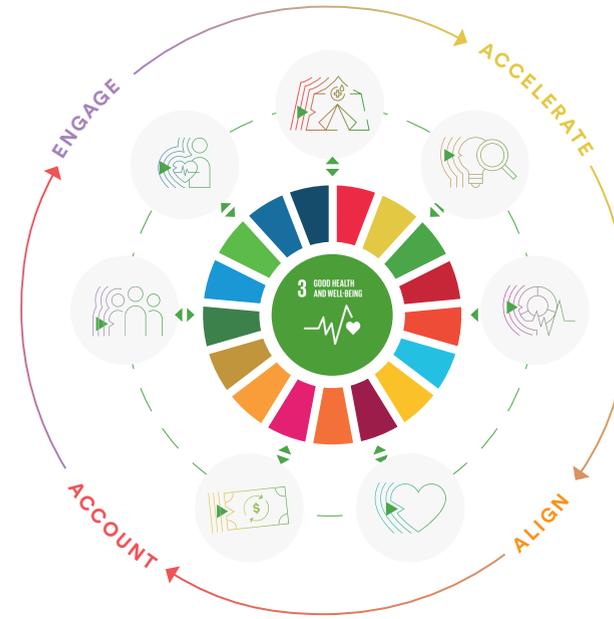
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Through the Global Action Plan, the 12 agencies aim to optimize the impact of their investments and better support countries to achieve health and well-being for all by 2030.

**Collaboration is the path, impact is the destination.**

## THE GLOBAL ACTION PLAN

## AT A GLANCE



### Current situation:

Despite remarkable gains, the world is not on track to achieve the health-related Sustainable Development Goal targets by 2030. While some targets are within reach, achieving others by 2030 will require significantly increased effort.

### What we will do?

- **Engage** with countries better to identify priorities and plan and implement together;
- **Accelerate** progress in countries through joint actions under specific accelerator themes and on gender equality and global public goods;
- **Align**, by harmonizing our operational and financial strategies, policies and approaches in support of countries; and
- **Account**, by reviewing progress and learning together to enhance shared accountability.

### Response:

12 global health, development and humanitarian agencies have united under the Global Action Plan to support countries to accelerate progress towards the health-related SDG targets. The agencies bring significant experience in health financing, normative and policy guidance, technical cooperation, market shaping, convening stakeholders and humanitarian responses.

### What we want to achieve by 2023:

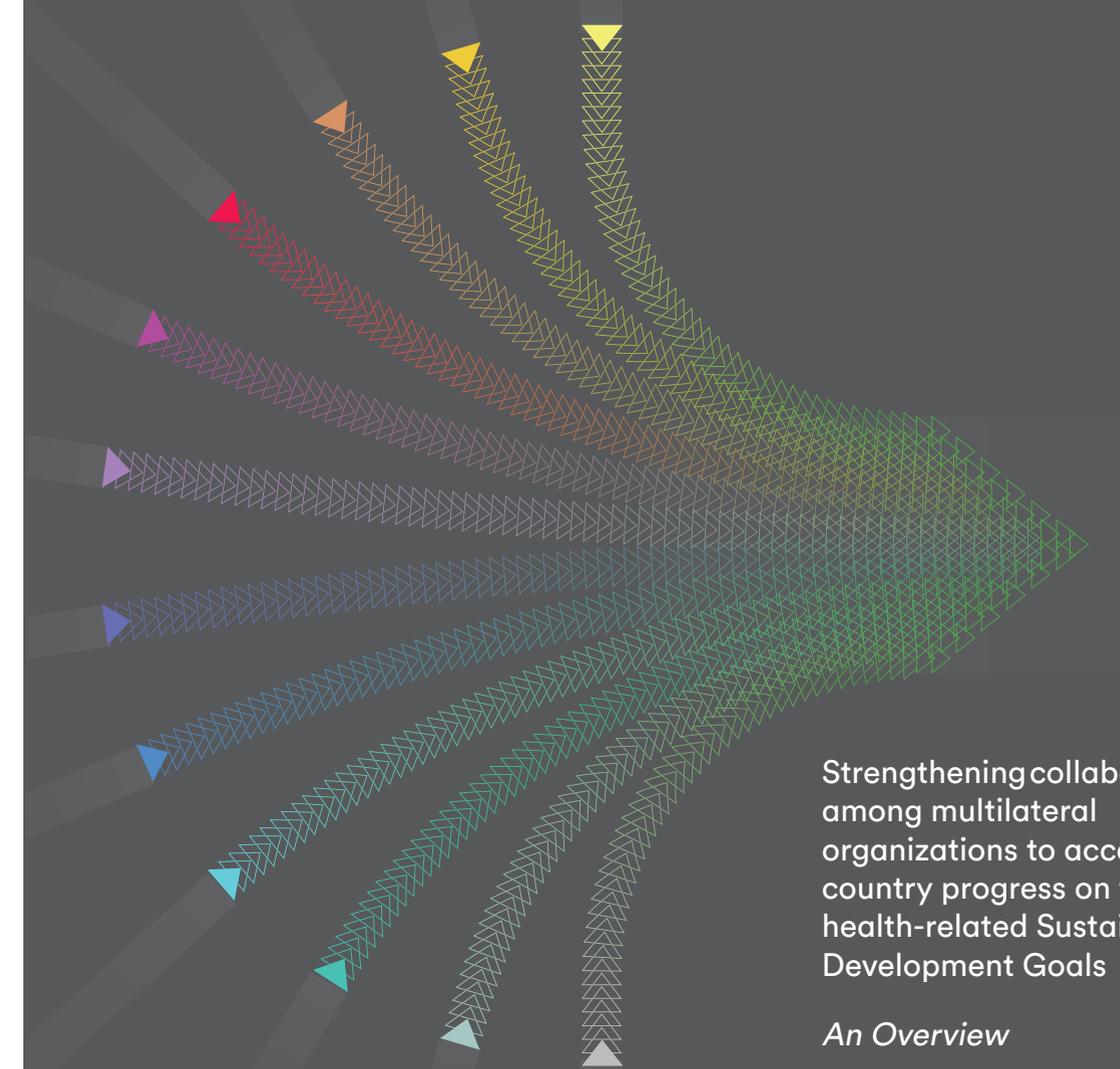
- Better coordination among the agencies in their global, regional and in-country processes;
- A reduced burden on countries as a result of better aligned operational and financial policies and approaches; and
- A focus on purpose-driven collaboration is integrated into the agencies' organizational cultures.

COUNTRY PROGRESS TOWARDS THE HEALTH-RELATED SDG TARGETS 2030

### More information:

The Global Action Plan for Healthy Lives and Well-being for All  
 Email: SDG3\_Secretariat@who.int | Web: www.who.int/sdg/global-action-plan  
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## Stronger Collaboration, Better Health Global Action Plan for Healthy Lives and Well-being for All



Strengthening collaboration among multilateral organizations to accelerate country progress on the health-related Sustainable Development Goals

*An Overview*



**Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3 – ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages – is critical to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.** Improved health and well-being is mutually reinforcing across 14 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including those to end poverty and reduce inequalities, grow economies, protect the environment and promote peaceful and inclusive societies. Despite remarkable gains in health over the past few decades, the world is not on track to achieve the health-related SDGs, and people are being left behind.

### What is the Global Action Plan?

The *Global Action Plan for Healthy Lives and Well-being for All* brings together 12 multilateral health, development and humanitarian agencies to better support countries to accelerate progress towards the health-related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The 12 agencies are Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance; the Global Financing Facility for Women, Children and Adolescents (the GFF); The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (The Global Fund); the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS); United Nations Development Fund (UNDP); United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA); United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF); Unitaid; United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women); the World

Bank Group; World Food Programme (WFP) and the World Health Organization (WHO). Although each agency has a specific mandate, the agencies as a group complement each other. Together, the agencies work to advance all the SDG 3 targets and collectively, they channel around one-third of development assistance for health annually.

Under the Global Action Plan, the agencies are better aligning their ways of working to reduce inefficiencies and provide more streamlined support to countries. Through the Plan, the agencies will support countries deliver on the health-related SDGs and related international commitments to health, such as the UN High-level Meeting on Universal Health Coverage and the Astana Conference on Primary Health Care.

### What will the 12 signatory agencies do?

Collaboration and support provided to countries will be more purposeful, systematic, transparent and accountable and will leverage the agencies’ collective strengths more effectively.

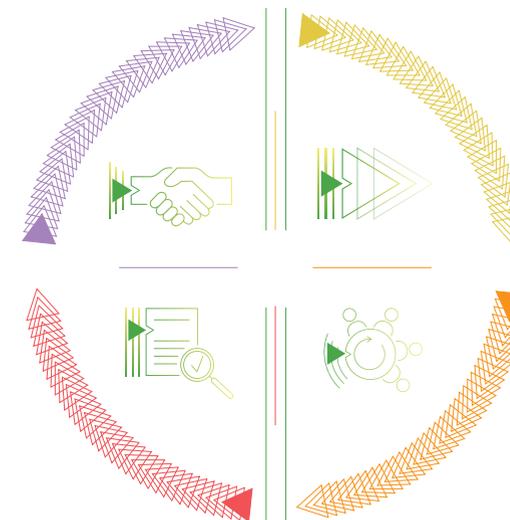
Implementation of the Global Action Plan is based on four commitments by the agencies to: **Engage, Accelerate, Align and Account.**

 **The agencies will consistently promote gender equality and attention to the needs of marginalized and vulnerable people**

## GLOBAL ACTION PLAN: ENGAGE, ACCELERATE, ALIGN, ACCOUNT

**Engage** with countries better to identify priorities and plan and implement together. Implementation will be driven primarily by the agencies commitment to engage with countries and provide support in a more coordinated way, recognizing that country governments play the driving role in setting priorities, developing implementation plans and delivering on the health-related SDG targets. In addition to governments, the agencies will promote engagement with communities, civil society, the private sector and other development partners.

**Account**, by reviewing progress and learning together to enhance shared accountability. Continuous learning within and among the agencies are key to the Global Action Plan’s success. The agencies will regularly convene to review progress, share lessons and respond to implementation challenges and jointly report on results.



**Accelerate** progress in countries through joint actions under seven programmatic themes, as well as on gender equality and the delivery of global public goods. The Plan proposes specific actions at country and global/regional levels under seven linked and mutually reinforcing accelerator themes. Support provided by the agencies will be based on country priorities and bring together those agencies that can add the most value in the areas identified. The agencies will consistently promote gender equality and attention to the needs of marginalized and vulnerable people.

**Align** in support of countries by harmonizing operational and financial strategies, policies and approaches. The agencies will better align and harmonize their operational and financial strategies, policies and approaches to increase their collective efficiency and effectiveness and reduce the administrative burden on countries.

### THE 7 ACCELERATOR THEMES



#### 1. Primary health care

Effective and sustainable primary health care is a cornerstone for achieving the health-related SDG targets and progress on the other accelerator themes. It provides a platform for accessible, affordable, equitable, integrated, quality primary care and public health services for all, near where people live and work, linked to higher levels of care. It supports multisectoral action on health and engages people and communities in their own health and well-being.



#### 2. Sustainable financing for health

Sustainable financing enables countries to reduce unmet need for services and financial hardship arising from out-of-pocket payments by establishing and progressively strengthening systems to mobilize adequate resources for health and to spend them better to deliver more health for the money. For low-income countries where development assistance is significant, it also involves improving the effectiveness of external funding support.



#### 3. Community and civil society engagement

Ensuring that communities and civil society receive the support that they need to be meaningfully engaged enables them to bring their lived experience, perspectives and expertise to knowledge-generation, policy-making and health responses that are rights-based, accountable and ensure that no one is left behind.



#### 4. Determinants of health

Addressing the determinants of health is vital to creating an enabling environment for health and well-being for all and ensuring that no one is left behind, including through rights-based and gender-responsive approaches, leveraging investments and action in sectors beyond health and maximizing gains across the SDGs.



#### 5. Innovative programming in fragile and vulnerable settings and for disease outbreak responses

Ensuring that health and humanitarian services are available in fragile and vulnerable settings and responding effectively to disease outbreaks require multisectoral coordination, long-term planning and financing, information sharing and strengthening of health system governance and workforce capacity. Action across the accelerator themes is needed to strengthen health services in these settings.



#### 6. Research and Development, Innovation and Access

Research and innovation are critical to improving the quality and efficiency of health products and services, while sustainable and equitable access ensures better availability of healthcare interventions to those who need them most.



#### 7. Data and digital health

Quality and comprehensive data are key to understanding health needs, designing programmes and policies, guiding investment and public health decisions and measuring progress. Digital technologies can transform the way health data are collected and used and contribute to more equitable, rights-based health policies and primary health care services.

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