



Royal College of Physicians

Professor Peter Piot' Biography

Baron Peter Piot KCMG MD PhD is the Director of the London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, and the Handa Professor of Global Health. He was the founding Executive Director of UNAIDS and Under Secretary-General of the United Nations (1995-2008).

A clinician and microbiologist by training, he co-discovered the Ebola virus in Zaire in 1976, and subsequently led pioneering research on HIV/AIDS, women's health and infectious diseases in Africa. He has held academic positions at the Institute of Tropical Medicine, Antwerp; the University of Nairobi; the University of Washington, Seattle; Imperial College London, and the College de France, Paris, and was a Senior Fellow at the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. He is a member of the US National Academy of Medicine, the National Academy of Medicine of France, and the Royal Academy of Medicine of his native Belgium, and is a fellow of the UK Academy of Medical Sciences and the Royal College of Physicians. He is a past president of the International AIDS Society and of the King Baudouin Foundation. In 1995 he was made a baron by King Albert II of Belgium, and in 2016 was awarded an honorary knighthood KCMG. Professor Piot has received numerous awards for his research and service, including the Canada Gairdner Global Health Award (2015), the Robert Koch Gold Medal (2015), the Prince Mahidol Award for Public Health (2014), and the Hideyo Noguchi Africa Prize for Medical Research (2013), the F. Calderone Medal (2003), and was named a 2014 TIME Person of the Year (The Ebola Fighters). He has published over 580 scientific articles and 16 books, including his memoir, No Time to Lose.

Presentation Blurb

Global Health 2.0: New challenges and opportunities for innovation

Peter Piot, London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine

Since the Millennium, major progress has been achieved in global health, particularly in infectious diseases and in maternal and child mortality. New challenges are emerging, including chronic diseases, epidemics, environmental degradation and climate change, neonatal mortality and rapid urbanisation, in addition to the increasing emphasis on universal health coverage in numerous countries. Innovation will be crucial to accelerate progress in global health: developing new products, using information technology and social media to their full potential, and, possibly most importantly, fostering innovation in delivery.