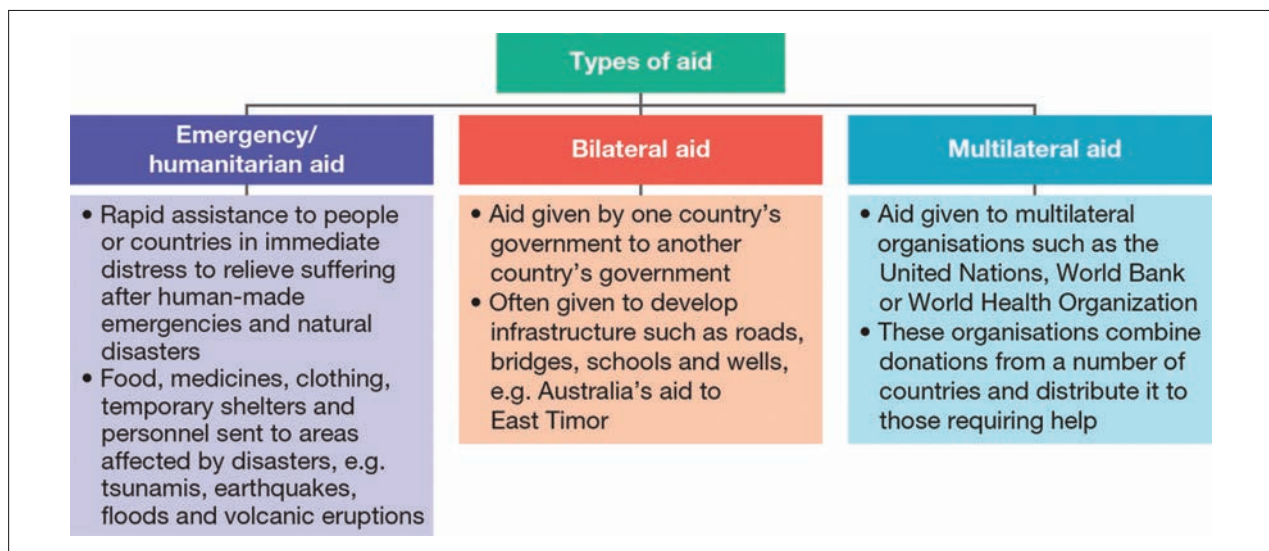


12 Australian aid and non-government organisations (NGOs)

Unit	4	Health and human development in a global context
Area of Study	2	Health and the Sustainable Development Goals
Topic	12	Australian aid and non-government organisations (NGOs)
Subtopic	12.2	Types of aid

Summary



- **Non-government organisations (NGOs):**
 - promote health and wellbeing and human development
 - are non-profit organisations
 - have no political affiliation and work separately from government aid agencies.
- Often NGOs can provide aid in areas that government aid cannot reach.
- The roles of NGOs include:
 - Provide emergency assistance when needed during times of famine, flood, conflict.
 - Community development. Generally, these are small projects that focus on community needs. These projects are usually linked to education, water, health and income production.
 - Advocate and raise awareness through media campaigns, lobbying and activist events.
- Examples of NGOs include: World Vision, Red Cross and Oxfam



To answer questions online and to receive **immediate feedback** and **sample responses** for every question, go to your learnON title at www.jacplus.com.au.

Past VCAA exam questions

Source: VCAA 2015, *Health and Human Development Exam*, Q12b

Question 1

What are bilateral aid and multilateral aid?

2 marks

Source: VCAA 2017, *Health and Human Development Exam*, Q13c

Question 2

In addition to working with NGOs, Australia also provides bilateral aid. Describe bilateral aid.

1 mark

Source: VCAA 2017, *Health and Human Development Exam*, Q14b

Question 3

How could providing humanitarian assistance promote human development?

2 marks

Source: VCAA 2017, *Health and Human Development Exam*, Q13b

Question 4

Explain why Australia's aid program works with non-government organisations (NGOs) such as World Vision to provide aid to developing countries.

2 marks

Source: VCAA 2010 Health and Human Development Exam, Section A, Q6

Question 5

Define the following.

2 marks

- bilateral aid

Source: VCAA 2013, Health and Human Development, Section A, Q11a

Question 6

In 2012, the then Australian Foreign Minister, Bob Carr, announced the introduction of a Comprehensive Aid Policy Framework to guide the Australian aid budget over the next four years.

Highlights of the Comprehensive Aid Policy Framework include the following.

- More than 30 per cent of the aid budget will be delivered through partnerships with multilateral organisations.
- At least 10 per cent of the aid budget will be delivered through partnerships with non-government organisations.

Source: adapted from <http://foreignminister.gov.au>

Identify **one** type of aid that is **not** mentioned in the highlights of the Comprehensive Aid Policy Framework above.

1 mark

Source: VCAA 2014 Health & Human Development Exam, Q11a

Question 7

South Sudan, a country in Africa, is increasingly reliant on emergency aid, with the number of people in need of food aid increasing significantly. It is a country in conflict and needs urgent support to be able to provide enough food, water and essential services to its people.

Oxfam is a non-government organisation working in South Sudan to provide people with safe drinking water and toilets/latrines. It runs hygiene promotion activities to prevent the outbreak of disease and to educate people about safe hygiene practices. It also works with the World Food Programme to help distribute food supplies.

Source: adapted from www.oxfam.org.au

What is emergency aid?

1 mark

Source: VCAA 2013, *Health and Human Development, Section A, Q11b*

Question 8

In 2012, the then Australian Foreign Minister, Bob Carr, announced the introduction of a Comprehensive Aid Policy Framework to guide the Australian aid budget over the next four years.

Highlights of the Comprehensive Aid Policy Framework include the following.

- More than 30 per cent of the aid budget will be delivered through partnerships with multilateral organisations.
- At least 10 per cent of the aid budget will be delivered through partnerships with non-government organisations.

Source: adapted from <http://foreignminister.gov.au>

What is multilateral aid? In your answer, include **one** example.

2 marks

Exam practice questions

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

Question 9

Use an example to describe emergency aid.

2 marks

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

Question 10

Which type of aid is each of the following situations an example of?

Situation A: A group of aid workers from the World Health Organization provides free measles immunisations to children for a period of a month.

Situation B: The Australian Government provides funds and personnel to the government of Papua New Guinea to assist in building safe water supplies in remote areas of Papua New Guinea.

2 marks

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

Question 11

Describe the difference between bilateral and multilateral aid.

2 marks

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

Question 12

Outline two reasons why aid is important.

2 marks

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

Question 13

Read the following text.

Boxing Day tsunami disaster

An earthquake triggered tidal waves up to 30 feet high that swept into coastal villages and seaside resorts. The resulting tsunami was so powerful it killed more than 225 000 people in eleven countries. After the tsunami struck, international aid agencies mobilised thousands of staff and volunteers across the affected region.

Adapted from www.redcross.org.uk/news.asp?id=69794

Describe three ways in which aid would be used to help in the initial aftermath of the tsunami disaster.

3 marks

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

Question 14

Read the following text.

Boxing Day tsunami disaster

An earthquake triggered tidal waves up to 30 feet high that swept into coastal villages and seaside resorts. The resulting tsunami was so powerful it killed more than 225 000 people in eleven countries. After the tsunami struck, international aid agencies mobilised thousands of staff and volunteers across the affected region.

Once the emergency response turned to recovery, these aid agencies continued to be at the forefront of operations. By 2009, much of the work was completed in helping people recover from the devastating tsunami in Indonesia, the Maldives and Sri Lanka.

Adapted from www.redcross.org.uk/news.asp?id=69794

Describe two ways in which aid would be used to help the people of Indonesia, the Maldives and Sri Lanka recover from the tsunami. **2 marks**

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

Question 15

The GAVI (Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation) fund is a unique public—private partnership of international organisations (e.g. WHO), donor governments, developing countries, financing institutions (e.g. World Bank) and vaccine manufacturers committed to increasing access to immunisation. DFAT and GAVI have helped double the number of vaccinations in Cambodia. Investing in vaccination is one of the most cost-effective ways to cut child deaths.

Identify the types of aid used in this program. **2 marks**

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

Question 16

Identify one non-government organisation responsible for providing assistance for those in need. **1 mark**

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

Question 17

Outline two differences between non-government aid agencies and Australia's aid agency.

Award 1 mark for each of two valid differences.

2 marks

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

Question 18

Non-government aid agencies are primarily concerned with the design and implementation of development-related projects usually working at the community level in low-income countries.

Outline one reason why this type of aid is important.

1 mark

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

Question 19

Which of the following is not a role of non-government organisations that promote health and wellbeing and human development?

1 mark

- A. emergency assistance to those in need
- B. financial assistance to multilateral organisations such as the World Health Organization
- C. community development assistance
- D. advocacy and awareness raising

Unit	4	Health and human development in a global context
Area of Study	2	Health and the Sustainable Development Goals
Topic	12	Australian aid and non-government organisations (NGOs)
Subtopic	12.3	The features of Australia's aid program

Summary

- **Australia's aid program** is the responsibility of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT).
- The focus of Australia's aid is to promote human development by working to reduce poverty in low- and middle-income countries, particularly those in the Indo-Pacific region.
- The purpose of Australia's aid is to promote Australia's national interests by contributing to sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction.
- Australia's aid works in partnership with other government departments and agencies, non-government organisations, businesses and community groups in Australia and overseas to deliver aid programs.

My notes



To answer questions online and to receive **immediate feedback** and **sample responses** for every question, go to your learnON title at **www.jacplus.com.au**.

Past VCAA exam questions

Source: Adapted from VCAA 2015, Health and Human Development Exam, Q12a

Question 1
Give two reasons why Australia provides aid to low- and middle-income countries. **2 marks**

Exam practice questions

Source: Adapted from VCAA 2007 Health and Human Development Exam, Q4a

Question 2
What is DFAT? **2 marks**

Source: Adapted from VCAA 2012, *Health and Human Development Exam, Section B, Q6d*

Question 3

DFAT is responsible for managing the Australian Government's overseas aid program.

Identify two different types of aid (other than funding NGOs) that DFAT provides. Describe each type of aid and give one example that represents each type. **6 marks**

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

Question 4

DFAT provides assistance to many countries worldwide.

Which region of the world receives the majority of DFAT funding? Why? **2 marks**

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

Question 5

Australia's aid program aims to promote human development by working to reduce poverty in low- and middle-income countries. Most of Australia's aid funding is spent where? **1 mark**

- A. countries in Africa, including Ethiopia, Sudan and Zimbabwe
- B. countries in South America, including Ecuador, Columbia and Chile
- C. countries in the Indo-Pacific, including Papua New Guinea, Timor Leste and Indonesia
- D. All of the above

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

Question 6

The purpose of Australia's aid program is

1 mark

- A. to promote Australia's national interests through trade and poverty reduction.
- B. to promote Australia's national interests by contributing to sustainable economic growth.
- C. to promote Australia's national interests by contributing to sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction.
- D. to promote Australia's national interests by contributing to regional security and poverty reduction.

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

Question 7

In 2017—18, the Australian government will allocate 90.8% of its aid budget to the Indo-Pacific region. Outline two reasons why the Australian government provided 90.8% of its aid budget to the Indo-Pacific region of the world.

Award 1 mark for each of two valid reasons. **2 marks**

Unit	4	Health and human development in a global context
Area of Study	2	Health and the Sustainable Development Goals
Topic	12	Australian aid and non-government organisations (NGOs)
Subtopic	12.4	The Australian government's aid priorities

Summary

Priorities of the Australian government's aid program:	
Priorities	Examples
Infrastructure, trade facilitation and international competitiveness	Providing funding for infrastructure such as roads
Education and health	Providing funding to build schools and health clinics
Gender equality and empowering women and girls	Supporting 'Women Safe Cities Program' in PNG
Building resilience: humanitarian assistance, disaster risk reduction and social protection	Providing food, shelter, water and medical care in response to ongoing humanitarian crises
Effective governance: policies, institutions and functioning economies	Providing advice on financial management to low- and middle-income countries
Agriculture, fisheries and water	Working with the Mekong River commission on water resource planning

My notes



To answer questions online and to receive **immediate feedback** and **sample responses** for every question, go to your learnON title at **www.jacplus.com.au**.

Past VCAA exam questions

Source: VCAA 2015, *Health and Human Development Exam*, Q13b

Question 1

The Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) requires that 80 per cent of Australia's development aid has a direct impact on women and girls.

State the priority of the Australian Government's aid program that is reflected in this statement. **1 mark**

Source: VCAA 2016, *Health and Human Development Exam*, Q11a

Question 2

The Australian aid program focuses on the Indo-Pacific region.

Education and health form one priority of Australia's aid program. Identify another priority of Australia's aid program. **1 mark**

Source: VCAA 2017, *Health and Human Development Exam, Q13a*

Question 3

Enhancing the abilities of young people in Afghanistan

Masoma 17, has ... hearing and speech problems. Because of her disability, she could not go to school and was instead responsible for caring for her sisters and brothers and helping her mother at home. In 2014-15, she participated in embroidery training through World Vision’s Youth Economic Livelihoods and Literacy (YELL) Badghis project, in Afghanistan, supported by the Australian Government, through the Australian NGO Cooperation Program (ANCP). Masoma has now graduated and has many orders from her relatives and neighbours for embroidery ...

Today, Masoma isn’t only responsible for taking care of her sisters and brothers; she is also an independent young woman who can help support her family financially ...

Thanks to the Australian Government, young people in Afghanistan’s Badghis Province are gaining access to vocational training. The skills they are gaining make them more resilient to the impacts of poverty, and help them cope with increasing financial hardship by reducing their dependence on agriculture as a sole source of income.

In Afghanistan, World Vision is working with provincial authorities, training centres and local leaders and businesses to provide literacy and vocational training to young people. The project is also supporting women to become literacy teachers.

Source: Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade website, ‘Enhancing the abilities of young people in Afghanistan’, 14 January 2016, <www.dfat.gov.au>

Identify one of Australia’s aid priorities shown in the program described above. **1 mark**

Exam practice questions

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

Question 4

The Australian government working with Pacific Island countries to investigate technology that assists with early warning devices for extreme weather events would be an example of which aid priority? **1 mark**

- A. education and health
- B. effective governance, policies, institutions and functioning economies
- C. gender equality and empowering women and girls
- D. building resilience, humanitarian assistance, disaster risk reduction and social protection

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

Question 5

Which of the following is not a priority area of Australia's aid program? **1 mark**

- A. agriculture, fisheries and forests
- B. effective governance, policies, institutions and functioning economies
- C. gender equality and empowering women and girls
- D. infrastructure, trade facilitation and international competitiveness

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

Question 6

Identify two priorities of Australia's aid program and briefly describe an example of Australia's work in achieving these priorities. **4 marks**

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

Question 7

The Australian Government funded Labour Mobility Assistance Program (LMAP) assists Pacific Island Countries (PICs) to increase the supply of seasonal workers participating in Australia's Seasonal Worker Program (SWP). It strengthens linkages with Australian employers, prepares workers for working under Australian conditions and aims to maximise development impacts. The SWP offers employers in the agriculture sector and employers in selected locations in the accommodation and tourism sectors access to reliable, returning workforce when there is not enough local Australian labour to meet seasonal demand. Seasonal workers benefit from the opportunity to earn Australian wages and gain valuable on-the-job learning opportunities. Many seasonal workers use the money earned in Australia to pay for their children's education, start a small business or build a house. For the workers and their families, this is a life changing opportunity.

Source: <http://dfat.gov.au/about-us/corporate/portfolio-budget-statements/Documents/2017-18-australian-aid-budget-summary.pdf>

Identify the Australian government aid priority which is the focus of the Labour Mobility Assistance Program. Using an example, describe how the program could promote the human development of people living in Pacific Island Countries.

3 marks

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

Question 8

Below are a range of examples that represent the priorities of Australia's aid program.

3 marks

Provide the name of the relevant priority that corresponds to the example.

- a.** In 2017–18, the Australian government's aid program focus will be to support the Solomon Islands Government delivery of quality primary health care and basic education across the country, and to improve systems for skills training.

1 mark

b. In 2017–18, the Australian government’s aid program focus will be to improve community safety and resilience through support for women’s political leadership, particularly to increase women’s representation and capacity at the provincial government level, and to increase women’s political participation in Vanuatu. **1 mark**

c. In 2017–18, the Australian government’s aid program will provide skilled personnel to fill key management roles in the Nauru public service. **1 mark**

Unit	4	Health and human development in a global context
Area of Study	2	Health and the Sustainable Development Goals
Topic	12	Australian aid and non-government organisations (NGOs)
Subtopic	12.5	World Vision and its role in promoting health and wellbeing and human development globally

Summary



World Vision working towards providing safe water and sanitation to communities in Zambia.

- **World Vision** is a Christian development organisation that works with children, families and communities around the world to overcome poverty and injustice.
- World Vision has a community-development focus, working collaboratively with poor, marginalised people and communities. For example: World Vision's *Mwinilunga Water and Sanitation Project, Zambia* aims to deliver sanitation and clean water to over 33 600 people by drilling boreholes and building wells and toilets for households and schools. Teachers will be trained to teach children about hygiene, and hygiene education sessions will be conducted in the community.

My notes



To answer questions online and to receive **immediate feedback** and **sample responses** for every question, go to your learnON title at www.jacplus.com.au.

Past VCAA exam questions

Source: Adapted from VCAA 2016, Health and Human Development Exam, Q10c

Question 1

Explain how the HIV/AIDS prevention and control program could bring about improvements in health and wellbeing **2 marks**

Exam practice questions

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

Question 2

World Vision is a non-government organisation that works with people around the world to eliminate poverty and its causes.
Identify two focus areas of World Vision. **2 marks**

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

Question 3

World Vision is involved in many programs aimed at improving health and wellbeing. One program is encouraging women in Tanzania to use clean fuel options such as solar cookers or energy-saving cooking stoves.

Outline how the use of clean fuels will improve the health and wellbeing of people, especially children, in Tanzania. **2 marks**

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

Question 4

Read the following case study.

Antsokia Valley, Ethiopia

A century ago, forests covered 40 percent of Ethiopia's land. Today, that figure is less than 4 percent. Deforestation has turned Ethiopia's fertile crop and pasture land into dust bowls.

In 1984, World Vision began to work with the community in Antsokia Valley to develop sustainable agriculture. To increase the tree cover, a large-scale nursery was started. Legume crops were planted that restore nitrogen and valuable nutrients to the soils. Trees and cover crops prevent soil erosion and absorb standing water. Fruit and nuts from trees add nutrients to the local diet, not found in grains and meat. Today, nearly 20 million trees have been planted. The trees provide shade, fuel, wood, feed for livestock and construction material. The project has increased the standard of living throughout the area. The people have improved access to safe water, child mortality rates in the area have declined and more children are attending school.

Source: Get connected, Issue 5 - Global Food Crisis, March 2009, pp. 20-1

Using examples, discuss how this program will improve the health and wellbeing and human development of the Antsokia community. **4 marks**

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

Question 5

Read the following text.

Buka Island, Bougainville: safe water project

Early in 2005, around 80% of the population of Bougainville did not have access to safe water and there was little understanding of how hygiene, water contamination and disease were related. Women had to walk six kilometers to get their daily water supply.

Staff from World Vision met with local communities to discuss how they could work together to improve their health and access to safe drinking water. It was agreed that the communities would provide the labour and some materials and World Vision would provide the funding and technical training to build wells and pit toilets.

Later in 2005, local water and sanitation committees involving both men and women were formed and they received training in how to manage the project. They would be responsible for training other members of the community and making sure the community built and maintained the wells and toilets. Using drama activities, members of the local community learned the importance of hygiene and how clean, safe water would improve health and living conditions. This was important in helping the community see the need for the project and be committed to building and ongoing maintenance work.

Next, in 2006, water supply sites were chosen and six boreholes were drilled. Community members were trained in how to build and maintain the wells and eventually 15 shallow wells were built and fitted with hand pumps. Thirty pit latrines were also built.

Source: Get Connected, Issue 1 - Water, March 2007, pp. 22-3

Describe two ways the health and wellbeing of people living in this community will improve after the implementation of this project.

2 marks

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

Question 6

Read the following text.

Buka Island, Bougainville: safe water project

Early in 2005, around 80% of the population of Bougainville did not have access to safe water and there was little understanding of how hygiene, water contamination and disease were related. Women had to walk six kilometers to get their daily water supply.

Staff from World Vision met with local communities to discuss how they could work together to improve their health and access to safe drinking water. It was agreed that the communities would provide the labour and some materials and World Vision would provide the funding and technical training to build wells and pit toilets.

Later in 2005, local water and sanitation committees involving both men and women were formed and they received training in how to manage the project. They would be responsible for training other members of the community and making sure the community built and maintained the wells and toilets. Using drama activities, members of the local community learned the importance of hygiene and how clean, safe water would improve health and living conditions. This was important in helping the community see the need for the project and be committed to building and ongoing maintenance work.

Next, in 2006, water supply sites were chosen and six boreholes were drilled. Community members were trained in how to build and maintain the wells and eventually 15 shallow wells were built and fitted with hand pumps. Thirty pit latrines were also built.

Source: Get Connected, Issue 1 - Water, March 2007, pp. 22-3

Describe how the implementation of this program will improve human development of the people of Bougainville.

2 marks

Unit	4	Health and human development in a global context
Area of Study	2	Health and the Sustainable Development Goals
Topic	12	Australian aid and non-government organisations (NGOs)
Subtopic	12.6	Red Cross and its role in promoting health and wellbeing and human development globally

Summary



After Cyclone Winston, Red Cross was instrumental in supplying food, shelter and medical supplies to people in Fiji.

- The Australian **Red Cross** is part of the international Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. It is a neutral and independent organisation whose mission is to prevent human suffering wherever it is found.
- Red Cross projects include:
 - Humanitarian crisis response after Cyclone Winston, supplying food, shelter and medical supplies in Fiji
 - Building stronger, safer communities in Cambodia. Since 2007, Red Cross have worked with rural communities in western Cambodia, educating locals on issues such as disaster preparedness, landmine accidents, road safety, drug abuse, family violence, dangerous chemicals and health hazards such as poor hygiene and mosquito-borne diseases.

My notes



To answer questions online and to receive **immediate feedback** and **sample responses** for every question, go to your learnON title at www.jacplus.com.au.

Past VCAA exam questions

Exam practice questions

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

Question 1

The Australian Red Cross is part of the

1 mark

- A. International Red Crescent Movement.
- B. International Red Cross Movement.
- C. International Red Cross and Red Moon Movement
- D. International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.

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

Question 2

The Red Cross is

1 mark

- A. a neutral and independent organisation whose mission is to prevent human suffering wherever it is found.
- B. a Christian development organisation that works with children, families and communities around the world to overcome poverty and injustice.
- C. a secular, not-for-profit organisation that was formed after a merger between Community Aid Abroad and Australian Freedom from Hunger Campaign.
- D. All of the above

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

Question 3

The Australian Red Cross has implemented the ‘Healthy water for healthy lives’ project in the Cao Bang province of Vietnam.

Phuong, 36 years old from Cao Bang province says, “Red Cross gave me a bio-sand filter. I now pour the water into this bio-sand filter and I have clean water. Before we had the bio-sand filter, when the children were small, they had some diseases and stomach problems, now there are no more big problems.”

Source: <http://www.redcross.org.au/support-vietnam.aspx>

Describe how the Australian Red Cross ‘Healthy water for healthy lives’ project has improved the health and wellbeing of people in the Cao Bang province of Vietnam. **3 marks**

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

Question 4

The Australian Red Cross has implemented the ‘Healthy water for healthy lives’ project in the Cao Bang province of Vietnam.

Phuong, 36 years old from Cao Bang province says, “Red Cross gave me a bio-sand filter. I now pour the water into this bio-sand filter and I have clean water. Before we had the bio-sand filter, when the children were small, they had some diseases and stomach problems, now there are no more big problems.”

Source: <http://www.redcross.org.au/support-vietnam.aspx>

Describe how the Australian Red Cross ‘Healthy water for healthy lives’ project has improved the human development of people in the Cao Bang province of Vietnam. **3 marks**

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

Question 5

“Fiji Red Cross, in conjunction with the Australian Red Cross, provided support to communities even before the category-five cyclone struck island communities across the country, helping them evacuate safely to survive the powerful storm. As soon as it was safe, Red Cross volunteers went to the worst-hit areas across the country. Our aid workers and local volunteers are helping families with technical information on how to rebuild homes that are safer and more storm-proof. Families in eight of the worst affected villages are being provided with access to improved clean water supplies and sanitation facilities to prevent disease and ill health in the months ahead. Over 50,000 people are being helped as they recover from this devastating cyclone in the months ahead.”

Source: <http://www.redcross.org.au/cyclonewinstonappeal.aspx>

Using examples from the extract, discuss how the Red Cross has promoted the health and wellbeing of people in Fiji.

4 marks

Unit	4	Health and human development in a global context
Area of Study	2	Health and the Sustainable Development Goals
Topic	12	Australian aid and non-government organisations (NGOs)
Subtopic	12.7	Oxfam and its role in promoting health and wellbeing and human development globally

Summary



Oxfam provided training and financial assistance for women in Zambia.

- **Oxfam** is a secular, not-for-profit organisation that was formed after a merger between *Community Aid Abroad* and *Australian freedom from hunger campaign*.
- Oxfam works with partners and communities to find practical, innovative ways to empower people to lift themselves out of poverty and thrive.
- Oxfam projects include:
 - ▶ providing emergency relief to communities in seven of the worst-affected earthquake areas in Nepal
 - ▶ providing training and financial aid to 80 or so women in a banana-farming group in Zambia.

My notes



To answer questions online and to receive **immediate feedback** and **sample responses** for every question, go to your learnON title at www.jacplus.com.au.

Exam practice questions

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

Question 1

Oxfam is

1 mark

- A. a neutral and independent organisation whose mission is to prevent human suffering wherever it is found.
- B. a Christian development organisation that works with children, families and communities around the world to overcome poverty and injustice.
- C. a secular, not-for-profit organisation that was formed after a merger between Community Aid Abroad and Australian Freedom from Hunger Campaign.
- D. All of the above

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

Question 2

The focus of Oxfam's work is primarily to

1 mark

- A. provide food and shelter to low-income countries.
- B. provide medicines and medical staff to low-income countries.
- C. find practical, innovative ways to empower people to lift themselves out of poverty.
- D. All of the above

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

Question 3

Irene is one of 20 women farmers from Zambia who have invested their skills, time and energy in one high-value banana crop — and are achieving extraordinary results. “We decided to start a banana farm. We knew we could harvest them year-round and they have a high market value. I thought, if we put our efforts together, this project would work,” said Irene. Thanks to Oxfam supporters, the group received essential training and tools: an irrigation pump, business training, and a solar-powered electric fence to protect their crop. Since joining the project six years ago, Irene’s life and the lives of her fellow farmers have changed for the better. “Now, I get the benefits from the work I put in. I can send my children to school and food is not an issue. Our challenge is to invest in our children. For women, this project can bring about change. We can invest in our children’s education. My children are like me; they are joyful like me,” said Irene.

Source: Adapted from <https://www.oxfam.org.au/2016/02/these-women-are-fighting-againstextreme-poverty-with-bananas/>

Using examples from the extract above, explain how the Oxfam-funded project promotes the health and wellbeing of Irene and her family. **4 marks**

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

Question 4

Irene is one of 20 women farmers from Zambia who have invested their skills, time and energy in one high-value banana crop — and are achieving extraordinary results. “We decided to start a banana farm. We knew we could harvest them year-round and they have a high market value. I thought, if we put our efforts together, this project would work,” said Irene. Thanks to Oxfam supporters, the group received essential training and tools: an irrigation pump, business training, and a solar-powered electric fence to protect their crop. Since joining the project six years ago, Irene’s life and the lives of her fellow farmers have changed for the better. “Now, I get the benefits from the work I put in. I can send my children to school and food is not an issue. Our challenge is to invest in our children. For women, this project can bring about change. We can invest in our children’s education. My children are like me; they are joyful like me,” said Irene.

Source: Adapted from <https://www.oxfam.org.au/2016/02/these-women-are-fighting-againstextreme-poverty-with-bananas/>

Using examples from the extract above, explain how the Oxfam-funded project promotes the human development of Irene and her family. **4 marks**

Answers and marking guide

12.2 Types of aid

Question 1

Bilateral aid is where aid is given by one country directly to another.

Multilateral aid is where aid is provided through an international organisation, such as the World Bank, United Nations or World Health Organization. Multilateral aid combines donations from a number of countries and then distributes them to the recipients.

Award 1 mark for an accurate description of bilateral aid.

Award 1 mark for an accurate description of multilateral aid.

Question 2

Bilateral aid is aid provided by the government of one country directly to the government of another country. [1 mark]

Question 3

Humanitarian assistance (aid) provides rapid assistance to people after crises such as flood or earthquake, often in the form of food, water and medical care. This will help promote human development because if adults have food and medical care, they will be well enough to care for their families and other community members, enabling them to participate and contribute to their community. If children receive adequate nutrition during this time, malnutrition will be reduced, enabling the children to lead productive and creative lives.

Award 1 mark for an example of humanitarian aid.

Award 1 mark for how this example promotes human development.

VCAA Examination Report note:

Many students struggled to explain how humanitarian assistance promotes human development. There were also quite a few students who did not attempt this question.

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

Providing provisions of emergency materials such as food and water, and temporary shelter could mean children do not suffer hunger and malnutrition, allowing them to develop to their full potential. By providing medical supplies, individuals could recover from injuries and illnesses following the crisis, and rejoin community activities, such as rebuilding schools, allowing them to lead productive lives and participate in the life of their community.

Question 4

Australia's aid program works with non-government organisations (NGOs) as often NGOs have no political affiliation, making it easier for them to work in small communities that Australia's aid program may not be able to reach. NGOs also have expertise in working in emergency situations where rapid assistance is needed.

Award 1 mark for one reason Australia's aid program works with NGOs.

Award 1 mark for another reason Australia's aid program works with NGOs.

VCAA Examination Report note:

This question enabled students to show their understanding of the benefits of aid programs provided by non-government organisations (NGOs). Many students did not answer this question well.

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

NGOs focus on community projects such as safe water and sanitation projects that involve local communities and address the concerns of the most vulnerable communities, making their efforts more sustainable. They are also more likely to reach rural and remote, and vulnerable populations that Australian aid programs are unable to reach.

Question 5

Bilateral aid is aid given by one government to another.

Question 6

Types of aid may include:

- bilateral aid
- emergency aid

Award 1 mark for identifying a valid type of aid.

Question 7

Emergency aid is the rapid assistance given to people or countries in immediate distress to relieve suffering during and after human caused emergencies such as wars, and natural disasters such as floods, tsunamis or earthquakes.

Award 1 mark for an accurate definition of emergency aid.

Question 8

Multilateral aid is aid given by countries to a world organisation such as the United Nations to then be distributed to where it is needed.

An example could be the World Food Programme.

Award 1 mark for a valid description of multilateral aid.

VCAA Assessment Report note:

Many students were able to provide an example of multilateral aid, but some students found it difficult to explain what multilateral aid is.

Question 9

Emergency aid is designed to help people stay alive during an emergency.

It includes the provision of food, medicines, clothing, temporary shelters and personnel to areas affected by disasters such as tsunamis, earthquakes, floods and volcano eruptions.

Award 1 mark for a description of emergency aid.

Award 1 mark for a valid example.

Question 10

Situation A: multilateral aid [1 mark]

Situation B: bilateral aid [1 mark]

Question 11

Bilateral aid is given by one government to another [1 mark]

Whereas multilateral aid is aid given to multilateral organisations like United Nations or World Bank to extend the aid because of their large size [1mark]

Question 12

Reasons may include:

- Aid is vital for developing countries to improve the health and human development of their people.
- Aid assists developing countries who do not have their own means to so, especially in times of hardship from natural disasters such as flood and drought.
- Aid enables poor countries to implement long-term development projects aimed at reducing poverty and improving health status.

Award 1 mark for each of two valid reasons.

Question 13

Uses may include:

- to provide personnel for search and rescue
- to provide relief distribution such as food, medical supplies and temporary shelters
- to provide emotional assistance and psychological support to victims of the disaster.

Award 1 mark for each of three valid uses of aid.

Question 14

Uses may include:

- to rebuild homes for those people who became homeless as a result of the tsunami
- to restore safe water supplies
- to help people re-establish businesses and crops
- to rebuild schools.

Award 1 mark for each of two valid uses of aid.

Question 15

Multilateral aid — Australian Government (DFAT), international organisations

Question 16

Organisations may include:

- Red Cross
- Oxfam
- World Vision.

Question 17

Differences may include:

- Non-government organisations rely on private fundraising with some government assistance, whereas Australia's aid agency is funded by the Commonwealth Government.
- Non-government organisations may promote a specific cause such as World Vision, which has a child sponsorship focus, whereas Australia's aid agency has a broader aid focus.

Award 1 mark for each of two valid differences.

Question 18

Reasons may include:

- Non-government aid targets the most vulnerable, so action can be taken to improve the health of our poorest people.
- Often non-government organisations can work outside the perimeters of governments enabling them to assist people in areas that official government aid cannot reach.

Question 19

Correct Answer is B

Non-government organisations that promote health and wellbeing and human development do not provide financial assistance to multilateral organisations such as the World Health Organization. Although NGOs may work with organisations such as the World Health Organization to deliver programs, they are usually not involved in providing financial assistance.

12.3 The features of Australia's aid program

Question 1

Reasons why Australia provides aid to low- and middle-income countries include:

- to assist in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals
- to help people who have been affected by disasters, or in times of emergency, to be able to survive
- as a high-income country, Australia has a moral responsibility to help other countries and communities escape poverty and achieve sustainable human development
- helping countries eliminate poverty may open trade opportunities for Australia, which is beneficial
- helping other countries eliminate poverty can help reduce the threat of global diseases that are more common in low- and middle-income countries and can easily spread to Australia and other countries
- eliminating poverty can also assist in reducing the level of global conflict, which can affect all countries including Australia
- to promote regional security.

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

Question 2

VCAA Assessment Report note:

Type of Aid	Description	Example
Humanitarian aid or emergency	Short-term aid given after an emergency; for example, an earthquake, tsunami, flood, drought	After Mount Merapi erupted in Indonesia, ash covered the farming land and people were unable to grow food, so short-term food relief was provided
Bilateral	Aid given by one government to another	Aid given to develop infrastructure like roads, bridges, schools, water wells; for example, in Indonesia
Multilateral	Aid given by developed countries to international bodies such as the World Health Organization, World Bank	Aid provided to the World Health Organization to help fund the World Food Program or Roll Back malaria program

Award 1 mark for correct response for each box.

Most students provided relevant responses, but floods in Queensland and fires in Victoria were not acceptable examples of humanitarian or emergency aid by AusAID.

Question 3

DFAT stands for Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. **[1 mark]**

DFAT is Australia's official overseas aid agency, providing assistance to developing countries. **[1 mark]**

Question 4

Reasons may include:

- Asia-Pacific region has two-thirds of the world's poorest people, and aid needs to be allocated to those most in need.
- Australia is located in this region so it makes sense to help countries that we may later be able to trade with.
- Australia is located in this region; by helping countries within this region it improves regional security.

Award 1 mark for identifying the Asia-Pacific region.

Award 1 mark for at least one reason why this region receives the most aid.

Question 5

Correct Answer is C

Although Australia's aid program provides aid to all the countries listed, most is given to countries in the Indo-Pacific region, including Papua New Guinea, Timor Leste and Indonesia.

Question 6**Correct Answer is C**

The purpose of Australia's aid program is to promote Australia's national interests by contributing to sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction.

Question 7

Reasons could include any of the following:

- Some of the poorest people in the world live in the Indo-Pacific region, so it makes sense to provide aid to those who are the most vulnerable.
- To promote Australia's interests, it makes sense to provide aid to countries in our region. Through aid, economic growth and trade may increase in these countries, which will provide more markets for Australia to trade with.
- To promote stability in our region, it makes sense for aid to be spent in countries who are our closest neighbours. Countries are less likely to experience conflict if action is taken to reduce poverty and promote human development.

Award 1 mark for each of two valid reasons.

12.4 The Australian government's aid priorities**Question 1**

Award 1 mark for stating: empowers women and girls.

Question 2

The priorities of Australia's aid program, include:

- infrastructure, trade facilitation and international competitiveness
- agriculture, fisheries and water
- effective governance: policies, institutions and functioning economies
- building resilience: humanitarian assistance, disaster risk reduction and social protection
- gender equality and empowering women and girls.

Award 1 mark for identifying a correct priority of Australia's aid program.

VCAA Assessment Report note:

Most students were able to identify a relevant priority of Australia's aid program, although students should note that the wording of these priorities is important. Some students were only able to recall parts of the priority.

Question 3

Award 1 mark for any one of the following Australia aid priorities:

- education and health
- gender equality and empowering women and girls
- infrastructure, trade facilitation and international competitiveness.

VCAA Examination Report note:

While many students showed that they had a general understanding of Australia's aid priorities in the program, they often struggled to provide the accurate wording. This question was often not attempted.

Question 4**Correct Answer is D**

Investigating technology that assists with early warning devices for extreme weather events would be an example of building resilience, humanitarian assistance, disaster risk reduction and social protection.

Early detection devices for extreme weather events would be part of disaster risk reduction.

Question 5**Correct Answer is A**

Agriculture, fisheries and forests is not a priority area of Australia's aid program, the correct priority is Agriculture, fisheries and water.

Question 6**Suggested responses include:**

- Infrastructure, trade facilitation and international competitiveness — Australia has provided financial assistance for the building of roads and bridges in Timor Leste.
- Building resilience, humanitarian assistance, disaster risk reduction and social protection — Australia provided humanitarian assistance to Fiji after Tropical Cyclone Winston.
- Agriculture, fisheries and water — Australia has provided grants for the establishment of sustainable farming systems in countries such as Indonesia.
- Education and health — Australia has provided financial assistance for the building of schools and the training of teachers in Laos.
- Gender equality and empowering women and girls — Australia supports the Vanuatu Women's Centre, a service provider for women and children survivors of violence.
- Effective governance, policies, institutions and functioning economies — Australia continues to support stability in the Solomon Islands through new programs in justice, governance and police development.

For each priority:

- award 1 mark for the priority area identified
- award 1 mark for an example of the work undertaken by Australia's aid program that reflects the priority chosen.

Question 7

Infrastructure, trade facilitation and international competitiveness.

The Labour Mobility Assistance Program states that "Seasonal workers benefit from the opportunity to earn Australian wages and gain valuable on-the-job learning opportunities". This could promote human development for people, as the wages earned by the seasonal workers can be used by families back home to access knowledge and health care. Wages can also be used to set up small businesses in their own communities, which will increase the potential of people to lead productive and creative lives.

Award 1 mark for identifying the Australian government aid priority — Infrastructure, trade facilitation and international competitiveness. (Note: If other aid priority areas are identified, no marks can be awarded).

Award 1 mark for an example from the Labour Mobility Assistance Program.

Award 1 mark for stating how example impacts on human development.

Question 8a.

Education and health [1 mark]

Question 8b.

Gender equality and empowering women and girls [1 mark]

Question 8c.

Effective governance, policies, institutions and functioning economies [1 mark]

12.5 World Vision and its role in promoting health and wellbeing and human development globally

Question 1

The program “covered a range of activities such as needle exchange, condom distribution, health education, counselling...”. These actions will improve physical health and wellbeing as the risk of HIV/AIDS infection is reduced. It also promotes mental health and wellbeing as “at risk” populations now have the resources to reduce infection, which will reduce anxiety and worry.

Award 1 mark for an example from the program.

Award 1 mark for explanation of how this example improves health and wellbeing.

Question 2

Focus areas may include:

- humanitarian relief
- community development
- advocacy and education.

Award 1 mark for each of two valid focus areas.

Question 3

The physical health and wellbeing of children, in particular, are vulnerable to respiratory infections caused by exposure to smoke from indoor wood-fired stoves.

By encouraging the use of clean fuel options, children will be exposed to less wood-fired smoke thus reducing respiratory infections.

Award 1 mark for a link between clean fuel and health and wellbeing.

Award 1 mark for linking the example to children.

Question 4

By planting fruit and nut trees, additional nutrients not obtained from grains and animals can be obtained and an additional food source is now available if crops fail and animals die.

This will improve physical health and wellbeing as there will be a reduced risk of malnutrition due to the range of nutrients consumed from a variety of food sources, and related diseases associated with undernutrition can now be avoided.

This program has improved the human development of the people as they now have an environment in which they can develop to their full potential. Restoring the nutrient balance in soil has improved crop yields. Adequate food gives people energy to work and attend school, enabling them to have greater choice and enhancing their capacity to lead productive lives.

Award 1 mark for an appropriate example from the project.

Award 1 mark for how this example will improve health and wellbeing.

Award 1 mark for an example from the project.

Award 1 mark for how this example will improve human development.

Question 5

The physical health and wellbeing of people living in Buka Island should improve after the implementation of the program, as clean safe water will reduce the risk of diarrhoeal disease.

The community’s social health and wellbeing should also improve as they will have more energy to interact with each other and not feel debilitated by illness due to poor water quality.

Award 1 mark for each of two links to health and wellbeing.

Question 6

The people of Bougainville can now install and repair water supplies to ensure improved health for their families.

This will improve their human development as good health enables the people of Bougainville to lead full and productive lives as their lives are not hampered by illness.

Award 1 mark for an example from the program.

Award 1 mark for linking example to improved human development.

12.6 Red Cross and its role in promoting health and wellbeing and human development globally

Question 1

Correct Answer is D

The Australian Red Cross is part of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.

Question 2

Correct Answer is A

The Red Cross is a neutral and independent organisation whose mission is to prevent human suffering wherever it is found.

Question 3

The 'Healthy water for healthy lives' project provided a bio-sand filter to families in Cao Bang province, which enabled them to have access to clean and safe water. This promotes the physical health and wellbeing of families, particularly children as they are most vulnerable to water-borne diseases. Having safe water should reduce illness such as diarrhoea. Having access to safe water reduces the stress and anxiety of watching your children become ill, improving the mental health and wellbeing of parents in the Cao Bang province.

Award 1 mark for an example from the 'Healthy water for healthy lives' Australian Red Cross project.

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

Award 1 mark for how this example improves another dimension of health and wellbeing.

Question 4

The 'Healthy water for healthy lives' project provided a bio-sand filter to families in Cao Bang province, which enabled them to have access to clean and safe water. Access to clean and safe water means that families will experience less illness due to water-borne diseases such as diarrhoea. This improves the human development of families in the province as healthy adults can earn an income to provide access to a decent standard of living and healthy children can attend school, which expands their choices and enhances their capabilities, enabling them to lead productive and creative lives.

Award 1 mark for an example from the 'Healthy water for healthy lives' Australian Red Cross project.

Award 1 mark for how the example improves human development.

Award 1 mark for a key human development phrase such as productive and creative lives, access to a decent standard of living, participation in the community, expand choices and capabilities.

Question 5

The Red Cross “are helping families with technical information on how to rebuild homes that are safer and more storm-proof”. This would promote the mental health and wellbeing of families, as anxiety and stress levels would be reduced knowing that your home was ‘storm-proof’.

The Red Cross also supplied clean water and sanitation facilities to the worst-hit villages. This would promote the physical health and wellbeing of the villagers, as incidence of diarrhoea and other illness will be reduced with access to safe water and sanitation.

Award 1 mark for an example from the extract.

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

Award 1 mark for an example from the extract.

Award 1 mark for how this example improves another dimension of health and wellbeing.

12.7 Oxfam and its role in promoting health and wellbeing and human development globally

Question 1

Correct Answer is C

Oxfam is a secular, not-for-profit organization that was formed after a merger between Community Aid Abroad and Australian Freedom from Hunger Campaign.

Question 2

Correct Answer is C

The focus of Oxfam’s work is primarily to find practical, innovative ways to empower people to lift themselves out of poverty.

Question 3

As a result of the project, Irene has been able to earn an income as a banana farmer and can send her children to school. This promotes the mental health and wellbeing of Irene and her family — the level of stress and anxiety is reduced as she can now provide for her family.

As a result of the project, Irene has sufficient income that food security is not an issue. This promotes the physical health and wellbeing of Irene and her family, as adequate food will provide sufficient energy for daily tasks. Adequate food will also assist in a well developed immune system.

Award 1 mark for an example from the Oxfam project.

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

Award 1 mark for another example from the Oxfam project.

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

Question 4

As a result of the Oxfam project, Irene has sufficient income to now send her children to school and food security is not an issue. This promotes human development as adequate food will provide sufficient energy for both Irene and her family to participate in the life of their community. Being able to send her children to school expands their choices and enhances their capabilities.

Award 1 mark for an example from the Oxfam project.

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

Question 5

Through the Oxfam program, Recelia and other villagers now have an income to buy food and medicine, and pay school fees. This promotes physical health and wellbeing, as adequate food will provide sufficient energy for daily tasks. Having sufficient income for medicine and school fees promotes human development as it allows access to knowledge, health and a decent standard of living.

Award 1 mark for an example from the Oxfam program.

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

Award 1 mark for how this example promotes human development.