Access to Health

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Legal Context

The Right to Health in Ethiopia’s Constitution

- “The State has the obligation to allocate ever increasing resources to provide to the public health, education and other social services.” (Art. 41 cl. 4)

- “Workers have the right to…[a] healthy and safe work environment.” (Art. 42 cl. 2)

- “All international agreements ratified by Ethiopia are an integral part of the law of the land.” (Ethiopian Const., Art. 9 cl. 4)
Legal Context

The Right to Health in Ethiopia: International Agreements

- “The right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health.” (ICESCR, Art. 12)
  - Reduce infant mortality and provide for child development
  - Improve environmental and industrial hygiene
  - Prevent, treat, and control diseases
  - Create conditions to assure all sick persons receive medical services and attention

- “Every individual has the right to enjoy the best attainable state of physical and mental health.” (ACHRP, Art. 16)
  - States…shall take the necessary measures to protect the health of their people and to ensure that they receive medical attention when they are sick.
Governmental Organization

Country
Ethiopia

Region
Southern Nations, Nationalities and People’s Region

Zone
Kafa Zone

Woreda
Decha Woreda

Kebele
Bonga
Peace Care Model

- Built on Global Community Health Collaborative (GCHC) model
  - Sustainable translation of evidence-based global health through a unique community-university partnership that leverages the infrastructure of a trusted development agency.

- Solutions should:
  - Originate in the community
  - Be developed with community involvement
  - Leverage existing resources
  - Be implemented within the framework of existing health systems
  - Make use of appropriate technology
Peace Care Model

- Partnership Formation
- Assessment
- Intervention Development
- Project Implementation
- Evaluation
- Dissemination
Bonga: Community

- Bonga Population has doubled to approximately 40,000 in the eighteen months

- Social services stretched thinly: Across the SNNPR, all public school students attend school in alternating morning and evening shifts

- Orthodox Christians and Muslims seem to coexist peacefully in a cohesive community
Bonga: Health Facilities

- Primary health workers in Bonga: doctors, nurses, health officers, midwives
- Licensing and government regulation present an obstacle to capitalizing on any Northwestern-Bonga training programs
- Potential Areas of Focus: Emergency Obstetric Care; General Emergency Care; Trauma
- Public Health Concerns: Potable Water; Malnutrition
Bonga Hospital

Hospital Staff:
- 5 Doctors
- 9 Health Officers
- 5 Midwives
- 27 Nurses
Next Steps

- Focus Groups
  - Community members
  - Community leaders, including religious leaders
- Finalize focus of health intervention
- Obtain health statistics
- Strengthen relationship between Northwestern and Bonga
- Develop/Modify curriculum
- Implement health intervention
Lessons Learned

- Cultural considerations
- Focus on one health issue
- Role of a strong leader
- Community buy-in
- Multi-disciplinary approach
Amasegenallo!

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