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91462



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Mana Tohu Mātauranga o Aotearoa  
New Zealand Qualifications Authority

## Level 3 Health 2025

### 91462 Analyse an international health issue

Credits: Five

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Analyse an international health issue.	Analyse, in depth, an international health issue.	Analyse, perceptively, an international health issue.

Check that the National Student Number (NSN) on your admission slip is the same as the number at the top of this page.

**You should attempt ALL parts of the question in this booklet.**

Pull out Resource Booklet 91462R from the centre of this booklet.

If you need more room for any answer, use the extra space provided at the back of this booklet.

Check that this booklet has pages 2–12 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

Do not write in the margins (//////). This area will be cut off when the booklet is marked.

**YOU MUST HAND THIS BOOKLET TO THE SUPERVISOR AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION.**

**Excellence**

**TOTAL 07**

Make sure you have the paper **Resource Booklet 91462R**.

## INSTRUCTIONS

**The lack of access to quality sexual health services in some developing countries** affects the well-being of a significant number of people. This health issue is of global concern.

Read **Resource Booklet 91462R** before answering the question.

Before you begin, read ALL parts of the question.

Support each answer with **specific and relevant evidence** from **Resource Booklet 91462R** and your own knowledge. Evidence can include examples, quotations, and / or data from credible and current sources.

Space for planning is provided below. Note that planning is not assessed.

## PLANNING

Consider:

- significant and relevant determinants of health
- how each determinant contributes to implications for well-being
- strategies for more equitable outcomes
- connections to the underlying concepts of health.

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## QUESTION

- (a) Explain why the lack of access to quality sexual health services in some developing countries is an international health issue.

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The lack of access to quality sexual health services in some developing countries is an international health issue due to the global statistics where quality sexual health services are unmet in some areas around the world. This is of global concern as all people around the world should be able to access their human rights of having access quality sexual health services, instead of only some countries are able to, while others lack access. This can be seen with "73% of countries had laws and regulations that guaranteed access to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education to people aged 15 years and older", while other countries lacked access with "47% in West and Central Africa" (resource B). This suggests that developing countries such as those in Africa are lacking access to quality sexual health services, while most countries such as Latin America and the Caribbean "had regulated access to sexual reproduction reaching 83%" and Asia and the Pacific with 82% (Resource B). Thus this is an international health issue as this is not the only issue to be prioritised nationally and globally, reflective of the differing statistics of the global regions. This is also an issue as sexual health is important to be recognised and looked at as it looking at the "state of physical, emotional, mental and social wellbeing related to sexuality and reproductive health", ensuring "positive and respectful approach to sexuality and relationships free from coercion, discrimination and violence" (Resource A). If not all individuals globally have sufficient access to quality sexual health services, there are many risks posed to individual wellbeing and economy as there are less qualified individuals contributing to the work force and therefore negatively contributing to global statistics in terms of economy, health, poverty, population etc.

- (b) Explain how TWO major determinants of health influence the lack of access to quality sexual health services in some developing countries. Identify your chosen major determinants of health in the boxes provided.

Major determinant of health 1:

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One major determinant of health that influences the lack of access to quality sexual health services in some developing countries is the economic determinant of health. The economic determinant of health are to do with the resources of communities or nations that they have to be adequately fed, housed, educated, work and travel. This lack in access to quality health care is seen in some developing countries such as mainly in the "African continent with 25%" compared to, "13% in South East Asia, 10% in Europe, 8% in America and 4% in Western Pacific" (resource D). This is due to the economic state that influence the ability to gain access to sexual health services due to lacking resources to provide to the people in Africa, with low income salaries and costs of living (resource D). Thus leading to many individuals in Africa, especially young women to have "high rates of unwanted pregnancies (due to the high cost of contraceptives, and lack of access to contraceptives" (resource D). Due to the circumstances of the economy in underprivileged areas, on the outskirts of cities, these areas are located further away and unable to access due to the cost of living being quite high and requiring transport which many are unable to afford. Thus causing young women to avoid seeking help or believe that it is not required to due to being uneducated as well. These areas also lack education, with many not enrolled due to the cost, leaving them uneducated about sexual health and therefore contributing to the lack of access to quality sexual health services.

Major determinant of health 2:

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Another major determinant of health that influences the lack of access of quality sexual health services in some developing countries is the political determinant of health. The political determinant of health involves laws and policies made by the government. Within these developing countries, there are a lack of laws and policies/regulation that promote quality access to sexual health services to all people. This causes many people to be affected by this as there are lack of proper medical attention for those in need. In 2021, the World Health Organisation said "an alarming 164 million women of childbearing age lacked access to the contraception they needed" (Resource C). Although also weaving in with the economic status, the regulations and policies set to ensure women have access to these resources for their sexual health and reproduction are lacking. In terms of education, those who are able to access education are not getting sufficient education on sexual and reproductive health, leading these individuals to enter society without knowledge about contraceptives, safe sex, relationships and their overall wellbeing (resource A & D) mainly due to the lack of education regulations to be set by the government to include in the education curriculum. Another way that political DOH influences the lack of quality of sexual health services is the poor quality of services due to the lack of revision by the government to ensure proper practice and efficiency. This leads to many who do seek help to be delayed or not receive the adequate care they require. This can be seen through Philippines where only "3% of women seeking to delay or limit pregnancy received contraceptive advice during their visit to health facilities and 340,99 women and 370,000 newborns in Tanzania not receiving the care they need for major obstetric complications" (Resource D). Overall, leading to increased unsafe abortions (600,000 in the Philippines) and "high maternal mortality rates in Africa, ranging from 213 per 100,000 live births in Zambia to 524 per 100,000 live births in Tanzania" (Resource D). Thus due to the lack of policies, laws and regulations set by the government to ensure access to quality sexual health services, it influences the lack of quality sexual health services in some developing countries.

- (c) Explain how the lack of access to quality sexual health services in some developing countries can have implications for the well-being of people and society.

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Personal:

The lack of access to quality sexual health services in some developing countries can pose implications for the wellbeing of an individual. If individuals do not access quality health services, it could lead to physical negative wellbeing impacts such as ignored health issues such as "sexually transmitted infections, unintended pregnancies and maternal mortality" (Resource E), causing pain and feeling uncomfortable from not seeking medical attention. This may cause interference between positive relationships due to gender roles in relation to stigma and norms placed on women faced within the relationship, causing women to face these health issues. This would cause these individuals to develop mental health issues such as anxiety and depression because of these outcomes and overall negatively impacting their mental and emotional wellbeing. As a result of this, these individuals will find it difficult and/or physically or mentally unable to attend school and work, lessening their opportunities to contribute to their goals and the economy, disrupting their social lives and spiritual wellbeing as their self-esteem to reach personal goals will be diminished. (Resource E) Thus relating to the economic determinant of health as this since mostly women who may face these issues, causing negative impacts on their overall wellbeing and creating distrust among partners or healthcare services (due to the high cost and far location, causing the feeling of seeking for help is unnecessary), it will cause these individuals to miss out on opportunities in life and continue the cycle of poverty, low income and attitudes towards accessing health services (insinuate idea that it is not necessary) to continue and be stuck in these areas where there is lack of quality health care and create higher rates and statistics of unintended pregnancies, STIs, maternal mortality etc, creating set back in the economy in terms of productivity and contribution. In terms of the political determinant of health, these women are unable to be known to the idea of proper healthcare due to the lack of promotion of healthcare and regulation set in schools.

Societal:

The lack of access to quality sexual healthcare in some countries can have negative implication on society. This is due to higher statistics of poor health within populations. This is due to the lack of education provided to the people of these countries where "uneducated women are 4.3 times more likely to experience high numbers of pregnancies in general and adolescence" (Resource D). Thus impacting the wellbeing of society as there would more uneducated women who are more likely to face negative health outcomes such as STIs, unintended pregnancies, maternal mortality, unhealthy relationships etc. Due to this, it may affect the population statistics due to the increased numbers of maternal mortality, poverty levels and decreased life expectancy. Overall affecting the economy as there will be less productivity and contribution to the workforce would be done in the country. Thus reflecting the influencing economic determinant of health (resource E). This would then negatively impact the society's access to resources as less effort would be put out to contribute to the economy, making it harder to access education or work. Since less individuals are able to access healthcare, it would contribute to more health issues faced by women and apply stress/ pressure on "resources, infrastructure in communities that are already struggling" as well as healthcare services when the health issues worsen and require medical attention (Resource E). Due to this, the pressure would have to enable "increased cost for family and government" and therefore reflect onto the political side of events of limiting costs and setback to ensure laws, policies and regulations to be put in place for quality healthcare services - therefore, lacking in these overall (resource E).

- (d) (i) Recommend one **national** strategy that would help to address the determinants of health and the implications for well-being discussed in previous parts.

Explain how this strategy would bring about more equitable outcomes for those directly and indirectly affected by the lack of access to quality sexual health services in some developing countries.

National strategy:

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One national strategy that would help address the determinants of health and the implications for well-being is government funding for free education in these developing countries that have lack of access to quality healthcare. This would include introducing the implementation of a programme similar to the Namibia HIV focused school curriculum which is focused "on health and wellbeing in schools that encompasses topics such as puberty, gender and gender-based violence" (resource F). By implementing free education on health and wellbeing in areas with lack of quality healthcare, it would enable trust within society to seek medical attention when required. Similar to the Namibian curriculum of ensuring the requirement of life skill teachers, it would showcase to society that there are qualified teachers to help with any medical needs. This would enable qualified advice and resources to be suggested for individuals in need. This would improve the overall wellbeing of individuals in these countries as they would be able to access quality healthcare after being educated and knowledgeable of when medical attention is required. These individuals would then be in less pain from infections, unintended pregnancies, unsafe abortions and overall reduce the rate of maternal mortality as they would be able to access quality healthcare, resources and advice from medical professionals. This would then reduce the susceptibility of an individual to develop anxiety and/or depression due to these health issues and therefore enable their personal lives to stay on track, attending school and work again. By doing so, it would open up these individuals opportunities to ability to work towards life goals with confidence and high self esteem. As a result, the economy would be positively impacted therefore reduce the influencing economic determinant of health as there would be more productivity and contribution in the workforce to strengthen the economy and reduce pressure that previously enabled increased costs for families and governments (Resource E). In terms of the influencing political determinant of health, the lack of regulations, laws and policies would be diminished as the government has put in the initiative to fund for free education to ensure that the people of the nation would be able to access education, removing the stigma towards seeking and receiving health care despite the location due to the education enhancing the importance of seeking help. (Resource E & D). All of these outcomes can be evident from the Namibia curriculum health and wellbeing programme statistics that reveal that HIV rate specifically have reduced from "2011 with 13.2% of 15-49 year olds living with HIV to 2022 statistics dropping to 11%" (resource F). Thus by implementing this programme in these developing countries, they would likely see reduction in all aspects of sexual health issues. This national strategy would be equitable as it would focusing on those individuals, particularly women to access healthcare services that they need to ensure happier and healthier lives. As most of the health issues are mostly women specific such as unsafe abortions, maternal mortality and sexual transmitted infections, they would now be able to access the resources they need to overcome these life challenges as well as being educated to be careful and know how to avoid facing these health issues due to education on safe sexual health and wellbeing as promised in the curriculum programme. Since women would be more educated they would be knowledgeable in keeping themselves safe and ensuring that they make informed decisions around their health and wellbeing. This will allow them to progress in life, without being setback by health issues and contribute to society without feeling any sense of stigma or fear within relationships. Thus ensuring happier and healthier lives for women. This would promote health as it improves their attitudes and values towards healthcare services and view it as a source of aid instead of undermining the importance of sexual health. Thus promoting the Ottawa charters, behavioural change and self empowerment goals as women would also now take the initiative to look after their health. This would also promote building public policy as the government has created a new policy and regulation in schools to ensure the health and wellbeing of their citizens. This strategy also falls into the UN's sustainable development goal of good health and wellbeing (3) as well as quality education (4) and gender equality (5) as individuals will be more educated on the sexual health and take it more seriously, enabling "individuals to know to their inherent rights, including the right to make informed decisions about their own reproductive health" (resource C).

- (ii) Recommend one **international** strategy that would help to address the determinants of health and the implications for well-being discussed in previous parts.

Explain how this strategy would bring about more equitable outcomes for those directly and indirectly affected by the lack of access to quality sexual health services in some developing countries.

International strategy:

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An international strategy that would help address the determinants of health and the implication of well-being is aid from global subsidising from organisation to help these developing countries improve attention for sexual health. This would include involving the gaining the aid from global health organisation such as the United Nations and the World Health Organisation who could provide subsidised economic funding specifically for the sexual health. As sexual health is very important and is typically not prioritised globally as it is not the only health issue to be focused on, these organisation could set aside funds particularly in use to this specific reason (sexual health). This would prioritise promoting sexual health to the public and making it an important topic that all individuals should be educated in and able to access. There could be more advertising for sexual health services, programmes in school globally and more healthcare clinics. This would therefore reduce the impacts faced by individuals as people would be more educated on the topic of sexual health and seek medical assistance when required. Especially due to educating the public about the health issues and educating individuals how to avoid it. This would focus on relationships, sexual health and overall well being. Thus would reduce the number of individuals to face these health issues physically such as pain from STI, unintended pregnancies, and potential maternal mortality. Thus less people facing mental health issue such as depression and anxiety caused by this, and allowing them to go to work and school, to achieve their goals in life. Since there is global government funding for sexual health, there will be prioritisation for quality and qualified access to healthcare, ensuring qualified individuals and opening jobs which improve the contributions and productivity for economy of the nations globally, reflecting off of the economic determinant of health. These changes to the governments policy and laws would now be changes and therefore remove the barrier of the lack of laws the political determinant of health influenced to the lack of access previously. Women find themselves less in situation of unintended pregnancies due to education provided by the global government aid and therefore be equitable as it provided women who are mostly in need with the resource they need to ensure happier and healthier lives. Women would more education and have less risk in facing health issues that could interfere with succeeding in life (resource d). Therefore this global strategy being equitable for women as they are the ones who are in need and face most sexual health issues that require quality health care services. This would promote health it promotes the key points of the Ottawa Charter as it builds public policy of ensuring that everyone has free access to quality healthcare services and professionals will be educated, enables self empowerment where individuals are able to take the initiative to seek professional, quality health care for themselves and also enables behavioral changes where individuals are more accepting to visit healthcare services for help for their wellbeing as they quality of health care would be improved and there are no barriers. Thus due to the collective action of organisation and government, it creates countries globally to have improved sexual health, promoting increased statistics of countries that have laws and regulations that guarantees access to sexual and reproductive health care (resource a). This also promotes the UN's Sustainable development goals as it will ensure good health and wellbeing (3) internationally as it focuses on improving the access to services that can promote good health and wellbeing. Thus through global financial aid by government subsidy for each country through the help of the UN and WHO, it can improve the access to quality healthcare services to all people.

## Excellence

**Subject:** Health

**Standard:** 91462

**Total score:** 07

Q	Grade score	Marker commentary
One	E7	Coherent and consistent sourced evidence is used throughout the paper. Both local and international strategies are proposed, with clear consideration of the major determinants of health and their impact on the well-being of individuals and society. All relevant underlying health concepts appropriate to the examination are effectively incorporated.