

Addressing non-communicable disease targets for SDG

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ABSTRACT

Non-communicable diseases or shortly NCD's, set apart from infectious diseases and injuries, now constitute the world's largest killer. The scientific evidence of climate change is clear and must be addressed. My main objective is to provide you with some scientific evidence for the conclusion that a healthy and sustainable diet is not only good for our health but equally so for our planet. After outlining the worldwide scale of the epidemic of non-communicable diseases, I start off with some aspects of the impact of the production of our foods on the environment. Next, I will focus more in detail on the main non-communicable diseases of major public health interest and cover some aspects of established and probable risk factors. I will then discuss the role of energy intake and of main food groups in the development of these diseases and the risk of premature death. Some examples of modelling the impact of changes in dietary choices on our health and our environment are given.

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Sharing HIV responses in managing other communicable disease

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ABSTRACT

This plenary presentation will start by looking at the commitments United Nations Member States, including Malaysia have made to Fast-Tracking the HIV response in order to reach the ambitious Sustainable Development Goal agenda of Ending AIDS as a public health threat by 2030. It will include an overview of the HIV epidemic in Asia and the Pacific and examine regional trends, national and sub-national HIV epidemics among key populations at higher risk of HIV infection, and AIDS response highlights. The presentation will focus on the progress and challenges countries face in reaching the Fast-Track commitments by 2020 including the 90-90-90 treatment target. While the Asia-Pacific region has made substantial progress in responding to HIV, the region is lagging behind the global trends – a reflection of inadequate access to HIV services among key populations and people living with HIV. It will look at how countries are starting to implement evidence-based innovations, such as the roll-out of oral pre-exposure prophylaxis or PrEP, community based HIV testing, HIV self-testing. Finally, sufficient and effective investments are vital. While countries are increasing their share of investment in the AIDS response, resources need to be scaled up and better focused on high impact interventions such as combination prevention for key populations.