**Question 1** (8 marks)

One priority of the WHO is ‘promote healthier populations’.

1. Briefly explain what this priority relates to. 2 marks

this strategic priority focuses on the achievement of the health and wellbeing targets in SDG 3. it aims to decrease maternal, child and newborn mortality rates, reduce diseases in communicable diseases, and promote health and wellbeing across all lifespan stages.

1. Discuss two ways the WHO works to achieve this priority. 4 marks

* improving human capital — across the life course with a special focus on women, children and adolescents to provide integrated services, and by enabling people to access the information, goods and services they need to survive and thrive at all ages.
* preventing non-communicable diseases and promoting mental health — including interventions to reduce the main risk factors of non-communicable diseases such as alcohol and ensuring equitable access to effective treatment for common non-communicable diseases such as cardiovascular diseases.

1. Identify another priority of the WHO and briefly explain what it relates to. 2 marks

‘achieving universal health coverage’ focuses on people having access to health services and vaccines at an affordable cost. it aims to building and sustaining resilient national, regional, and global capacities required to keep the world safe from epidemics and other health emergencies.

**Question 2** (12 marks)

One of the objectives of the SDGs is to address climate change.

1. Discuss why this objective was included in the SDGs. 3 marks

climate change demonstrates a threat to human development, especially to those in living in low-income countries. it aims to take urgent action to combat climate change and its impact. high-income countries such as australia and the united states have a great impact on global warming due to their high coal emissions, however, low- and middle-income countries feel the impact of global warming the most. with the improvement of education, there may be greater awareness with human and institutional impacts on climate change, increasing early warning.

Another objective of the SDGs is to end extreme poverty.

1. Explain what is meant by extreme poverty. 1 mark

extreme poverty refers to living on less than US $1.90 per day.

1. Discuss why ending extreme poverty is important. 3 marks

If people are unable to afford food, this can potentially lead to hunger and malnutrition. As a result, more individuals in low- and middle-income countries are more likely to have weakened immune systems which makes them more susceptible to different diseases, increasing the rates of morbidity and mortality nationwide. by eradicating poverty, people can afford access to health care, education, food, and necessities, therefore reducing the poverty cycle for populations.

1. Identify the SDG that includes a specific focus on ending extreme poverty. 1 mark

SDG 1 — no poverty

1. Identify two key features of SDG 3 and explain how each could assist in achieving the SDG identified

in part d. 4 marks

* end preventable deaths of newborns and children under five years of age — with access to nutritious food allows children to develop strong immune systems to protect themselves from illness and recused the infant and under 5 mortality rate.
* absence of non-communicable diseases —people will be well enough to go into work on a daily basis whereby they can earn a suitable income on both their needs as well as their wants, meaning they will be working towards the eradication of poverty in all its forms.

**Question 3** (5 marks)

SDG 5 is ‘Gender Equality’.

1. Briefly explain what is meant by gender equality. 1 mark

gender equality refers to women and men having the same level of power and control over all aspects of their lives.

1. Explain one way that achieving progress in relation to SDG 5 can assist in achieving SDG 3. 2 marks

if women are educated, they can access quality employment which will allow them to improve their health literacy, knowledge they can then pass on to their families, allowing more people to have the understanding to support the research and development for medicines for communicable diseases on a global scale.

1. Explain how promoting gender equality can assist in promoting human development. 2 marks

if SDG 5 is achieved, women are less likely to experience violence towards them by men, giving them the opportunity to participate in their community and decisions affecting their lives.

**Question 4** (14 marks)

The Australian Government provides the majority of its aid program through bilateral partnerships.

1. Briefly explain bilateral aid and provide one example of this type of aid. 2 marks

bilateral aid refers to the provision of aid from one government to another, through consultation, the donating country works with the government of the country receiving the aid to ensure the implemented program meets specific needs of the ‘receiving’ country. this is promoted with the australian government providing funding to papua new guinea to provide prevention, treatment, counselling, and education programs for HIV/AIDS.

1. Briefly explain why the Australian Government provides bilateral aid. 2 marks

the australian government provides bilateral aid to promote australia’s national interests by contributing to sustainable economic growth and addresses australia’s needs as well as building relationships between nations.

1. Identify two other types of partnerships evident in Australia’s aid program and explain why the

government includes each type of partnership in its aid program. 4 marks

* non-government organisation (NGO) partnerships — the department of foreign affairs and trade (DFAT) involved working with NGOs to provide aid to different low- and middle-income countries, also bringing valuable connections to communities and the development of expertise to australia’s aid efforts.
* multilateral partnerships — with DFAT contributes finances into an international organisation that will work towards providing aid to people primarily in low-income countries. multilaterals have greater reach, scale and expertise to ensure aid is used effectively and efficiently.

One of the priorities of Australia’s aid program is ‘Agriculture, fisheries and water’.

1. Identify two other priorities of Australia’s aid program. 2 marks

* gender equality and empowering women and girls
* education and health

1. Outline two ways that individuals can take social action and briefly explain how each may promote agriculture,

fisheries and / or water in low-income countries. 4 marks

* donations — donating money to non-government organisations (NGOs) is a great way to act as these organisations will use these funds in a way that will benefit low-income countries. providing funds may help develop deeper wells to source clean water and providing farmers in low- and middle-income countries with high-quality seeds, farming tools, and education on how to deal with unexpected amounts or lack of rainfall.
* eat less red meat — eating less red meat means there will be less demand for farmers to breed larger amounts of cows. theoretically, this would mean there would be less methane polluting the air, therefore aiding climate action efforts.

**Question 5** (3 marks)

Outline three features of effective aid programs.

* is the program low cost and affordable to run?
* does the program involve women and girls?
* is the culturally appropriate?

**Question 6** (8 marks)

1. Explain the implementation of a program designed to address an SDG and include the SDG that it is

working towards. 4 marks

the world food programme provides nutritious, sustainable meals to children when they attend school. it aims to ensure that people have access to safe and nutritious food, ending all forms of malnutrition, and doubling the agricultural productivity of small scale farmers. with the contribution to zero hunger, school meals can improve the nutrition status of adolescents, pre and primary school children, by addressing micronutrient and macronutrient deficiencies, which leads to enhanced nutrition and health, decreased morbidity, and increased learning capacities. this program is working towards SDG 2 ‘no poverty’.

1. Explain how the program identified in part a. may promote mental health and wellbeing and human development. 4 marks

with the provision of safe and nutritious meals for children at school, children are able to learn new skills which builds their confidence and self-esteem levels, encouraging them to feel more optimistic about the future and improving their mental health and wellbeing. by taking home rations of food provided to families, lower levels of stress and anxiety are evident of family members who receive regular food rations, especially during periods of poor harvest increases mental health and wellbeing.

**END OF QUESTION AND ANSWER BOOKLET**