

HIV / AIDS:

- Think about why solutions are so difficult?
 - Countries do not want to give money towards providing solutions when the disease is so stigmatized
 - Hard to pin point if HIV is what is causing the deaths because people often die of other issues first
 - 35 Million are infected (mainly in sub saharan africa)
 - When thinking about how to treat it within your nation, think about how it is being transmitted in your country
 - If sex workers are the biggest transmitters, needle exchange programs will not be the most effective
 - Way's to prevent: Women empowerment, education, circumcision, delay sex, condoms, less partners, not sharing needles (needle exchanges, sterile medical equipment, testing the blood supply)
 - Culturally sensitive education is VERY important
- ARV's:
 - Issues:
 - Don't cure, just delay
 - Inconsistent use → can lead to multidrug resistant strains
 - No infrastructure to keep drugs viable
- Access to care; confidentiality
- UNAIDS became the prime entity in creating a global body to overcome HIV AIDS
 - Main functions: advocacy, education, provide data, improve the capacity for countries to deal with HIV AIDS (funding), coordinates action with UN and partners (More info in slides)

Environmental Protection:

- Main functions of UNEP (focus on chemicals and waste) (More info in slides)
- Huge process to enforce simple ideas → what are the behind the scenes nuances
 - Differences between the global north and global south
 - Global South walked out bc richer countries wanted to leave out certain exports because richer countries

wanted to allow the ability to dump wastes into poorer nations

- CFC's: Non toxic and non flammable BUT they deplete the ozone layer
- DUMPING!! (apparently this was super talked about so know it)
- Know the Basal treaty (convention) and why it connects
- Main parts of UNEP (what does it work for, what does it do, how the montreal protocol was about the ozone layer and CFCs)
- Know the differences between global health and environmental issues
 - How these differences determine what the UN can and cannot do
 - Funding, political realities (if a nation or group doesn't believe in climate change, how are you going to get them to get on board)
 - Ozone layer depletion:
 - clear threats (skin rashes, cataracts, skin cancer); explaining the issue is easy; easy alternatives; cost effective
 - WAY more accepted by populations than global warming