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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.

Merit

TOTAL 05

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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"Sexual rights is the state of physical, emotional, mental and social well-being related to sexuality and reproductive health ." (Resource A). The lack of access to quality sexual health services is an international health issue is because it would impact individual's mental and physical hauora globally, some of the impacts without quality sexual health include that "Higher rates of sexually transmitted infections, loss of income for individuals and families who are unable to work , unplanned pregnancies would lead to an increased rate of maternal deaths etc."(resource E). With quality sexual health, everyone would be able to have the freedom of when to have a children, and have the rights to make informed decisions about their own reproductive health. This is an international concern because "The degree of access to sexual and reproductive health amounted to only 47% in West and Central Africa."(resource B) "An alarming 164 million women of childbearing age lacked access to the contraception they needed."(Resource C). There is a significant amount of women that are unable to get access to contraception harming the physical and mental wellbeing of millions of women.

- (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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The economic determinants is that in poverty countries, "Population living on the outskirts of cities and in shanty towns are generally far from family planning services, notably because of the economic costs for contraception." (Resource D) People could not afford to purchase contraception and the people do not have the ability to get sexual and reproductive health education, leading to disproportionately high rates of unplanned childbirth. In poverty countries, there would not be quality education of sexual and reproductive health. "In ethiopia, uneducated women are 4.3 times more likely to experience high numbers of pregnancies, and more chances of getting pregnant in adolescence."(Resource D). With the population not getting quality sexual and reproductive health, they would not know needing to use contraception during sexual behaviours, even if they knew, they wouldn't be able to purchase it, also with poverty, families could not purchase nutritious foods during pregnancy giving sufficient nutrients to the child, causing malnutrition, unplanned childbirth and unsafe childbirth, with a higher risk of HIV and maternal deaths.

Major determinant of health 2:

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The political determinants is that the sexual and reproductive health planning is terribly planned by the government, "Only 3% of women seeking to delay or limit pregnancy received contraception advice during their recent visits to health facilities, this leads to over 600,000 unsafe abortions in the philippines every year."(Resource D). Without proper planning on education for sexual and reproductive health, families will be confused on what to do as they already could not afford living expenses themselves , which eventually leads to a significant of unsafe abortions each year, this would lead to a significant harm in the mental and physical hauora from the family especially the mother. "Each year 340,000 women and 370,000 newborns in Tanzania do not receive the care they need for major obstetric complications."(Resource D). With insufficient planning and ignorance of sexual and reproductive health from the government , they do not have a safe childbirth, higher chances of maternal deaths and a higher chance for infections of HIV. Political determinants also include the low funding for schools and education, "Since 2015, 14% of women who are not using contraception report that it is mainly their husband's decision."(resource D). "Some religions effectively condemn the use of modern contraceptives and may promote the idea that these methods are the cause of disease and infidelity."(Resource D). Without the proper education at school teaching men and women should have equal rights and the freedom to choose and also the importance of contraception, women would have to listen to their husband, lowering the autonomy of women, reducing their freedom of choice. Other than that, the culture encouraging sex without contraception increases the higher chances of carrying unplanned childbirth, causing the harm of physical and mental hauora of women.

- (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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For personal, with women having unplanned childbirth and unsafe childbirth, it would cause mental health problems, "Impact of poor sexual reproductive health contributes to challenges including anxiety and depression, especially for those facing stigma, unplanned pregnancies or reproductive health complications."(resource E). Harming women's mental health and physical wellbeing, women may not be able to work while being pregnant, and also a higher risk of "STIs, unintended pregnancies and maternal mortality." (Resource E). For interpersonal level, "From unplanned pregnancies may put additional pressure on resources and infrastructure in communities that are already struggling."(resource E).With the children being birthed, the parents would not have the financial ability to take care of the child, the children would be raised by their family members, which it would significantly increase their financial burden when they themselves could barely have enough supplies for themselves to survive. This increases the financial burden of families. In societal level, with malnutrition during pregnancy and after childbirth as a large amount of nutrition are needed to give birth to a child, the mother would not be able to work during pregnancy and after childbirth, this could also be due to the unplanned pregnancy and unsafe childbirth, causing the mother having anxiety and depression , unable to work .With a large amount of mothers unable to work this would decrease the total GDP of the country as there would be a loss of income for the whole family and therefore the healthcare costs for families and government would increase."Loss of income for individuals and families who are unable to work or attend school, decreased productivity, increased healthcare costs for families and governments."(Resource E). Other than that, with the income loss of the family, the children who are already at school would have to drop out of school in order to earn more income for the family in order to survive, dropping out of school means a low education level , which means that they would not be able to make enough money in order to get a better sexual and reproductive education, not knowing contraception is needed nor family planning, this would lead to the poverty cycle."Perpetuate cycles of poverty and limit access to education and economic opportunities."(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 I recommend is the funding of a course of sexual and reproduction health education curriculum at school, the government would fund the program with inviting health and reproductive health experts from the UN to educate the school and teachers, each school should have a dedicated expert life skills teacher there would be a period included just for sexual and reproductive health education at school, the curriculum should clearly explain why contraceptives are essential, would give a description on what family planning is and the significance of it, strongly implicating that unplanned pregnancies and unplanned childbirth must be avoided as it may cause maternal death, malnutrition, higher chance of HIV diseases and most importantly gender equality and women's rights and so on. By educating the children about contraception use and sexual and reproductive health importance at school, they would have a stronger understanding on the importance of contraception use and therefore this would be the cutting root of the problem. By doing so, there would be a significantly decreased number of unplanned childbirths, leading to the decreased death rate of maternal deaths during childbirth, this would also decrease the children needing to dropout causing a low education, they could stay at school and get a higher level of education, eventually the economy would spike as a significantly increased amount of people would have a higher educational level and knowing the significance of using contraception and family planning. This strategy is proven to work using an example in Namibia, "Namibia has evolved into a holistic programme on health and wellbeing, encompassing such topics such as puberty, gender and gender based violence. HIV rates in Namibia are on a downward trajectory. In 2011, 13.2% of 15-49 year olds were living with HIV, in 2022, this figure had dropped to 11%."(resource F). In Namibia, since the topic has been given attention , recognition and legitimacy in communities, more people are going to accept the new added program, therefore embracing it and accepting it to be a nationwide curriculum, it would work the same in different developing countries. Overall enhancing women's physical and mental wellbeing and increasing the autonomy of women, that they do have the choice to reject no contraception. This is also matches the UN goal 3 target 3.7, accomplishing the good health and wellbeing goals in different countries.

- (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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With some countries do not have enough money to supply sufficient contraceptions, the price of contraceptions are high due to the low supply, Lots of people could not afford it even though they know they need it. With the UN requesting funding from different countries, the funding collected would be used to produce contraceptions and would be supplied to countries that have lower supplies of contraception use, countries that have given that large amount of contraception supply would spread the supply across the country, giving everyone sufficient amount of contraceptions to use, by doing so, people who live in rural areas and in small towns could all get easy access to contraception."Outskirts of cities and in shantytowns are generally far from family planning services."(resource D).Overall reducing the rate of unplanned pregnancies and the death maternal rates.

Merit

Subject: Health

Standard: 91462

Total score: 05

Q	Grade score	Marker commentary
One	M5	<p>The candidate explained why the lack of access to quality sexual health services in some developing countries is a global health concern, supporting their explanation with detailed evidence. They identified and explained two key determinants contributing to this issue and discussed the implications for both individuals and society. The response then provided a relevant national and international strategy that addressed the health issue by considering the influence of the identified determinants and their implications for well-being. Consistent evidence was used throughout the response.</p>