A new and ambitious vision for global health and non-communicable diseases

The adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in September 2015 was a landmark moment for the NCD community. For the first time, non-communicable diseases (NCDs) were included in a global development agenda. Governments are now in consensus that NCDs are a priority for sustainable development.

It is now imperative that governments act on their commitments on NCDs and health more broadly.

The inclusion of NCDs in the 2030 Agenda reaffirms that NCDs are a priority for sustainable development. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development includes the following targets:

1. End preventable deaths from non-communicable diseases such as heart disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic lung disease.

2. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.

3. Strengthen the implementation of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control.

The NCD Alliance welcomes these commitments and is working to ensure that they are realised.

NCDs AROUND THE SDGs

A CALL FOR AN INTEGRATED APPROACH

Foundations in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs) are at increased risk to factors for NCDs; an expanded use of household income from traditionally behaving, poor health and premature death. The cost of treatment and/or loss of employment and income owing to NCDs can be tremendous.

Climate change and NCDs have shared causes and share the same path. Many of the ad- ditional health interventions such as diversifying food fuels, reducing active transport, and promoting sustainable food systems. Rising temperatures, and low and unsafe levels lead to increasing rates of mental health from heat attacks or deaths.

Changes to food and agriculture policies address such as to reduce poor air quality and physical activity. For example, sustainable cities that promote active transport such as walking and cycling; responsible plant-based diets can improve health and reduce air pollution; and support local farmers and markets.

Sustainable cities can combat physical inactivity, malnutrition, and overweight; or led to pollution and harmful chemicals by promoting sedentary activities such as smoking, walking and cycling; sustainable food and agriculture systems; responsible waste management; and emergency, efficient buildings; industrial processes and infrastructure.

Nearly 70% of deaths due to NCDs in 2012 occurred in LMICs. Lack of success in affordable, available, and essential health services as well as technologies often leaves people on populations in LMICs.

Promoting full and productive employment and decent work for all which could be vastly reduced by transitioning to renewable energy sources.

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