

SCHOOL-ASSESSED COURSEWORK

Introduction

Outcome 1

Analyse factors contributing to variations in health status between Australia and developing countries, evaluate progress towards the United Nations' Millennium Development Goals and describe the interrelationships between health, human development and sustainability.

Task

Test

This task will be marked out of 30. It will contribute 50% of the marks allocated for this outcome and 30% of school-assessed coursework for Unit 4. You will complete a second task for this outcome.

The task has been designed to allow achievement up to and including the highest level in the Performance Descriptors.

You have 50 minutes to complete the task and your teacher will determine the conditions under which you will sit the task.

Answer in the spaces provided on this task.

The following **key knowledge** is the focus of this task:

- The eight UN's Millennium Development Goals, their purpose and the reasons why they are important;
- The interrelationships between health, human development and sustainability to produce sustainable human development in a global context.

The following **key skills** are the focus of this task:

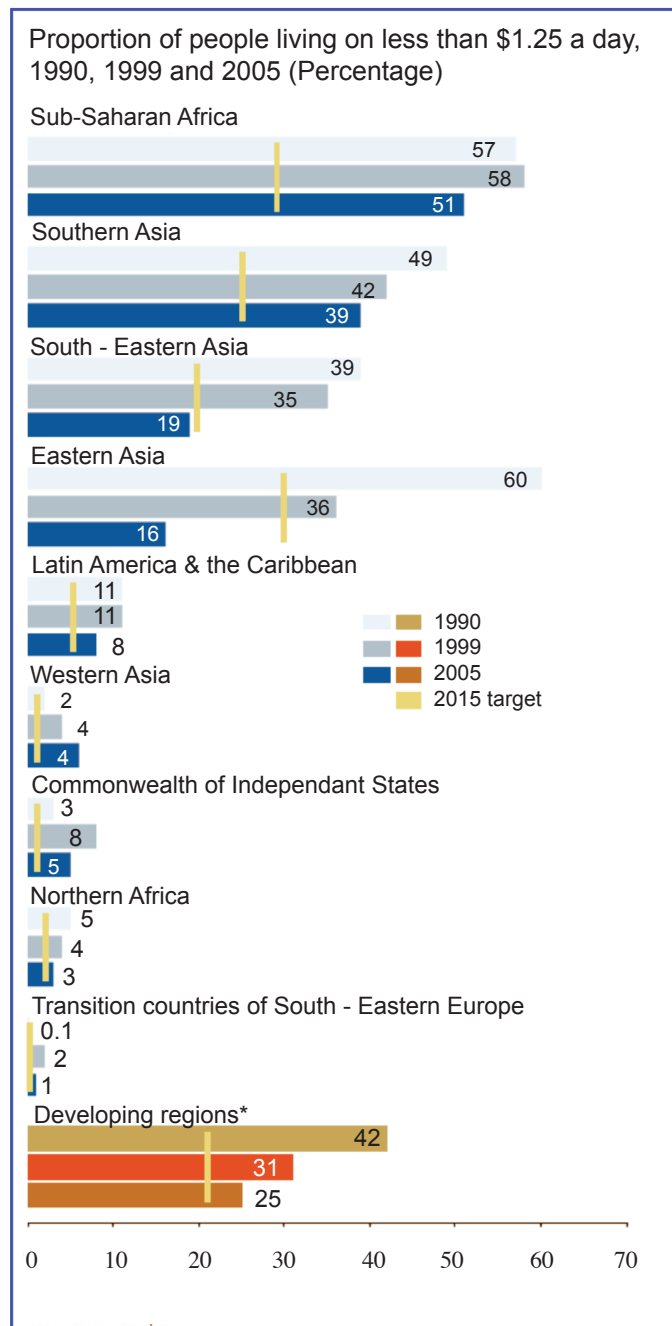
- Describe the eight Millennium Development Goals, their purpose and reasons why they are important;
- Evaluate the progress towards the Millennium Development Goals;
- Analyse in different scenarios the interrelationships between health, human development and sustainability.

NAME: _____

Task

In September 2000, world leaders came together and made a commitment to work towards the achievement of eight Millennium Development Goals that aim to reduce poverty, hunger and disease by 2015.

Goal 1 is to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger. The data below shows progress towards the achievement of eradicating extreme poverty.



Task

Question 1

- a. Use the data on the previous page to describe the progress that has been made globally in relation to the achievement of eradicating extreme poverty.

(2 marks)

- b. Explain why Millennium Development Goal 1 (eradicate extreme poverty and hunger) is important.

(4 marks)

Task

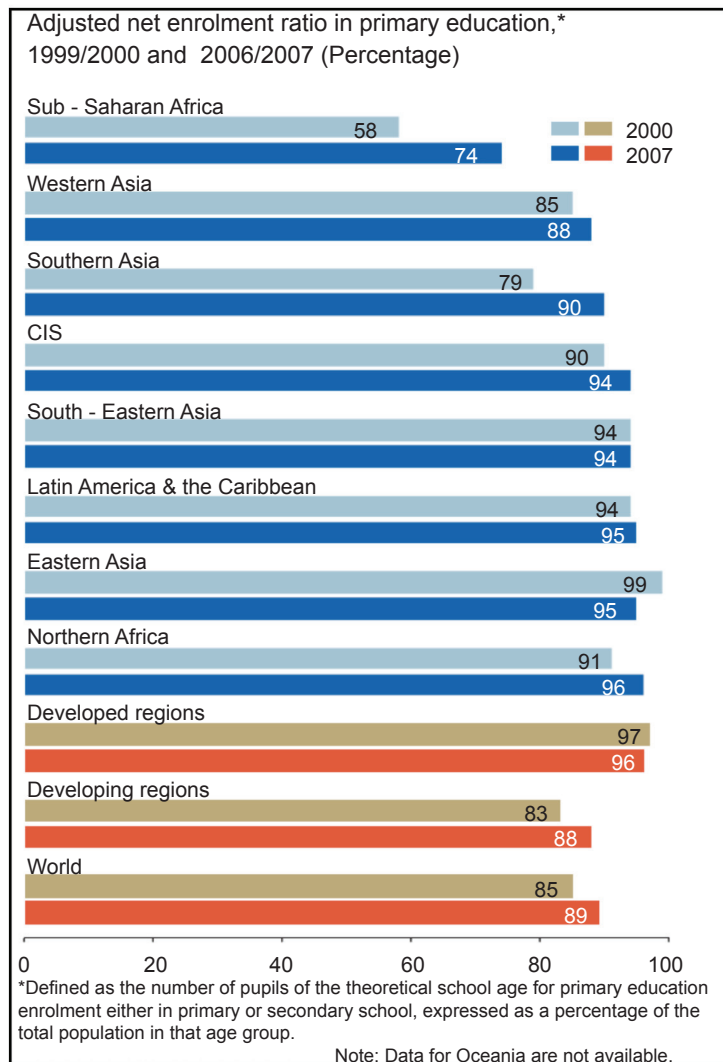
Question 2

Other Millennium Development Goals include:

- Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education
- Goal 4: Reduce child mortality
- Goal 5: Improve maternal health

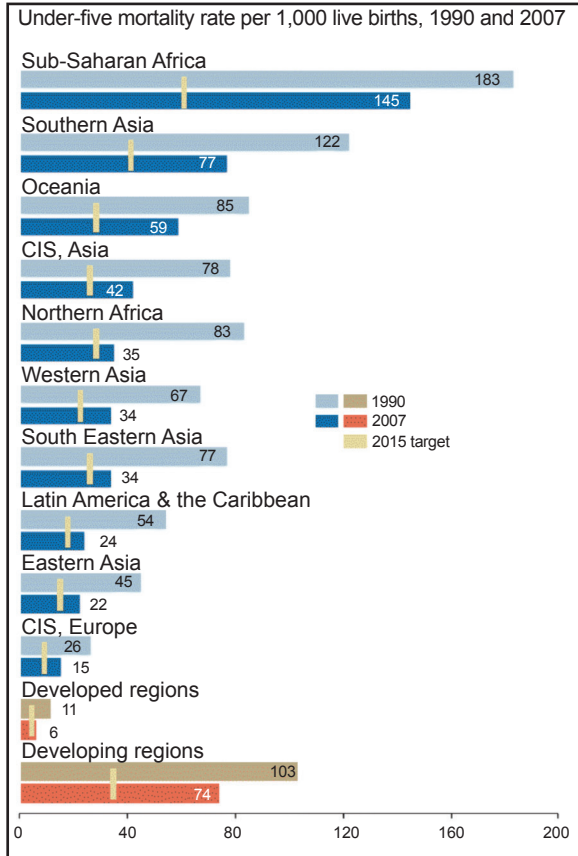
Analyse the data in the following tables that shows progress towards their achievement according to regions, and answer the questions below.

Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education-progress so far

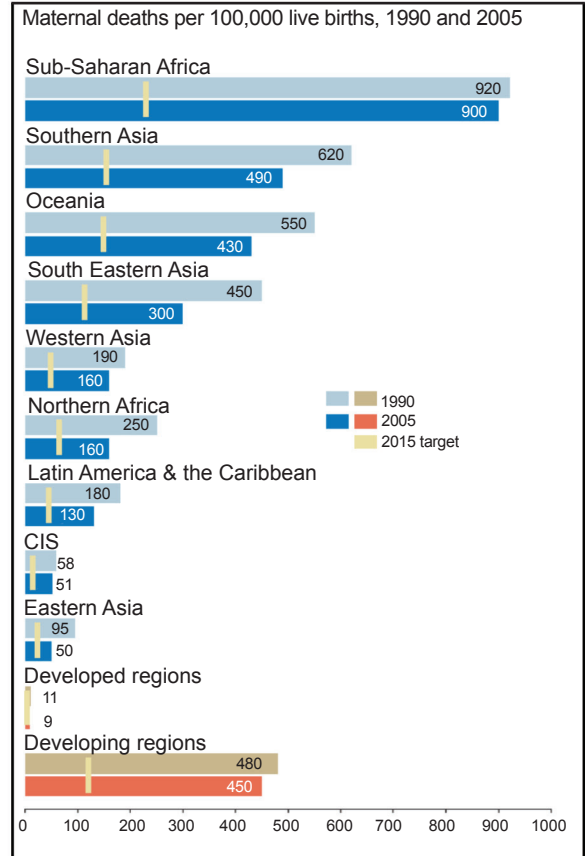


Task

Goal 4: Reduce child mortality



Goal 5: Improve maternal health



Source: United Nations. The Millennium Development Goals Report. New York 2009.
 Note: CIS refers to the Commonwealth of Independent States

a. Identify the Millennium Development Goal where progress towards its target achievement has been the slowest in Sub-Saharan Africa.

(1 mark)

b. Describe the purpose of this Millennium Development Goal.

Task

(2 marks)

- c. Discuss the impact that a lack of progress on this goal may have on health and human development.

(4 marks)

Question 3

- a. Outline the improvement that has been made on achieving universal primary education (Goal 2) in Sub-Saharan Africa.

(1 mark)

Task

Question 4

Millennium Development Goal number 8 is described as being different to the other Millennium Development Goals. It is not a development outcome, but rather a way of working to achieve Millennium Development Goals 1 through to 7.

- a. Identify Millennium Development Goal number 8.

(1 mark)

- b. Outline the purpose of Millennium Development Goal number 8.

(2 marks)

Question 5

- a. Identify one other Millennium Development Goal that has not been included so far.

(1 mark)

- b. Describe the purpose of this goal.

Task

(2 marks)

- c. Explain two reasons why it would be included by the United Nations as a Millennium Development goal.

1.

2.

(4 marks)

Total marks: 30

Solution Pathway

Teacher Advice

The following table demonstrates the relationship between the highest Performance Descriptor and questions in this QAT.

Aspect of Highest Performance Descriptor	Question/s
Comprehensive and detailed knowledge of the United Nations' Millennium Development Goals.	1b, 4a, 5a,
A comprehensive analysis of the reasons behind their development.	1c, 2b, 4b, 5b, 5c
Considered evaluation of the progress of the Millennium Development Goals.	1a, 2a, 3a
Comprehensive understanding of the interrelationships between health, human development and sustainability.	2c, 3b,

Note: This is one of two tasks for this outcome.

Solution Pathway

Question 1a

When answering this question, students need to identify the regions where the 2015 target has been achieved and where progress is going well. Students should also identify those regions where there is still a long way to go in order to achieve the targets. At least two key points should be identified to be awarded two marks.

A sample response could include:

There are two regions where the 2015 target in relation to eradicating extreme poverty has already been achieved. These are South East Asia and Eastern Asia where significant improvement has been made since 1990.

There remain many regions where progress is slow, in particular, in Sub Saharan Africa and Southern Asia. In Western Asia the level of extreme poverty has been increasing since 1990.

Question 1b

When answering this question, students must address both aspects of the Millennium Development Goal-eradicating poverty and hunger in order to receive four marks. Two marks should be awarded for the discussion around poverty and the remaining two marks for discussion around hunger.

A sample response could include a range of any of the following key points. Students would not be expected to include all the points outlined below:

Eradicating extreme poverty and hunger is important. Both poverty and hunger have a significant impact on health and human development.

For individuals and families living in poverty, they may be unable to afford food, water, adequate housing, health care and education. For a country, high levels of poverty reduces the capacity for the government to collect taxes that can be used to provide essential infrastructure such as clean water supplies, basic health care and educational opportunities. Employment opportunities are reduced, which traps people into a cycle of poverty and hunger. Poverty also brings about increased conflict due to the scarcity of resources. Poverty leads to unplanned or ill-timed births and rapid population growth. Poor people living in rural areas have the highest fertility rates and the largest families. Poor people have less access to information and services to space or limit their pregnancies in accord with their preferences.

Poverty also contributes to environmental degradation. People in poverty lack the capacity to invest in the environment and do not have the political power to limit damage to local resources, resulting in issues such as nutrient depletion of the soil, deforestation and overfishing.

Women and children are often most affected by both poverty and hunger. Good nutrition is important for building children's immune systems and ensuring optimal health status. Healthy children can attend school and as young adults, secure good employment thereby reducing poverty. Hunger and undernutrition contributes to high levels of infant and under 5 mortality rates as children are much more susceptible to a range of communicable diseases. Hunger also means infants and children are likely to suffer from micronutrient deficiencies such as vitamin A, iodine and iron which increases the risks of suffering anaemia, blindness and stunted growth. Hunger also affects human development. Hungry children and adults do not have the energy needed to achieve optimal wellbeing and achieve their potential. Hunger reduces people's opportunity to participate in their community and to have the necessary resources for control over their life.

Solution Pathway

Question 2a

To be awarded one mark, students need to identify that Millennium Development Goal 5: Improve maternal health is the goal where progress has been the slowest in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Question 2b

When answering this question, if students did not identify the correct Millennium Development Goal in part a, then they should not be awarded any marks for part b. To be awarded two marks, students need to identify both aspects of this goal.

A sample response could include:

The purpose of goal 5 is to reduce the number of women who die as a result of complications experienced during pregnancy and childbirth and to increase access to reproductive health services and family planning.

Question 2c

*To be awarded four marks, students must discuss how maternal mortality **and** lack of access to reproductive health services affects both health and human development. Two marks should be allocated to discussion around the affect on health and the remaining two marks allocated to discussion on human development.*

A sample response could include a range from the following points:

High rates of maternal mortality:

High maternal mortality means families have no female parent who is generally responsible for caring for children, collecting water, cooking and much of the agricultural work. If mothers die during childbirth then the fathers are left to bring up the children which is often not culturally accepted. Children may be left to fend for themselves or the older girls in the family may be left with this responsibility at a very young age. This may impact physical health as the newborn will not be able to be breastfed, increasing the risks of contracting diarrhoea and makes the infant more susceptible to infections such as respiratory infections. Children are less likely to be immunised against communicable diseases such as measles and tuberculosis. Young girls left to care for their infant siblings are unable to attend school or achieve optimal wellbeing or lead productive lives according to their needs, thereby reducing human development.

Lack of access to reproductive health services:

The health of the mother and the developing child is not monitored throughout pregnancy and conditions such as pre-eclampsia and breach birth positions go undiagnosed. During labour, there is often a lack of trained birth attendants and complications such as haemorrhage, breach births and infections can leave women with long term physical health problems. This may see women socially excluded which limits their ability to contribute productively to their community, impacting human development and affecting social and mental health.

Lack of access to family planning means girls are often quite young when they become pregnant which increases the risk of complications occurring during pregnancy and childbirth. This not only impacts health but limits young girls educational opportunities and their social and economic advancement. Lack of access to contraception also means girls cannot space births or control the number of pregnancies they have. To enable a mother's body to return to pre-pregnancy state, it is important to leave at least two years between each pregnancy.

Solution Pathway

High fertility rates increase the chances of illhealth and death for women but it also reduces human development by disempowering them, reducing opportunities for education and employment. A lack of income reduces their ability to make choices with their life.

Question 3a

To be awarded one mark, students need to identify that the net enrolment ratio in primary education has improved from 58% in 2000 to 74% in 2007.

Question 3b

When answering this question students should be able to show their understanding of how improved levels of education can lead to sustainable improvements in health status and human development and show the interrelationships that exist between these concepts. Students could be allocated two marks each for their discussion of health and human development and then a further two marks for their ability to interrelate these concepts together and link them to sustainable outcomes.

A sample response could include:

The achievement of universal primary education is fundamental to achieving a level of human development that can be sustained over time and across generations. Individuals must learn the knowledge and skills that are necessary to empower them to take control of their lives. Girls are often the group who miss out on education yet educating girls means, as mothers, they have the knowledge to enable them to make decisions about the importance of boiling water before drinking, of breastfeeding infants for as long as they can, of what constitutes a nutritious diet, of the importance of immunisation and undertaking preventative health behaviours. Educated women tend to have fewer children and have greater control over their fertility. This leads to improved health. Children are better nourished and will have improved immune systems making them less susceptible to infectious diseases and malnutrition which will improve health status. The transmission of HIV is reduced. Educated individuals are more likely to obtain employment and to earn a living which helps to break the cycle of poverty. Improved levels of education and employment therefore leads to increased human development by providing the skills needed to participate more fully in decision making processes within their community and within their country. Individuals are able to lead an improved quality of life and are more able to achieve their potential. Achieving universal education for all citizens means countries also benefit. Those who are employed can contribute to taxes which can be used to provide necessary infrastructure and services such as health care, free education, safe water supplies, roads and energy supplies. Improving the levels of education within a country also contributes to improved governance and a more stable political system. This in turn helps ensure sustainable human development.

Question 4a

To be awarded one mark, students need to identify that Millennium Development Goal 8 is 'Develop a global partnership for development'.

Solution Pathway

Question 4b

When answering this question students should include an overview of the range of areas included in this Millennium Development Goal to be awarded the two marks.

The purpose of this Millennium Development Goal is to address the current barriers that many developing countries face which restricts their capacity to improve their level of development. This includes the provision of official development assistance or aid from developed countries, debt relief to enable countries to achieve improved economic development, equitable trade arrangements, and greater access to information and communication technologies.

Question 5a

When answering this question, students should be awarded one mark for correctly identifying any one of the following Millennium Development Goals which have not been discussed so far:

- Millennium Development Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women
- Millennium Development Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
- Millennium Development Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

Question 5b

To be awarded two marks students need to describe the purpose of the Millennium Development Goal they selected in part a. If students did not select an appropriate goal in part a, they should not be awarded any marks for part b.

A sample response could include:

Promote gender equality and empower women

The purpose of this goal is to ensure that women are provided with the same opportunities for education and employment as men experience. This is important if sustainable human development is to be achieved. Increasing the socio-economic status of women will empower women and provide them with the knowledge and skills needed to make informed decisions that will contribute to improved health.

Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

The purpose of this goal is to implement strategies designed to reduce the morbidity and mortality associated with HIV/AIDS and malaria specifically, but also Tuberculosis. Reducing morbidity and mortality from these diseases will also contribute to a reduction in other diseases such as diarrhoea and pneumonia.

Ensure environmental sustainability

The purpose of this goal is to ensure that the physical environment in which people live contributes to the achievement of sustainable health outcomes rather than contribute to poor health. This goal has a particular focus on providing safe water and sanitation. Without this, people face enormous difficulties in achieving good health. Many people living in developing countries are forced to live in slums which means crowded, unhygienic conditions with no sanitation, safe water or decent living conditions. Improvement in health and human development will not occur if people continue to live in these conditions. This Millennium Development Goal is also about ensuring that the current resources such as fish stocks and forests are managed to ensure they are available to future generations.

Solution Pathway

Question 5c

To be awarded four marks, students need to explain two reasons why the Millennium Development Goal they selected in part a. was included by the UN.

Examples could include:

Promote gender equality and empower women:

- In many developing countries, females are less likely to experience the same opportunities as males to attend school and get an education. Girls are often valued only for their contribution to running a household and agricultural work, tasks not considered necessary to be educated for.
- Women and children are often responsible for fetching water each day which means they are unable to attend school and women also tend to work long hours with little food even when pregnant.
- Educating women is the key to improving health, economic and human development. Women become more empowered and able to take greater control over their lives and contribute to the decision making processes in a household and within the community that will improve the health outcomes for herself and her family.

Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases:

- HIV/AIDS is one of the most significant diseases affecting people in developing countries. It can be prevented, and once contracted the development of HIV to AIDS can be slowed through access to appropriate medication. This enables those who have HIV to remain in good health for longer and continue working. This reduces the burden on the family who then have to give up work or school to care for sick relatives.
- HIV/AIDS is one of the major reasons why millions of children are left orphaned and having to care for themselves and one of the greatest contributors to poverty.
- Malaria is another disease that is a major contributor to morbidity and mortality in developing countries, yet it can be prevented through simple, cost effective measures such as preventing water from becoming stagnant, provision of drugs, using insecticide treated bed nets and spraying malaria infested areas.
- Tuberculosis is another disease contributing to high rates of morbidity and mortality in developing countries and tuberculosis can be easily prevented through immunisation and is treatable through the provision of appropriate drugs.

Ensure environmental sustainability:

- It is important for countries to manage their resources efficiently so they are available for future generations. The depletion of existing fish stocks or depletion of the soil can mean that improvements in health and human development will not be able to be sustained in the longer term.
- Deforestation practices can contribute to climate change and an increase in natural disasters such as floods, drought and cyclones, all of which affect the capacity of individuals and communities to escape from poverty.
- Access to safe water and sanitation is a basic requirement for health and human development and reduces the risks of contracting diseases such as diarrhoea, dysentery and malaria.
- For those living in slum conditions, opportunities for improved health and human development is limited by poor quality housing, small, overcrowded conditions and lack of access to safe water and sanitation. High levels of infectious diseases are common.