Exam Questions MDG

1. In developing regions most of the burden of collecting drinking water falls on women and girls.
2. Explain how this burden may impact on human development.
3. Explain how increasing access to safe drinking water promotes health and sustainable human

development.

* Health
* Sustainable human development
1. The following information is about Ethiopia – a country located in Africa.

• Ethiopia ranks 27th in the world in under-five mortality rates, with a rate of 210 per 1000 and an infant

mortality rate of 69 per 1000.

• Ethiopians have a life expectancy of 55 years.

• One third of the population survive on less that $US1 per day.

• Children in Ethiopia are orphaned as a result of HIV/AIDS. This has increased the number of child-only

household families and the burden on the elderly, particularly the grandparents and the community. Ethiopia

has the largest HIV/AIDS infected population in the world, contributing to very high adult mortality.

• Access to basic and quality education and educational materials in Ethiopia is generally low. Female enrolment/ attendance compared to male is low.

• The total adult literacy rate is 36%.

• Children in Ethiopia die from childhood diseases that could easily be prevented through immunisation and basic health services.

• Access to clean water and sanitation facilities are inadequate.

• Malnutrition affects a large proportion of the population. Children in particular are highly affected by malnutrition.

Adapted from: www.unicef.org

**a.** Identify the mortality strata that Ethiopia belongs to according to the WHO classification and justify your choice.

Mortality strata

Justification

**b**. Explain the likely influence of income and gender equality on health status in Ethiopia.

Income

Describe an HIV/AIDS program that could be introduced into Ethiopia including reasons why

the program should be introduced

**c.** Use this program to discuss the interrelationship between health, human development and

sustainability