



We reaffirm that good public health is better achieved through a combination of good public-health policies including multisectoral policies that stress better nutrition, safe drinking water, hygiene, sanitation and sustainable urbanization, and effectively combat major risk factors.

We reiterate that each



Significantly scaling up efforts towards meeting the goal of ensuring universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support by 2010 and the goal of halting and reversing the spread of HIV/AIDS by 2015. We commit ourselves, with the support of international cooperation and multisectoral partnerships, to maximizing synergies between the HIV/AIDS response and strengthening of health systems and social support;

Enhancing policies established to address the challenges of malaria by strengthening effective prevention and treatment strategies, including ensuring the availability of affordable, good-quality and effective medicines, including artemisinin-based therapy, as well as long-lasting insecticide-treated bednets. Further, in this regard, we welcome the Global Malaria Action Plan developed by the Roll Back Malaria Partnership, which offers, for the first time, a comprehensive plan for combating malaria in the short, medium and long terms, and the Affordable Medicines Facility for malaria;

Sustaining and strengthening the gains made in combating tuberculosis, and developing innovative strategies for tuberculosis prevention, detection and treatment, including strategies for dealing with new threats such as co-infection with HIV/AIDS, multi drug resistant tuberculosis and extensively drug-resistant tuberculosis;

Cooperating and further strengthening efforts to control and eliminate neglected tropical diseases, including by accelerating further research and development, developing innovative medicines and adopting prevention strategies;

Eradicating poliomyelitis worldwide and intensifying immunization activities and country-specific strategies to address the remaining barriers to stopping poliomyelitis transmission, including in developing countries;

Halving by 2015 the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation as a means of fighting waterborne diseases.

We also recognize that the emergence of non-communicable diseases is imposing a heavy burden on society, one with serious social and economic consequences, and that there is a need to respond to cardiovascular diseases, cancers, diabetes and chronic respiratory diseases, which represent a leading threat to human health and development. In this regard, we:

Call for urgent action to implement the World Health Organization Global Strategy for the Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases and its related Action Plan;

Recognize that diabetes is a chronic, debilitating and costly disease associated with severe complications;

Stress the need to scale up care for mental health conditions, including prevention, treatment and rehabilitation;

Reaffirm the importance of the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control within the sphere of global public health and call upon States parties to the Convention to fully implement it.

We express concern at the continued increase in road traffic fatalities and injuries worldwide, in particular in developing countries, and draw attention to the need to build public awareness and to improve and implement legislation to prevent such accidents. We call for the implementation of existing General Assembly resolutions and welcome the recent initiatives aimed at addressing global road safety issues and strengthening international cooperation in this field.

We note with concern the lack of health workers as well as their imbalanced distribution within countries and throughout the world, in particular the shortage in sub-Saharan Africa, which undermines the health systems of developing countries. In this regard, we emphasize the need for countries to review

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voluntary and innovative financing approaches and initiatives. We take note of the work and

We are committed to promoting research and development, knowledge-sharing and provision and use of information and communications technology for health, including through facilitating affordable access by all countries, especially developing countries.