

HEALTH AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT – UNIT 4

OUTCOME 2: HEALTH AND THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

KEY KNOWLEDGE	KEY SKILLS
Rationale and objectives of the UN's SDGs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Describe the objectives of the UN's SDGs and justify their importance

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), otherwise known as the Global Goals, are a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity. There are 17 goals, including 169 targets, that are aimed to be achieved by 2030.

RATIONALE FOR THE SDGs

- There were three main reasons, or rationale, for the introduction of the Sustainable Development Goals:
 - A new set of goals and targets were needed when the MDGs finished in 2015**
 - MDGs provided a global framework of action to address poverty and make global progress on education, health and wellbeing, hunger and the environment
 - Progress in all areas was uneven across regions and countries**
 - Millions left behind = the poorest + those disadvantaged by sex, age, disability, ethnicity, location
 - New global challenges had emerged that needed to be considered**
 - Conflict/extremism, widespread migration, economic/financial instability, environmental changes
 - These have capacity to undermine many of the achievements that had been made through MDGs

OBJECTIVES OF THE SDGs

- End extreme poverty** → can ensure that all people may live to their full potential with access to resources and a decent standard of living
- Fight inequality and injustice** → creating inclusive societies that are free from fear and violence, and all people share equal rights regardless of personal traits and backgrounds
- Address climate change** → minimising climate change to reduce its impact on present and future generations, and to maintain the earth


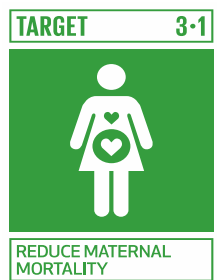






FIVE ACTION AREAS






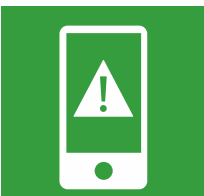
- People** – end poverty and hunger, ensure all human beings can fulfil their potential with dignity and equality and in a healthy environment
- Planet** – protect planet from degradation through sustainable consumption and production, management of natural resources and acting on climate change to support needs of present and future
- Prosperity** – ensure all people can enjoy successful and fulfilling lives, and that economic, social and technological progress occurs in harmony with nature
- Peace** – foster peaceful, just and inclusive societies that are free from fear and violence
- Partnership** – implement SDGs with a global partnership for sustainable development, focused on needs of the poorest and most vulnerable, with participation of all countries, stakeholders and people

IMPORTANCE

- Global concerns, like poverty and climate change, will continue to have major impact on future if not addressed now; global responsible as it affects everyone
- Addresses urgent environmental, political and economic challenges facing our world today so their impact on future generations may be reduced, if not ended
- Enable future generations to meet their needs + form an overall better world for everyone, everywhere
- Addresses inequities to achieve overall health

KEY KNOWLEDGE	KEY SKILLS
Key features of SDG 3 'Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages'	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe key features of SDG 3 and analyse its relationships with other SDGs in collaborative approaches to improving health and wellbeing, and human development globally
Relationships between SDG 3 and SDGs 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 13 that illustrate collaboration between the health sector and other sectors in working towards health-related goals	

TARGETS OF SDG 3			
 <p>3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages 	 <p>TARGET 3-1 REDUCE MATERNAL MORTALITY</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce global maternal mortality to less than 70 per 100 000 live births
 <p>TARGET 3-2 END ALL PREVENTABLE DEATHS UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> End preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1000 live births 	 <p>TARGET 3-3 FIGHT COMMUNICABLE DISEASES</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> End the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases, and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases
 <p>TARGET 3-4 REDUCE MORTALITY FROM NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES AND PROMOTE MENTAL HEALTH</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment, and promote mental health and wellbeing 	 <p>TARGET 3-5 PREVENT AND TREAT SUBSTANCE ABUSE</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including drugs and alcohol
 <p>TARGET 3-6 REDUCE ROAD INJURIES AND DEATHS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2020, halve global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents 	 <p>TARGET 3-7 UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE CARE, FAMILY PLANNING AND EDUCATION</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes

<p>TARGET 3-8</p>  <p>ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all 	<p>TARGET 3-9</p>  <p>REDUCE ILLNESSES AND DEATH FROM HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS AND POLLUTION</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination
<p>TARGET 3-A</p>  <p>IMPLEMENT THE WHO FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON TOBACCO CONTROL</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen the implementation of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) in all countries, as appropriate 	<p>TARGET 3-B</p>  <p>SUPPORT RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE VACCINES AND MEDICINES</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for communicable and non-communicable diseases and provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines
<p>TARGET 3-C</p>  <p>INCREASE HEALTH FINANCING AND SUPPORT HEALTH WORKFORCE IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States 	<p>TARGET 3-D</p>  <p>IMPROVE EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS FOR GLOBAL HEALTH RISKS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks



SDG 1: NO POVERTY

<p>No poverty</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seeks to remove poverty in all its forms and inequality within and among nations All people, everywhere, should enjoy a basic standard of living <p>→ Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↳ Eradicating extreme poverty ↳ Implementing social protection systems <p>- <i>Reduce by half the proportion of men, women and children living in poverty</i></p> <p>- <i>Ensuring equal rights and access to essential resources, services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance</i></p> <p>- <i>Building the resilience of those in vulnerable situations and reducing exposure to environmental disasters that result in poverty</i></p>		<p>COLLABORATION BETWEEN THE HEALTH SECTOR AND OTHER SECTORS</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic sector – social security Education sector – get a job, earn an income Finance sector 		
SDG 1 → SDG 3	IMPACT ON HEALTH AND WELLBEING	IMPACT ON HUMAN DEVELOPMENT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eradication of extreme poverty for all people = more people able to afford adequate housing which may reduce outdoor exposure = may reduce the spread of communicable diseases such as malaria (3.3) Access to basic services, such as healthcare = women access hospitals for safe birth = reduce global maternal mortality ratio (3.1) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through the eradication of extreme poverty (SDG 1), more people may be able to afford adequate housing which may reduce outdoor exposure to malaria-infected mosquitoes, therefore reducing the risk of the spread of this communicable disease (SDG 3), thus allowing for an absence of disease (physical h/w). Through ensuring access to basic, essential services for all people, this may include improved access to healthcare, and women may have access to hospitals for a safe births. This may reduce global maternal mortality ratio and may also promote a sense of peace and harmony (spiritual h/w) for the mothers being assured of them and their newborn's health. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through the eradication of extreme poverty (SDG 1), more people may be able to afford adequate housing which may reduce outdoor exposure to malaria-infected mosquitoes, therefore reducing the risk of the spread of this communicable disease (SDG 3), and this may increase the ability of people to lead long and healthy lives.
<p>SDG 3 → SDG 1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Universal health coverage (3.8) = treated for common illnesses = able to work = end extreme poverty Reduce epidemics of communicable diseases (3.3) = able to work = end extreme poverty Reduce impact of non-communicable diseases (3.4) = able to work = end extreme poverty 	

SDG 2: ZERO HUNGER

Zero hunger

- Aims to end all forms of hunger and malnutrition
- Making sure all people – especially children and the more vulnerable – have access to nutritious food all year round by promoting sustainable agriculture

→ Targets:

- ↳ End all forms of malnutrition
 - ↳ Double agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, and ensure equal access to land and resources
- *End hunger and ensure access for all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, such as infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food*
 - *Ensure sustainable food production systems and resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, maintain ecosystems, and adapt to climate change and extreme weather, are implemented*
 - *Maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, plants and animals and ensure access for all*
 - *Increase investment in agriculture infrastructure, research and technology*
 - *Address trade restrictions that disadvantage farmers, particularly in low- and middle-income countries*
 - *Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of global food commodity markets and ensure access to market information*

COLLABORATION BETWEEN THE HEALTH SECTOR AND OTHER SECTORS

- Education sector – get a job, earn an income
- Environmental sector – improve roads and infrastructure for trade
- Agricultural sector

SDG 2 → SDG 3	IMPACT ON HEALTH AND WELLBEING	IMPACT ON HUMAN DEVELOPMENT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • End all forms of malnutrition = contribute to decrease of under-5 mortality rate to 25 per 1000 live births (3.2) • Double agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, and ensure equal access to land and resources = promote mental health and wellbeing (3.4) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through ending all forms of malnutrition, this may reduce the number of children susceptible to premature mortality caused by this disease, therefore this may decrease under-5 mortality rate and promote an absence of illness and disease (physical h/w). • Through doubling agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, and ensuring equal access to land and resources, these individuals may have greater access to needed resources and a better generation of income, and this may promote mental health and wellbeing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through ending all forms of malnutrition, this may reduce the number of children susceptible to premature mortality caused by this disease, therefore this may decrease under-5 mortality rate which may then promote more people to live long and healthy lives.
SDG 3 → SDG 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce epidemics of communicable diseases (3.3) = able to work = afford food = end all forms of malnutrition • Access to sexual and reproductive healthcare (3.7) = family planning can mean fewer children = able to provide adequate amounts of food to children = end all forms of malnutrition 	

SDG 4: QUALITY EDUCATION

<p>Quality education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addresses the needs for girls and boys to have equal access to high quality education at all levels Primary to tertiary education – to develop the vocational skills needed for employment <p>→ Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↳ Ensure all children complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education ↳ Increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills for employment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Ensure all children have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education</i> - <i>Ensure all adults have equal access to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education</i> - <i>Eliminate all disparities in education and vocational training, including people with disabilities, indigenous people and vulnerable children</i> - <i>Ensure all youth and adults have adequate literacy and numeracy skills</i> - <i>Ensure all learners are taught curriculum that promotes sustainable development</i> - <i>Build and upgrade education facilities</i> - <i>Expand the number of scholarships available to low- and middle-income countries for essential skills training</i> - <i>Increase the number of qualified teachers</i> 		<p style="text-align: center;">COLLABORATION BETWEEN THE HEALTH SECTOR AND OTHER SECTORS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education sector Legal sector – equality in education
SDG 4 → SDG 3	IMPACT ON HEALTH AND WELLBEING	IMPACT ON HUMAN DEVELOPMENT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education = educated on road safety, reduced likelihood of a road traffic injury (3.6) Increase number of youths and adults who have relevant skills for employment = more qualified healthcare staff (3.C) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As a result of all girls and boys completing free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education, this may allow them to be more educated on road safety which may reduce the likelihood of a road traffic injury or death, therefore promoting an absence of injury (physical h/w). Through increasing the number of youths who have relevant skills for employment, this may increase the number of qualified healthcare staff in all countries through improved training, and these individuals may find meaningful (spiritual h/w) employment in the health sector. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As a result of all girls and boys completing free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education, this may allow them to be more educated on road safety which may reduce the likelihood of a road traffic injury or death, thus supporting them in leading long, healthy lives.
<p style="text-align: center;">SDG 3 → SDG 4</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced maternal mortality (3.1) = children remain under care of mother = increased likelihood of education opportunities = promote numeracy and literacy skills in children Increase recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce (3.C) = youth and adults joining workforce may develop relevant skills for this employment 	

SDG 5: GENDER EQUALITY

<h3 style="text-align: center;">SDG 5: GENDER EQUALITY</h3>		<h4 style="text-align: center;">COLLABORATION BETWEEN THE HEALTH SECTOR AND OTHER SECTORS</h4>
<p>Gender equality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seeks to end discrimination and violence against women and girls by addressing the barriers that exist to gender equality Gender equality is a social and <u>economic</u> issue <p>→ Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↳ Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health ↳ Eliminate harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation <p style="margin-left: 20px;">- <i>End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere</i></p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">- <i>End all forms of violence against women and girls, including human trafficking and sexual exploitation</i></p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">- <i>Recognise and value unpaid domestic work</i></p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">- <i>Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision making in political, economic and public life</i></p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">- <i>Ensure women have equal rights to economic resources, access to ownership and control over land and other forms of poverty, financial services, inheritance and natural resources</i></p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">- <i>Improve the use of ICT to support equality and empower women</i></p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">- <i>Adopt policies and legislation that support gender equality and empowerment of all women</i></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal sector – equal rights, end discrimination Economic sector – women contributing to economy Education sector
SDG 5 → SDG 3	IMPACT ON HEALTH AND WELLBEING	IMPACT ON HUMAN DEVELOPMENT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure universal access to sexual reproductive health (<i>this is also a target of SDG3 – 3.7</i>) = reduce maternal mortality ratio (3.1) Eliminate harmful practices, such as child marriage = end and fight AIDS, a communicable disease (3.3) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As a result of ensuring universal access to sexual reproductive health, women, may have access to family planning information, and this may educate them on maternal health, such as the importance of the maternal diet, therefore this may then improve maternal health globally and reduce the global maternal mortality ratio, and this may also reduce levels of stress and anxiety (mental h/w) for women. Through the elimination of harmful practices to females, such as child marriage, young girls may not be subjected to sexual intercourse with an older man who may have more sexual experience which may increase their risk of sexually transmitted diseases, such as AIDS, therefore promoting an absence of disease (physical h/w). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through the elimination of harmful practices to females, such as child marriage, young girls may not be subjected to sexual intercourse with an older man who may have more sexual experience which may increase their risk of sexually transmitted diseases, such as AIDS, thus they may have greater ability to participate in decisions affecting their lives.
SDG 3 → SDG 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to sexual and reproductive healthcare (3.7) = family planning = fewer children = mothers have more opportunity to join workforce = equal rights to economic resources 	

SDG 6: CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

<p>Clean water and sanitation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring all people are able to enjoy clean water and adequate sanitation <p>→ Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↳ Achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water ↳ Enable access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all <p>- <i>Improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimising release of hazardous chemicals and materials</i></p> <p>- <i>Increase efficient use of water, ensure sustainable access to clean water</i></p> <p>- <i>Implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including across borders</i></p> <p>- <i>Protect and restore water-related ecosystems</i></p> <p>- <i>Expand international cooperation and capacity to support low- and middle-income countries to achieve their targets</i></p> <p>- <i>Support participation of local communities in water and sanitation management</i></p>		<p>COLLABORATION BETWEEN THE HEALTH SECTOR AND OTHER SECTORS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental sector – facilities for safe water and sanitation Legal sector – address inequities in access
SDG 6 → SDG 3	IMPACT ON HEALTH AND WELLBEING	IMPACT ON HUMAN DEVELOPMENT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water = end preventable deaths of children U5 (3.2) Access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all = reduce number of deaths and illnesses from water contamination (3.9) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through achieving universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water, children, who are more susceptible to the harmful effects of consuming unsafe water, may be less at risk of illness from a lack of this resource, therefore this may end preventable deaths of children under-5 and reduce U5MR in countries, especially low-income, and may promote lower levels of stress and anxiety (mental h/w) for parents concerned with the health of their children. Through enabling access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all, this may significantly decrease the number of people who openly defecate through greater access to toilets, and this can reduce the likelihood of waste seeping into water sources that are eventually consumed by people, therefore this may reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from water contamination (SDG 3), thus promoting an absence of disease (physical h/w). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all, this may significantly decrease rates of open defecation. This may reduce the likelihood of waste seeping into water sources that are eventually consumed by people, thus may reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from water contamination. This improved sanitation and cleaner water are resources people can access for a decent standard of living.
<p>SDG 3 → SDG 6</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce epidemics of communicable diseases (3.3) = able to work = afford clean water Universal health coverage (3.8) = able to work = afford clean water 	

SDG 13: CLIMATE ACTION

<p>Climate action</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> About taking urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts <p>→ Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↳ Strengthen resilience and capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters ↳ Improve education, awareness-raising and the capacity of people and organisations to take actions that reduce or prevent environmental degradation <p>- <i>Implement the commitment by high-income countries to frameworks developed by the United Nations to take action to reduce climate change and to provide funds to support low-and middle-income countries to implement strategies to reduce climate change</i></p> <p>- <i>Promote ways of raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in low- income countries and small island developing states, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalised communities</i></p>		<p style="text-align: center;">COLLABORATION BETWEEN THE HEALTH SECTOR AND OTHER SECTORS</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental sector – awareness on maintaining environment Education sector – educate people on minimising climate change 	
<p style="text-align: center;">SDG 13 → SDG 3</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">IMPACT ON HEALTH AND WELLBEING</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">IMPACT ON HUMAN DEVELOPMENT</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen resilience and capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters = strengthen capacity of countries for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks (3.D) Improve organisations to take actions that reduce or prevent environment degradation = reduce number of deaths and illnesses from water and soil pollution and contamination (3.9) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As a result of strengthening the resilience and capacity of countries to respond to climate-related hazards and natural disasters, this may strengthen the capacity of countries for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks, specifically in response to the impacts of global climate-related events, therefore this may promote a country's ability to display resilience (emotional h/w). Through improving organisations to take actions that reduce or prevent environment degradation, this may include minimising plastic waste to reduce plastic pollution, especially in water, therefore chemicals in plastic may not contaminate water sources which may reduce the number of illnesses caused by water pollution, thus promoting an absence of illness (physical h/w). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As a result of strengthening the resilience and capacity of countries to respond to climate-related hazards and natural disasters, this may strengthen the capacity of countries for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks, specifically in response to the impacts of global climate-related events, therefore increasing the ability of people to lead long and healthy lives.
<p style="text-align: center;">SDG 3 → SDG 13</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Universal health coverage (3.8) = people have access to healthcare – lifesaving healthcare in response to climate-related hazards (extreme weather conditions such as flood) 	

KEY KNOWLEDGE	KEY SKILLS
Priorities and work of the WHO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain the priorities and the work of the WHO and discuss how the WHO priorities are reflected in different scenarios

WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION (WHO)

The World Health Organisation (WHO) is a branch of the United Nations. It was established in 1948 and aims to achieve better health for everyone, everywhere. WHO brings together the world's top health experts to provide leadership in supporting countries to respond to a range of global health issues to improve the health and wellbeing of all people.

Priorities: Universal health coverage, health emergencies, healthier populations

Work: (dot points under each priority)

A. ACHIEVING UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE

– 1 billion more people benefitting from universal health coverage

- Every country having a strong and resilient people-centred health system based on primary care, health promotion and disease prevention
- Address all barriers:* economic, geographic, epidemiological, cultural
- Important in reducing poverty, achieving equity in health and wellbeing outcomes and promoting a stable and secure society

ACHIEVING UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE		
	Explanation (<i>what will WHO do?</i>)	Relevant SDG 3 target
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Service access and quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to quality essential healthcare services (<i>e.g. general practitioner, hospital</i>) that meet main health and wellbeing needs of the community → Work with countries to identify barriers that affect access to health services and provide evidence-based solutions to support progressive expansion in access 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.8 – universal health coverage – access to healthcare services
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health workforce 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure there are sufficient trained health workers available to provide health care services to everyone who needs them → Will pay attention to gender equality and decent work conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.C – health workforce
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to medicine, vaccines and health products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support countries in providing access to safe and affordable quality-assured medicines, vaccines and health products → Strengthen coordination of research and development efforts based on health needs to increase access 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.B – research and development of medicines and vaccines
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Governance and finance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen capacity of governments for health policies, effective health system, regulated services, necessary funding, develop health budgets and track expenditure → Help developing financing strategies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.C – substantially increase health financing

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health information systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enable monitoring of health risks, track morbidity and mortality rates and their risk factors and assess health system performance → Help countries to disaggregate data so progress made on gender equality and health equity can be measured 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3.4 – prevention of non-communicable diseases
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global awareness of and benefits of universal health coverage and investing in it → Leverage domestic investment by fostering citizens participation, civil society dialogue and by interacting with governments including Heads of State, parliamentarians, and finance ministers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3.8 – Achieving universal health coverage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Country support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work in partnership with countries and support them at all levels to implement primary healthcare systems that meet their health priorities → Integrate and leverage all expertise, including but not limited to health systems and disease specific expertise, in support of countries and in partnership with them 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3.8 – Achieving universal health coverage

B. ADDRESSING HEALTH EMERGENCIES

– 1 billion more people better protected from health emergencies

- Work that will achieve this goal means all countries will be better prepared for health emergencies by building resilient health systems
- In many countries, health systems collapse during times of emergencies, conflict and crises – this limits ability to both respond to and recover from such situations
- Planning for, responding to, and managing emergencies that can impact health and wellbeing

ADDRESSING HEALTH EMERGENCIES		
	Explanation (<i>what will WHO do?</i>)	Relevant SDG 3 target
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building and sustaining resilient national, regional and global capacities required to keep the world safe from epidemics and other health emergencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developed the <i>International Health Regulations (2005)</i> that recommend actions for countries to implement to reduce spread of diseases that are capable of crossing borders and threatening people worldwide <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Measures include:</i> airport control, quarantine, ensuring resources are readily available to treat disease outbreaks → Work with countries to ensure <i>International Health Regulations</i> are implemented + identify/coordinate research, development and innovation needed to better detect, prevent and respond to new/emerging diseases and other sources of risk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3.D – Strengthen capacity of all countries, especially developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring populations affected by acute and protracted emergencies have access to essential life-saving health services including health promotion and disease prevention 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with countries to ensure essential life-saving health services reach most vulnerable people, particularly those living in fragile and conflict-affected countries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Health services include:</i> health promotion and disease prevention, mental health and psychosocial support, nutrition services including support for exclusive breastfeeding • All people have quick access to essential health services during emergencies → Focus on preventing health system collapse, maintaining critical services and rebuilding health systems after crises and conflicts 	

C. PROMOTING HEALTHIER POPULATIONS

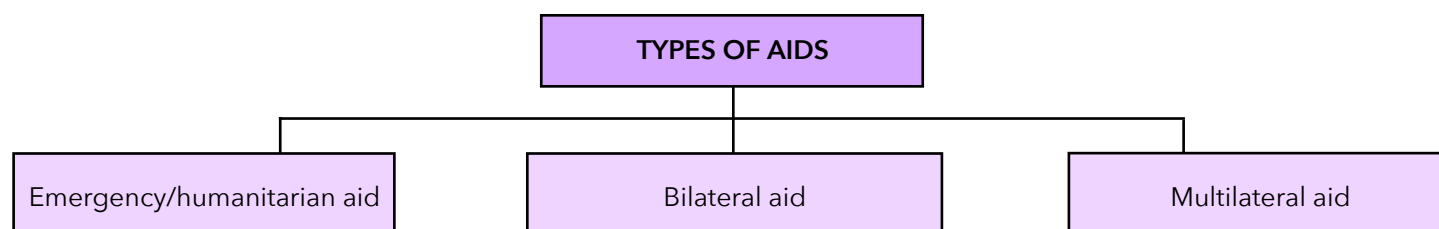
– 1 billion more people enjoying better health and wellbeing

- Aims to decrease maternal, child and newborn mortality rates, reduce disease such as HIV, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases, and promote health and wellbeing across all lifespan stages
- *Targeted areas include:* family planning, early childhood, youth health and wellbeing

PROMOTING HEALTHIER POPULATIONS		
	Explanation (<i>what will WHO do?</i>)	Relevant SDG 3 target
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving human capital across the life span 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using innovation and a life course approach • Special focus on women, children and adolescents → Work to ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3.7 – access to sexual and reproductive healthcare services
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accelerating action on preventing non-communicable diseases and promoting mental health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interventions focusing on <i>four main risk factors</i>: tobacco use, harmful use of alcohol, unhealthy diets, physical inactivity • Access to treatment and care for mental health • Tackle road traffic injuries and violence → Evidence-based WHO guidance will support countries to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduce use of salt and sugar - Eliminate trans-fats, reduce antibiotics in food - Reformulate products to support healthy diets - Reduce tobacco use and harmful use of alcohol - Stop marketing of unhealthy foods/beverages to children - Reduce prevalence of physical inactivity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3.4 – Reducing premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment, and promoting mental health and wellbeing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accelerating elimination and eradication of high impact communicable diseases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicable diseases continue to be major public health challenges in many countries → Work with partners and Member States to sustain and enhance vaccination coverage, ensuring that no child is left behind, even in the most remote and inaccessible areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3.3 – end epidemics and combat communicable diseases
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tackling antimicrobial resistance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Misuse and overuse of medication is increasing this process • New resistant microorganisms are emerging and spreading globally – threatening ability to treat common infectious diseases = prolonged illness, disability, death → Provide strategic support for scaling up comprehensive and sustainable actions to tackle antimicrobial resistance, based on the Global Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3.D – strengthening capacity of all countries for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addressing health effects of climate change in small island developing states and other vulnerable states 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nations are vulnerable and face increasing climate and pollution-related risks • Within these nations, climate change disproportionately affects poorest, most marginalised + women and children • Air pollution is a major risk factor → Increase efforts to prevent air pollution-related disease 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3.9 – Substantially reduce deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution

KEY KNOWLEDGE	KEY SKILLS
The purpose and characteristics of different types of aid including emergency, bilateral and multilateral	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe and justify different types of aid

AID: assistance given to countries or communities in the event of a crisis or for the development of long-term sustainable improvements



EMERGENCY (HUMANITARIAN) AID

- Rapid assistance given to people or countries in immediate distress to relieve suffering during and after emergencies such as conflict and natural disasters, for example floods, tsunamis or earthquakes
- **Purpose:** To respond quickly and effectively to address the immediate needs of the affected communities and help improve short-term health and wellbeing
- **Characteristics:**
 - Involves sending medicine, food, water, temporary shelter and other immediate requirements
 - Short-term, usually needed to keep people alive
 - Does not address underlying causes of poverty
- **Example:** floods affecting Fiji and Samoa in 2012

BILATERAL AID

- Aid one government provides to the government of another country
- **Purpose:** To help reduce poverty and bring about long term sustainable development. It aims to help governments of recipient countries strengthen their economic, political, health and education systems and eventually become self sufficient
- **Characteristics:**
 - Donor country works with the government of the country receiving the aid to ensure that the programs implemented meet the needs of the country and its people
 - Programs may range from small, community-based projects, such as immunisation programs, to large regional development schemes, such as the provision of a water treatment plant and other infrastructure projects
- **Example:** Australia providing bilateral aid to Papua New Guinea – e.g. teacher training facility in 2013

MULTILATERAL AID

- Provided through an international organisation, such as the World Bank, United Nations or WHO
- **Purpose:** To contribute to the achievement of equity in health and wellbeing and to promote human development. It aims to address global issues through taking a global approach by involving multiple countries in assisting other countries in need of aid.
- **Characteristics:**
 - Combines donations from a number of countries then distributes them to the recipients
 - Often used to address global issues which include emergency relief and funding for transnational issues (e.g. global warming, control of disease), and major infrastructure projects (e.g. building roads)

NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANISATION AID

→ Provided by organisations often for specific projects or programs that directly give aid to the communities in which they are working

→ Tends to focus on smaller community-based projects that are targeted to meet basic health and wellbeing needs and promote community development and participation

- **Characteristics:**

- Voluntary, not-for-profit community organisations
- Operate separately from government – however still rely on government funding, but is mainly funded by public donations from individuals, businesses or fundraising events

- **Examples (– Australia):**

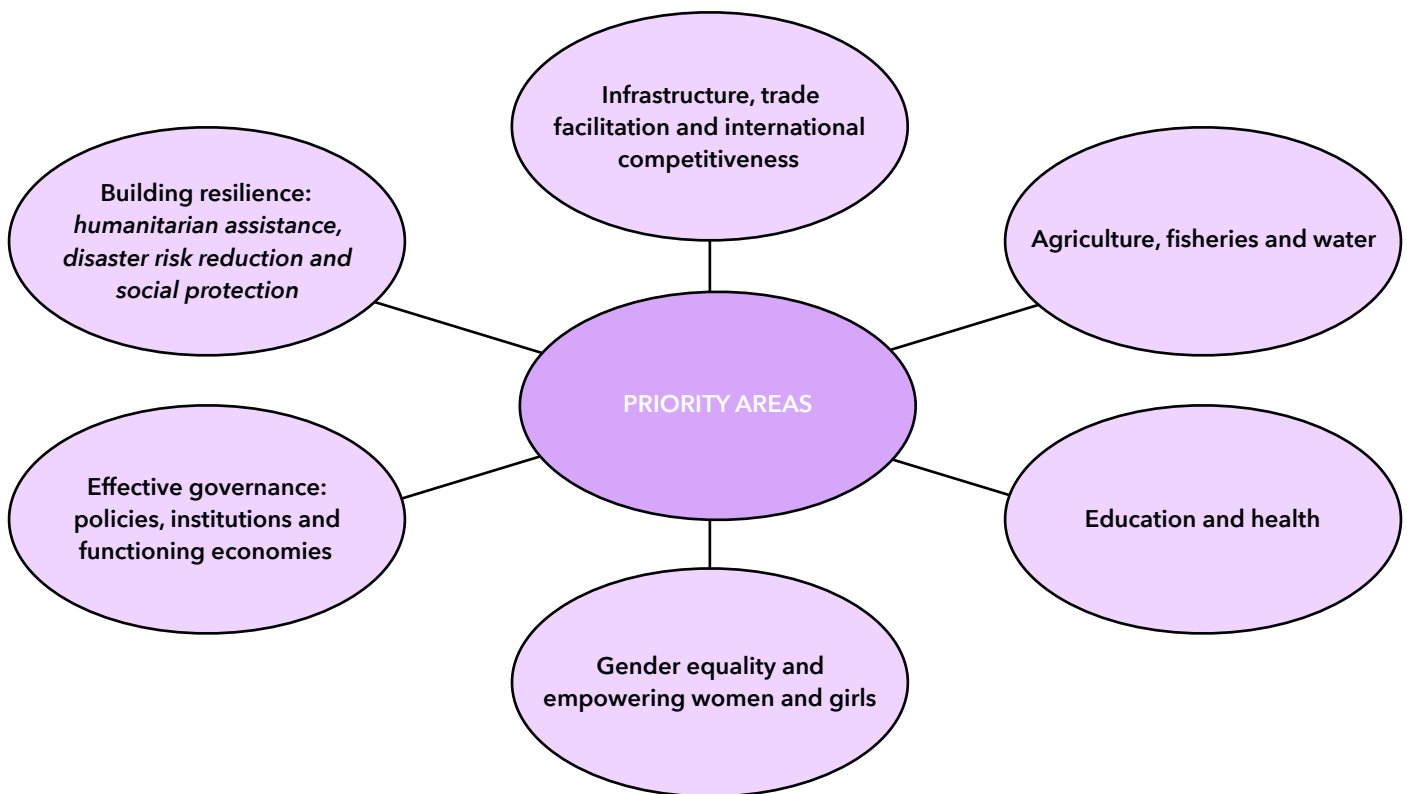
- CARE Australia, Caritas Australia, Australian Red Cross, Oxfam Australia plan International Australia, World Vision Australia

JUSTIFY DIFFERENT TYPES OF AIDS		
TYPE OF AID	PROS	CONS
EMERGENCY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides quick assistance during times of crisis 	<p>→ Should cease once emergency is over</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - if it is provided after lives are no longer in danger, countries may become dependent on handouts and may not rebuild the community for long-term sustainable development
BILATERAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help governments of recipient countries strengthen their economic, political, health and education systems and eventually become self-sufficient 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goods and services may be provided by companies from the donor country, thereby favouring its own economy and political interests • If government of the recipient country is corrupt, funds may not be spent on intended purpose • Some bilateral aid projects are focused on urban areas and neglect remote rural villages
MULTILATERAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less tied to political interests of individual donor countries – allows for efficient pooling of resources to address global issues that require a global approach 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some funds provided to multilateral agencies must be spent by the agency itself for administrative processes
NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can work in areas that are difficult to access, such as conflict-affected regions • Often focus their efforts on small, community-based development work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rely on donations

KEY KNOWLEDGE	KEY SKILLS
Features of Australia's aid program including its priority areas and the types of partnerships involved	

AUSTRALIA'S AID PROGRAM

- Through the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), the Australian government acts to promote human development by working to reduce poverty in low- and middle-income countries
- **Purpose:** to promote our national interests by contributing to sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction
- DFAT does this by focusing on two development outcomes:
 1. Strengthening private sector development
 2. Enabling human development



INFRASTRUCTURE, TRADE FACILITATION AND INTERNATIONAL COMPETITIVENESS

- *Infrastructure includes:* provision of a reliable energy supply, better roads and transport systems, clean water, accessible healthcare, telecommunications systems
- Good infrastructure facilitates trade – enables people to transport goods quickly and efficiently which can create international competitiveness
- **Australia's contribution:**
- **Infrastructure:** funded infrastructure development such as roads and bridges to help people trade
 - **Trade facilitation:** trained local people to develop expertise in global trade policy and practice
 - **International competitiveness:** providing infrastructure that helps businesses become competitive (such as a reliable electricity supply and ICT systems)

EDUCATION AND HEALTH

- Critical to improving the lives of all people, especially the poor, and for providing opportunities for people to participate in the economy
- Increase education for girls and those with a disability
- **Australia's contribution:**
 - **Education:** improved teacher training and high-quality curriculum and learning programs
 - **Education:** enabling girls living in poverty and children with a disability to attend school
 - **Health:** strengthening health systems in countries such as Papua New Guinea
 - **Health:** funding programs that increase water and sanitation coverage in the Indo-Pacific region

GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWERING WOMEN AND GIRLS

- Women and girls in low- and middle- income countries often lack the same opportunities available to men and boys in terms of education, employment and making decisions that affect their lives
- Empowering women and girls = higher average incomes, greater levels of education, healthier families
- **Australia's contribution:**
 - Establishment of the Gender Equality Fund – gender equality and women's empowerment
 - Programs to eliminate violence against women in Papua New Guinea and across the Pacific

BUILDING RESILIENCE: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE, DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

- **Humanitarian assistance:** given in crisis situations where life is at immediate risk
- **Disaster risk reduction:** Australian government works to reduce risks of disaster by working with governments to develop tools that model the impact of floods, earthquakes, volcanoes and tsunamis and to provide information for better risk-management structures
- **Social protection:** refers to programs that address risk, vulnerability, inequality and poverty through a system of transfers to people in cash or in kind
- **Australia's contribution:**
 - **Humanitarian assistance:** sending staff to affected areas to provide immediate support and supplies
 - **Disaster risk reduction:** working in partnership with the UN World Food Programme to deliver food to help address food insecurity across countries such as Africa
 - **Social protection:** funds to NGOs, like Red Cross, which provide assistance during times of crises

EFFECTIVE GOVERNANCE: POLICIES, INSTITUTIONS AND FUNCTIONING ECONOMIES

- **Governance:** the structures and processes that are designed to ensure accountability, transparency, rule of law, inclusiveness and broad-based participation in society
- *Well-functioning governments can:*
 - Provide the foundations for economic growth, private sector investment and trade
 - Maintain law and order by ensuring disputes among citizens are settled peacefully and fairly
 - Deliver education and health services that build a skilled, productive and healthy workforce
- **Australia's contribution:**
 - **Policies:** supports general elections in Papua New Guinea through training and security coordination
 - **Institutions:** provides advice to governments of low- and middle-income countries on establishment of institutions such as health systems, police forces and legal systems
 - **Functioning economies:** supports anti-corruption initiatives in the Indo-Pacific region

AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND WATER

- Provides employment and an income for millions of workers in middle- and low-income countries, particularly those living in rural areas
- *Focus on enhancing food, nutrition and water security and resilient agricultural practices by:* strengthening markets, innovating for productivity and sustainable resource use, and promoting effective policy, governance and reform
- **Australia's contribution:**

- **Agriculture:** helps maintain diversity of food crops – contributions to the Global Crop Diversity Trust
- **Fisheries:** supports small-scale fishers to meet their livelihood and food security needs
- **Water:** assists partner countries to manage water resources better

PARTNERSHIPS INVOLVED		BENEFITS
Whole of government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Works with many other government departments and agencies that are also involved in providing assistance to other countries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - e.g. <i>Australian Federal Police</i> – works to develop and monitor peace, stability and security in a range of countries in the region 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harnesses specific experience, skills and knowledge across a range of Australian Government agencies • Better implement and enhance effectiveness and transparency of aid program
Private sector partnerships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DFAT partners with a range of companies within the private sector as means of achieving its aid and development objectives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - e.g. <i>Westpac Corporate Partnership</i> – aims to increase finance, particularly for women through services such as mobile phones and improving access to loans for small and medium enterprises owned by women • Working more closely with the private sector helps promote economic growth, reduce poverty and transition from aid relationships to economic partnerships with developing countries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work together to leverage each other's assets, connections, creativity and expertise to achieve mutually beneficial outcome
Bilateral partnerships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effectiveness of Australian aid is increased through bilateral relationships with other countries where experience and resource can be combined 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximise impact, geographic reach and influence of our development activities • Learn from, and leverage, each other's experience and innovation
Multilateral partnerships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organisations like World Bank and United Nations extend reach of Australia's aid program • Their large size enables them to undertake projects on a scale that would not be possible for donors such as Australia • Working with United Nations and its humanitarian agencies, Australia ensures carefully targeted programs are put in place for emergency assistance and long-term development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Influence – can influence countries and resolve an issue when it may be difficult for a single bilateral donor to do so • Reach and scale – able to deliver programs where Australia does not have a significant presence or where bilateral assistance is not possible (e.g. <i>WFP</i>) • Expertise – multilateral organisations bring high levels of relevant expertise and corporate knowledge to their development mandates
Non-government organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGOs like World Vision and Oxfam maximise impact and reach of Australian aid • Key partners in joint efforts to encourage sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can bring strong connections to local communities • Access to areas that others don't or can't reach, such as in remote, fragile and conflict affected areas • Comprehensive knowledge of poverty in particular contexts

KEY KNOWLEDGE	KEY SKILLS
The role of non-government organisations in promoting health and wellbeing, and human development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain and evaluate the role of non-government organisations in promoting health and wellbeing, and human development globally

Non-government organisations: also known as NGOs, are voluntary non-profit organisations that work to promote health and wellbeing and human development; they operate separately from governments

- Funded by government but mainly public donations

→ *Examples:* CARE Australia, Caritas, World Vision

CARE Australia

CARE Australia is an international humanitarian aid organisation that works to save lives and defeat poverty globally. It is a non-religious and non-political Australian charity therefore they offer assistance to anyone who needs it. CARE also has a special focus on women and girls as poverty may not be overcome until all people have equal rights and opportunities.

- Aim:** To save lives and defeat poverty.
- Mission:** CARE works around the globe to save lives, defeat poverty and achieve social justice.
- Vision:** CARE seeks a world of hope, tolerance and social justice, where poverty has been overcome and all people live with dignity and security.

Project of CARE Australia:

Enhancing Women's Voice to STOP Sexual Harassment (STOP) Project

The *Enhancing Women's Voice to STOP Sexual Harassment (STOP) Project* works in four countries in the Mekong to address sexual harassment in the garment industry. Within this project, CARE is developing models to support industry, government, and civil society in preventing and responding to sexual harassment. The project will develop, test and adapt workplace models for preventing and responding to sexual harassment in Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar and Vietnam, ensuring violence-free workplaces.

- Health and Wellbeing**
 - Physical:** less likely to be harmed from sexual harassment → *absence of injury*
 - Mental:** less at risk of being forced into these unwanted situations → *reduce stress and anxiety*
 - Spiritual:** women feel protected → *greater sense of peace and security*
- Human Development – globally**
 - CARE Australia has implemented the *STOP Sexual Harassment* project. As a result of the *STOP Sexual Harassment* project addressing sexual harassment against women in the garment industry, this then acts to reduce sexual harassment for women globally. Women may then not be subject to this unlawful act against their will, therefore increasing the ability of women to **participate in decisions affecting their lives** worldwide.
 - Through CARE Australia's *STOP Sexual Harassment* project preventing and responding to sexual harassment in the garment industry, this may contribute to a reduction in incidence of sexual harassment globally. As a result, women may be less at risk of injury or death from this unlawful act, therefore promoting women **leading long, healthy lives** globally.

KEY KNOWLEDGE	KEY SKILLS
<p>Features of effective aid programs that address the SDGs, and examples of effective implementation, with details of one such program including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Its purpose and the SDG/s addressed - Details of implementation and the partnerships involved - Contribution to promoting health and wellbeing, and human development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyse and evaluate the effectiveness of aid programs in promoting health and wellbeing, and human development

FEATURES OF EFFECTIVE AID PROGRAMS	
OWNERSHIP	PARTNERSHIPS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the program meet a real need in the community? • Does the community have a say in how the program is implemented? • Is the program culturally appropriate? Is it implemented in a socioculturally sensitive way? • Is the program delivered in the local language? Is it accessible for everyone? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is there partnerships between groups? Ie Govt, NGO, aid agencies, donor country government, community leaders? • Is the local community having their capacity/skills built?
RESULTS FOCUSED	TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the program have a long-term impact on addressing poverty, reducing inequality and improving health + human development (what is the outcome)? • Does the program benefit the country to which the aid is being given, or only the donor country? • Does the program educate and empower women? • Are the results of the program monitored for continuous improvement? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is all the necessary information made available to all involved in developing the program? • Are the funds going where they are meant to go? • Is the program funded by a company or organisation who stands to gain? • Is the program monitored & assessed against the aims & objectives of the program? Is this info available for all?

WATER FOR COMMUNITIES IN GHANA	
<p>SDG/s it addresses</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation – <i>achieving universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water</i> • SDG 1: No Poverty – <i>access to essential resources (water)</i> • SDG 3: Good Health and Wellbeing – <i>end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years</i> • SDG 5: Gender Equality – <i>(women spending less time collecting water)</i>

<p>Background and purpose</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Background: Zabzugu is in one of the poorest regions in Ghana, and 85.3% of the people live in poverty. Only 38.3% of the population has access to drinking water and suitable latrines. The land is rocky so it is difficult to find underground water sources, and then when it can be found it is often 45 metres down and wells are expensive to build. Of those who do have wells, it is not enough to provide all members of the community with the needed 20 litres of water per day for everyday use. In some communities, the women and children must walk many kilometres to fetch water supplies. • Purpose: To provide sustainable access to 20 litres of clean drinking water per person per day to ten communities in Zabzugu to reduce the prevalence of diseases in the community caused by unsafe drinking water.
<p>Details of implementation</p> <p>- Be clear and specific when asked about this</p>	<p>→ (refer to 'partnerships involved')</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Careful planning = ensure wells were placed in areas of greatest need (<i>there was community participation in establishing this</i>) • Mapping/research techniques to locate best water sources before building wells • Testing quality and flow of water • Installing hand pumps as well as protection for wells to avoid contamination • Establishing a water committee within each community who were trained and provided with the tools necessary for the maintenance and upkeep of the wells • Training two technicians and providing them with the tools needed to be able to carry out the necessary repairs • Establishing a system within the community to raise the funds needed for the ongoing repair and maintenance of the hand pump
<p>Effectiveness of program: (ownership; partnerships; focus on results; transparency & accountability)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ownership: meeting a need of the community + community participating in deciding where well should be built • Partnerships: Ghana government with funding from <i>We Are Water</i> Foundation and support from <i>World Vision</i> • Results focused: water committee + two technicians + form of raising funds to maintain hand pump = long-term; aid workers leave community and program continues to have a positive impact • Transparency and accountability: necessary information is going to all those involved through establishing water committee within each community who were trained and provided with tools necessary for the maintenance and upkeep of wells
<p>Partnerships involved</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ghana government with funding from the <i>We Are Water</i> Foundation and support from <i>World Vision</i>
<p>How it promotes health and wellbeing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical: Through the wells increasing access to clean drinking water, this may reduce the risk of unsafe water consumption leading to water-borne diseases such as diarrhoea and cholera, thus promoting an absence of illness. • Mental: Through the establishment of wells in ten communities of the Zabzugu area, more people may have access to clean drinking water and not have to worry about accessing this essential resource, thus promoting low levels of stress and anxiety.
<p>How it promotes human development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through the establishment of the wells in the Zabzugu area, the people in these communities are provided with access to safe drinking water which is an essential resource for a decent standard of living. • Through the establishment of wells that make accessing water more convenient, people in these communities, specifically women and children, may be able to spend less time collecting water from far away but instead go to school or work to receive an income, thus the program may enhance capabilities.

USING RADIO AND MOBILE PHONES TO IMPROVE CHILDREN'S LITERACY IN ZAMBIA
 – 'The way we live' (or *Makhalidwe Athu*)

<p>SDG/s it addresses</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG 4: Quality Education – <i>build and upgrade education facilities</i> • SDG 1: No Poverty – <i>eradicating extreme poverty (education = employment)</i> • SDG 3: Good Health and Wellbeing –
<p>Background and purpose</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Background: In Zambia, children often miss out on the opportunity to develop literacy skills because there are few trained teachers, and many primary schools lack a variety of reading materials. Although literacy levels are low across Africa, the rates of mobile phone usage is quite high. • Purpose: To develop mother-tongue reading materials and promote parental engagement in reading using mobile phone technology in Eastern Province, Zambia
<p>Details of implementation</p>	<p>→ (refer to 'partnerships involved')</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children and their caregivers gather together to read the short stories on their mobile phones. As each story segment – a total of three – is received on the device, the child writes them down in their exercise books. For further understanding, each story segment is followed by a question parents can ask their children. The questions are asked through SMS, and a recorded version of the story is available to assist illiterate parents • Program partner, Breeze FM, a popular Zambian radio station, raises awareness about this program
<p>Effectiveness of program: (ownership; partnerships; focus on results; transparency & accountability)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ownership: accessible to (almost) everyone – stories have recorded versions for illiterate parents • Partnerships: local community is having skills built through developing literacy skills • Results focused: To evaluate the effectiveness of the program, the University of Chicago collected results through an Early Grade Reading Assessment (EGRA), household survey and learner questionnaires • Transparency and accountability:
<p>Partnerships involved</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implemented by <i>Creative Associates International</i> in partnership with the local community and radio station • Funded by USAID, World Vision, and the Australian government as part of a larger program (<i>All Children Reading: A Grand Challenge fo Development</i>)
<p>How it promotes health and wellbeing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social: Through the program sending stories to parents for them to read with their children, this allows for increased parental engagement in improving their child's literacy skills, and this may promote supportive family relationships. • Spiritual: Through the program focusing on improving literacy, more children may be able to complete education to enable them in attaining meaningful employment in the future, thus promoting a sense of meaning and purpose in life.
<p>How it promotes human development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through the program focusing on improving literacy skills of children, they are more likely to be able to receive an education and may have more opportunities and choice of employment in the future, thus the program enhances capabilities. • As a result of the implementation of the program, parents are able to easily access stories to help their child develop their literacy skills, thus the program increases access to knowledge.

KEY KNOWLEDGE	KEY SKILLS
Ways in which individuals can engage with communities and/or national and international organisations to take social action that promotes health and wellbeing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe and justify ways of taking social action to promote health and wellbeing

SOCIAL ACTION: doing something to help create positive change

Why do people take social action?

- To help those less fortunate
- To ensure needs of all people are represented
- To eliminate discrimination
- To prevent harm & damage to communities and the environment
- To preserve something of historical or social value
- To advocate in what you believe in

How do people take social action?

- Volunteer
- Donate money to NGOs (e.g. *emergency assistance, child sponsorship, microfinance*)
- Run fundraisers
- Sign petitions
- Start a social enterprise (like 'Who gives a crap?')
- Via social media
- Buying products that support social change
- Lobby governments to change
- Boycott particular products