

Middle East Health Diplomacy Under Fire: Cross-Border Aid, Conflict Impacts,

Global Health Diplomacy · Practice Test · 12 Questions

1. In response to escalating conflict and strained health systems in the Middle East, the WHO has released emergency funds. What was the total amount allocated for supporting health systems in Lebanon, Iraq, and Syria in March 2026, and what were some key areas of focus for these funds?

- A) USD 5 million for trauma care and disease surveillance.
- B) USD 2 million for emergency coordination, trauma care, and disease surveillance.
- C) USD 1 million for essential medicines and staff training.
- D) USD 3 million for infrastructure repair and vaccine distribution.

2. The King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Center (KSrelief) signed a significant agreement with the UN World Health Organization (WHO) in February 2024. What was the value of this agreement, and what was its primary objective regarding the Gaza Strip?

- A) USD 5 million to provide medical supplies and logistical support.
- B) USD 10 million to support the emergency health response with medical supplies and logistical support.
- C) USD 15 million for the construction of new hospitals and clinics.
- D) USD 20 million for long-term health system strengthening.

3. Project Rozana has developed a model of health diplomacy in the Middle East since 2013, focusing on connecting healthcare professionals and institutions. Despite disruptions from the Israel-Hamas war, what types of initiatives has Rozana continued to implement?

- A) Joint surgical missions and cross-border telemedicine.
- B) Joint clinical training, mobile clinics, and cross-border fellowships.
- C) Cross-border pharmaceutical research and development.
- D) Public health awareness campaigns and disease screening.

4. As of March 2026, the WHO's global health emergencies logistics hub in Dubai experienced a pause due to the war in the Middle East. Which of the following UN agencies confirmed its readiness to facilitate urgent humanitarian shipments in coordination with the WHO hub?

- A) UNICEF
- B) UNHCR
- C) World Food Programme (WFP)
- D) UNDP

5. The Global Health Security Agenda (GHSA) aims to enhance global preparedness against infectious diseases. As of 2023, how many countries had met the GHSA 2024 Overarching Target of having achieved a level of 'demonstrated capacity' in at least five technical areas?

- A) 70 countries
- B) 58 countries
- C) 100 countries
- D) 32 countries

6. A significant Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed between the health ministers of Israel and the United States in September 2023. Which of the following was NOT a key area of collaboration outlined in this agreement?

- A) Mental health services and research
- B) Public health readiness for future pandemics
- C) Genomic medicine and personalized healthcare
- D) Nuclear non-proliferation and arms control

7. The WHO's Regional Director for the Eastern Mediterranean, Dr. Hanan Balkhy, concluded a visit to Saudi Arabia in January 2026. Discussions focused on strengthening collaboration, including a regional flagship initiative on equitable access to medical products. What industrial capacity was explored to support regional production of medicines and vaccines?

- A) Saudi Arabia's tourism infrastructure
- B) Saudi Arabia's agricultural output
- C) Saudi Arabia's industrial capacity and Vision 2030
- D) Saudi Arabia's renewable energy sector

8. In the context of ongoing conflict in the Middle East, a major concern is the disruption of humanitarian health supply chains. Which of the following countries was specifically mentioned by Dr. Hanan Balkhy as receiving WHO supplies from the Dubai hub, alongside Lebanon and Gaza?

- A) Egypt
- B) Somalia
- C) Jordan
- D) Oman

9. MedGlobal, a humanitarian organization, has warned about the consequences of escalating violence in the Middle East. Besides Iran and Israel, which other country in the Middle East was specifically mentioned as experiencing renewed bombing and displacement, where MedGlobal provides emergency medical aid and primary healthcare?

- A) Saudi Arabia
- B) United Arab Emirates
- C) Qatar
- D) Lebanon

10. The World Health Organization (WHO) has been working with partners to strengthen medical treatment options in conflict zones. In Gaza, what specific support has the WHO been providing to improve emergency response capabilities?

- A) Donating advanced MRI and CT scanners.
- B) Strengthening hospital blood banks to ensure lifesaving transfusions.
- C) Establishing mobile vaccination units for remote areas.
- D) Providing extensive training for surgical teams.

11. The establishment of the U.S. CDC's Middle East/North Africa (MENA) Regional Office in Muscat, Oman, in 2020, aims to strengthen regional health security. Which of the following is NOT listed as a key area of focus for CDC MENA?

- A) Workforce development
- B) Antimicrobial resistance (part of One Health)
- C) Space exploration and research
- D) Emergency preparedness and response

12. The UN Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process recently described the situation in Gaza as 'shocking and unsustainable,' noting that 84% of health and education facilities are damaged or destroyed. What did he urge for to improve the flow of aid and reduce congestion?

- A) The immediate de-escalation of all military activities.
- B) Additional access points to northern Gaza.
- C) A complete lifting of all blockades and sanctions.
- D) The establishment of a new international humanitarian corridor.