



NCDs, Health & Development

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U.N. tackles noncommunicable diseases, world's leading killer

By **David Ariosto**, CNN
 September 19, 2011 – Updated 1945 GMT (0345 HKT)

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U.N. Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon called Monday's discussion a "landmark meeting."

United Nations (CNN) -- World leaders kicked off a historic two-day meeting at the United Nations on Monday by unanimously approving a "political declaration" meant to stem a rising tide of noncommunicable diseases, now the world's leading killer.

It is only the second time a health issue has been debated at a special meeting of the General Assembly after the group's pledge to take on AIDS a decade ago.

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NEWS HEALTH

19 September 2011 Last updated at 10:31 GMT



WHO targets non-communicable 'lifestyle' diseases

The World Health Organization has set out a plan to tackle non-communicable diseases like heart disease, which now pose a greater global burden than infectious diseases.



MAURO FERMARIELLO / SCIENCE PHOTO LIBRARY

Regular health checks can detect problems early

"Lifestyle-related" diseases are now the leading cause of death worldwide, killing 36 million people a year.

Much of the toll is in low and middle-income countries and this is where efforts must be focused, says WHO.

It suggests affordable steps governments should take.

The list includes measures that target the population as a whole, such as excise taxes on tobacco and alcohol, smoke-free indoor workplaces and public places, as well as campaigns to reduce salt and dangerous fats in foods.

Other tactics focus on individuals and include screening and treatment for

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Global health

Developing diseases

Sep 20th 2011, 16:49 by The Economist online

Non-communicable diseases account for the majority of deaths worldwide

NON-COMMUNICABLE diseases (NCDs) such as cardiovascular diseases and cancer are the biggest killers on the planet, accounting for 63% of the 56m deaths in 2008. Such is their growing impact that the UN General Assembly is holding a two-day summit in New York this week to address their prevention and treatment. This is only the second time in history that the UN has convened on the topic of global health (the first was to discuss AIDS). NCDs have long been a problem in developed countries, but current figures show their increasing prevalence in developing countries. Instead of the 36m people killed by NCDs, some 80% live in low-

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shots HEALTH NEWS FROM NPR

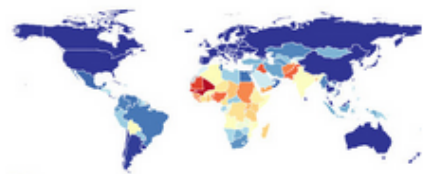
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public health

Chronic Illnesses Outpace Infections As Big Killers Worldwide

by JASON BEAUBIEN

September 04, 2013 12:33 PM



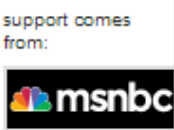
Percentage of deaths each

People around the world are getting healthier and living longer.

Infectious diseases are declining around the globe. But at the same time, chronic health problems are on the rise, particularly in developing

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UN High-level Meeting of the General Assembly on the
Prevention and Control of NCDs

New York, September 2011



World Health Assembly

Geneva, May 2013

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Non-Communicable Diseases Series 2013

Published February 12, 2013

Executive summary

This latest Series on non-communicable diseases (NCDs) builds on previous Lancet Series (2010, 2007, 2005), and on a landmark high-level United Nations NCD meeting convened in September 2011. The aim of the new Series is to set out clear plans for countrywide implementation of NCD plans in the post-MDG era, towards the unified goal of '25 by 25'—reducing NCD mortality worldwide by 2025.

The first paper emphasizes the importance of embedding NCDs into post 2015 MDG strategy, essential if the '25 by 25' target is to be achieved; paper 2 details NCD countrywide approaches including planning, implementation, accountability, and the importance of a National NCD Commission to monitor progress. An affordable step-wise approach will be the key to successful NCD implementation. Other papers discuss reducing health inequalities, 'unhealthy commodities' such as the food and drink industries, and of the importance of the scaling-up of access to vital medicines, especially the need for wider availability of affordable



Audio

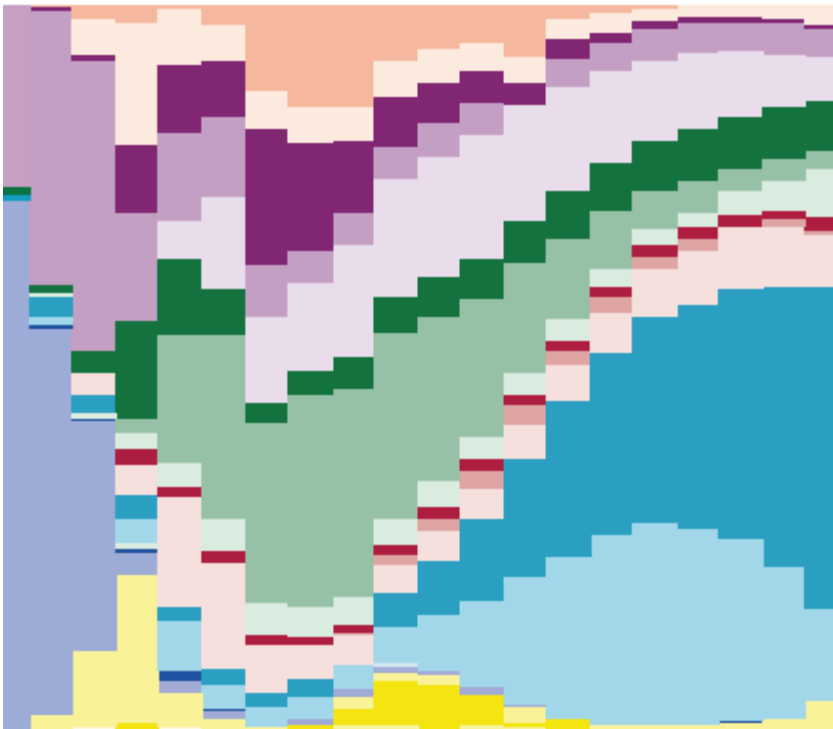


Non-Communicable Diseases 2013

**THE GLOBAL BURDEN OF DISEASE:
GENERATING EVIDENCE,
GUIDING POLICY**

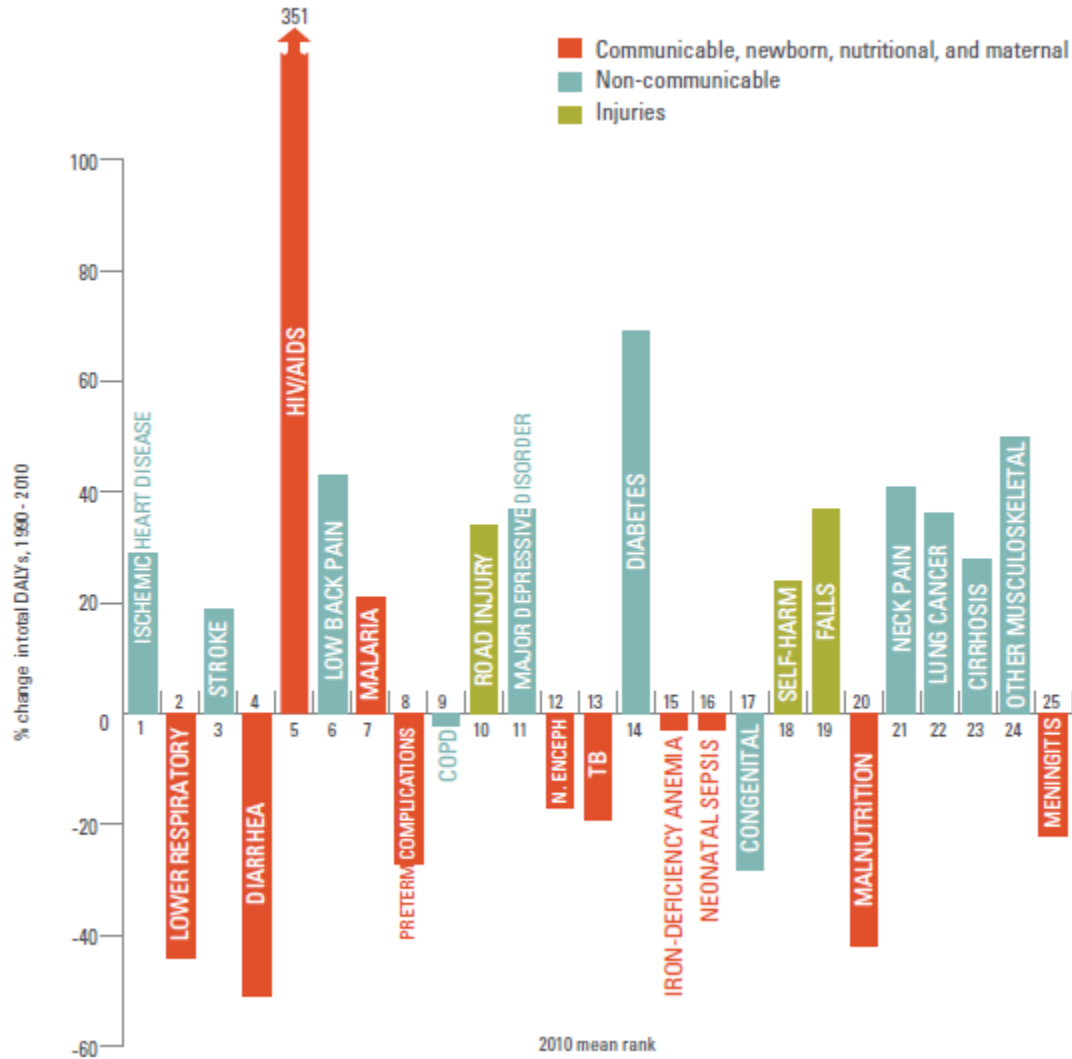
INSTITUTE FOR HEALTH METRICS AND EVALUATION

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON



- 488 co-authors
- 303 institutions
- 50 countries

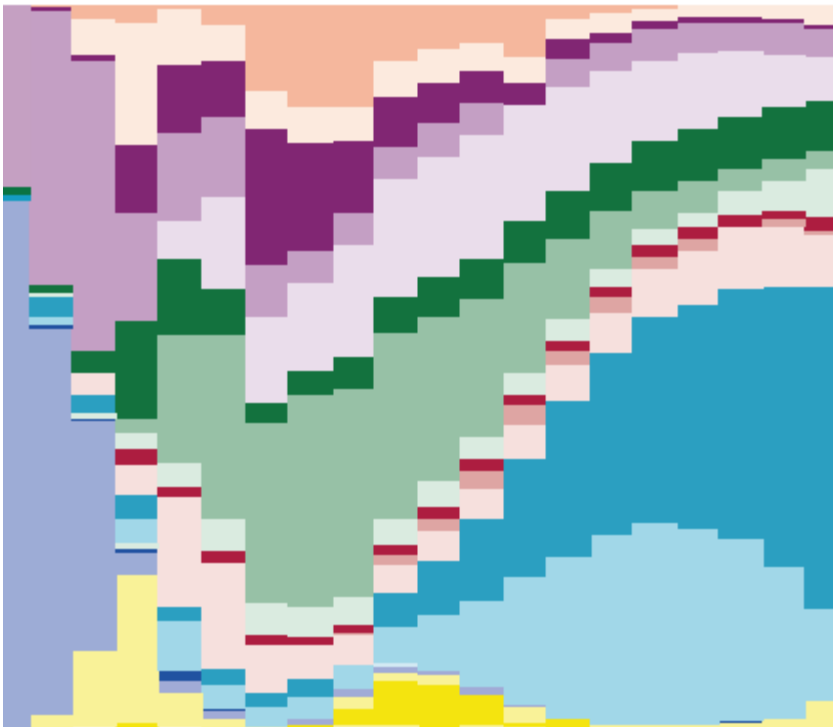
Global shifts in leading causes of DALYs, 1990-2010



**THE GLOBAL BURDEN OF DISEASE:
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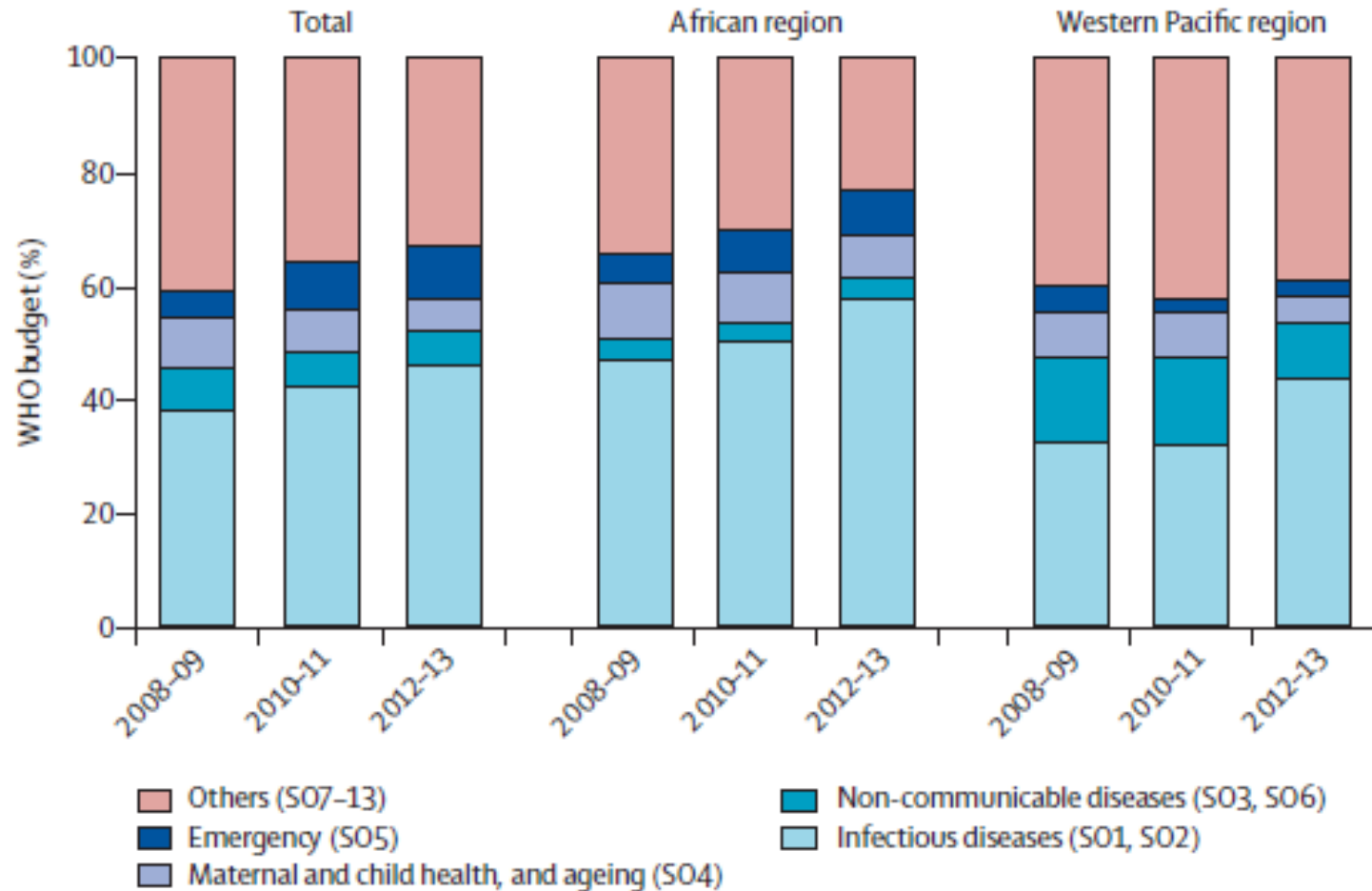
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"The leading causes of death and disability have changed from communicable diseases in children to noncommunicable diseases in adults. "

"Eating too much has overtaken hunger as a leading risk factor for illness"

WHO budgetary allocation*



*Ref: Nazaki (2013)



1

ERADICATE EXTREME
POVERTY AND HUNGER



2

ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL
PRIMARY EDUCATION



3

PROMOTE GENDER
EQUALITY AND
EMPOWER WOMEN



4

REDUCE
CHILD MORTALITY



5

IMPROVE MATERNAL
HEALTH



6

COMBAT HIV/AIDS,
MALARIA AND OTHER
DISEASES



7

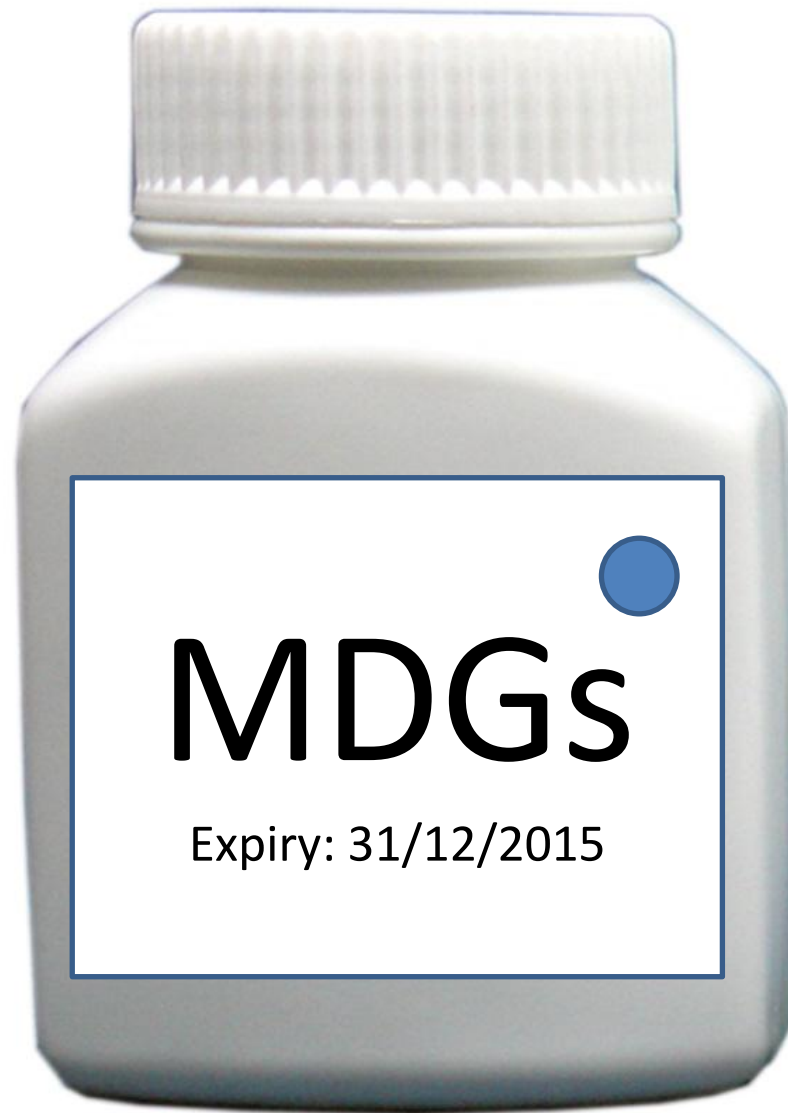
ENSURE
ENVIRONMENTAL
SUSTAINABILITY



8

GLOBAL
PARTNERSHIP FOR
DEVELOPMENT

WE CAN
END POVERTY
2015 MILLENNIUM
DEVELOPMENT
GOALS

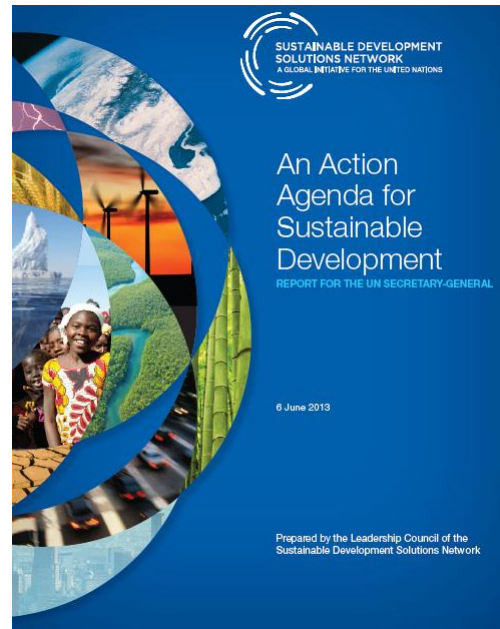


MDGs

Expiry: 31/12/2015




UN General Assembly
Special Event towards achieving the MDGs
September 25, 2013



**A NEW GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP:
ERADICATE POVERTY AND TRANSFORM
ECONOMIES THROUGH SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT**

The Report of the High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons on
the Post-2015 Development Agenda

United Nations A/68/202

 **General Assembly** Dist.: General
26 July 2013
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Sixty-eighth session
Item 118 of the provisional agenda*
Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit

**A life of dignity for all: accelerating progress towards
the Millennium Development Goals and advancing the
United Nations development agenda beyond 2015**

Report of the Secretary-General



Summary

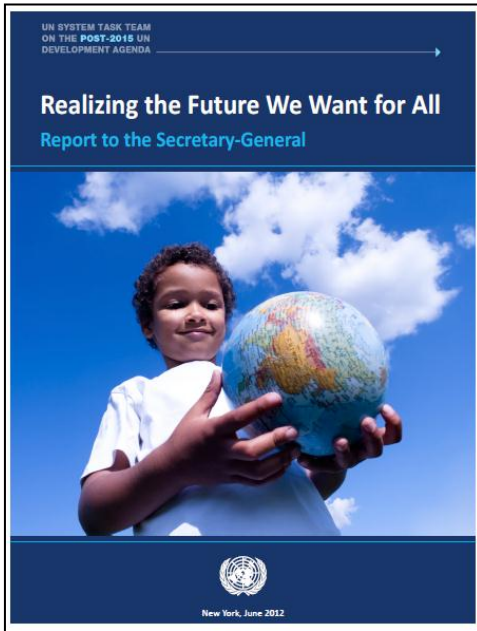
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Renewed efforts are essential for achieving the Millennium Development Goals by the end of 2015. While providing an assessment of progress to date, the report also identifies policies and programmes that have driven success in the achievement of the Goals and can contribute to accelerating it. These include emphasizing inclusive growth, decent employment and social protection; allocating more resources for essential services and ensuring access for all; strengthening political will and improving the international policy environment; and harnessing the power of multi-stakeholder partnerships.

A new post-2015 era demands a new vision and a responsive framework. Sustainable development — enabled by the integration of economic growth, social justice and environmental stewardship — must become our global guiding principle and operational standard. This is a universal agenda that requires profound economic transformations and a new global partnership. It also requires that the international community, including the United Nations, embrace a more coherent and effective response to support the agenda. As we make the transition to this new era, we need to continue the work begun with the Millennium Development Goals and ensure that extreme poverty is ended within a generation. In keeping with United Nations principles, this post-2015 framework can bring together the full range of human aspirations and needs to ensure a life of dignity for all.

* A/68/156

13-49982 (EN) 130813  



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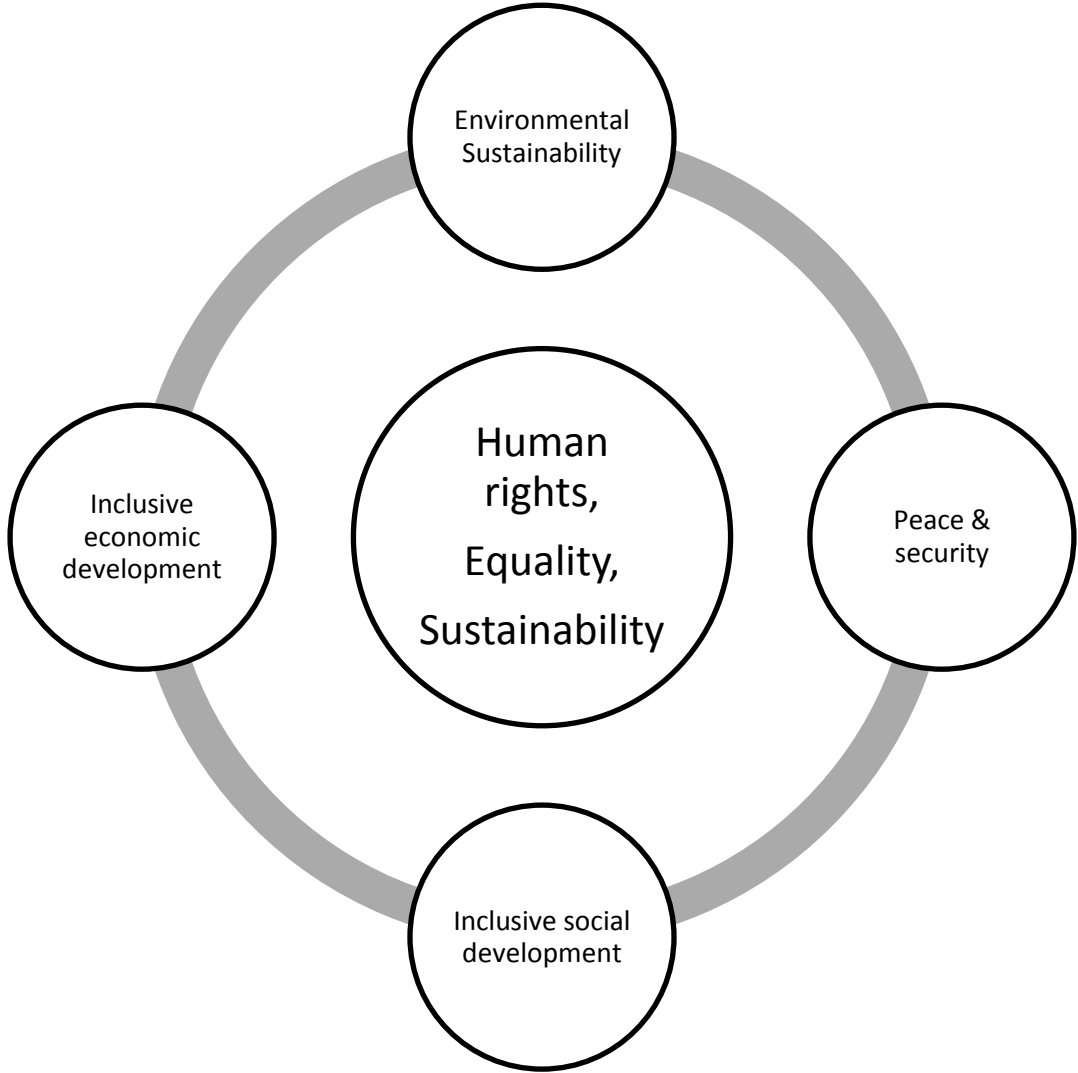
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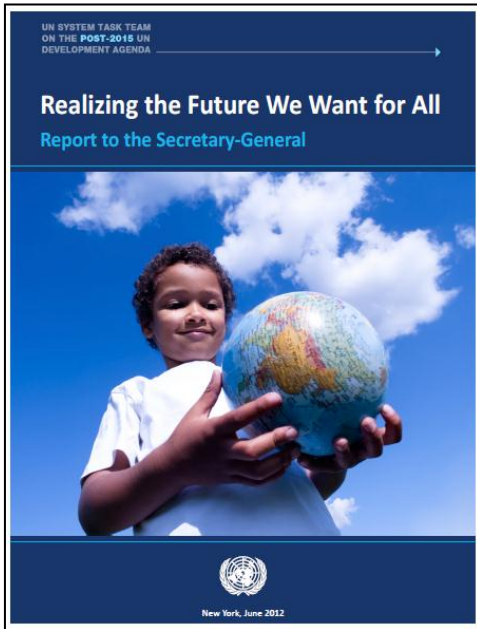
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“The MDGs also did not adequately address issues of productive employment, violence against women, social protection, inequalities, social exclusion, biodiversity, persistent malnutrition and **increase in non-communicable diseases**, reproductive health and complexities related to demographic dynamics, peace and security, governance, the rule of law and human rights.”

Realizing the Future We Want for All

Framework for realizing the future we want for all in post 2015 agenda





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UN HIGH-LEVEL PANEL OF EMINENT PERSONS ON THE POST-2015 DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

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“Ending extreme poverty is just the beginning, not the end. It is vital, but our vision must be broader: to start countries on the path of sustainable development”

Transformative shifts

Leave no one
behind

Put sustainable
development at
the core

Transform
economic for jobs
and inclusive
growth

Build peace and
effective, open and
accountable public
institutions

Forge a new global
partnership

Cloud analysis of HLPEP Report



Universal goals, national targets



1. End Poverty



2. Empower Girls and Women and Achieve Gender Equality



3. Provide Quality Education and Lifelong Learning



4. Ensure Healthy Lives



5. Ensure Food Security and Good Nutrition



6. Achieve Universal Access to Water and Sanitation



7. Secure Sustainable Energy



8. Create Jobs, Sustainable Livelihoods, and Equitable Growth



9. Manage Natural Resource Assets Sustainably



10. Ensure Good Governance and Effective Institutions

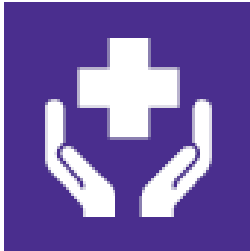


11. Ensure Stable and Peaceful Societies



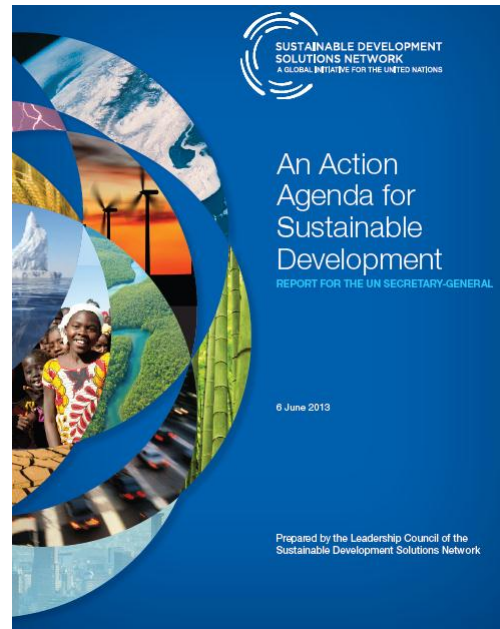
12. Create a Global Enabling Environment and Catalyse Long-Term Finance

GOAL 4



Ensure Healthy Lives

- End preventable infant and under-5 deaths
- Increase by x% the proportion of children, adolescents, at-risk adults and older people that are fully vaccinated
- Decrease the maternal mortality ratio to no more than x per 100,000
- Ensure universal sexual and reproductive health and rights
- Reduce the burden of disease from HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, neglected tropical diseases and **priority non-communicable diseases**



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The 4 dimensions of sustainable development

Economic
development

Social
inclusion

Environmental
sustainability

Good
governance

Proposed Sustainable Development Goals

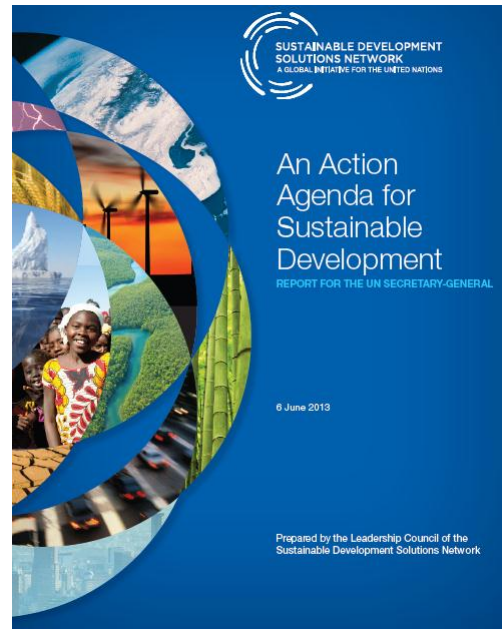
1. End extreme poverty including hunger
2. Achieve development within planetary boundaries
3. Ensure effective learning for all children and youth for life and livelihood
4. Achieve gender equality, social inclusion & human rights for all
5. **Achieve health and wellbeing at all ages**
6. Improve agricultural system and raise rural prosperity
7. Empower inclusive, productive and resilient cities
8. Curb human-induced climate change and ensure sustainable energy
9. Secure ecosystem services and biodiversity, and ensure good management of water and other natural resources
10. Transform governance for sustainable development

Achieve health and wellbeing at all ages

“Achieve universal health coverage at every stage of life, with particular emphasis on primary health services, including reproductive health, to ensure that all people receive quality health services without suffering financial hardship. All countries promote policies to help individuals make **healthy and sustainable decisions regarding diet, physical activity, and other individual or social dimensions of health.**”

Proposed targets


Target 5a	Ensure universal access to primary healthcare that includes sexual and reproductive healthcare, family planning, routine immunizations, and the prevention and treatment of communicable and non-communicable diseases
Target 5b	End preventable deaths by reducing child mortality to [20] or fewer deaths per 1000 births, maternal mortality to [40] or fewer deaths per 100,000 live births, and mortality under 70 years of age from non--communicable diseases by at least 30 percent compared with the level in 2015
Target 5c	Promote healthy diets and physical activity, discourage unhealthy behaviors, such as smoking and excessive alcohol intake, and track subjective wellbeing and social capital



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A new post-2015 era demands a new vision and a responsive framework. Sustainable development — enabled by the integration of economic growth, social justice and environmental stewardship — must become our global guiding principle and operational standard. This is a universal agenda that requires profound economic transformations and a new global partnership. It also requires that the international community, including the United Nations, embrace a more coherent and effective response to support the agenda. As we make the transition to this new era, we need to continue the work begun with the Millennium Development Goals and ensure that extreme poverty is ended within a generation. In keeping with United Nations principles, this post-2015 framework can bring together the full range of human aspirations and needs to ensure a life of dignity for all.

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Emerging vision for the development agenda beyond 2015

Universality

Sustainable development

Inclusive economic transformation

Peace and governance

New global partnership

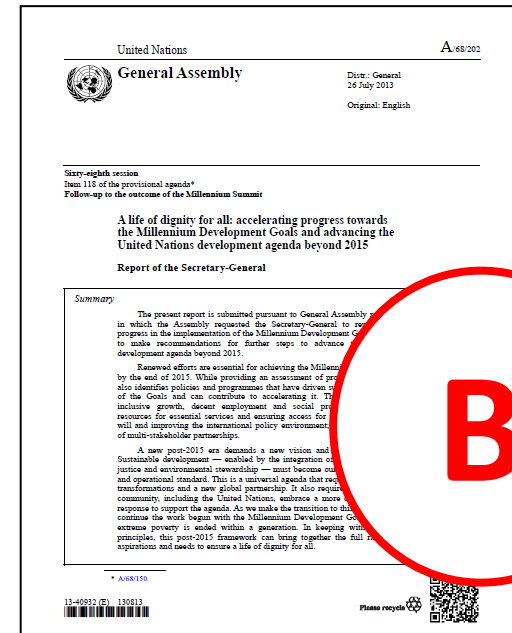
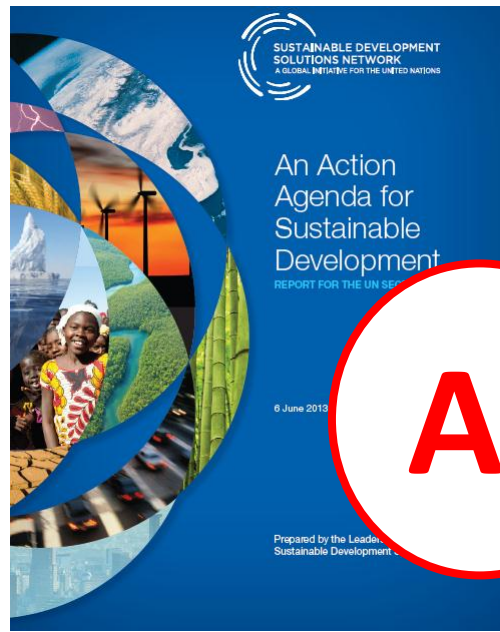
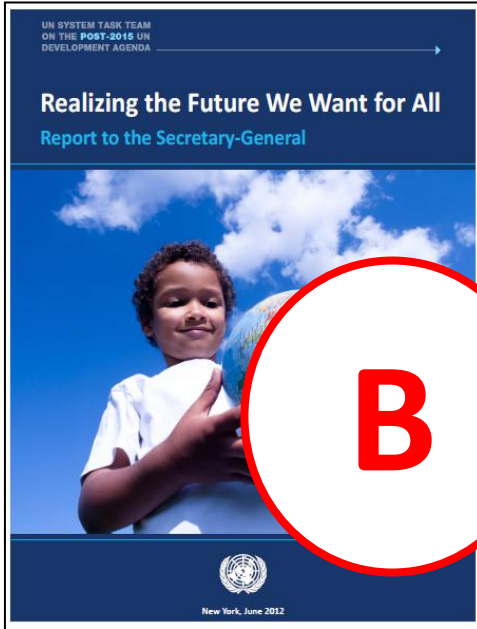
'Fit for purpose'

Transformative and mutually reinforcing actions

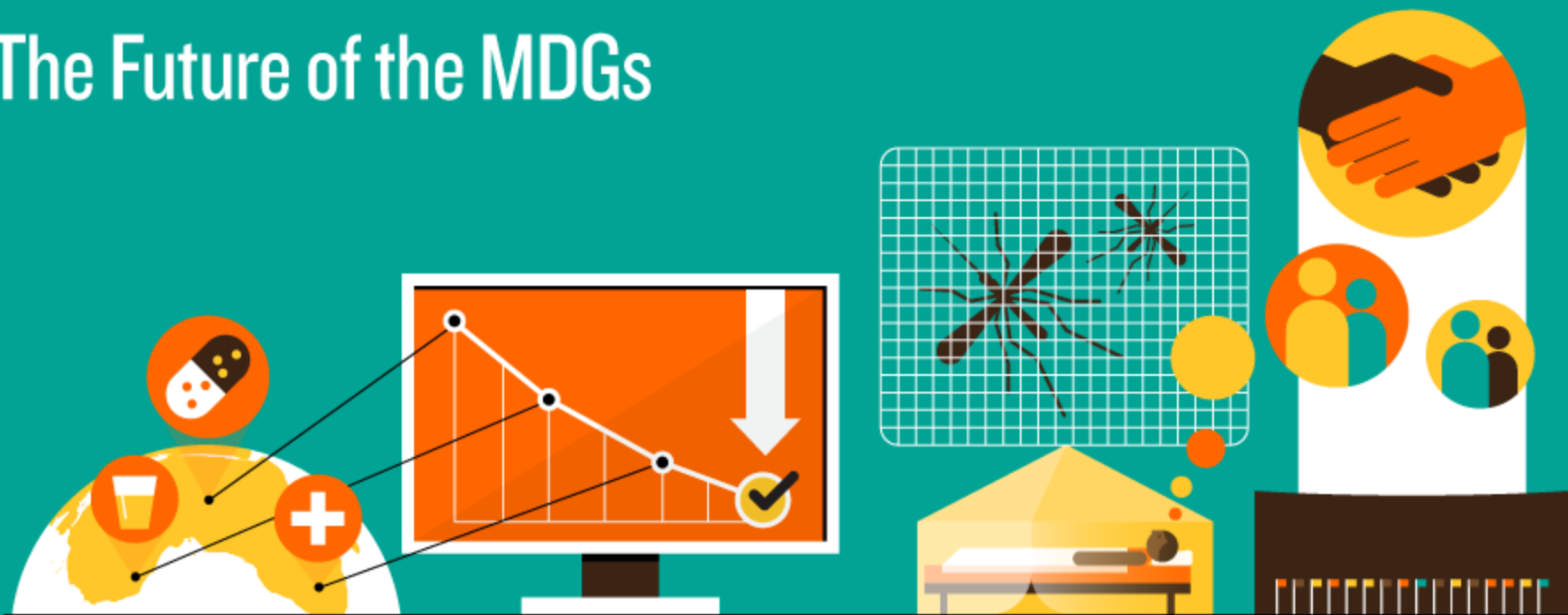
- Eradicate poverty in all its forms
- Tackle exclusion and inequality
- Empower women and girls
- Provide quality education and lifelong learning
- **Improve health**
- Address climate change
- Address environmental challenges
- Promote inclusive and sustainable growth and decent employment
- End hunger and malnutrition
- Address demographic challenges
- Enhance the positive contribution of migrants
- Meet the challenges of urbanization
- Build peace and effective governance based on the rule of law and sound institutions
- Foster a renewed global partnership

Improve Health

- Address universal health-care coverage, access and affordability;
- End preventable maternal and child deaths; realize women's reproductive health and rights;
- Increase immunization coverage;
- Eradicate malaria and realize the vision of a future free of AIDS and tuberculosis;
- **Reduce the burden of non-communicable diseases, including mental illness, and road accidents;**
- **Promote healthy behaviours**, including those related to water, sanitation and hygiene



The Future of the MDGs



Focused on Poverty and Health

Much of the progress in fighting poverty has helped people living just below \$1.25 a day. Now we need to focus on those living on far less. They are harder to reach, but just as deserving of the chance to make the most of their lives.

Measurable

Clear, specific targets create a positive feedback loop that rewards progress and shows us where we need to do better. If the new goals are going to have lasting impact, they too will need concrete milestones.

Actionable

The goals need to be within reach by 2030. And they should focus on areas where we have tools that drive progress. Good governance is an admirable goal, but what tools do we have to make it happen? By contrast, we can improve health with vaccines, bednets, and other interventions.

Built on Consensus

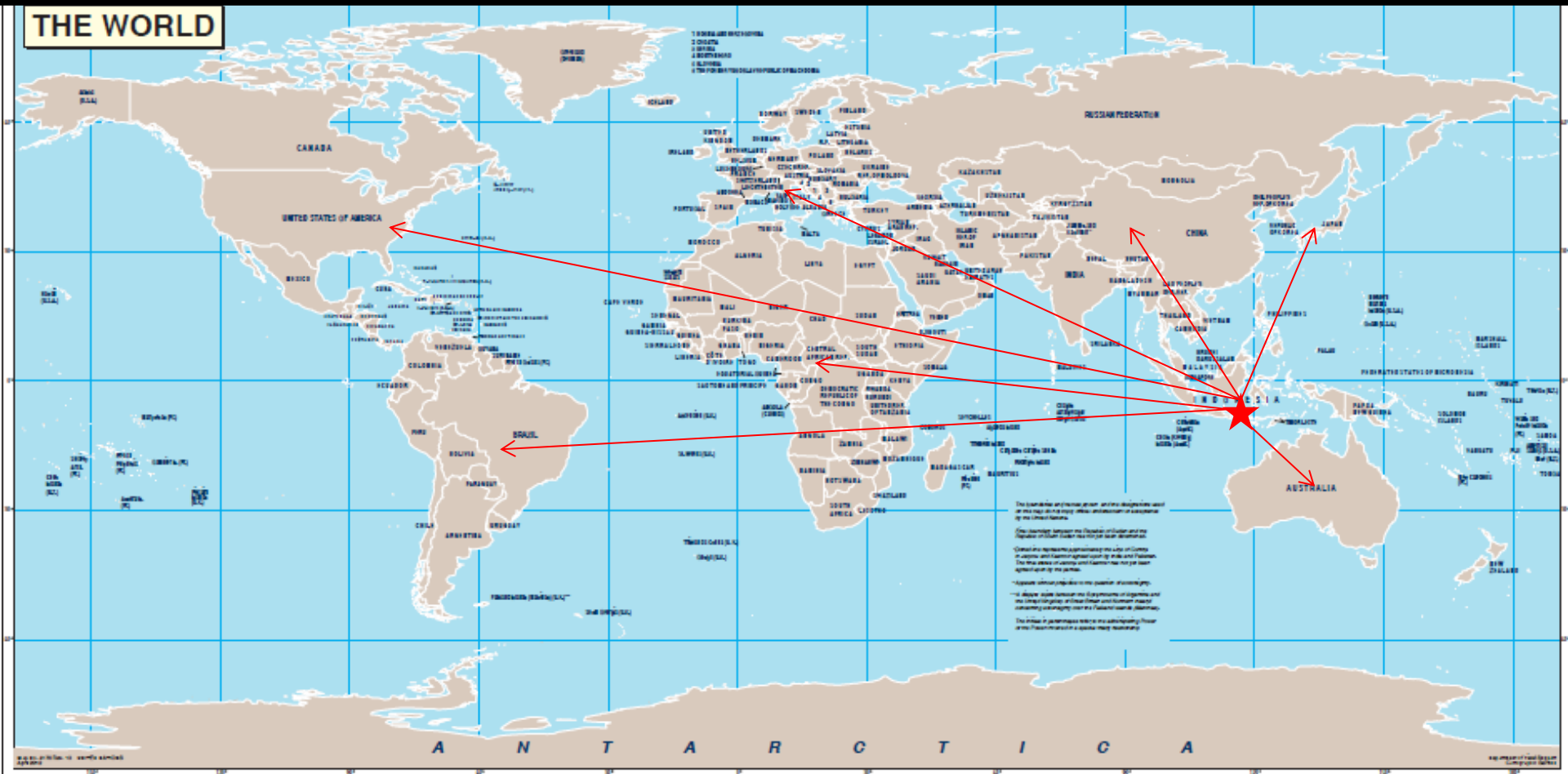
We can't afford to get bogged down in endless debate that could sap our momentum. No one can object to saving children and mothers.

**Realizing the right to health for everyone:
the health goal for humanity**



GO HEALTH
Goals & Governance for health

THE WORLD



Yodi_mahendradhata@yahoo.co.uk