

NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

A PRIORITY FOR SUSTAINABLE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

NCDs are one of the major health and development challenges of the 21st century, in terms of both the human suffering they cause and the adverse effect they have on universal sustainable development.

With the expiry of the Millennium Development Goals fast approaching, it is imperative that NCDs are included as a priority in the post-2015 agenda.



NCDs are the **#1 cause of death and disability** worldwide

Every year **38 million** people die from NCDs. That's more deaths than all other diseases combined.

40% of people who die from NCDs are in their most productive years.

Most NCD deaths are caused by = **cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes, chronic respiratory disease, mental health and neurological disorders.**

Almost **2/3** of NCD deaths are linked to **tobacco use, harmful use of alcohol, unhealthy diets, and physical inactivity.**



NCDs hit **developing countries** the hardest

75%

of NCD deaths occur in developing countries.

In developing countries, NCDs are increasing **faster**, in **younger people**, and with **worse outcomes** than in wealthier countries.

In **2013** alone, NCDs killed **8 million** people before their **60th birthday.**

It is **time to act.** We have **cost-effective strategies** that save lives



Reduce **modifiable risk factors**



Strengthen **health systems**



Expand coverage of **essential medicines and technologies**



Improve **surveillance**

The **cost of inaction** on NCDs far outweighs the cost of action

\$7 trillion cost of inaction in developing countries over the next 20 years

\$11 billion cost per year of implementing a set of high-impact interventions.



Yet NCDs still receive less than **2%** of Development Assistance for Health

Investing in NCDs makes sense for **sustainable development**



Saves lives



Promotes social cohesion



Improves economies



Supports a healthy planet

Health and NCDs in Post-2015: Recommended Goals and Targets

1. A standalone health goal

Ensuring healthy lives and wellbeing at all stages of life.

An outcome-focused health goal, inclusive of all ages will facilitate a holistic approach to health. It will also invite a broader definition of health than the MDGs, beyond mortality to morbidity and disability which is imperative for NCDs.

2. An ambitious NCD target

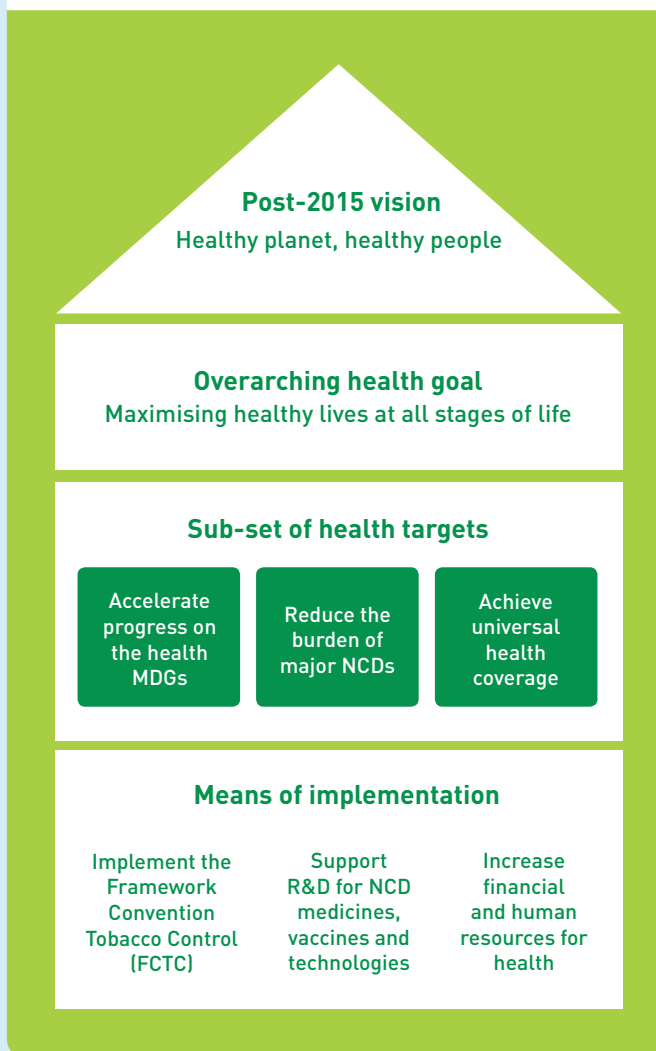
By 2030 reduce by at least one-third premature mortality from NCDs through prevention and treatment, and reduce mental and neurological disorders.

This target is based on the agreed WHA goal to reduce premature mortality from NCDs by 25% by 2025. Addressing mental health and neurological disorders is essential to reducing overall mortality and morbidity from NCDs.

3. A target on universal health coverage

Achieve UHC including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines, technologies and vaccines for all.

NCD Alliance Vision for Health in Post-2015



This target can help shift focus away from vertical health programs towards an integrated approach. Achieving UHC provides an opportunity to build on past and current investments in developing countries for other health issues.

4. Strong Means of Implementation (Mol) targets

Strong means of implementation for NCDs include accelerating the full implementation of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, promote research and development for NCD medicines, vaccines and technologies, and increase financial and human resources for health.

5. Health and NCD-sensitive indicators

Many other areas of sustainable development contribute to NCDs and ill health, including sustainable cities, food and agriculture, climate change, and energy. Health-sensitive indicators are required across the post-2015 framework to better measure health impacts of sustainable development and promote joint solutions.

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