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**TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF MOMBASA**

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FACULTY OF APPLIED AND HEALTH SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT & HEALTH SCIENCES  
**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION FOR:**  
**BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN COMMUNITY HEALTH**  
**BSCH-14S/YEAR 3/ SEMESTER 2**

**ACM 4306: LAW & ETHICS IN COMMUNITY HEALTH**  
**SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION**  
**SERIES: Sept. 2017**  
**TIME: 2 HOURS**

***Instructions to Candidates***

This paper consists of FIVE questions

Answer question ONE (COMPULSORY) and any other TWO questions

***This paper consists of two printed pages.***

***Mobile phones are NOT allowed in the examination room***

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**Question 1**

- a. List FIVE human rights violations that sex workers living with HIV in Kenya may experience when accessing health services (5marks)
- b. Briefly describe cost-benefit and cost-effectiveness analysis as tools for risk and cost management in Community Health (5 marks)
- c. Highlight the key features of a Public Health emergency (5 marks)
- d. List the 4 steps of subsumption (4 marks)
- e. Briefly outline FIVE benefits of using a human rights-based approach to Community Health programming (5 marks)
- f. Name the 4 basic elements of a tort (4marks)
- g. State the ultimate goal of prohibiting the practice of female genital mutilation, as articulated in the Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act, 2011. (2marks)

**Question 2**

Since the beginning of the 21st century it has become apparent that promoting widespread and sustainable community development is not only about amounts of aid given by various bilateral and multilateral donor agencies, but also about

how aid is given. Aid flows have significantly increased over the last decade, but at the same time aid has become increasingly fragmented. There has been an explosion in the number of donors, and while the number of developmental projects has multiplied, their average size has dropped. Small projects being often limited in size, scope and duration, they result in little lasting benefit beyond the immediate impact. With more players, aid has become less predictable, less transparent and more volatile. Among other measures, the international community has attempted to address the effectiveness issue through the Paris Declaration of 2005.

- a. Discuss the principles of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness (2005) (10 marks)
- b. Enumerate TEN possible negative effects that may arise as a consequence of donor-funded food distribution programme in drought-stricken communities (10 marks)

### **Question 3**

- a. Discuss the functions of the County Assembly in relation to the application and delivery of the right to health (10 marks)
- b. Describe the objects of devolution of the government in Kenya (10 marks)

### **Question 4**

- a. Explain how tuberculosis is and should be a human rights issue (12 marks)
- b. Describe any 4 ways in which public health law can address the determinants of Non-communicable diseases (8 marks)

### **Question 5**

Women face many different barriers that stem from legal and administrative regulation of abortion. Women also face barriers to safe services when governments fail to properly regulate abortion or implement existing laws. Such barriers take many forms. Explain any ten forms such barriers may take. (20 marks)