

Annex 2. Priorities, outcomes, outputs and products or services

Biennial Collaborative Agreement (BCA) 2024–2025 – Ukraine

Strategic Priority (SP)/Outcome	Output	Description of Products or Services
SP1. One billion more people benefiting from universal health coverage		
1.1. Improved access to quality essential health services	1.1.1. Countries enabled to provide high-quality, people-centered health services, based on primary health care strategies and comprehensive essential service packages	<p>Support the development of primary care with enhanced quality and accountability, including services for complex, multimorbidity patients. Focus will be given to screenings; prevention, control and management of noncommunicable and communicable diseases; care and services that promote, maintain and improve maternal, new-born, child and adolescent health; mental health; sexual and reproductive health; immunization; and evidence-based rehabilitation services.</p> <p>Develop mechanisms for a systematic approach to maintaining and improving the quality of patient care and effectiveness of service delivery, including technical advice, sharing of evidence, learning, events and review of technical documents.</p> <p>Facilitate the dissemination, endorsement, and adoption of technical guidelines, tools, and best practices related to health promotion and disease prevention within the health-care system.</p> <p>Support the development of a quality-of-care assurance system, specifically creating a monitoring and evaluation performance framework, identifying PHC indicators, defining monitoring approaches, supporting the development of digital tools, strengthening the capacity of doctors, nurses and heads of facilities, and supporting clinical audit initiation for clinical self-governance.</p> <p>To enhance and strengthen the interconnected PHC and hospital level systems of the emergency medical services beyond the humanitarian contexts, towards the priorities outlined under the national health system reform to provide timely, optimal and evidence-based emergency care. This</p>

		<p>will be achieved through the development and implementation of a more systemic strategy to improve coordination and the greater optimization of available resources at local/regional and national level. This will ensure that the general population has access to well preprepared, trained and accessible emergency care services that will work towards improving the acute care outcomes of patients.</p> <p>Strengthen the organization and capacity of the public health service as part of a strong and resilient health system. This includes both technical assistance as well as capacity strengthening activities for the implementation of reforms and the execution of essential public health functions, with a strong emphasis on participatory processes (i.e. stakeholder engagement, co-creation of actions and fostering joint responsibility for implementation).</p> <p>Strengthen the organizational capacity of key public health institutions to improve public health programme planning, budgeting and implementation, through the mapping of essential public health functions across the administrative levels of the public health system and within intersectoral governance.</p> <p>Improve access to quality-assured vaccination services as part of recovery efforts, taking lessons learnt from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) vaccination campaign and vaccination services provided during the war. This will be achieved by extending service delivery modalities within the PHC system and integrating vaccination-related services into all health service delivery networks to ensure the most direct and effective means of reaching every individual during the life-course.</p> <p>Improve infection prevention and control measures, through the systematic development and implementation of robust strategies that encompass early detection, containment, and mitigation of outbreaks. Central to this approach is the promotion of best practices in hygiene, sanitation and vaccination.</p> <p>Enhance health worker safety through support to the development of protocols and enforcement mechanisms.</p>
	1.1.2. Countries enabled to strengthen their health	Provide technical assistance to support the scale-up of integrated approaches to disease prevention, emergency care, management, rehabilitation, assistive technologies (AT) and palliative care for

	<p>systems to deliver on condition- and disease-specific service coverage results</p>	<p>noncommunicable diseases (NCDs), mental health, cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, stroke care and cancer, through the adaptation of evidence-based guidelines, development of norms and regulations, capacity building activities, expert consultations and strategic planning.</p> <p>Strengthen the prevention and control of cardiovascular diseases with a specific focus on the assessment and management of cardiovascular risk, including hypertension control and acute care, and stroke rehabilitation.</p> <p>Provide technical assistance on the cancer control plan with costing and targeted support on paediatric cancer. Develop and conduct evaluation studies and other operational research on NCDs services, policies and interventions.</p> <p>Cooperate with the Government of Ukraine and provide technical assistance (where possible) to ensure cancer management for both childhood and adult cancers. Provide technical assistance to elaborate the National Cancer Control Plan and National Cancer Control Strategy.</p> <p>Strengthen mental health and psychosocial support leadership, governance and coordination in Ukraine, with a focus on supporting national and subnational mental health and psychosocial support leadership and governance. Further, strengthen the country's capacity in the coordination of multisectoral response to the mental health and psychosocial support needs of the population during emergencies and recovery.</p> <p>Strengthen the country's capacity to provide comprehensive, integrated and human rights oriented mental health, long-term care and social care services in community-based settings, in support to and in coordination with both the Ministry of Health (MoH) and Ministry of Social Policy. Further, integrate mental health services into PHC and general hospitals (including for substance use disorders, suicides and dementia). Scale up specialized community-based mental health services (including for substance use disorders, suicides and dementia) beyond the health sector.</p> <p>Strengthen the country's health system capacity to ensure provision of timely, high-quality, accessible and affordable rehabilitation services and AT services. This includes, but is not limited to prosthetic and orthotic services for all persons with disabilities, starting as early as possible from the beginning</p>
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	1.1.3. Countries enabled to strengthen their health systems to address population-specific health	Provide technical assistance to strengthen the integration of the immunization programme into the broader public health system at all levels, using unified standards and specific solutions tailored to local needs.

	needs and barriers to equity across the life course	<p>Intensify the implementation of data-driven decisions under the immunization programme by scaling up the collection, analysis and use of data on vaccination coverage, to identify and address the root causes of inequities. Support activities towards the use of data and behavioural insights from research findings in framing appropriate immunization information and communication campaigns.</p> <p>Facilitate the United Nations Children’s Fund leadership by providing strategic advice on strengthening services for mothers, children and adolescents based on evidence-based guidelines, particularly addressing prescription and hospitalization patterns, modern approaches to developmental screening reducing harmful practices and stigmatization, and providing quality care for adolescents.</p>
	1.1.4. Countries’ health governance capacity strengthened for improved transparency, accountability, responsiveness and empowerment of communities	<p>Support the Government of Ukraine in developing coherent national health policies, strategies and plans. Key products will focus on continued support for the development of the 3-year Action Plan for the National Health Strategy 2030; development of the monitoring and review framework; support to government to involve development partners in transparent review and planning processes; policy dialogue sessions; and support to guide private sector engagement.</p> <p>Assist the Government of Ukraine and national health authorities in developing post-war recovery strategies and plans to ensure resilient recovery in line with international best practices. Products will include the development of technical papers on recovery best practices; supporting the Government of Ukraine in raising awareness of the health sector in the scope of international Ukraine recovery events; and facilitating national dialogue on recovery of the health sector. Further, support the regional peacebuilding dialogue and reconciliation through building trust in health aspects and community involvement in health decision-making and service provision.</p> <p>Support health sector coordination among international and national stakeholders to achieve better alignment of actions. Support and facilitate coordination meetings of the Health Sector Working Group and the International Technical Assistance platforms, convening regular discussions among international partners involved in the health sector in Ukraine.</p> <p>Provide strategic institutional capacity-building support to key national health authorities to improve their planning and operations processes. An important stakeholder will include the MoH and its</p>

		<p>Health Reform and Recovery Unit, as well as the National Health Service of Ukraine, the Central Procurement Agency and the National Public Health Centre.</p> <p>Engage with the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the Parliament of Ukraine on health-related issues to ensure legislative support for health sector policies and to ensure achieving universal health coverage for the population of Ukraine. Ensure regular dialogue with legislators on health-related aspects and international best evidence, and support the MoH with advocacy and health dialogue with the Parliament.</p>
	1.1.5. Countries enabled to strengthen their health workforce	<p>Support the MoH and Ministry of Education in the alignment of training curriculums, competencies and duration of education for different education programmes related to the health sector with European Union (EU) guidelines.</p> <p>Support the carrying out of health labour market analysis and establishing new professions in rehabilitation and infection prevention and control. Support sustainable improvement of pre/postgraduate training curriculums and continuous education, and improve planning and deployment of human resources for health.</p> <p>Enhance nursing workforce development by crafting a comprehensive strategy focused on strengthening nursing workforce capacity.</p> <p>Enhance the partnership mechanism between health-care institutions within the EU and Ukraine to support capacity development of health workforce.</p>
1.2. Reduced number of people suffering financial hardships	1.2.1. Countries enabled to develop and implement equitable health financing strategies and reforms to sustain progress towards universal health coverage	<p>Provide country tailored global evidence to support policy dialogue on health financing policies following the needs and priorities of the country.</p> <p>Build the MoH, Ministry of Finance, the National Health Service of Ukraine and local government units through expert advice, in-service training and capacity building, in-country, regional and global workshops and other learning events.</p> <p>Contribute to annual budget dialogue and provide tools and evidence to the MoH to support the budget preparation for health, including the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework.</p>

		<p>Support the establishment and annual updating of the National Health Service of Ukraine's corporate strategy to increase the institution's capacity, ensure accountability and enhance health financing reform.</p> <p>Support policies and practices to strengthen governance arrangement for the strategic purchasing of health services, including governance of the Programme of Medical Guarantees (PMG). Provide technical support to the revision of the PMG service packages, contracting mechanisms and provider payment systems.</p> <p>Provide strategic advice to decrease fragmentation in public health and various disease programme health financing arrangements and address the challenges of purchaser-provider split and decentralization reform through policy dialogue.</p> <p>Provide a regular review of health financing reforms (third issue) to facilitate policy dialogue on implementing the reforms.</p> <p>Provide technical assistance on financing health security and preparedness response to the war to contribute to the dialogue on health system resilience.</p> <p>Provide support for improving the financing of priority areas in the health-care system, including PHC, strengthening financing for care provided in deoccupied and war-affected areas, rehabilitation care and mental health care. Support costing for rehabilitation and AT services, provide strategic advice to responsible Ukrainian state bodies on the principles of rehabilitation and AT financing in health care, and support rehabilitation tracking and AT financing in health care to enable the delivery of patient-centred and function-oriented services and ensure equitable access to care.</p>
	1.2.2. Countries enabled to produce and analyse information on financial risk protection, equity and health expenditures and to use this information to	<p>Regularly produce data on health expenditures, using the national System of Health Accounts, including programme-specific spending, spending on inputs (such as workforce and medicines), out-of-pocket spending and external aid. Build capacity in tracking health expenditure and use health accounts in policy-making.</p>

	track progress and inform decision-making	<p>Support financial protection initiatives and provide policy-relevant analysis of household survey and other relevant national studies data, when available, to enable evidence-informed decision-making in developing equitable and efficient health policy arrangements.</p> <p>Facilitate data access and analysis for monitoring financial protection as part of the global efforts for monitoring progress towards universal health coverage.</p>
1.3. Improved access to essential medicines, vaccines, diagnostics and devices for primary health care	1.3.1. Provision of authoritative guidance and standards on quality, safety and efficacy of health products, including through prequalification services, essential medicines and diagnostics lists	<p>Continue building strong awareness and capacity to relevant institutions about WHO's normative guidance and tools relating to health products, including WHO Model Lists of Essential Medicines, the WHO Model List of Essential In Vitro Diagnostics, the Priority Assistive Products List and the WHO List of Priority Medical Devices.</p> <p>Provide leadership in consolidating best practices and coordinating the development of the Positive List of Reimbursable and Covered Medicines and Medical Devices under the PMG package to ensure evidence-based treatment, and support budgeting for safe and effective quality health products.</p>
	1.3.2. Improved and more equitable access to health products through global market shaping and supporting countries to monitor and ensure efficient and transparent procurement and supply systems	<p>Build on the existing transparent procurement reform and expand the scope and capacity of the state owned enterprise Medical Procurement of Ukraine, consolidating procurement at the regional and hospital levels through electronic cataloging administration, as well as through programmes not yet integrated into the scope of the Medical Procurement of Ukraine.</p> <p>Promote affordable prices to improve equitable access to health products. Facilitate policy dialogue, specifically on the coordination and collaboration of revising the pricing policy for medicines in Ukraine by improving the methodology of external reference pricing and mechanisms for regulating market pricing for medical products.</p>
	1.3.3. Country and regional regulatory capacity strengthened, and supply of quality-assured and safe health products improved	<p>Support the country to be an active participant in WHO-led system strengthening initiatives, including regulatory system strengthening programmes, using the WHO global benchmarking tool for evaluation of national regulatory systems, the WHO Programme for International Drug Monitoring, the WHO Fair Pricing Forum, various international and regional regulatory networks and harmonization initiatives, and the Global Cooperation on Assistive Technology.</p> <p>Provide technical guidance on the development of a single National Regulatory Authority for medical products that have been benchmarked by WHO.</p>

	1.3.5 Countries enabled to address antimicrobial resistance through strengthened surveillance systems, laboratory capacity, infection prevention and control, awareness-raising and evidence-based policies and practices	Support the Government of Ukraine in the implementation of the National Action Plan on combating antimicrobial resistance (AMR), with a particular focus on the prevention of health-care associated infections and strengthening infection prevention and control programmes, and water, sanitation and hygiene programmes at national and health-care facility levels. Implementation of the National Action Plan on AMR includes raising awareness on AMR, strengthening AMR and antimicrobial consumption surveillance, the implementation of antimicrobial stewardship programmes, and building laboratory capacities to scale up high-quality detection and reporting of AMR.
SP2. One billion more people better protected from health emergencies		
2.1 Countries prepared for health emergencies	2.1.1. All-hazards emergency preparedness capacities in countries assessed and reported	Build on the Joint External Evaluation and report on Ukraine's capacities (including at subnational level) for prevention, detection and response capacities to health emergencies, including COVID-19, in line with international frameworks such as the International Health Regulations (2005)(IHR) and Sendai.
	2.1.2. Capacities for emergency preparedness strengthened in all countries	<p>Provide continuous support to the Government of Ukraine to strengthen national and subnational One Health operationalization and coordination in order to identify institutional, informational, educational and operational capacity gaps, and develop strategies to address them. An overarching recommendation from the final Joint External Evaluation report relates to the adoption and implementation of One Health and all-hazards approaches throughout government, across sectors and between ministries. Therefore, WHO will continuously support the inclusion of the One Health approach in the national health security documents.</p> <p>WHO will provide support to the MoH/ Public Health Center of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine (UPHC) enabling and maintaining operationability of the public health laboratories to rapidly detect health emergencies.</p> <p>Ukraine has developed a national sequencing strategy, and the national reference laboratory continues to sequence selected COVID-19 samples. WHO will support the strengthening of the sequencing capacity beyond COVID-19, review and identify priority diseases for sequencing and, depending on need, establish additional sequencing laboratory networks at the oblast level.</p>

		Collaborate and support relevant state emergency response institutions, such as the State Emergency Service of Ukraine.
	2.1.3. Countries operationally ready to assess and manage risks and vulnerabilities	<p>Aid in building emergency preparedness plans and standard operating procedures to ensure an efficient emergency response, emphasizing clear roles and responsibilities. Conduct simulation exercises to rigorously test these plans and standard operating procedures, identifying and addressing weaknesses for a more robust response.</p> <p>Work to enhance policies related to emergency medical services and disaster medicine while promoting the integration of international best practices. Support standardized curricula and training programmes and foster partnerships with international educational institutions to ensure Ukraine meets global standards.</p> <p>Provide technical and operational support to advance the National Center of Disaster Medicine, initiate research collaborations, assess and develop Ukraine's national emergency medical teams, and strengthen Medical Evacuation capabilities. This comprehensive support will empower Ukraine to enhance its preparedness and response mechanisms for health emergencies and disasters.</p>
2.2. Epidemics and pandemics prevented	2.2.2. Proven prevention strategies for priority pandemic-/epidemic-prone diseases implemented at scale	<p>Support the building of a resilient surveillance system. Following Ukraine's expansion of its sentinel surveillance network for severe acute respiratory infection/influenza-like illness and WHO's decision regarding COVID-19 pandemic, it is critical to strengthen the sentinel surveillance system to ensure emerging threats are detected as early as possible. WHO will conduct capacity-building training for epidemiologists, doctors and sentinel site coordinators pre- and post-influenza season.</p> <p>Continue enhancement of the regional and national public health laboratory network capacity, including strengthening sequencing capacity to detect epidemic-prone diseases. Provide laboratory testing kits and related laboratory supplies including laboratory equipment and consumables.</p>
	2.2.3. Mitigate the risk of the emergence and re-emergence of high-threat pathogens	<p>Support Ukraine in improving capacity against five main categories of disease: viral haemorrhagic fevers; respiratory pathogens including COVID-19, Middle East respiratory syndrome and other coronaviruses; vector-borne diseases; biosecurity threats including plague and anthrax; and the emergence of drug-resistant pathogens.</p> <p>WHO will support the strengthening of capacities in rapid detection, reporting, effective response and preparedness for the outbreaks of the priority pathogens identified in Ukraine.</p>

		<p>Advance the One Health agenda in addressing common risks related to zoonotic diseases and food safety areas, in support of national priorities, enhancing multisectoral operations and international guidelines. Support surveillance systems for zoonotic diseases across various sectors, with the goal of strengthening information exchanges between laboratories and surveillance systems.</p> <p>Establish a coordination mechanism (task force), approved by a legal framework, to conduct joint risk assessments by One Health stakeholders. Further, conduct capacity and needs assessments to build the potential of laboratory network regarding each priority zoonotic disease.</p> <p>Support the Government of Ukraine to develop/update the One Health roadmap in the country and commence One Health regular meetings involving national and subnational focal points.</p> <p>Provide training to public health specialists, including rapid response teams and those handling chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear hazards.</p>
	2.2.4 Polio eradication and transition plans implemented in partnership with the Global Polio Eradication Initiative	<p>Provide technical support on the implementation of Global Polio Eradication Initiative essential requirements on polio-free status certification and maintenance. Enhance execution of IHR provisions in relation to polio eradication.</p> <p>Provide support to the laboratory networks to ensure high-quality diagnostics and the monitoring of polio virus circulation.</p>
2.3 Health emergencies rapidly detected and responded to	2.3.1. Potential health emergencies rapidly detected, risks assessed and communicated	<p>WHO will support the MoH/UPHC to customize its operational tools and enhance its functionality by identifying sources of both zoonotic and human health hazards. WHO will strengthen the capacity of the UPHC to analyse the results of different surveillance data sources.</p> <p>Jointly with the UPHC, WHO will produce regular epidemiological situation analysis to monitor the situation and establish evidence-based preparedness and response to potential disease outbreaks.</p>
	2.3.2. Acute health emergencies rapidly responded to, leveraging relevant national and international capacities	<p>Support the production of a rapid situation analysis (24h to 72h) in acute public health events to determine the nature and scale, the health consequences and risks, the gaps in available response and coordination capacities, and the need for operational response. Further, provide leadership in international acute humanitarian and public health emergency coordination in the health sector in</p>

		<p>Ukraine, following the Inter-Agency Standing Committee, the IHR and the relevant other international instruments.</p> <p>Establish WHO Country Office stand-by capacity to support the national response to any acute health emergencies through in-country human resources, contingency supply stocks, and operational field office presence, and by mobilizing as needed international response networks such as Public Health Emergency Operations Centres Network, emergency medical teams, and the Global Outbreak and Response Network.</p> <p>Support Ukraine in determining when an acute emergency has ended and when to change the focus to nexus, transition and recovery.</p>
	2.3.3. Essential health services and systems maintained and strengthened in fragile, conflict and vulnerable settings	<p>WHO will continue to support the response to the humanitarian emergency in Ukraine, with a specific focus on the eastern oblasts. The primary goal of WHO's response will be to minimize mortality and morbidity for all people affected by the war and to ensure life-saving emergency assistance and non-discriminatory access to essential health services.</p> <p>Support the delivery of critical life-saving emergency trauma and medical care, including for the prevention and control of infectious diseases in clinical settings. Further, support delivery of essential PHC services to vulnerable, war-affected and/or at-risk communities, including essential maternal and reproductive health interventions in clinical settings, the distribution of life-saving supplies, the provision of technical and operational assistance, and the development of referral pathways. Provide strategic direction for the coordination of humanitarian health responders.</p>
SP3. One billion more people enjoying better health and well-being		
Outcome 3.1. Safe and equitable societies through addressing health determinants	3.1.1. Countries enabled to address social determinants of health across the life-course	<p>Provide strategic support in the areas of preventing violence against children and women, including gender-based violence and sexual violence.</p> <p>Provide technical assistance to build the capacity of various stakeholders to perform health promotion programmes on various risk factors (tobacco use, obesity, physical inactivity and alcohol consumption) at community and national level.</p> <p>Provide technical assistance, capacity building and conduct studies on behavioural insights to inform public health and other policy interventions.</p>

	3.1.2. Countries enabled to strengthen equitable access to safe, healthy and sustainably produced foods, also through a One Health approach.	<p>Cooperate with the enforcement authorities and laboratory networks to enable trans-fat monitoring in food products based on the WHO adopted guidelines. Facilitate policy dialogue on WHO-aligned standards for the fortification of staple foods and condiments.</p> <p>Facilitate policy dialogue with the private sector, including food producers to limit added salt.</p> <p>Provide support for the strengthening of school feeding and nutrition programmes.</p>
Outcome 3.2. Supportive and empowering societies through addressing health risk factors	3.2.1. Countries enabled to address risk factors through multisectoral action	<p>Provide technical assistance to the health sector and multisectoral response in implementing population-based legislative interventions and prevention measures to address key risk factors causing a high burden of disease, including by promoting a healthy diet and physical activity, and preventing overweight and obesity.</p> <p>Provide technical assistance to developing the implementation framework for new tobacco regulations and other WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control measures, including the Framework's Protocol to Eliminate Illicit Trade in Tobacco Products.</p> <p>Promote the application of the WHO developed frameworks and guidelines to address NCD risk factors, such as SAFER (alcohol control), RESOLVE (salt, potassium and sugar intake) and REPLACE (trans-fats elimination).</p> <p>Continue the provision of technical assistance to develop evidence-based policies and measures to implement the WHO "best-buys" package.</p> <p>Assist the MoH to integrate health risk factor indicators into the national NCD surveillance system to ensure its sustainability, inform the decision-making process and facilitate collaborative surveillance.</p> <p>Provide technical assistance to the MoH to conduct NCD-disease-specific surveys to fill in the health information gaps until a national surveillance system is in place.</p> <p>Provide technical assistance to surveillance system development focusing on NCDs, such as the STEPwise approach to NCD risk factor surveillance, the European Childhood Obesity Surveillance Initiative and other relevant surveys informing evidence-based interventions.</p>

		<p>Cooperate with the enforcement authorities and laboratory networks to enable trans-fats monitoring in food products based on the WHO adopted guidelines. Facilitate policy dialogue on WHO-aligned standards for the fortification of staple foods and condiments. Further, support the government and develop and engage in policy dialogue and promotion to increase tobacco and alcohol taxes and tax sugar-sweetened beverages. Facilitate policy dialogue with the private sector, including food producers, to limit added salt.</p>
	<p>Output 3.2.2. Countries enabled to reinforce partnerships across sectors, as well as governance mechanisms, laws and fiscal measures</p>	<p>Support the Government and engage in policy dialogue, and support evidence generation and partner coordination across sectors towards improved diet, healthy lifestyle and minimizing the negative impact of NCD risk factors, including smoking, the harmful use of alcohol, high consumption of salt and sugar, etc.</p> <p>Provide technical assistance to the Government of Ukraine to review, develop and evaluate health fiscal policies, including but not limited to tobacco taxes, alcohol taxes, taxation of the sugar-sweetened beverages and other fiscal measures.</p>
<p>Outcome 3.3. Healthy environments to promote health and sustainable societies</p>	<p>3.3.1. Countries enabled to address environmental determinants, including climate change</p>	<p>Facilitate policy dialogue and provide technical assistance in the application of the WHO-recommended water safety planning approach in regulations, water supplier practice and public health surveillance to comply with the key requirements of the 2020 EU Drinking Water Directive and increase uptake of a risk-based approach in drinking water quality control.</p> <p>Implement the WHO-recommended Sanitation Safety Planning approach in the design, operation and management of sanitation systems to minimize public health risks and address climate variability and adaptation options.</p> <p>Strengthen the regulatory framework and practices on safe management of waste from health-care activities to address planning issues, waste minimization, recycling, handling, storage and transportation, treatment and disposal options as part of wider efforts on water and sanitation in health-care facilities.</p> <p>Promote the implementation of WHO's guidance on heat-health action planning and for climate resilient and environmentally sustainable health-care facilities followed by the development of health adaptation plans for climate change.</p>

		<p>As a part of health system recovery and transformation, provide technical assistance and advocacy interventions for the development of climate-resilient, low-carbon and environmentally sustainable health systems, in line with the 26th United Nations Climate Change Conference (known as COP26) Health Programme and the Alliance for Transformative Action on Climate and Health initiative.</p> <p>Support the MoH/UPHC to strengthen laboratory capacities in the testing of environmental samples, such as water, soils and air.</p> <p>Support the updating of the national regulations of Ukraine related to the testing of water, with a specific focus on norms and standards.</p> <p>Promote policy development in environmental health areas, including soil contamination, air pollutants and noise pollution.</p>
	Output 3.3.2. Countries supported to create an enabling environment for healthy settings	<p>Engage selected cities in the Healthy Cities network, applying the WHO corporate framework on healthy cities including the urban governance framework.</p> <p>Facilitate initiatives for empowerment to make healthy choices, including community empowerment strategies to advance healthy settings.</p>
SP4. A more effective and efficient WHO providing better support to countries		
4.1. Strengthened country capacity in data and innovation	4.1.1. Countries enabled to strengthen data, analytics and health information systems to inform policy and deliver impacts	<p>Strengthen the use of health information system data to support decisions within the health sector for optimizing care pathways, contents of the benefits package and evaluating the effects of provider payment reform. Further, develop data standards, accountability and reporting mechanisms.</p> <p>Strengthen routine facility reporting on PHC, including patient monitoring systems and related administrative systems, including the Immunization Information System within eHealth.</p>
	4.1.2. GPW 13 impacts and outcomes, global and regional health trends, Sustainable Development Goals	<p>Provide technical support in collecting, analysing and presenting the data related to GPW 13 impacts and outcomes, the SDGs health-related indicators, as well as the Global Action Plan for Healthy Lives and Well-being for all. Further, coordinate partners around health-related SDGs and convene interministerial events to accelerate country progress on health-related SDGs.</p>

	indicators, health inequalities and disaggregated data monitored	Provide technical assistance to the voluntary national review, for the government to review and report on progress in implementing the SDGs.
	4.1.3 Strengthened evidence base, prioritization and uptake of WHO generated norms and standards and improved research capacity and the ability to effectively and sustainably scale up innovations, including digital technology, in countries	<p>WHO will support the Government of Ukraine in integrating behavioural and cultural insights through a systematic exploration of individual and contextual factors affecting health behaviours, using these insights to improve the outcomes of health-related policies, services and communication, delivering better health services and reducing inequity. WHO will further explore different tools that facilitate evidence-driven health intervention to achieve the SDGs.</p> <p>WHO will support the scaling up of the digital transformation for better health, to align digital technology investment decisions with their health system needs, while fully respecting the values of equity, solidarity and human rights.</p>
4.2. Strengthened WHO leadership, governance, and advocacy for health	4.2.6. "Leave no one behind" approach on equity, gender and human rights progressively incorporated and monitored	Ensure and promote, via WHO technical assistance and WHO operations, a gender, equity and human rights focus in health system planning, development and service delivery, across health policies, legislation and programmes. This includes the promotion of disability inclusion, with WHO leading United Nation system efforts in this area.

Notes: AMR: antimicrobial resistance; AT: assistive technologies; COVID-19: coronavirus disease; IHR: International Health Regulations (2005); NCD: noncommunicable disease; OST: opioid substitute therapy; PHC: primary health care; PMG: Programme of Medical Guarantees; SDG: Sustainable Development Goal; SP: Strategic Priority; TB: tuberculosis; GPW 13: Thirteenth General Programme of Work, 2019–2025; UPHC: Public Health Center of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine.