

N.T. Makuve
Ньярадзо Тафадзва Макуве
ГрГМУ (Гродно)
Научный руководитель М.Ю. Сурмач

ECONOMIC INFLUENCE ON ZIMBABWE'S HEALTH SECTOR: GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS AND MISSION HOSPITALS

Экономическое влияние на сектор здравоохранения Зимбабве: государственные больницы и больницы миссий

Zimbabwe is a landlocked country in Southern Africa. Total population of Zimbabwe is approximately 15million [1].

Zimbabwe's health sector is made up of government, mission, municipal and private hospitals and clinics. Zimbabwe health service delivery is established at four levels: primary, secondary, tertiary, and quaternary [2].

According to the World Bank data, in 2017 the current health expenditure (%GDP) was 6.64%. The 2020 National Health Budget indicated that, to consolidate achievements in health care, the government allocated ZWL\$6.5 billion to the sector. This will cater for health infrastructure, personnel welfare, medicines, drugs, and sundries, among other essential hospital equipment and necessities [3]. Government hospitals cover a greater percentage of the healthcare facilities in the country. Mission hospitals are hospitals which are owned by the church .Mission hospitals and clinics in Zimbabwe contribute 68% health care delivery in rural Zimbabwe and 35% nationally [4]. Mission hospitals have more financial resources to withstand the economic challenges in Zimbabwe because they are funded by the church ,donors and the government [5].

The WHO Country Cooperation Strategy 2008-2013 Zimbabwe highlighted that the main development partners in the health sector are a cross section of both multilateral and bilateral institutions, international NGOs, and humanitarian and faith-based organizations. They include the European Union (EU), United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the Center for Disease Control (CDC) and the UK's Department for International Development (DFID). The UN agencies working in health are UNFPA, UNICEF, UNAIDS and UNDP [6]. This paper will focus on the economic influence on Zimbabwe's health sector, specifically on government hospitals and mission hospital.

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I. Mankovski
И.А. Маньковский
БГЭУ (Минск)

Научный руководитель С.К. Родион

SOME CARS ARE NOT POLLUTERS

Не все автомобили являются загрязнителями

The topic taken into consideration is innovativeness of e-cars in comparison with cars with internal combustion engines (ICE). The author aims to study and analyze the information about the reasons for stimulating the involvement of electric vehicles and phasing out cars on fuel.

There are certain facts which led to disappearing e-cars in the past and their return to the market.

At the beginning of the XXth century electric cars were used by a considerable number of drivers. People liked them for their features such as zero emissions, comfortable seats and trips without noise pollution, while cars on fuel were always bringing inconveniences to their consumers. The question arises: what provoked disappearing e-cars for a long period of time? The following factors had an effect to a large extent.

1. The discovery of a large number of oil fields, which led to the mass production of cheap gasoline.

2. The development of road networks gave an opportunity to make long trips by ICE cars, but not by electric vehicles because of their low power reserve. In addition, their speed was much slower and weight was much heavier.