Outcome 2:
Promoting global health and human development
This area of study includes:

- Different types of aid
- The role of the United Nations in providing global health and sustainable human development
- The World Health Organisation
- Ausaid
- The role of non-government organisations
- Ways to ensure sustainability of programs
- Programs focusing on literacy, food security, HIV/AIDS and malaria, safe water and sanitation
Different types of aid

3 main types of aid

→ achieve health
→ promote sustainable human development

Emergency relief aid
Bilateral aid
Multilateral aid
Emergency relief aid

This type of aid:

• is an immediate response to cater for short terms needs

• provides medicine, food, shelter and/or personnel to areas experiencing disaster (earthquake, drought, flood, fire or conflict)

• does not address causes of poverty

• is provided by governments and non-government organisations

Examples include:
Victorian bushfires 2009, Haitian earthquake 2010
Bilateral aid

This type of aid:

• is given from one country to another
• is usually the largest part of aid a country receives
• is often given for political or strategic reasons
• is often spent on infrastructure and in urban areas (so may not help those who need it most)
• is not sustainable (but it is often used to for project to promote human development)

Examples include:
Australian aid to East Timor, American aid to Pakistan
Multilateral aid

Multilateral aid is provided when developed countries give money to organisations who, in turn, fund programs to promote health in developing countries. This type of aid:

• is usually the largest part of aid a country receives
• is more likely to reach those most in need
• is often long term
• can fund programs which promote sustainable human development

Examples include:
United Nations Development Program
United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)
The role of the United Nations in providing global health and sustainable human development

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World peace and security
conflict prevention, peacemaking, peacekeeping and enforcement, peace building

Humanitarian assistance
emergency relief, long term assistance to those affected by emergencies (such as the World Food Programme)

Social and economic development
working towards eradicating poverty, sustainable human development (as outlined in the Millennium Development Goals)

Human rights
The Universal Declaration of Human Rights – definition, support and protection
The world health organisation

**WHO fulfils its objectives through these core functions:**

- providing leadership on matters critical to health and engaging in partnerships where joint action is needed
- shaping research and stimulating the generation, translation and dissemination of valuable knowledge
- setting norms and standards and promoting and monitoring their implementation
- articulating ethical and evidence-based policy options
- providing technical support, catalysing change, and building sustainable institutional capacity
- monitoring the health situation and assessing health trends.
Objective:

to assist developing countries to reduce poverty and achieve sustainable development in line with Australia’s national interest

Aims:

- improve economic and financial management
- strengthen democracy and regional security
- maximise benefits of trade and new technology
- support government stability (by improving services such as education, healthcare, water and sanitation)
- promote sustainability (in approaches to environmental management and use of resources)
The role of Ausaid in promoting sustainable Human Development

- **Fostering functioning states**
  - appropriate and effective government is the basis of economic growth and human development.

- **Investing in people**
  - health and education enable the poor to participate in growth, make the workforce more productive, and create informed citizens

- **Regional stability and cooperation**
  - co-operation between nation states is needed to address threats such as pandemics, disasters and transnational crime
  - stability is also needed for countries to benefit from the opportunities offered by economic integration
The role of non-government organisations

Many NGOs based in Australia play a role in promoting health and sustainable human development

World Vision Australia
Australian Red Cross
CARE Australia
Oxfam Australia
Salvation Army
i. Select a non-government organisation and identify a project that promotes sustainable human development in which they are currently involved.
Ways to ensure sustainability of programs
Is it sustainable?

**Affordable →**
Does it focus on education? **Is it affordable long term?**

**Equitable →**
Does it involve women? Does it reach those most in need?

**Appropriate →**
Does it empower people?
Does it respect cultural values? **Is it accessible?**
Programs focusing on literacy, food security, HIV/AIDS and malaria, safe water and sanitation

**Literacy**
Reading skill improvement program

**Food security**
World Food Programme (WFP)

**HIV/AIDS and malaria**
The global fund to fight AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria: Antiretrovirals

**Safe water and sanitation**
Bringing safe water close to home
Reading skill improvement program

Reason for the program
Around 774 million adults are illiterate
(In 2007) 101 million children of primary school age did not go to school

Types of aid
Non-government and multilateral aid via the Christian Children’s fund

Implementation
→ 14 week pilot program → 20 Indian schools → improving reading levels of 1200 children (grades 3-5)
World Food Programme (WFP)

Reason for the program
Food security is a major challenge
1 in 7 people affected
25,000 people die from hunger each day

Types of aid
Emergency relief and multilateral aid via the WFP

Implementation
→ WFP pays farmers and workers with food → build infrastructure such as schools → while reducing hunger
The global fund to fight AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria: Antiretrovirals

Reason for the program
AIDS declared a ‘development crisis’
One of the world’s biggest threats

Types of aid
Bilateral and multilateral aid via the global fund through prevention and management programs

Implementation
→ antiretroviral treatments, testing, medical services, education and community care → reduce the spread
Bringing safe water close to home

Reason for the program
1 billion + people lack access to sufficient safe water
80% of all sickness is due to inadequate water and sanitation

Types of aid
Non-government and multilateral aid via water aid

Implementation
→ working with communities in Africa → build wells and pumps close to homes → basic sanitation → education about hand-washing in rural communities