

11 Sustainable Development Goals and the World Health Organization

Unit	4	Health and human development in a global context
Area of Study	2	Health and the Sustainable Development Goals
Topic	11	Sustainable Development Goals and the World Health Organization
Subtopic	11.2	Objectives and rationale for the Sustainable Development Goals and key features of SDG 3

Summary

- The **Sustainable Development Goals** (SDGs) are 17 global goals that were endorsed and pledged by the United Nations in 2015, to be achieved by 2030.
- Rationale behind the SDGs:
 - To develop a new set of goals and targets to replace the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) that finished in 2015
 - Despite progress, there was still work to be done to ensure the poorest and most disadvantaged had access to improved health and wellbeing and human development
 - Emergence of new global challenges, e.g. climate change and increasing conflict.
- The SDGs work together to achieve three main **objectives**:
 - End extreme poverty
 - Fight inequality and injustice
 - Tackle climate change.

My notes

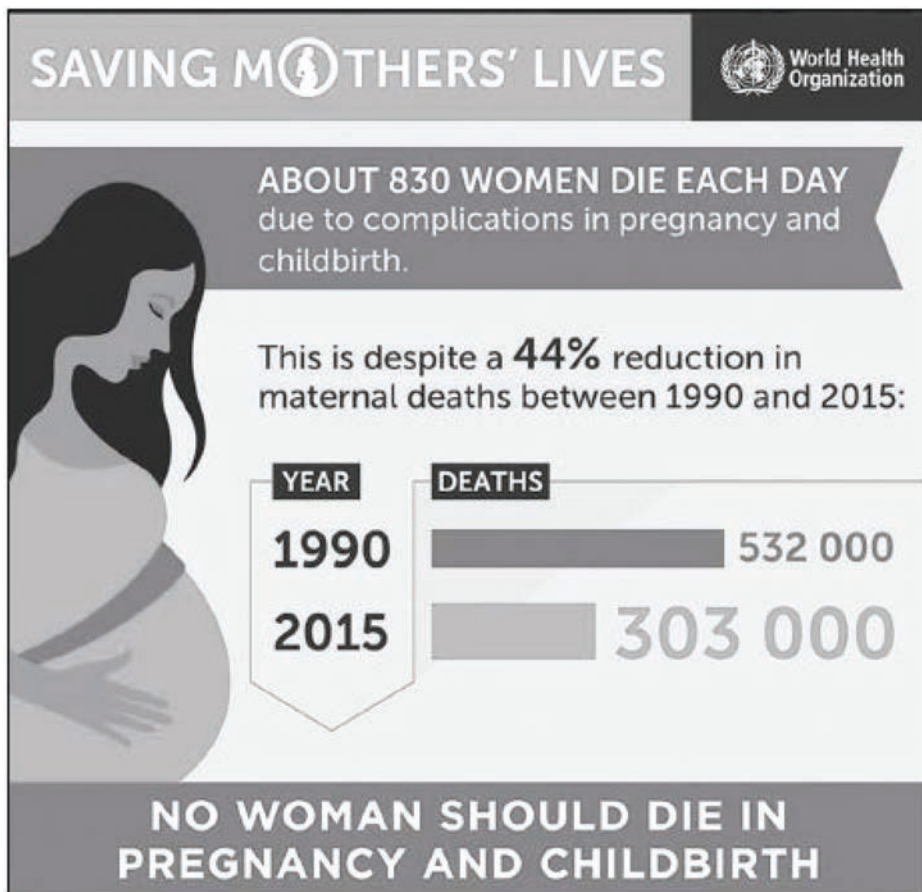


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Past VCAA exam questions

Source: VCAA 2017, Health and Human Development Exam, Q10ai

Question 1



Source: © World Health Organization 2015

Name the SDG represented in the information above.

1 mark

Exam practice questions

Source: *Jacaranda (John Wiley & Sons Australia, Ltd), Practice VCE Question*

Question 2

Which organisation was responsible for the development of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)?

1 mark

Source: *Jacaranda (John Wiley & Sons Australia, Ltd), Practice VCE Question*

Question 3

The Sustainable Development Goals aim to be achieved by

1 mark

- A. 2015.
- B. 2020.
- C. 2025.
- D. 2030.

Source: *Jacaranda (John Wiley & Sons Australia, Ltd), Practice VCE Question*

Question 4

Identify the three main objectives that all countries are working towards through the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

3 marks

Source: *Jacaranda (John Wiley & Sons Australia, Ltd), Practice VCE Question*

Question 2

Goal 3 — Good Health and Wellbeing is about **1 mark**

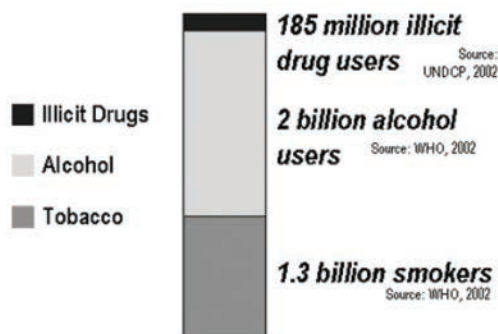
- A. reducing maternal, newborn, infant and child mortality.
- B. ending epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria, and combating hepatitis, waterborne diseases and other communicable diseases
- C. ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive healthcare services and health coverage including access to essential affordable medicines and vaccines.
- D. all of the above.

Source: *Jacaranda (John Wiley & Sons Australia, Ltd), Practice VCE Question*

Question 3

Identify the Sustainable Development Goal that is reflected in the data below. Justify your choice.

World extent of psychoactive substance use **2 marks**



Source: *Jacaranda (John Wiley & Sons Australia, Ltd), Practice VCE Question*

Question 4

Outline why drug, tobacco and alcohol abuse is included in Goal 3 – Good Health and Wellbeing. **1 mark**

Unit	4	Health and human development in a global context
Area of Study	2	Health and the Sustainable Development Goals
Topic	11	Sustainable Development Goals and the World Health Organization
Subtopic	11.7	The relationships between SDG 3 and SDG 1

Summary



SDG 1 — No poverty is about ending poverty in all its forms through:

- eradicating extreme poverty
- reducing by half the number of people living in poverty
- implementing social protection systems.

The **relationship between SDG 3 and SDG 1**

- When people are free from illness and disease (SDG 3), they have more opportunities to gain an education and earn a decent standard of living, helping boost economic growth and decrease poverty (SDG 1).
- If more people are working, they can contribute more taxes to the country (SDG 1), governments can use these taxes to build health centres and infrastructure such as safe water and sanitation facilities, further improving health and wellbeing (SDG 3).

My notes



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Past VCAA exam questions

Source: VCAA 2017, *Health and Human Development Exam*, Q10b

Question 1

‘Globally, the number of people living in extreme poverty has declined by more than half, falling from 1.9 billion in 1990 to 836 million in 2015.’

Source: United Nations, ‘The Millennium Development Goals Report 2015’, United Nations, New York, 2015, p. 4

Discuss **two** ways in which this decline in global poverty could have contributed to the reduction in maternal deaths between 1990 and 2015. **4 marks**

Exam practice questions

Source: *Jacaranda (John Wiley & Sons Australia, Ltd), Practice VCE Question*

Question 2

Explain how SDG 3 — Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all ages assists in the achievement of SDG 1 — No poverty. **3 marks**

Source: *Jacaranda (John Wiley & Sons Australia, Ltd), Practice VCE Question*

Question 3

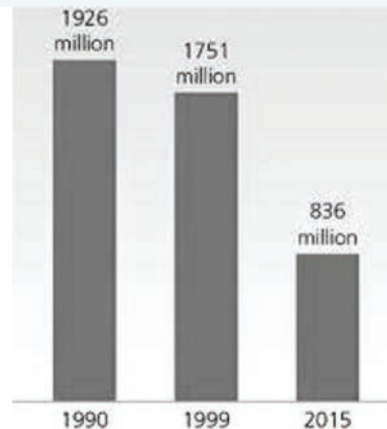
Explain how the relationship between SDG 3 — Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all ages and SDG 1 — No poverty can promote human development. **3 marks**

Source: *Jacaranda (John Wiley & Sons Australia, Ltd), Practice VCE Question*

Question 4

The below figure shows the global number of extreme poor, over time.

FIGURE 9.3 Global number of extreme poor



Source: Millennium Goals Report 2015, United Nations, p. 4.

From this data, it can be concluded that the global number of extreme poor has

- A. increased over time since 1990.
- B. decreased over time since 1990.
- C. remained the same over time since 1990.
- D. decreased as living standards have increased.

1 mark

Source: *Jacaranda (John Wiley & Sons Australia, Ltd), Practice VCE Question*

Question 5

Sustainable Development Goal 1 — No Poverty is about

1 mark

- A. eradicating extreme poverty and hunger.
- B. implementing social protection measures and halving the number of people living in poverty.
- C. implementing social protection measures and ensuring all people are immunised.
- D. eradicating extreme poverty and achieving gender equality.

My notes

Unit	4	Health and human development in a global context
Area of Study	2	Health and the Sustainable Development Goals
Topic	11	Sustainable Development Goals and the World Health Organization
Subtopic	11.8	The relationships between SDG 3 and SDG 2

Summary



SDG 2 — Zero hunger is about ending hunger and malnutrition and promoting sustainable agriculture to ensure adequate food for all.

The **relationship between SDG 3 and SDG 2**

- When people are free from illness and disease (SDG 3), they are able to work and earn a decent income to afford food, decreasing hunger (SDG 2).
- When people, especially children, have sufficient food (SDG 2), they have an increased immunity to diseases such as malaria and measles, reducing prevalence of infant and childhood deaths (SDG 3).

My notes



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Exam practice questions

Source: *Jacaranda (John Wiley & Sons Australia, Ltd), Practice VCE Question*

Question 1

Explain how SDG 3 — Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all ages assists in the achievement of SDG 2 — Zero hunger. **3 marks**

Source: *Jacaranda (John Wiley & Sons Australia, Ltd), Practice VCE Question*

Question 2

Explain how SDG 2 — Zero hunger assists in the achievement of SDG 3 — Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all ages. **3 marks**

Source: *Jacaranda (John Wiley & Sons Australia, Ltd), Practice VCE Question*

Question 3

Explain how the relationship between SDG 3 — Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all ages and SDG 2 — Zero hunger can promote human development. **3 marks**

Source: *Jacaranda (John Wiley & Sons Australia, Ltd), Practice VCE Question*

Question 4

Goal 2 — Zero Hunger is about

1 mark

- A. ending hunger and malnutrition and promoting sustainable agriculture.
- B. promoting sustainable agriculture and increasing incomes.
- C. increasing food supply for all and increasing access to essential medicines.
- D. all of the above.

Source: *Jacaranda (John Wiley & Sons Australia, Ltd), Practice VCE Question*

Question 5

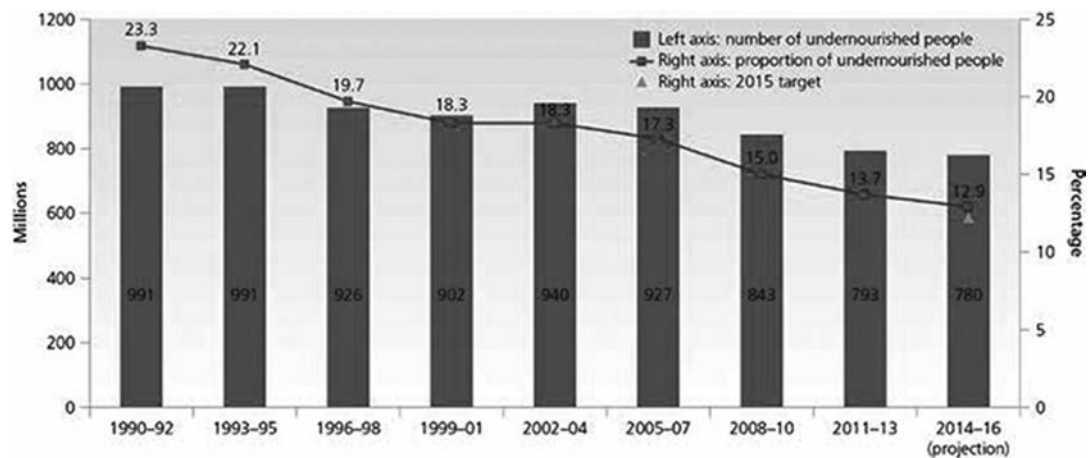


FIGURE 9.5 Number and proportion of undernourished people in the developing regions, from 1990–1992 to 2014–2016

Source: UN Millennium Goals Report, 2015, p. 20.

Using the graph, identify the proportion of people who are undernourished in 2014–16.

1 mark

- A. 800 million
- B. 780 million
- C. 15.3%
- D. 12.9%

Unit	4	Health and human development in a global context
Area of Study	2	Health and the Sustainable Development Goals
Topic	11	Sustainable Development Goals and the World Health Organization
Subtopic	11.9	The relationships between SDG 3 and SDG 4

Summary



SDG 4 — Quality education is about ensuring all children have equal access to high quality education at all levels, from pre-primary through to tertiary education, and developing vocational skills needed to increase employment opportunities.

The **relationship between SDG 3 and SDG 4**

- If children are free from illness and disease (SDG 3), they are well enough to attend and concentrate at school (SDG 4).
- If both boys and girls have equal access to quality education (SDG 4), they are able to develop vocational skills to enable them to earn a decent standard of living where they can afford health care (SDG 3).

My notes



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Exam practice questions

Source: *Jacaranda (John Wiley & Sons Australia, Ltd), Practice VCE Question*

Question 1

Explain how SDG 3 — Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all ages assists in the achievement of SDG 4 — Quality education. **3 marks**

Source: *Jacaranda (John Wiley & Sons Australia, Ltd), Practice VCE Question*

Question 2

Explain how SDG 4 — Quality education assists in the achievement of SDG 3 — Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all ages. **3 marks**

Source: *Jacaranda (John Wiley & Sons Australia, Ltd), Practice VCE Question*

Question 3

Describe how achievement of SDG 4 — Quality education can promote human development. **2 marks**

Source: *Jacaranda (John Wiley & Sons Australia, Ltd), Practice VCE Question*

Question 4

Increasing the number of children who have access to preschool and kindergarten facilities is reflected in which Sustainable Development Goal? **1 mark**

- A. Quality Education
- B. Universal Education
- C. Equality Education
- D. Equal Education

Source: *Jacaranda (John Wiley & Sons Australia, Ltd), Practice VCE Question*

Question 5

Which of the following is not related to Goal 4 — Quality Education? **1 mark**

- A. ensuring all children have equal access to high quality education
- B. developing vocational skills needed to increase employment opportunities
- C. increasing social protection measures
- D. increasing participation in education from preprimary to tertiary

Unit	4	Health and human development in a global context
Area of Study	2	Health and the Sustainable Development Goals
Topic	11	Sustainable Development Goals and the World Health Organization
Subtopic	11.10	The relationships between SDG 3 and SDG 5

Summary



SDG 5 — Gender equality is about ending all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls and eliminating harmful practices such as child marriage and female mutilation.

The **relationship between SDG 3 and SDG 5**

- Eliminating discrimination against women and girls (SDG 5) improves mental health and wellbeing (SDG 3).
- If women and girls are free from illness and disease (SDG 3), they have greater opportunities to attend school, work and participate in their communities, all of which help to eliminate discrimination and violence (SDG 5).

My notes



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Exam practice questions

Source: *Jacaranda (John Wiley & Sons Australia, Ltd), Practice VCE Question*

Question 1

In 2005, Mozambique signed a new law that gave women equal rights as members of a household. Women finally received the legal right to divorce, create pre nuptial agreements and inherit property. The Family Law legally redefined the status of women and overhauled marriage laws. The law also limited marriage to women of 18 years of age and older. Men are now no longer the defacto head of household, and women are able to work outside the home without acquiring permission and can buy and manage financial assets.

Adapted from <http://endpoverty2015.org/goals/genderequity>.

Identify the Sustainable Development Goal that is the main focus in the above information.

1 mark

- A. Quality Education
- B. Zero Hunger
- C. No Poverty
- D. Gender Equality

Source: *Adapted from Jacaranda (John Wiley & Sons Australia, Ltd), Practice VCE Question*

Question 2

Read the following text.

In 2005, Mozambique signed a new law that gave women equal rights as members of a household. Women finally received the legal right to divorce, create pre-nuptial agreements and inherit property. The Family Law legally redefined the status of women and overhauled marriage laws. The law also limited marriage to women of 18 years of age and older. Men were now no longer the defacto head of household, and women are able to work outside the home without acquiring permission and can buy and manage financial assets.

Source: <http://endpoverty2015.org/goals/genderequity>

Describe how the above changes may improve the health and wellbeing of Mozambique's women. **2 marks**

Source: *Jacaranda (John Wiley & Sons Australia, Ltd), Practice VCE Question*

Question 3

Explain how achieving SDG 5 — Gender equality could promote human development.

3 marks

Source: *Jacaranda (John Wiley & Sons Australia, Ltd), Practice VCE Question*

Question 4

Explain how SDG 5 — Gender equality assists in the achievement of SDG 3 — Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all ages.

3 marks

Source: *Jacaranda (John Wiley & Sons Australia, Ltd), Practice VCE Question*

Question 5

In some low- and middle-income countries, women and girls are often fed after the male members of their family.


The above information is related to which Sustainable Development Goal?

1 mark

- A. Gender Inequality.
- B. Gender Equity.
- C. Gender Equality.
- D. Gender Discrimination.

Unit	4	Health and human development in a global context
Area of Study	2	Health and the Sustainable Development Goals
Topic	11	Sustainable Development Goals and the World Health Organization
Subtopic	11.11	The relationships between SDG 3 and SDG 6

Summary



SDG 6 — Clean water and sanitation is about achieving universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water, and adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all.

The **relationship between SDG 3 and SDG 6**

- Access to safe and affordable drinking water and adequate sanitation (SDG 6) ensures the reduction of water-borne diseases such as diarrhoea and cholera (SDG 3).
- When people are free from illness and disease (SDG 3) they can work and contribute taxes to their country. Taxes can be used to build safe water and sanitation infrastructure (SDG 6).

My notes



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Past VCAA exam questions

Source: Adapted from VCAA 2011, *Health and Human Development Exam, Section A, Q8*

Question 1

The World Health Organization plays a role in global health and human development.

List two examples of the work of the World Health Organization.

2 marks

Exam practice questions

Source: *Jacaranda (John Wiley & Sons Australia, Ltd), Practice VCE Question*

Question 2

Explain how achievement of SDG 6 — Clean water and sanitation can promote health and wellbeing and human development.

3 marks

Source: *Jacaranda (John Wiley & Sons Australia, Ltd), Practice VCE Question*

Question 3

Outline how the achievement of SDG 6 — Clean water and sanitation will assist in the achievement of SDG 3 — Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all ages.

2 marks

Source: *Jacaranda (John Wiley & Sons Australia, Ltd), Practice VCE Question*

Question 4

The Sustainable Development Goals are interrelated and impact on each other.

Explain the interrelationship between SDG 3 — Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all ages and SDG 6 — Clean water and sanitation. **4 marks**

Source: *Jacaranda (John Wiley & Sons Australia, Ltd), Practice VCE Question*

Question 5

“About 50 per cent of people living in rural areas lack improved sanitation facilities, compared to only 18 per cent of people in urban areas.”

The above information relates to which Sustainable Development Goal? **1 mark**

- A. Clean Water and Sanitation.
- B. Clean Water and Hygiene.
- C. Safe Water and Sanitation.
- D. Safe Water and Hygiene.

Source: *Jacaranda (John Wiley & Sons Australia, Ltd), Practice VCE Question*

Question 6

Goal 6 — Clean Water and Sanitation is about **1 mark**

- A. achieving universal access to safe drinking water.
- B. achieving adequate and equitable sanitation.
- C. achieving adequate hygiene for all.
- D. all of the above.

Unit	4	Health and human development in a global context
Area of Study	2	Health and the Sustainable Development Goals
Topic	11	Sustainable Development Goals and the World Health Organization
Subtopic	11.12	The relationships between SDG 3 and SDG 13

Summary



SDG 13 — Climate action is about taking urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.

The relationship between SDG 3 and SDG 13

- Reduction of greenhouse gases will reduce pollution levels (SDG 13), which, in turn, will decrease incidence of respiratory diseases (SDG 3).
- If people are healthy (SDG 3) then they can focus on issues that impact on them globally, such as climate change, and endeavour to action change, such as reducing carbon emissions (SDG 13).

My notes

Source: Jacaranda (John Wiley & Sons Australia, Ltd), Practice VCE Question

Question 2

In Afghanistan all but three of the past 11 years have seen floods or droughts, including the country's most severe drought ever, which lasted from 1998 to 2006. Over the next 45 years, scientists predict a decrease in rainfall and a rise in average temperatures of up to 4°C compared to 1999. Droughts are likely to be the norm by 2030, leading to land degradation and desertification.

Some 80 per cent of Afghans depend on rain-fed agriculture and cattle-grazing for their incomes, both of which are threatened by temperature increases and erratic rainfall.

To strengthen climate-resilient livelihoods, women will be provided alternative livelihood options and other income-generating employment. The capacity of small and medium enterprises will be built so that they can expand the production of handicrafts and other products. To respond to grazing needs, around 2000 hectares of degraded rangelands will be reforested across the country.

To improve irrigation infrastructure, small-scale reservoirs will be built along selected rivers and water-harvesting techniques will be introduced. Underground irrigation (karezes) and canal systems will be rehabilitated to reduce water losses and enhance agricultural productivity. Local level water retention and utilisation capacity will be improved by building community-based check dams, contour bunds and other infrastructure to conserve water and enhance groundwater recharge.

Source: adapted from

http://www.af.undp.org/content/afghanistan/en/home/operations/projects/environment_and_energy/ClimateChange.html

Identify the Sustainable Development Goal the above article represents.

1 mark

- A. SDG 1 - No poverty
- B. SDG 4 - Quality education
- C. SDG 6 - Clean water and sanitation
- D. SDG 13 - Action climate change

Source: *Jacaranda (John Wiley & Sons Australia, Ltd), Practice VCE Question*

Question 3

In Afghanistan all but three of the past 11 years have seen floods or droughts, including the country’s most severe drought ever, which lasted from 1998 to 2006. Over the next 45 years, scientists predict a decrease in rainfall and a rise in average temperatures of up to 4°C compared to 1999. Droughts are likely to be the norm by 2030, leading to land degradation and desertification.

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Source: adapted from

http://www.af.undp.org/content/afghanistan/en/home/operations/projects/environment_and_energy/ClimateChange.html

Identify an action taken in the article above and describe how this action can help achieve SDG 3 — Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all ages. **3 marks**

Source: *Jacaranda (John Wiley & Sons Australia, Ltd), Practice VCE Question*

Question 4

“From 1880 to 2012, average global temperature increased by 0.85°C. To put this into perspective, for each 1 degree of temperature increase, grain yields decline by about 5 per cent. Maize, wheat and other major crops have experienced significant yield reductions at the global level of 40 megatonnes per year between 1981 and 2002 due to a warmer climate.”

Source: <http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-goals/goal-13-climate-action/targets/>

Describe how a decrease in grain yield as a result of climate change may impact on the achievement of SDG 3 — Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all ages.

3 marks

Source: *Jacaranda (John Wiley & Sons Australia, Ltd), Practice VCE Question*

Question 5

Describe how a lack of progress in the achievement of SDG 13 — Action climate change may impact on the achievement of SDG 3 — Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all ages.

3 marks

Unit	4	Health and human development in a global context
Area of Study	2	Health and the Sustainable Development Goals
Topic	11	Sustainable Development Goals and the World Health Organization
Subtopic	11.13	The UN's Sustainable Development Goals and the World Health Organization

Summary

Achieving universal health coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing all people, regardless of where they live, with access to quality essential health-care services Providing safe and effective essential medicines and vaccines. Ensuring health care, medicines and vaccines are provided at a cost everyone can afford.
Addressing health emergencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase capacity to reduce the risk from high threat infectious hazards and health emergencies All people have quick access to essential health services during health emergencies
Promoting healthier populations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving human capital across the life span Accelerating action on preventing non-communicable diseases and promoting mental health Accelerating elimination and eradication of high impact communicable diseases Tackling antimicrobial resistance Addressing health effects of climate change in small island developing States and other vulnerable States

My notes



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Past VCAA exam questions

Source: VCAA 2017, *Health and Human Development Exam*, Q11bi

Question 1

Universal health coverage is one of the priorities of the WHO. Outline what is meant by universal health coverage. **1 mark**

Source: VCAA 2017, *Health and Human Development Exam*, Q11bii

Question 2

Explain how achieving universal health coverage can promote global health. **2 marks**

Exam practice questions

Source: *Jacaranda (John Wiley & Sons Australia, Ltd), Practice VCE Question*

Question 3

Which of the following is not a priority of the World Health Organization (WHO)? **1 mark**

- A. achieving healthier populations
- B. achieving universal health coverage
- C. addressing health emergencies
- D. promoting healthier populations

Source: *Jacaranda (John Wiley & Sons Australia, Ltd), Practice VCE Question*

Question 4

Providing all people, regardless of where they live, with access to quality essential health-care services and ensuring health care, medicines and vaccines are provided at a cost everyone can afford are examples of which WHO priority area? **1 mark**

- A. achieving healthier populations
- B. achieving universal health coverage
- C. addressing health emergencies
- D. promoting healthier populations

Source: *Jacaranda (John Wiley & Sons Australia, Ltd), Practice VCE Question*

Question 5



Source: adapted from <http://www.who.int/media/homepage/uhc-infographic.jpg?ua=1>.
 Identify the priority of the WHO represented in the above infographic. Use information from the infographic to justify your choice. **3 marks**

Answers and marking guide

11.2 Objectives and rationale for the Sustainable Development Goals and key features of SDG 3

Question 1

Sustainable Development Goal 3: Good health and well-being [1 mark]

Question 2

The United Nations is the organisation responsible for the development of the Sustainable Development Goals. [1 mark]

Question 3

Correct Answer is D

The Sustainable Development Goals aim to be achieved by 2030.

Question 4

The three main objectives of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are:

- to end poverty
- to fight inequality and injustice
- to tackle climate change.

Award 1 mark for each key objective.

Question 5

Student responses will vary. Possible responses could include:

- to achieve these goals, all countries have to work together, which may be difficult
- governments will be required to dedicate considerable funding to the implementation of these goals, and some countries may be unwilling or unable to commit these funds.

Award 1 mark for each of two correct reasons. Maximum of 2 marks.

Question 6

Correct Answer is C

Zero poverty is not a Sustainable Development Goal.

11.3 , 11.4, 11.5 , 11.6

Question 1

Correct Answer is B

Goal 3 — Good Health and Wellbeing, as having access to affordable vaccines is a focus of this goal.

Question 2

Correct Answer is D

Goal 3 – Good Health and Wellbeing is about reducing maternal, newborn, infant and child mortality, ending epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria, and combating hepatitis, waterborne diseases and other communicable diseases. It also aims to reduce noncommunicable diseases including injuries from road trauma and strengthen the prevention and treatment of drug and alcohol abuse. This goal also ensures universal access to sexual and reproductive healthcare services and health coverage including access to essential affordable medicines and vaccines.

Question 3

Goal 3 — Good Health and Wellbeing.

An aspect of this goal is to strengthen the prevention and treatment of drug and alcohol abuse. This is reflected in the data as it is about the world extent of substance abuse, including use of illicit drugs, alcohol and tobacco.

Award 1 mark for Goal 3 — Good Health and Well-being.

Award 1 mark for suitable justification.

Question 4

Suitable responses include:

- Substance abuse is a major burden of disease globally and therefore needs to be addressed
- Drug, tobacco and alcohol abuse is a significant problem in both developed and developing countries
- Drug, tobacco and alcohol abuse contributes significantly to global morbidity and mortality rates.

Award 1 mark for a suitable response.

Question 5

SDG 3 — Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all ages aims to increase access to vaccines for diseases such as measles for all people. This promotes physical health and wellbeing globally, as there will be less under -5 mortality worldwide from infectious diseases, which will increase global life expectancy.

Award 1 mark for an example of SDG 3 — Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all ages.

Award 1 mark for explaining how this example promotes health and wellbeing globally.

11.7 The relationships between SDG 3 and SDG 1

Question 1

A decline in global poverty should see more income available in families to send children, especially girls, to school. Educated girls are more likely to marry later and have fewer children. If girls marry later and have fewer children, the risk of death during childbirth is reduced. This may have contributed to a reduction in maternal deaths between 1990 and 2015.

A decline in global poverty may see more money available by governments for the establishment of healthcare centres in rural areas. This may mean that pregnant women in these areas will have improved access to antenatal care and a trained healthcare worker present during childbirth. Access to antenatal care and a trained birth attendant will assist in reducing maternal mortality and may have contributed to a reduction in maternal deaths between 1990 and 2015.

For each way (two need to be chosen):

Award 1 mark for an example of a reduction in global poverty.

Award 1 mark for showing how this example has contributed to a reduction in maternal mortality.

VCAA Examination Report note:

This question assessed students' ability to apply the concept of global poverty to a reduction in maternal deaths. Many students struggled to discuss two ways that a decline in global poverty could contribute to a decline in maternal mortality. A common error was to present a discussion that was focused around pregnancy without linking the discussion to maternal mortality. Where students identified improved nutrition, many were unable to link it to reduced maternal mortality.

The following is an example of a high-scoring response.

-If people are being brought out of the poverty cycle, they will be able to afford education/schooling. This will promote health-related knowledge, and therefore women will be more aware of the importance of family planning for example. This will mean mothers can space out when they have children, reducing the risk of maternal mortality between 1990 and 2015.

-Reduction in poverty will mean pregnant women will have the money to access health care when pregnant. This will ensure the pregnancy is going well and, when it's time to give birth, the woman will have trained midwives etc present to ensure a safe delivery, thus reducing rates of maternal death/mortality.

Question 2

SDG 3 — Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all ages is about ending epidemics of communicable diseases such as HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria. Working toward achievement of this goal should see a global increase in the health of adults. Healthy adults are able to work and earn an income

for themselves and their families, which will help achieve SDG 1 — No poverty as it should decrease the number of people living in extreme poverty.

Award 1 mark for an example of SDG 3 — Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all ages.

Award 1 mark for showing how this example will help achieve SDG 1 — No poverty.

Award 1 mark for a link to an aspect of SDG 1 — No poverty, e.g. eradicate extreme poverty, reduce by half the number of people living in poverty, social protection measures.

Question 3

SDG 3 — Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all ages is about reducing communicable and non-communicable illness and diseases, and promoting access to essential and affordable medicines.

Achieving this goal will see improved health and wellbeing for children and adults alike, which will help achieve SDG 1 — No poverty, as healthy adults can work and earn a living, decreasing poverty and increasing economic growth. This relationship between the goals should improve human development as adults and their children can lead productive and creative lives as they are well enough and have sufficient income to do so. Improved health and the ability to work will also increase choices and capabilities and provide access to a decent standard of living.

Award 1 mark for an example of SDG 3 — Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all ages.

Award 1 mark for the relationship between this goal and SDG 1 — No poverty.

Award 1 mark for stating how the relationship between the goals promotes human development.

Question 4

Correct Answer is B

The global number of extreme poor has decreased over time since 1990.

Question 5

Correct Answer is B

Sustainable Development Goal 1 — No Poverty is about implementing social protection measures and halving the number of people living in poverty.

All other options have aspects of other SDGs, but are not part of Goal 1.

11.8 The relationships between SDG 3 and SDG 2

Question 1

SDG 3 — Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all ages is about ensuring people have access to essential and affordable medicines and vaccines. Increasing access to affordable medicines means that adults can be treated for illness and disease, enabling them to work and earn an income. This should help in the achievement of SDG 2 — Zero hunger as sufficient income allows families to purchase adequate and nutritious food, which will reduce hunger and malnutrition.

Award 1 mark for an example of SDG 3 — Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all ages.

Award 1 mark for showing how this example will help achieve SDG 2 — Zero hunger.

Award 1 mark for a link to an aspect of SDG 2 — Zero hunger, e.g. ending hunger and malnutrition, promoting sustainable agriculture and food for all.

Question 2

SDG 2 — Zero hunger is about reducing hunger and malnutrition. Children who are receiving sufficient and nutritious food have well developed immune systems. This will make them less vulnerable to communicable diseases such as measles, which can be fatal in infants and children under 5. This should help in the achievement of SDG 3 — Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all ages as it will contribute to less infant and child mortality.

Award 1 mark for an example of SDG 2 — Zero hunger.

Award 1 mark for explaining how this example will help achieve SDG 3 — Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all ages.

Award 1 mark for a specific link to an aspect of SDG 3 — Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all ages, e.g. reducing infant and child mortality, decreasing communicable and non-communicable diseases, increasing access to affordable medicines and vaccines.

Question 3

SDG 3 — Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all ages is about reducing communicable and non-communicable illness and diseases. Achieving this goal will see adults who are healthy and able to work earn sufficient income to purchase adequate and nutritious foods for themselves and their children, reducing hunger and achieving SDG 2. This relationship between the goals should improve human development as children who are no longer hungry have the energy to go to school and learn, increasing their capabilities and choices in life. Children and adults can participate in the life of their community and can lead productive and creative lives as they are healthy and not hampered by hunger and malnutrition.

Award 1 mark for an example of SDG 3 — Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all ages.

Award 1 mark for the relationship between this goal and SDG 2 — Zero hunger.

Award 1 mark for stating how the relationship between the goals promotes human development

Question 4

Correct Answer is A

Goal 2 — Zero Hunger is about ending hunger and malnutrition and promoting sustainable agriculture to ensure adequate food for all.

Question 5

Correct Answer is D

12.9% is the proportion of undernourished people in 2014—16.

11.9 The relationships between SDG 3 and SDG 4

Question 1

SDG 3 — Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all ages is about ensuring people, particularly children, have access to essential and affordable medicines and vaccines. Increasing access to affordable vaccines assists in the achievement of SDG 4 — Quality education as fewer children will become ill from diseases such as measles, enabling them to be well enough and have the energy to attend school and gain numeracy and literacy skills. Having these skills will enable children to develop their vocational skills, which will increase their employment opportunities in the future.

Award 1 mark for an example of SDG 3 — Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all ages.

Award 1 mark for showing how this example will help achieve SDG 4 — Quality education.

Award 1 mark for a link to an aspect of SDG 4 — Quality education, e.g. ensuring all children have equal access to high quality education at all levels from pre-primary through to tertiary education, developing vocational skills needed to increase employment opportunities.

Question 2

If all children have equal access to quality education, they will gain health-promoting knowledge such as the link between hygiene and sanitation. This knowledge will promote SDG 3, as all children and their families will now know the importance of washing hands after using a toilet and of not defecating in the open. This should reduce the spread of communicable diseases, such as diarrhoea, and decrease infant and child morbidity and mortality rates.

Award 1 mark for example relevant to SDG 4 — Quality education.

Award 1 mark for showing how this example assists in the achievement of SDG 3 — Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all ages.

Award 1 mark for a specific link to an aspect of SDG 3 — Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all ages, e.g. reducing infant and child mortality, decreasing communicable and non-communicable diseases, increasing access to affordable medicines and vaccines.

Question 3

SDG 4 — Quality education is about ensuring all children have equal access to high quality education at all levels from pre-primary through to tertiary education. Achievement of this goal will promote human development as all children, boys and girls alike, will have the opportunity to gain numeracy and literacy skills, which will increase their capabilities and choices in life. A quality education will also allow children to lead productive and creative lives in accordance with their needs and interests.

Award 1 mark for an example of SDG 4 — Quality education.

Award 1 mark for how this example promotes human development.

Question 4

Correct Answer is A

Quality Education reflects the need to increase the number of children who have access to preschool and kindergarten facilities.

Question 5

Correct Answer is C

Increasing social protection measures is part of Goal 1 — No Poverty.

11.10 The relationships between SDG 3 and SDG 5

Question 1

Correct Answer is D

The Sustainable Development Goal that is the main focus is SDG 5 — Gender equality.

Question 2

The minimum age of marriage for women has been raised to 18 years. This could improve the physical health and wellbeing of Mozambiquan women, as fewer young girls will be forced into early marriage and suffer conditions such as fistula from protracted births because of their underdeveloped reproductive systems.

Award 1 mark for a relevant example from the extract.

Award 1 mark for explaining how this example will improve a dimension of health and wellbeing of women.

Question 3

SDG 5 — Gender equality is about ending all forms of discrimination and violence against women. This could promote human development as, if women are treated equally, they have greater opportunities in education and work, enabling them to live productive and creative lives in accordance with their needs and interests. It will also allow women to participate more fully in their community and have greater control over the decisions that impact on their lives.

Award 1 mark for an example of SDG 5 — Gender equality.

Award 1 mark for how this example promotes human development.

Award 1 mark for including at least two key human development concepts such as participation in the community, control over decisions that impact on lives, lead productive and creative lives, enhance capabilities and choices.

Question 4

SDG 5 — Gender equality is about eliminating harmful practices such as child marriage and female mutilation. Eliminating harmful practices such as child marriage should help in the achievement of SDG 3

— Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all ages. Girls who marry young are more likely to become pregnant at a young age, which increases the risk of maternal death due to long and difficult childbirth. Reducing this should contribute to less maternal mortality due to pregnancy and birth complications.

Award 1 mark for an example of SDG 5 — Gender equality.

Award 1 mark for explaining how this example will help achieve SDG 3 — Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all ages.

Award 1 mark for a specific link to an aspect of SDG 3 — Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all ages, e.g. reducing maternal mortality, decreasing communicable and non-communicable diseases, ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive healthcare services.

Question 5

Correct Answer is C

Gender Equality is the correct name of the Sustainable Development Goal that the information is related to, as this goal is about decreasing discrimination against women and girls.

11.11 The relationships between SDG 3 and SDG 6

Question 1

Award 1 mark for each example of the work of WHO.

The work of the World Health Organization includes:

- providing leadership and creating partnerships to promote health
- conducting research and providing health information
- setting norms and standards
- developing evidence-based policies
- providing technical support and helping build sustainable health systems
- monitoring health and assessing health trends.

Question 2

Through the achievement of SDG 6 — Clean water and sanitation, more people have access to safe water and adequate sanitation. This can improve physical health and wellbeing of children and adults, as there will be fewer water borne diseases, such as diarrhoea. Both children and adults should have the energy to attend work and school, which improves human development, as it creates an environment where both adults and children can participate in the life of their communities. Children can also enhance capabilities such numeracy and literacy skills, and adults through work can increase their access to a decent standard of living.

Award 1 mark for an example of an achievement of Goal 6 — Clean water and sanitation.

Award 1 mark for explaining how this example promotes a dimension of health and wellbeing.

Award 1 mark for explaining how this example promotes human development.

Question 3

If people have access to clean, safe, affordable drinking water (SDG 6 — Clean water and sanitation) then they will be free from illness such as diarrhoea, a major cause of death in infants and children. This can help achieve SDG 3, as this goal is about reducing infant and child mortality.

Award 1 mark for an example of achievement of SDG 6 — Clean water and sanitation.

Award 1 mark for explaining how this example of achievement of SDG 6 — Clean water and sanitation assists in the achievement of SDG 3 — Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all ages.

Question 4

SDG 3 — Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all ages is about reducing communicable and non-communicable diseases. If people are free from illness and disease they can work and contribute taxes

to their country. Taxes can be used to ensure communities have access to safe water and sanitation through the establishment of water and sanitation infrastructures, leading to achievement of SDG 6 — Clean water and sanitation.

If SDG 6 — Clean water and sanitation is achieved, people will have improved access to safe and affordable drinking water and adequate sanitation. This will help achieve SDG 3 — Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all ages, as safe drinking water will decrease infant and child mortality rates from diseases such as diarrhoea caused by unsafe water. Also, if people have access to a toilet, less defecation outside will occur, resulting in cleaner and safer water supplies and also reducing risk of infection and disease.

Award 1 mark for an example of SDG 3 — Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all ages.

Award 1 mark for how this example impacts on SDG 6 — Clean water and sanitation.

Award 1 mark for an example of SDG 6 — Clean water and sanitation.

Award 1 mark for stating how this example impacts on SDG 3 — Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all ages.

Question 5

Correct Answer is A

Goal 6 — Clean Water and Sanitation is the goal that focuses on improving access to sanitation facilities.

Question 6

Correct Answer is D

Goal 6 — Clean Water and Sanitation is about achieving universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water, as well as adequate sanitation and hygiene.

11.12 The relationships between SDG 3 and SDG 13

Question 1

Correct Answer is D

Health impacts of climate change include increases in diseases such as malaria due to humidity, increases in asthma and allergies due to severe weather events and deaths from cardiovascular and respiratory disease, particularly among elderly people due to heat waves.

Question 2

Correct Answer is D

The article represents SDG 13 — Action climate change.

Question 3

Underground irrigation (karezes) and canal systems will be rehabilitated to reduce water losses and enhance agricultural productivity. Through this action, agricultural productivity will be enhanced, ensuring an adequate food supply. This should assist in the achievement of SDG 3 — Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all ages, as having sufficient food should help reduce disease and illness associated with undernutrition where infants and children are particularly vulnerable, which will help reduce infant and child mortality.

Award 1 mark for identifying an action from the article.

Award 1 mark for stating how this action can help achieve SDG 3 — Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all ages.

Award 1 mark for a specific link to an aspect of SDG 3 — Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all ages, e.g. reducing maternal mortality, decreasing communicable and non-communicable diseases, reducing infant and child mortality.

Question 4

As a result of climate change, grain yields have decreased, which may lead to a food shortage particularly for those in low- and middle-income countries. A lack of food can impair the functioning of the immune system, particularly in infants and children. Impaired immunity can increase the susceptibility to diseases such as measles and malaria, impacting on the achievement of SDG 3 — Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all ages, in particular reducing infant and child mortality.

Award 1 mark for an example of the impact of low grain yields.

Award 1 mark for how lower grain yields will impact on SDG 3 — Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all ages.

Award 1 mark for a specific link to an aspect of SDG 3, e.g. reducing infant and child mortality, decreasing communicable and noncommunicable diseases, increasing access to affordable medicines and vaccines.

Question 5

If progress towards achievement of SDG 13 is slow, then greenhouse gas emissions will continue to occur at an alarming rate, increasing extreme weather events. This could impact on the achievement of SDG 3 as extreme weather events can trigger asthma attacks or increase the rate of injuries, which will slow the achievement of reducing the incidence of non-communicable diseases.

Award 1 mark for an example of lack of progress in the achievement of SDG 13 — Action climate change.

Award 1 mark for how this example will impact on the achievement SDG 3 — Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all ages.

Award 1 mark for a specific link to an aspect of SDG 3, e.g. reducing infant and child mortality, decreasing communicable and noncommunicable diseases, increasing access to affordable medicines and vaccines.

11.13 The UN's Sustainable Development Goals and the World Health Organization

Question 1

Universal health coverage refers to every country having a strong and resilient people-centred health system based on primary care, health promotion and disease prevention. **[1 mark]**

Question 2

Universal health coverage ensures that all people can access treatment for diseases without fear of financial hardship. This promotes global health, as more people will be treated for diseases, decreasing morbidity and mortality worldwide, and ensuring greater equity in health.

Award 1 mark for an example of universal health coverage.

Award 1 mark for showing how this example promotes global health.

VCAA Examination Report note:

Many students found this question challenging and were unable to explain how universal health coverage can promote global health. A common error was failing to consider that global health extends beyond individuals and focuses on achieving equity in health for all people worldwide. Students who understood the concept of global health were able to answer this question.

Question 3**Correct Answer is A**

Achieving healthier populations is not a priority area of the WHO.

Question 4**Correct Answer is B**

This is an example of achieving universal health coverage.

Question 5

Achieving universal health coverage — The infographic asks “Are there policies in place to make quality services available to everyone, every time?” and “Who will pay for it?”. Both are key questions relevant to achieving universal health coverage as it is about all people being able to obtain the health services they need, regardless of the ability to pay.

Award 1 mark for identifying achieving universal health coverage.

Award 1 mark for an example from the infographic.

Award 1 mark for a suitable justification.

Question 6

WHO priorities include:

- **Achieving universal coverage** - this priority is about providing all people, regardless of where they live, with access to quality essential health-care services. It is also about providing safe and effective essential medicines and vaccines, and ensuring health care, medicines and vaccines are provided at a cost everyone can afford.
- **Addressing health emergencies** - this priority is about increasing the capacity to reduce the risk from high threat infectious hazards and health emergencies and that all people have quick access to essential health services during health emergencies.
- **Promoting healthier populations** - this priority is about improving human capital across the life span, by accelerating action on preventing non-communicable diseases and accelerating elimination and eradication of high impact communicable diseases, promoting mental health, tackling antimicrobial resistance and addressing health effects of climate change in small island developing States and other vulnerable States

Award 1 mark for each of two WHO priorities identified.

Award 1 mark for each of two descriptions of the WHO priority.

Maximum of 4 marks