**Chapter 16 International development and public health – questions**

Self assessment

Question 1 of 8

Unmet need for modern family planning methods results in:

1. Early and repeated pregnancies
2. Closely spaced births
3. Increased risks of illness and death to child
4. Increased risks of illness and death to mother
5. All of the above Question 2 of 8

Compared with 1990, how many fewer people were living in extreme poverty in 2017:

1. 2 billion
2. 1.1 billion
3. 500 million
4. 100 million
5. None of the above

Question 3 of 8

Which of the following diseases is not classified as a neglected tropical disease?

1. Malaria
2. Lymphatic filariasis
3. Onchocerciasis
4. Guinea worm
5. Leprosy

Question 4 of 8

The overall lifetime risk of maternal death for a woman in Sub Saharan Africa is:

A) 1 in 370

B) 1 in 542

1. 1 in 56
2. 1 in 37
3. None of the above

Question 5 of 8

Which of the following statements is true?

1. More deaths due to COVID-19 were reported in Asia than in Europe or the Americas
2. There were more direct COVID-19 deaths in low and low-middle income countries than indirect Covid deaths
3. COVID-19 has resulted in large numbers of indirect deaths, due to reductions in health facility utilisation and interruptions in service delivery
4. COVID-19 had little impact in low income countries

Question 6 of 8

Which of the following statements concerning the disability-adjusted life year (DALY) are true?

1. It is a measure of the burden of ill health that takes into account mortality rates and quality of life
2. It is widely used internationally because its technical limitations have been successfully addressed
3. It is widely used because values do not vary widely according to discount rates and weighting of different age groups used
4. Relatively poor data are available for some countries and conditions
5. It is a measure of the burden of ill health that takes into account both reduced life expectancy and quality of life

Question 7 of 8

What does the World Bank estimate to be the per capita cost of the Highest Priority Package of Health Interventions for low income countries?

1. $76
2. $42

C) $23 billion

D) $100

E) None of the above Question 8 of 8

The ratio of women to men infected with HIV in sub-Saharan Africa in 2018 was:

A) 1:3

B) 1:2

C) 1:1

D) 2:1

E) 3:2

Short answer questions

Question 1 of 14

Name some of the factors contributing to poor health.

Question 2 of 14

Name some of the factors contributing to the changing pattern of disease across the globe.

Question 3 of 14

Define disability-adjusted life year (DALY). Question 4 of 14

List some of the interventions to prevent under-five mortality.

Question 5 of 14

Define comprehensive reproductive health care.

Question 6 of 14

What are the key features of good governance?

Question 7 of 14

What are the key issues in financing and organising health services? Question 8 of 14

What are the advantages and disadvantages of vertical programmes? Question 9 of 14

List some of the factors that hinder access to health care.

Question 10 of 14

List the Heal Targets of the Sustainable Development goals. Question 11 of 14

At the landmark International Conference on Population and Development held in Cairo in 1994, how was comprehensive reproductive health care defined?

Question 12 of 14

What are the critical issues in financing and organising health services? Question 13 of 14

What are the four or five main methods for financing health services, and which are more likely to enable access to services by poor people?

Question 14 of 14

What are the key challenges to ensuring access to essential medicines by all those who need them in poor countries?

Supplementary information

A typology of international organisations working on global health issues.

1. Multilateral development and technical agencies

Example Strengths Challenges

[World Health Organization](https://www.who.int/) Technical norms and

standard setting; global mandate

Maintain technical independence; manage the inevitable tension between rich- and poor-country demands

[UNICEF (UN Childrens’ Fund)](https://www.unicef.org/)

[UNFPA (UN Fund for Population Activities)](https://www.unfpa.org/)

[UNDP (UN Development Programme)](https://www.undp.org/)

[UNAIDS (UN Agency for HIV and AIDS)](https://www.unaids.org/en)

[World Bank](https://www.worldbank.org/en/home) – group of five organisations, part of UN

Regional Development Banks: e.g. Africa, Asia, Inter-American, Caribbean

Clear mandate on child- related issues; experience at community level

Global advocacy for reproductive rights and services

Co-ordination of UN development assistance

Single issue focus and advocacy

Provides loans at concessional rates and grants to poor countries; large budget; strong health technical expertise; mandated to focus on poverty reduction

Accountability to governing boards which are dominated by governments in the region; often specific focus, e.g. infrastructure in Asia

Right balance between advocacy, technical support and programme implementation

Small agency and thinly stretched across countries; needs to focus on unique core mandate

More effective co-ordination at country level

Better integration of AIDS activities into overall development

Risk of overly technocratic approach; strong incentives to disburse money because it is a bank; rigid procedures

Variable technical capacity; may be subject to political influence

[European Commission](https://commission.europa.eu/index_en) Large budget for grant-aid;

high profile for health and HIV; reforms underway to increase aid effectiveness

History of slow disbursement of funds and rigid procedures; aid is not prioritised to poorest countries; growing role in support to EU accession countries

1. Bilateral donors

Example Strengths Challenges

[UK Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO)](https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/foreign-commonwealth-development-office)

[United States Agency for International Development (USAID)](https://www.usaid.gov/)

Good track record of health- related development and technical capacity; clear policies on reproductive health and AIDS; proactive in donor harmonisation and improving effectiveness of aid to poor countries

Large budget; strong technical capacity in health

Maintain quality and impact as aid budget rises; more predictable longer-term aid flows including to ‘fragile states’; getting the right balance of support between health sector strengthening, specific diseases such as AIDS, and broader health determinants; better monitoring of impact

US Congress accountability rules limit extent of harmonisation with other donors or recipient country systems; increasing amounts of US aid channelled through vertical programmes, e.g. PEPFAR (Presidents Emergency Programme for AIDS Response)

Nordic countries (Norway, Sweden, Denmark) and Netherlands

Health has been high priority Maintain predictable aid flows

and monitoring of impact

Japan Second largest aid budget after USA (2004)

China and India Emerging large donors in Asia and in Africa

Low public support in Japan for development funding

Aid has multiple objectives

1. Private philanthropic organisations

Example Strengths Challenges

[Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation](https://www.gatesfoundation.org/)

Huge budget (endowment of

$26 billion) focus on research and new technologies for disease of poor; lean administration; efficient disbursement

Funds do not go through government systems; risks of parallel ones. Potential risk of an overly technological approach

[Clinton Foundation](https://www.clintonfoundation.org/) Focus on AIDS, particularly

treatment

Risk of parallel systems in poor countries; co-ordination is key

1. Global health partnerships (public–private)

Example Strengths Challenges

[Global Fund for AIDS, TB and malaria (GFATM](https://www.theglobalfund.org/)); created in 2002

[Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation (GAVI);](https://www.gavi.org/) established in 1999

[African Partnership for Onchocerciasis (river blindness) Control](https://www.who.int/publications-detail-redirect/who-wer8949#:~:text=APOC%2C%20formed%20initially%20to%20control,sufficient%20financial%20and%20human%20resources.)

A new kind of multilateral organisation with big funding from many rich governments including USA and UK; tight focus on three key diseases of poverty; funds prioritised to poor countries

Targetted funding for immunisation delivery and roll-out of new vaccines

Innovative partnership with pharmaceutical company providing medicines free; very successful impact in reducing burden of disease

To have measurable impact on the three diseases without distorting country priorities; to align its projects with country systems and avoid duplicate mechanisms and burden on resource-poor countries

Increase number of vaccines and coverage without fragmenting country efforts to improve broader service delivery

Eradication of disease or reduction to minimal levels

1. International non-governmental organisations (NGOs)

Example Strengths Challenges

[Médecins Sans Frontières](https://www.msf.org/) Effective provision of

impartial health care in emergency settings

At minimum avoid weakening sustainable health systems while addressing urgent humanitarian needs

[Care International](https://www.careinternational.org.uk/): large US-based NGO

Large provider of services; innovative delivery in range of contexts

Co-ordinate with other health providers and strengthen national systems

Oxfam family Strong on water and sanitation, community involvement and humanitarian relief

To achieve most effective balance between advocacy and innovative service delivery

1. Private-sector contractors and consultants

There are many limited companies and for-profit firms in developed countries winning contracts to provide technical assistance, and to manage large health projects and programmes in poor countries on behalf of donor agencies. Their strengths lie in their flexibility and speed of response, and often high technical capacity, though this is variable. They have been criticised for their high fees and costs, and for absorbing significant amounts of the aid budgets from some sources.