

Australian Aid (HEE HEE)

The Government delivers aid through the DFAT.

Aim: to promote Australia's national interests by contributing to sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction.

Priorities

- Health: increases medicine and healthcare access and promotes health (e.g. builds public toilets/pumps to reduce malaria and waterborne disease)
- Economic development: provides advice about economic policy to promote trade and private sector development, and funds infrastructure development (e.g. bridges, roads) to enable trade
- Education: improves education access and quality by building schools, training teachers and developing curriculum
- Humanitarian aid: provides short-term supplies (shelter, food, water, staff, healthcare) to areas in emergency, aiding survival
- Effective governance: advises governments about establishing police forces and legal/voting systems; stops corruption and helps with peace-building in conflict-torn areas
- Empowering women and girls: works in Pacific region to reduce violence against women and increase women's leadership and access to markets; 80% projects help empower women

Types of aid

- Emergency aid: rapid assistance given to people and countries in immediate distress to relieve suffering, during and after man-made emergencies (war) and natural disasters (e.g. floods, tsunamis, earthquakes).
 - Not sustainable, but saves lives short-term.
- Bilateral aid: where aid is given directly from one country to another (e.g. Australia providing aid to East Timor).
- Multilateral aid: where aid is provided through an international organisation (e.g. World Bank, UN, WHO). Combines donations from a number of countries, then distributes them to the recipients.
 - Enables large-scale, global projects.
- Non-government organisation aid: NGOs take different approaches to aid, including specific programs, emergency aid, volunteering, education and development. Aid often focuses on community development and participation, targeting specific needs (appropriate and effective).
 - Some Australian NGOs: CARE Australia, Oxfam Australia, World Vision Australia, SurfAid Australia

United Nations

World peace and security

- conflict prevention (mediates between countries)
- peacemaking: resolves conflict that have erupted
- peacekeeping
- peacebuilding

Human rights

Created the Universal Declaration of Human Rights – sets out basic rights all are entitled to (e.g. education, work, food, housing, liberty). The UN works to increase people's access to these rights, which promote H&HD.

Humanitarian assistance

Provides emergency relief and necessary supplies in emergencies to support victims, sets up refugee camps, and the UNHCR provides refugees protection.

Social and economic development

- maintains UN Social and Economic Council which promotes higher living standards, employment, and human rights
- established the MDGs which promote gender equality, employment, education, and global partnerships for economic development
- protects women's rights (UN Women) and children's rights (UNICEF)

World Health Organisation

The WHO's 6 agenda areas (UNSHIT)

1. Universal health coverage: provides all *affordable* access to necessary health services
2. Non-communicable disease: reduces premature mortality from non-communicable diseases by building healthy policies, strengthening health systems, and reducing unhealthy behaviours
3. Social, economic and environmental determinants: promotes equity and acts on social, economic and environmental causes of ill health
4. Health-related MDGs: targets all MDGs (esp. 4, 5 and 6) as they all influence health, especially by promoting healthcare access (e.g. skilled birth attendance, immunisation, drugs)
5. Increasing access to medical products: improves access to safe, quality, affordable medicines and technologies
6. The International Health Regulations: ensures a rapid well-coordinated response to global public health emergencies and disease outbreaks

Programs

Need to learn one program each for: literacy, food security, HIV/AIDS, malaria, immunisation, safe water and sanitation.

- Examples:
 - DFAT program: Education and Literacy Materials Partnership
 - The program trains primary school teachers and provides mobile library services and literary packs to Timorese schools/communities. It provides 200 scholarships annually to help disadvantaged girls complete secondary schooling.
 - NGO program: SurfAid Clean Water Program
 - SurfAid gives villages technical training and materials to build and maintain pumps, wells, taps and latrines, and runs hand-washing campaigns in schools. Community members build the facilities and form water committees to monitor and repair them.

Sustainable human development: health + human development + sustainability

Must show interrelationships! e.g.

H → HD: ill people can't go to school/work → low income → less access to knowledge, health & decent standard of living, can't lead productive and creative lives in accord with needs and interests.

Global health: the health of populations in a worldwide context that goes beyond the perspectives and concerns of individual countries. Global health is about an international collaborative approach to achieving equity in health for all people worldwide.