International Aid

Chapter 12
US Foreign Aid 101?!#
What do you need to know?

- Different types of aid.
- Role of the United Nations
- Functioning of World Health Organisation
- Role of Aus AID
- Role of Non-Government Organisations.

**IMPORTANT**

As usual, explaining how these organisations can improve health and human development (using an example) is a much more important skill than merely listing what they do.
There are different ways that people in developed nations can assist those in developing nations. Each has a different purpose and different results.

Types of Aid:
- Emergency Relief
- Bilateral (Official)
- Multilateral
- Non-Government
Emergency Relief

- Does not provide ongoing benefits or changes, merely restores order after something bad has occurred.
- Eg. Earthquakes, tsunami, war/conflicts, drought, famine.
- Addresses immediate needs like food, medicine, shelter.
- Example?
Bilateral (Official) Aid

- Bilateral – one party to another.
- One country, usually developed, gives financial aid to another country.
- Often things like infrastructure.
- Makes up the largest portion of aid given to developing countries.
  - Political reasons – need a friend in the area, similar beliefs/values system.
  - Strategic reasons - country has resources/industry they depend on.
Why do developed countries provide aid?

- Political reasons – create jobs for people in their own country and creates trade opportunities.
- Strategic reasons – create more stability in the region/world which means less war/refugees/need to future aid.
- Humanitarian reasons – rich countries should help poor countries because they are in a position to.
Multilateral Aid

- Developing countries receive aid from worldwide organisations, like WHO and UN, which is provided by multiple member countries.
- Has more potential to reach more people, as these agencies are active in many parts of the world.
- Bilateral aid often benefits people living in cities.
Non-Government Aid

- Charity organisations collect money from individuals and organisations, and pass on directly to communities.
- Usually focuses on projects that support community development and participation.
- Voluntary and not for profit.
- Oxfam, World Vision, Salvation Army, Red Cross
Who provides Aid?

- **Government Agencies**
  - United nations
    - Forum where member states can voice their opinion over certain issues.
    - Purpose is maintain international security, develop friendly relations, solve international problems and promote human rights.
  - World Health Organisation
    - Aim is to improve world health (lower mortality/morbidity, help disadvantaged groups etc)
  - United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund
    - Established to help European children after second world war.
    - Used to; establish equality between girls and boys, reduce childhood illness/mortality etc.
United Nations

- Works to promote peace and Security.
- Provides Humanitarian Assistance,
- Promotes social and economic development.
- Supports human rights
World Health Organisation

Core Functions:
- Provides leadership on health issues
- Health research and dissemination
- Setting health standards
- Articulating health policies (ethical and evidence based)
- Providing technical support
- Monitoring world health
AusAid

- Australian Agency for International Development
- Manages Australia’s international Aid program.
- Aims to reduce poverty in developing countries by........?
What does AusAid do?

- Improve economic management and strengthen democracy
- Maximise trade and technology
- Provide vital services like education, health care, water, sanitation
- Strengthen security by preventing conflict and managing borders
- Promote sustainable approaches to environmental management.