

Chairing Style

3. Has your country assisted in the World Health Organization's Sustainable Development

4. What are the steps countries can take to help educate their citizens about the dangers of obesity?
5. What are the steps nations can take to help lower the rate of children being obese or overweight?
6. Does your country believe that the WHO could help resolve this issue? How?

Sources

“Obesity and Overweight.” World Health Organization, World Health Organization, www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs311/en/.

“Overweight & Obesity.” Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 29 Aug. 2017, www.cdc.gov/obesity/adult/causes.html.

<https://www.cdc.gov/obesity/adult/causes.html>

<http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs311/en/>

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Obesity>

http://www.heart.org/HEARTORG/HealthyLiving/WeightManagement/Obesity/Obesity-Information_UCM_307908_Article.jsp#.WiYdn0xFxo0

http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Overweight_and_obesity_-_BMI_statistics

<https://jakubmarian.com/percentage-of-obese-population-by-country-in-europe>

is no cure for HIV infection, however antiretroviral drugs can control the virus and prevent transmissions so those infected can enjoy healthy, long and productive lives.

Anti-retroviral therapy (ART) is the current treatment for the disease and saves lives, prevents other illness, saves money and promotes development. The Global ART coverage for pregnant and breastfeeding women living with HIV is high at 76%. Just last year, six Caribbean islands eliminated mother-to-child transmission of HIV.

It is estimated that currently only 70% of people with HIV know their status. HIV infection is diagnosed through rapid diagnostic tests (RDTs). These tests provide same day-results and are imperative for same-day diagnosis and early treatment and care. The WHO wants to reach the target of 90% of those infected knowing their status. This means an additional 7.5 million people need access to HIV testing services.

While some regions have been successful in treating and diagnosing HIV and AIDS, there are many regions of the world struggling with the virus. The African continent is the most affected region, with 25.6 million people living with HIV in 2016. The African continent accounts for almost two thirds of the global total of new HIV infections.

Although between 2000 and 2016, new HIV infections fell by 39% and HIV-related deaths fell by 13.1 million lives, the push for RDTs and ART treatment needs to continue. The United Nations want to end the epidemic of AIDS by 2030, securing healthy lives and well-being for all. In order to reach this goal, education, information and services to people living with HIV including the young, vulnerable and marginalized must be provided.

Even though we have achieved significant progress in dealing with this terrifying disease, much still needs to be done.

Questions to Consider

1. Is AIDS still a prevalent problem today in your country?
2. How can the WHO provide efficient testing for all of those affected by HIV?
3. What are the measures of prevention that could help eliminate the spread of HIV? Did your country implement a clear plan?
4. How is your country helping the UNAIDS 2016-2021 strategy to end the AIDS epidemic by 2030?
5. How can the WHO increase awareness of HIV while respecting cultural beliefs and norms?
6. What is your country's policy regarding the virus?