

The NCD Alliance

Putting non-communicable diseases
on the global agenda

NCD Alliance Webinar Wednesday 9 April 2014



**International
Diabetes
Federation**



**International Union Against
Tuberculosis and Lung Disease**
Health solutions for the poor



**WORLD HEART
FEDERATION®**



**Alzheimer's Disease
International**

Moderator:

Johanna Ralston, CEO WHF

Speakers:

Katie Dain, NCD Alliance

Ariella Rojhani, NCD Alliance



Opening Remarks



Agenda

1. Global NCD Framework Campaign:

- UN Review on NCDs, 2014
- Global Coordination Mechanism for NCDs
- Next steps

2. Global Development Campaign:

- OWG on SDGs
- SDSN process
- UNGA thematics on post-2015

3. Regional and National Updates

Global NCD Framework Campaign



Overview

1. UN Review on NCDs 2014

- Modalities Resolution negotiations
- Next steps
- Call to action

2. Global Coordination Mechanism on NCDs

- Current discussions
- NCD Alliance priorities and activities
- Call to action

Global NCD Framework

UN Review on NCDs



2014 UN NCD Review Overview

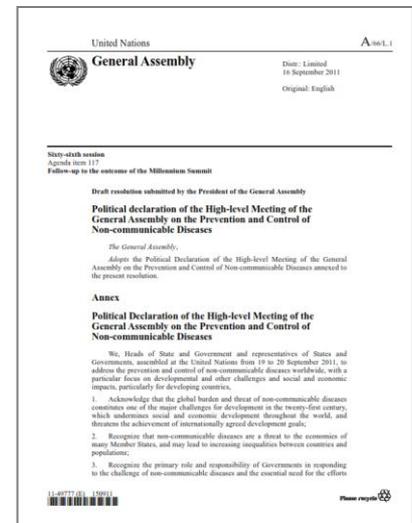
What is the UN NCD Review and Assessment?

- **Mandated** by the Political Declaration
- **Follow up to the High-level Meeting:** First time all governments will return to UN HQ to discuss NCDs



Why is it important?

- Opportunity to **take stock on progress**
- Chance to **make new commitments** to advance action
- **Increase political attention** and commit resources for NCDs
- Opportunity for civil society to engage at political level
- Critical pathway for **NCDs in post-2015**



UN Review 2014

Process to Date

UNSG Report:

- Governance
- Prevention
- Treatment
- Measuring Results

UNSG's report
released



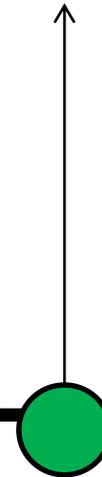
January 8, 2014

UNGA discussion on
UNSG's report



February 10, 2014

Modalities Resolution
negotiations



Feb - April 2014

Modalities resolution:

- Date / length
- Level of participation
- Format
- Scope
- Outcome

UN Secretary General Progress
Report on NCDs:

http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/68/650

Draft Modalities Resolution:

http://www.un.org/en/ga/president/68/pdf/letters/422014Informal_Consultations_on_non-communicable_diseases-2April2014.pdf

UN Review 2014

Modalities Resolution Discussions

Process

- Negotiated at UN in New York
- Co-facilitators – Jamaica and Belgium

Areas of agreement:

- **Date:** 10-11 July
- **Length:** 2 days
- **Participation:** High-level – political leaders and ministers of health
- **Scope:** Take stock of progress, identify gaps, action-oriented
- **CSO engagement:** Civil society hearing and participation at Review

Areas for further discussion:

- **Outcome:** procedural summary by PGA vs action-oriented outcome document
- **Participation:** ECOSOC-accredited NGOs? Which private sector?
- **Civil Society Task Force (CSTF):** Challenge of condensed timeline

UN Review 2014

Preliminary Agenda

Day 1:

- **9-10am:** Open plenary meeting
- **10-1pm:** Plenary meeting
- **3-6pm:** Round table

Day 2:

- **10-1pm:** Round table
- **3-5:30pm:** Round table
- **5:30pm-6pm:** Closing plenary meeting



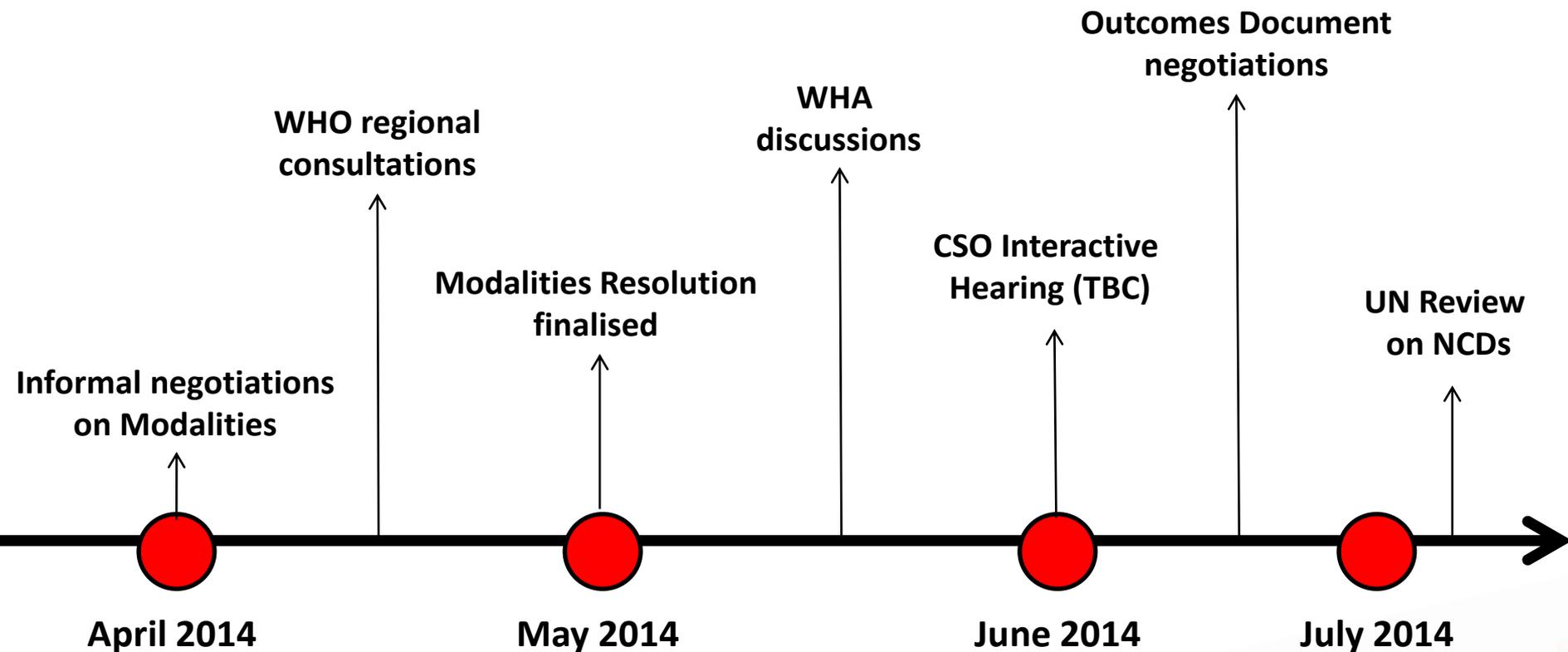
UN Review 2014

Round Tables

- **Overall theme:** *“Taking stock of progress in implementing UN Political Declaration and scaling up of multistakeholder and national multisectoral responses to the prevention and control of NCDs”*
- **3 RT themes under discussion:**
 - NCDs and post-2015
 - National capacity
 - South-south cooperation
- **Participation:** Member States, observers, UN system representatives, CSOs, NGOs, academic institutions, private sector
- **No pre-established list of speakers** in order to promote interactive and substantive discussions

UN Review 2014

Speculative Preparatory Process



UN Review 2014

WHO Regional Consultations

- **WHO AFRO / Africa Union:**

- 14-17 April, Luanda Angola;
- NCDs one of three areas (in addition to UHC);
- Jointly organised with African Union Commission – hope to foster multisectoral collaboration;
- NCD agenda broader than UN Review – mainly focuses on risk factors;
- Open for NGOs to attend – contact WHO AFRO Regional Office
- More info: <http://www.afro.who.int/en/media-centre/events/min-health-meeting-auc-who.html>

- **WHO EMRO:**

- 23-25 April, Cairo Egypt;
- Focuses solely on priorities for UN Review



UN Review 2014

Opportunities for CSO Engagement

- **CSO Interactive Hearing, late May/early June:**
 - Web-based consultation (TBD)
 - Register to participate in person (process TBD)
 - Participate via web-cast
 - CSO speakers
 - Summary feeds into official process
- **UN Review, 10-11 July:**
 - Inclusion of CSO's in national delegations
 - Register to participate (TBD)
 - CSO speaker at opening plenary

UN Review 2014

NCD Alliance Activities

- **Outreach to Member States in New York and Geneva**
- **Monitor process and outcomes** of ongoing discussions
- **Share intelligence** with network
- **Develop priorities** for outcomes of UN Review, in **consultation** with our network and partners
 - Targets for national NCD plans, targets
 - Increase financing for NCDs
 - Multisectoral, multistakeholder engagement on NCDs
 - NCDs in the post-2015 framework

UN Review 2014

Call to Action

- Call for **participation at the highest level possible** at the Review
- Collect **country intelligence**;
 - Who will attend?
 - What progress/gaps will your country be highlighting?
 - Ideal outcomes and commitments to accelerate progress?
- Request **NGO inclusion in government delegations**;
 - NCDA to send a template letter
- Plan your **participation**;
 - Are you attending? Organizing a side event?
- **Spread the word to the public**
 - Increase visibility of the Review among public, policymakers

Global NCD Framework

Global Coordination Mechanism

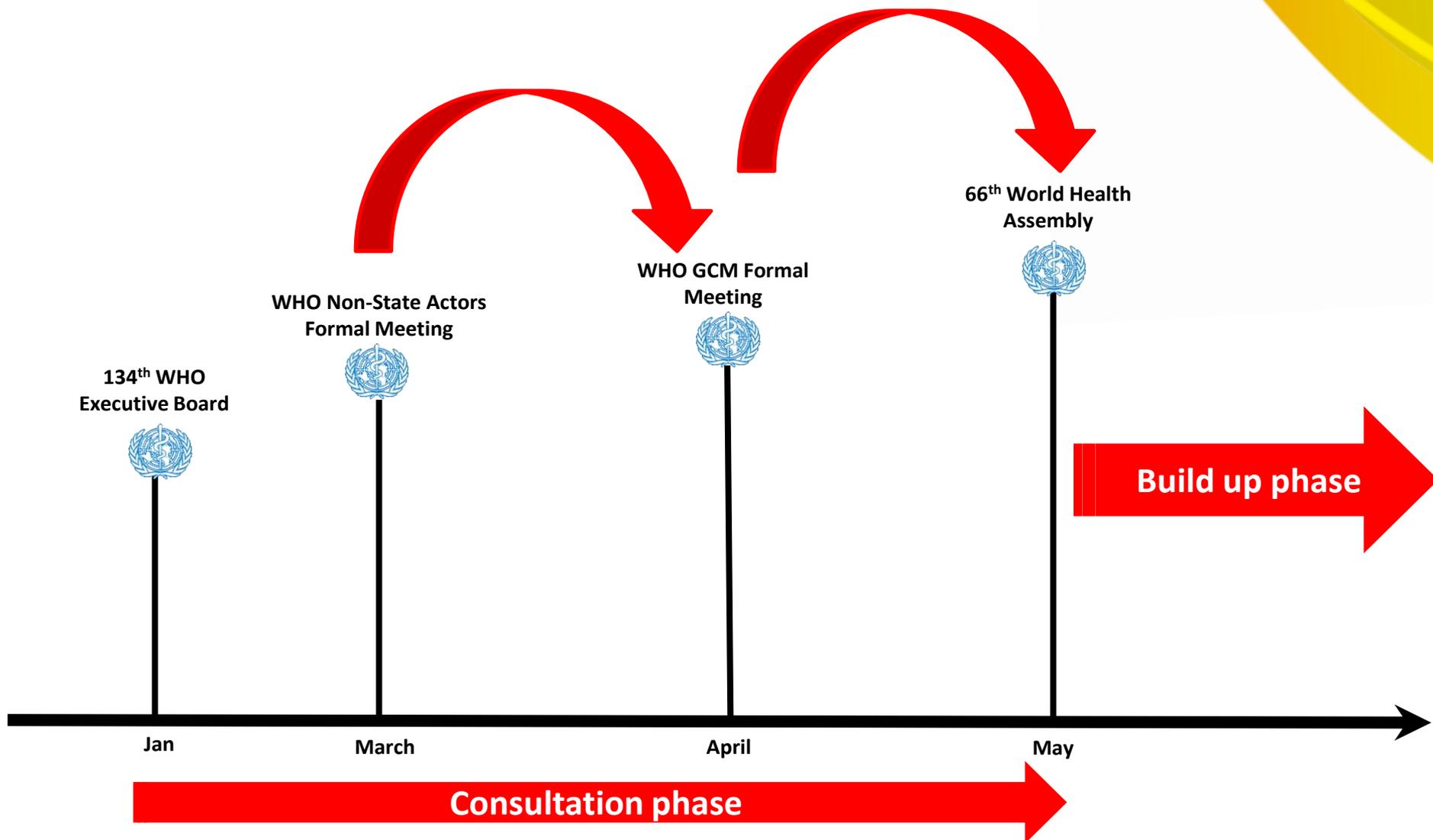


Global Coordination Mechanism Overview of Process

- GCM ToRs still under discussion
- Process chaired by Brazil
- Member States reached partial agreement on sections of ToRs in Nov 2013
- Final sections to be agreed at next WHO Member State meeting on 23-25 April 2014
- GCM ToRs *meant* to be adopted at WHA 2014
- Informal discussions among reg. coordinators currently underway in Geneva – **next 3 weeks are crucial!**



Global Coordination Mechanism Recap of Timeline 2014



Global Coordination Mechanism

Status of Discussions

1. Scope and purpose
2. Principles
3. Functions
4. Participants
5. Proposed Structure
6. Administrative arrangements
7. Accountability
8. Conflict of Interest
9. Links with UNTF

AGREED:

- **Purpose/scope:** *facilitating* and enhancing *coordination*...to contribute to implementation of GAP
- **Functions:** advocacy; knowledge exchange; innovation; multisectoral action; financing
- **Participants:** led by Member States; UN, IGOs and NSAs *participants*
- **Lifespan:** 2014-2021

Global Coordination Mechanism

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UNDER DISCUSSION:

- **Activities:**
 - Must have impact at country level
 - Need “quick wins” to demonstrate value of GCM
 - Budget 1.8 US\$ core funding
- **Structure:**
 - Expert Advisory Group
 - Working Groups
 - General Meetings / Global Forum

Global Coordination Mechanism

NCD Alliance Priorities

- **Expected outcomes:** What will the GCM feasibly deliver?
- **Structure fit for purpose:**
 - Expert Advisory Group as “engine”
 - Adequately resourced secretariat
 - Small number of time-bound, issue-specific working groups
 - Global Forum
- **Reinforce partner-centric approach**

Global Coordination Mechanism

What will it actually do?

GCM Functions

Illustrative Examples

1 *Advocating and raising awareness*

- Global Network of NCD Champions
- Commitments to the WHO Global NCD Action Plan
- NCD Countdown 2025

2 *Disseminating knowledge and information*

- Knowledge Centre: One-stop shop for NCD resources
- NCD Evidence-Based Products
- Country implementation case studies

3 *Encouraging innovation and identifying barriers*

- NCD Innovation Hub
 - E.g. Working Group on Palliative Care/Essential Medicines and Technologies

4 *Advancing multisectoral action*

- Operationalising the GAP at country-level
 - E.g. Working Group on multisectoral approaches to salt reduction or physical activity

5 *Advocating for mobilisation of resources*

- Investment framework for NCDs
- Advocacy on resource mobilisation for NCDs



Global Coordination Mechanism

A structure fit for purpose

Secretariat

- GCM core budget barely covers secretariat cost, encourage secondments

Expert Advisory Group (EAG) - “Engine” of GCM

- 18-24 members drawn from all WHO regions with diverse skill-set: technical, policy, advocacy and expertise in working in multisectoral partnerships
- Support secretariat to develop, monitor, assess and report on GCM’s work plan

Working Groups

- Key vehicle to operationalise objectives of GCM; provide expertise and support
- Upon recommendation by EAG, time-bound, clearly defined outputs, multisectoral

Global Forum

- Capacity-building, knowledge sharing
- Upon recommendation of EAG / to be held opportunistically / dependent on availability of funding

Global Coordination Mechanism

Call to Action

- **Encourage government participation** in final Member State meeting on 23-25 April. Low registration so far.
 - **Promote NCDA advocacy asks**
 - **Collect and share country intelligence** – what is your governments position?
- 

Q&A



Global Development Framework Campaign



Overview

1. Open Working Group on SDGs (OWG)

- Recaps of OWG 9 and OWG 10
- Next steps

2. Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN)

- SDSN indicators consultation
- Next steps

3. UNGA post-2015 thematic sessions

- Partnerships thematic

4. Post-2015 resources

Global Development Framework

Open Working Group
on SDGs



OWG: Method of work

Phase 1: Stock-taking

- OWG sessions 1-8
- March 2013- Feb 2014
- Conceptual discussions, by theme

COMPLETE

Phase 2: Decision-making

- 5 formal and informal sessions
- March 2014- July 2014
- To narrow, focus priorities

ONGOING

Outcome: Presentation of Report

- Proposals for SDGs
- Delivered to the 68th UN GA
- Draft expected July 2014

Decision Making Phase:

9th Session of Open Working Group (OWG 9)

3-5 March 2014
UN HQ in New York

Purpose:

- Respond to “Focus Areas”
- Discuss method of work for decision-making phase

Co-chairs’ “Focus Areas” document

- 19 broad areas of consensus
- Use to identify consensus, narrow priorities
- Guide to start discussion on possible goals, targets
- **Focus Area 3: Health and population dynamics**
 - Improving healthy life expectancy a “shared endeavor”
 - “Addressing NCDs,” MDG priorities, UHC, SRHR



OWG 9:

Advocating for health and NCDs

Health in post-2015 advocacy group:

- Thematic position paper: ***Integrating Health into the Post-2015 Sustainable Development Agenda***
- Synthesis of priorities for health developed over OWGs 1-8
- Annex with interlinkages, suggested targets for health
- <http://www.ncdalliance.org/open-working-group-sustainable-development-goals>

NCD Alliance:

- Response to Focus Areas document:
 - Goal: maximizing healthy life expectancy at all stages of life
 - Addressing NCDs must include prevention and control
 - Include mental health and neurological disorders; NCD risk factors
 - Access to medicines and technologies

OWG 9:

Summary of Discussions

Focus Areas received with broad support...

...but is not a list of goals

Agreement:

- **Poverty eradication** as primary focus of SDGs
- Process very different than the MDG
- Areas of consensus well-represented

Major gaps:

- CBDR
- Means of implementation (Mol) and financing
- Interlinkages between issues
- Sexual and reproductive health **and rights**

Decision Making Phase:

10th Session of Open Working Group (OWG 10)

31 March – 4 April 2014

UN HQ in New York

Purpose:

- Review revised “Focus Areas” and interlinkages
- Consolidate and discuss issues by cluster, “with an eye to developing goals and targets”

Cluster 2	<i>Gender equality and women’s empowerment</i> <i>Education</i> <i>Employment and decent work for all</i> <i>Health and population dynamics (includes NCDs)</i>
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“Improving healthy life expectancy is a widely shared endeavour.”

-OWG Co-chairs Focus Areas

http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/3402Focus%20areas_20140319.pdf

OWG 10:

Summary of discussions: Health

Goal

- **Health a clear priority**
 - **Ambition for a standalone health goal** possibly formulated around improving healthy life expectancy
 - MS: a goal that would ultimately promote right to highest attainable standard of physical and mental health
 - **UHC** should feature within the goal, possibly as the means/enabler
 - Need more work on the definition of UHC
 - Emphasis on **quality of services**
 - SDG framework overall should **link health and development**
 - **Means of Implementation** must be addressed:
 - Access to essential medicines and technologies,
 - Financing
- 

OWG 10:

Summary of discussions

Targets

- UN System: List of over 300 targets for MS consideration
- NCD global monitoring framework included

Member State priorities:

- Address the unfinished business of the MDGs, incl:
 - Addressing HIV/AIDS, malaria, TB, NTDs, and other communicable diseases
 - Ending preventable maternal and child deaths
 - **Reduce the burden of NCDs**
 - Environmental determinants of health
 - Access to sexual and reproductive health (and rights, for some)
 - Provide/ensure UHC by 2030
- 

OWG 10:

NCDs in OWG 10

- NCDs mentioned by nearly all regional blocs, Member States
- **Reduce the burden of NCDs**
 - Support for a standalone target
 - Prevention and reduce NCD burden
 - “25 by 25” mortality target introduced by CARICOM, NZ
 - Mental health a priority, should be included
 - Risk factors:
 - Tobacco
 - Healthy diets/nutrition

Formulation of target?

Definition of NCDs?

Adopt “25 by 25” for 2030 timeframe?

Means of implementation?



OWG:

Analysis and next steps

- ✓ Great progress since OWG 1-9 - now discussing specifics
- ✓ Health and NCDs a priority
- ✓ Progress in other areas, incl gender equality and food security and nutrition

Next steps for the OWG:

- UN Technical Support Team to provide additional input
- Revised Focus Areas document – 18 April 2014
- Not ready for negotiating language yet
- Weigh input from external advisory bodies, CSOs

OWG 11: 5-9 May 2014 at UNHQ

Global Development Framework

SDSN



Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN)



- Advisory body launched by UN SG
- Led by Jeff Sachs
- Scientific, technical expertise
- 2013 Report
 - Goal: *Achieve health and wellbeing at all ages*
 - Targets on reducing deaths from NCDs, reducing tobacco use
- New report: *Indicators for Sustainable Development* (Draft)
 - Proposed indicators for entire framework
 - Ambition: improve monitoring capacity, reporting cycles
 - NCD and health indicators included
 - Open for consultation until 28 March

<http://unsdsn.org/news/2014/02/14/public-consultation-on-indicators-for-sustainable-development/>

Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN)

NCDA response to draft indicators

- Welcome focus on achieving health and wellbeing at all ages
- Commend inclusion of NCDs, with specific focus on reducing exposure to all NCD risk factors

Recommend:

- Refine organization of indicators and definition of tobacco products
- Support inclusion of NCD targets and indicators based on NCD global monitoring framework
- Draw from WHO *Health Indicators for Sustainable Development*

SDSN to issue revised working draft later this month

Global Development Framework

UN PGA Thematics



UNGA Thematic Post-2015 Sessions Overview

Six sessions including 3 thematic debates:

- **18-19 Feb:** Water, sanitation + sustainable energy (debate)
- **6-7 March:** Contributions of women, the young and civil society
- **9-10 April: The role of partnerships (debate)**
- **24-25 April:** Ensuring stable and peaceful societies (debate)
- **21-22 May:** Contributions of North-South, South-South, triangular cooperation, and ICT for development
- **9-10 June:** Human rights and the rule of law in the post-2015 development agenda

Partnerships session

“Harnessing partnerships to implement the MDGs and the Post-2015 development goals”

- Building on key partnership opportunities, way forward
- Collaborating with businesses, foundations, CSOs, others
- Monitoring framework for goals implementation

Global Development Framework

Post-2015 Resources



Post-2015 Resources

Integrating NCDs across NGO Advocacy

PMNCH Policy Brief

- Calls for integration of health-related targets across sectors
- Indicator on overweight and obesity
- NCDs mentioned as a priority for post-2015, including reduction of under-70 mortality, prevention and treatment within UHC

<http://www.who.int/pmnch/post2015/en/>

Call to Action: Nutrition in the Post-2015 Development Agenda

Key Nutrition Messages

- Malnutrition is the underlying cause of nearly half of all child deaths. Addressing malnutrition will save lives, reduce inequalities, and build strong and resilient individuals, families, communities, and populations. Doing so will require dedicated action to improve nutrition in the 1,000-day window from pregnancy to age 2, as well as a multi-sectoral lifecycle approach. Leading scientists, economists, and health experts agree that improving nutrition during the critical 1,000-day window is one of the best and most cost-effective investments we can make to achieve lasting progress in global health and development.
- Increasing rates of exclusive breastfeeding is critically important to reducing preventable child deaths and ensuring long-term health, wellbeing, and productivity. Improving calls of breastfeeding requires better support and enabling environments for women to breastfeed.
- Gender discrimination is one of the fundamental drivers of malnutrition. Action to end hunger and malnutrition must work to transform societal norms that result in girls eating last and least, keep girls out of school, limit women's income, voice and productivity, and lead to child marriage. Improving women's status and role, access to education, and access to and control over resources (i.e. land, income, agricultural inputs) will bring positive nutrition gains.
- Food security needs to be measured with indicators and targets that ensure action and accountability toward access to adequate nutritious food. Access to a range of diverse food, reflected in dietary quality, is core to adequate food for all. Producing more diverse, nutritious foods is aligned with and supports the broader objectives of sustainability and resilience. Diversification is a resilience strategy for smallholders as it lowers their dependence on a single crop for income while increasing farm families' access to a range of foods and essential nutrients. Focusing on increasing nutritious food has co-benefits for climate, resilience, and gender.
- A human rights-based approach can effectively and sustainably tackle inequalities in food and nutrition security by increasing the focus on the right to food and targeting the most vulnerable segments of the population, as well as improving accountability and informed participation in decision-making.

Though the world has halved the proportion of people who live in extreme poverty and has made substantial progress on other goals, ending hunger and malnutrition is an unfinished agenda. Malnutrition remains both the result of poverty and a cause of poverty. Today, the world is facing multiple burdens of malnutrition with populations suffering from stunting, micronutrient deficiencies, overweight/obesity, and diet-related non-communicable diseases (NCDs). Importantly, malnutrition in its forms is predominantly concentrated among the poorest and most vulnerable in society, and has a particularly detrimental impact on women and children. Undernutrition is the single biggest cause of under-5 mortality, underlying nearly half of all child deaths, and overweight and obesity are rising rapidly, especially in lower- and middle-income countries.

Globally, 162 million children under 5 years of age are stunted. In addition, 52 million children suffer from wasting. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), globally 42 percent of pregnant women suffer from anemia, which is a risk factor for maternal death. Global rates of low birth weight, sub-optimal breastfeeding, and maternal anemia have remained relatively stagnant. Worldwide, obesity has nearly doubled since 1980. A staggering two billion people are overweight and obese, and at least 2.8 million people die every year from these conditions. Forty-four percent of the diabetes burden, 23 percent of the heart disease burden, and up to 41 percent of certain cancer burdens are attributable to overweight and obesity. Type 2 diabetes and gestational diabetes mellitus are estimated to affect up to 15 percent of pregnant women worldwide, and pose significant life-threatening consequences to the health of the mother and the child in the short and long term. Meanwhile, the number of overweight children under 5 has doubled since 1990, reaching 43 million in 2013; rates of childhood overweight are expected to nearly double again by 2025.

Therefore, improving maternal and child nutrition should be a key priority in the global framework that will follow the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Good nutrition is not just an outcome of development, but also a driver of development and economic growth. It is a powerful equalizer. Addressing malnutrition will save lives, reduce inequalities, and build strong and resilient individuals, families, communities, and populations. Good nutrition is particularly important to the growth and development of infants and young children during the critical 1,000 days between a woman's pregnancy and her child's second birthday. In addition to taking up nutrition-specific interventions, combating malnutrition will also require strengthening national level capacity, introducing a multi-sectoral approach to ensure nutrition sensitive programming is included in a wide range of sectors, including health, agriculture, water sanitation and hygiene, social protection, education, and women's empowerment, and forging concrete action and systems linkages on many fronts.

Road to Rio Call to Action Nutrition Policy Brief

- Recognises obesity as a form of malnutrition, alongside undernutrition
- Burden of NCDs

<http://thousanddays.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/Nutrition-in-the-Post-2015-Agenda-Key-Messages.pdf>



PLACING HEALTHY WOMEN AND CHILDREN AT THE HEART OF THE POST 2015 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

SUMMARY

Everyone has a fundamental right to the highest attainable standard of health, defined as physical, mental and social well-being. Investing in healthy populations is the foundation for sustainable social, economic and environmental development, and for peace and security. For instance, the Global Investment Framework for Women's and Children's Health estimates that increasing health expenditure by just US\$ 5 per person per year, between 2013 and 2035 in 74 high-burden countries could yield up to nine times that value in economic and social benefits. The Commission on Investing in Health points to the possibility of achieving important gains in global health by 2035 through a grand convergence around infectious, child, and maternal mortality, reductions in the incidence of NCDs and injuries and the achievement of universal health coverage.

Yet, thousands die every day from preventable causes and even more are left with injury, infection or disease. Building on the Millennium Development Goals, the Post 2015 framework should:

- Include a stand-alone health goal that maximises health and wellbeing, specifying an end to preventable mortality and morbidity
- Focus on the marginalized and most critical population groups for maximizing progress towards improving health and development outcomes: Newborns and Adolescents
- Integrate shared targets into all relevant sectors such as nutrition, education, gender, and infrastructure
- Consider the inclusion of differentiated targets for countries based on their levels of development

* <http://www.thousanddays.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/POST2015-KEY-MESSAGES.pdf>



This paper has been developed for a working group comprising members of PMNCH partners.



Q&A



Regional and National Updates

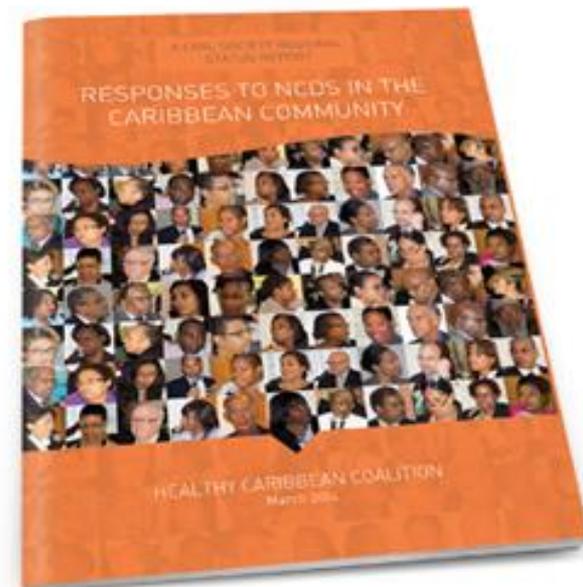


NCD Alliance Program

“Strengthening Health Systems, Supporting NCD Action”

Healthy Caribbean Coalition (HCC) Report - “Response to NCDs in the Caribbean Community”

- **HCC Regional Civil Society Status Report** – based on NCDA benchmarking tool
- Report provides a **valuable snapshot of regional action on NCDs and makes recommendations for future advocacy and action**
- Developed in collaboration with **University of West Indies**
- Focused on **9 CARICOM countries**
- Based on data collected from: **civil society, governments, and regional institutions**
- Includes specific focus on **National NCD Commissions (NNCDC)**



<http://www.healthycaribbean.org/newsletters/march-2014/HCC-NCDA-RSR-EXEC-SUMMARY-FINAL-MARCH-2014.pdf>

NCD Alliance Program

“Strengthening Health Systems, Supporting NCD Action”

Healthy Caribbean Coalition (HCC) Report - “Response to NCDs in the Caribbean Community”

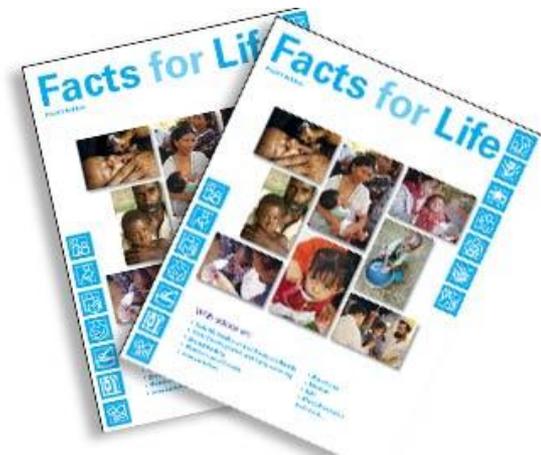
- Launched at **NCD Child Conference**, Trinidad and Tobago
- **Main findings:**
 - **Caribbean Wellness Day** contributed to wide stakeholder engagement in NCD response;
 - **CSOs continue to play major role in NCD response**, particularly service provision, fundraising, outreach and education
 - All but **1 CARICOM country ratified FCTC**
 - No national policies on **marketing unhealthy foods to children**
 - No **national policies on salt intake**
 - Significant **health system challenges** in CARICOM countries



- **NCD Child Inaugural Conference, Trinidad and Tobago**
- Aims to create a **platform for interaction and knowledge exchange** on needs of children/adolescents within the NCD and post 2015 agendas
- **High profile speakers** included President of Trinidad and Tobago, Minister of Health, Sir George Alleyne, Sir Trevor Hassell, Kate Armstrong
- Strong focus on **youth engagement**
- Platform for **UN Every Woman Every Child commitments** on NCDs



- UNICEF committed to NCD Chapter in publication ***Facts For Life (FFL)***
- Result of newly formed **UN Task Force on NCDs**
- **Technical consultation** on sidelines of NCD Child Conference to:
 1. Gather stakeholder input on key messages and structure
 2. Discuss consultation process and roll out
 3. Mechanisms for youth engagement
- NCD Child coordinating **CSO consultation process** – contact jklein@aap.org to get involved
- UNICEF / NCD Child **side event at WHA** on FFL – Monday 19th May, breakfast



The NCD Alliance

Putting non-communicable diseases
on the global agenda

Thank you for joining the webinar

Please visit our website:

www.ncdalliance.org



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