

Ministry of Health

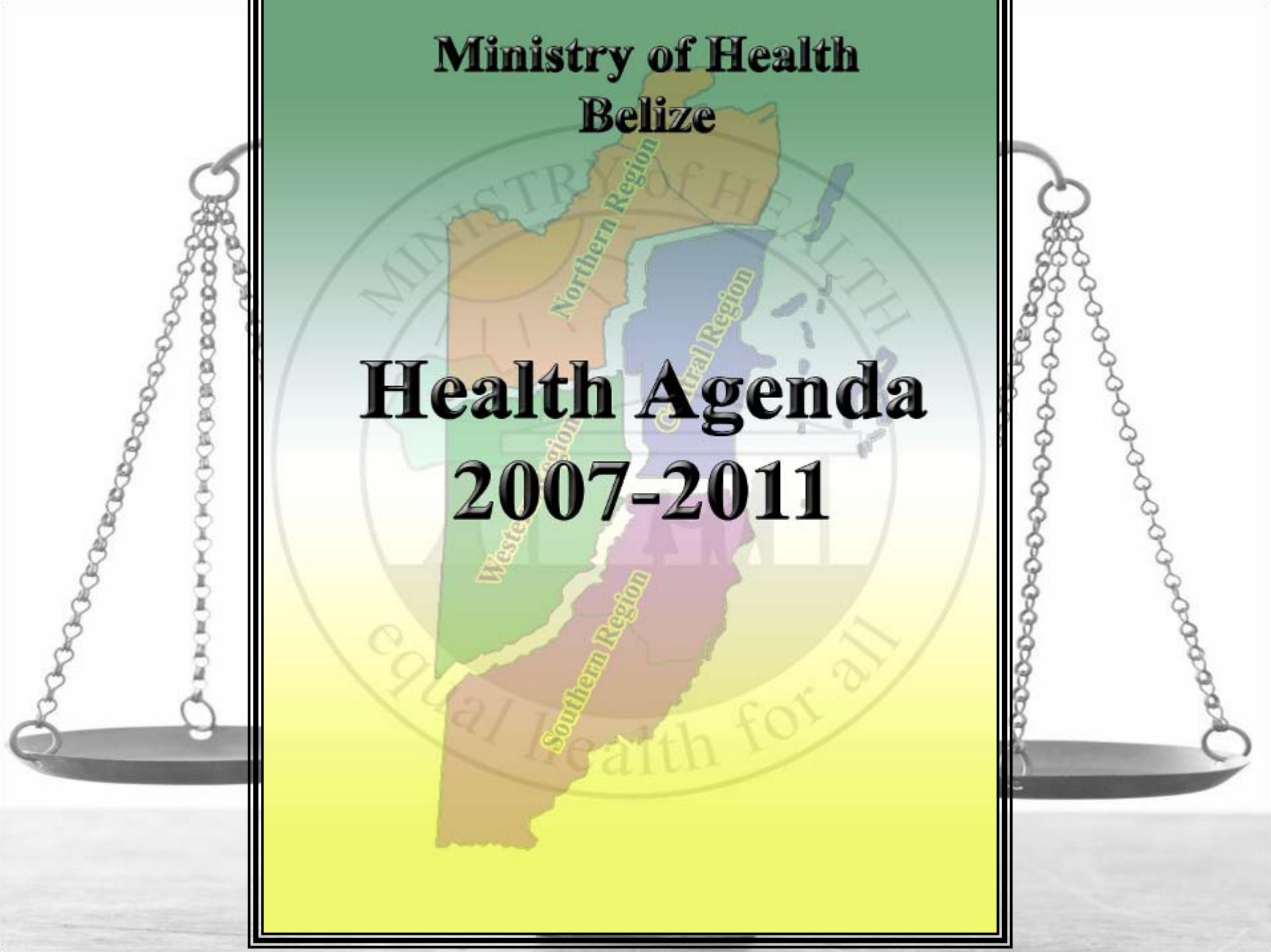
The Right to Health

The Implications of the Right to Health For Belize

December 11, 2009

**Ministry of Health
Belize**

Health Agenda 2007-2011



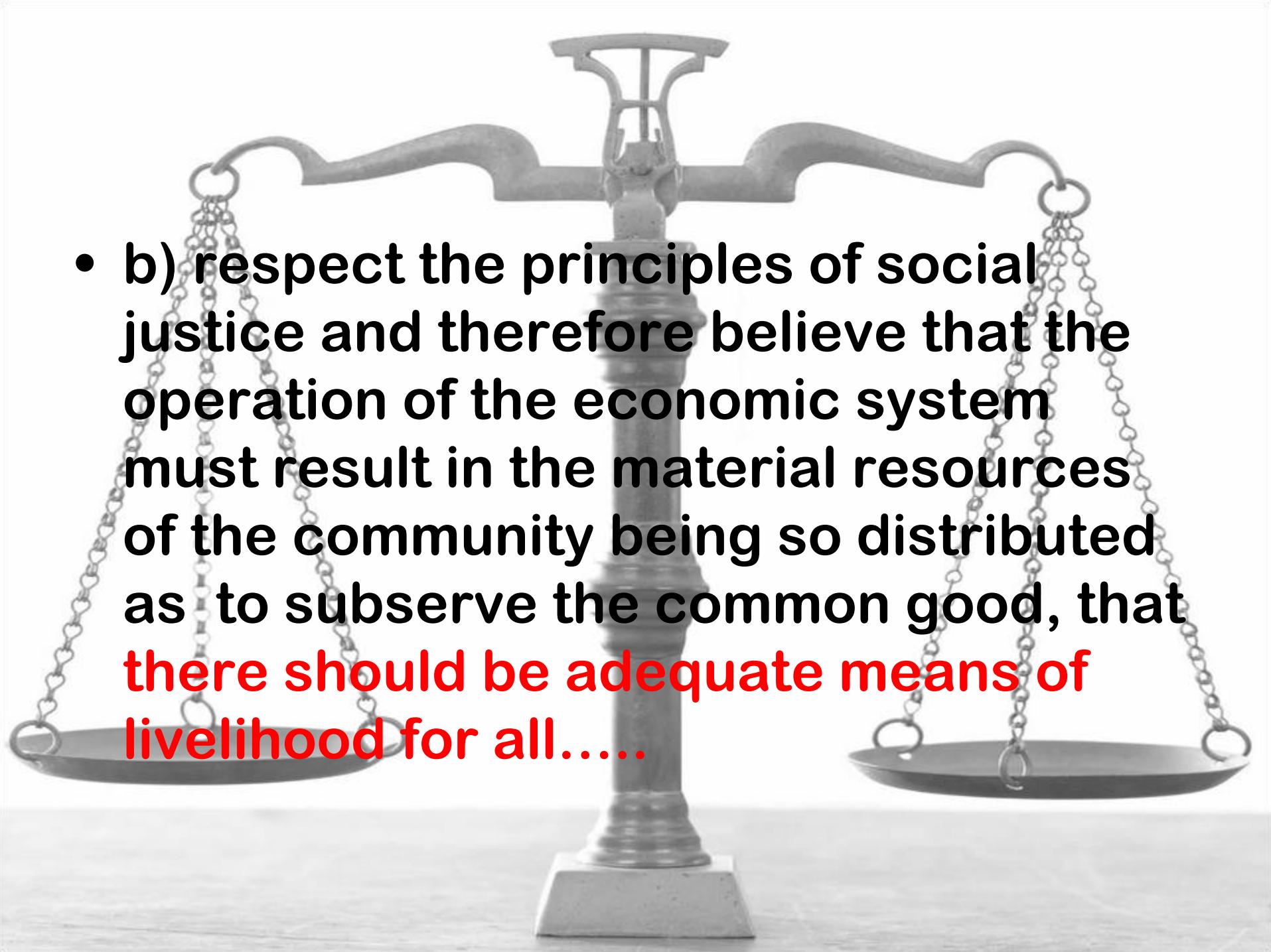


Vision

We envision a national health care system which is based upon equity, affordability, accessibility, quality and sustainability in effective partnership with all levels (sectors) of government and the rest of society in order to develop and maintain an environment conducive to good health.

Belize Constitution

- a) *Affirm* that the Nation of Belize shall be founded upon principles which acknowledge the supremacy of God, faith in human rights....., *the dignity of the human person* and the equal and inalienable rights with which all members of the human family are endowed by their Creator;

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- b) respect the principles of social justice and therefore believe that the operation of the economic system must result in the material resources of the community being so distributed as to subserve the common good, that there should be adequate means of livelihood for all.....



b) continues

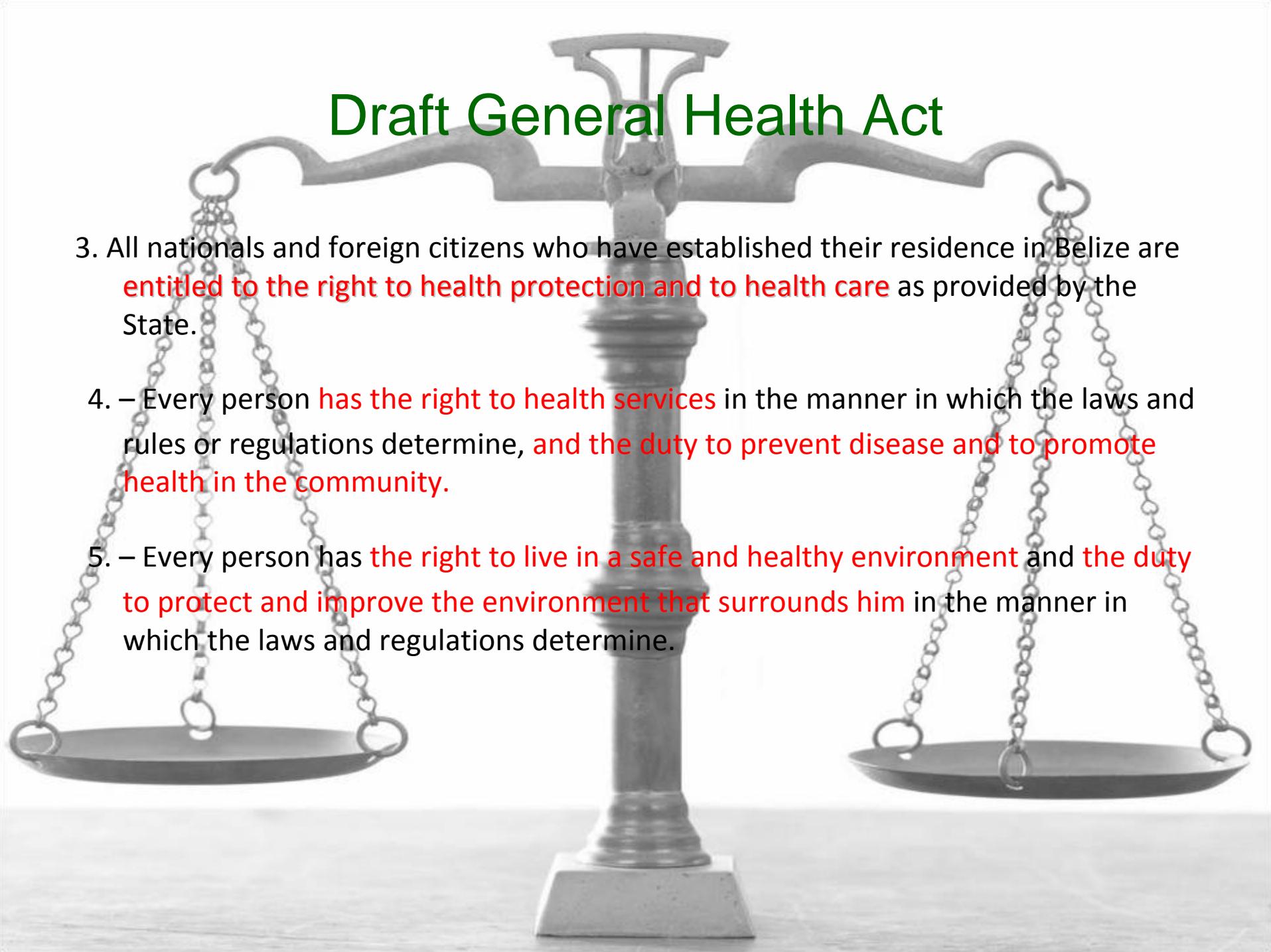
-that **equal protection** should be given to children regardless of their social status, and that a just system should be ensured **to provide for education and health on the basis of equality.**

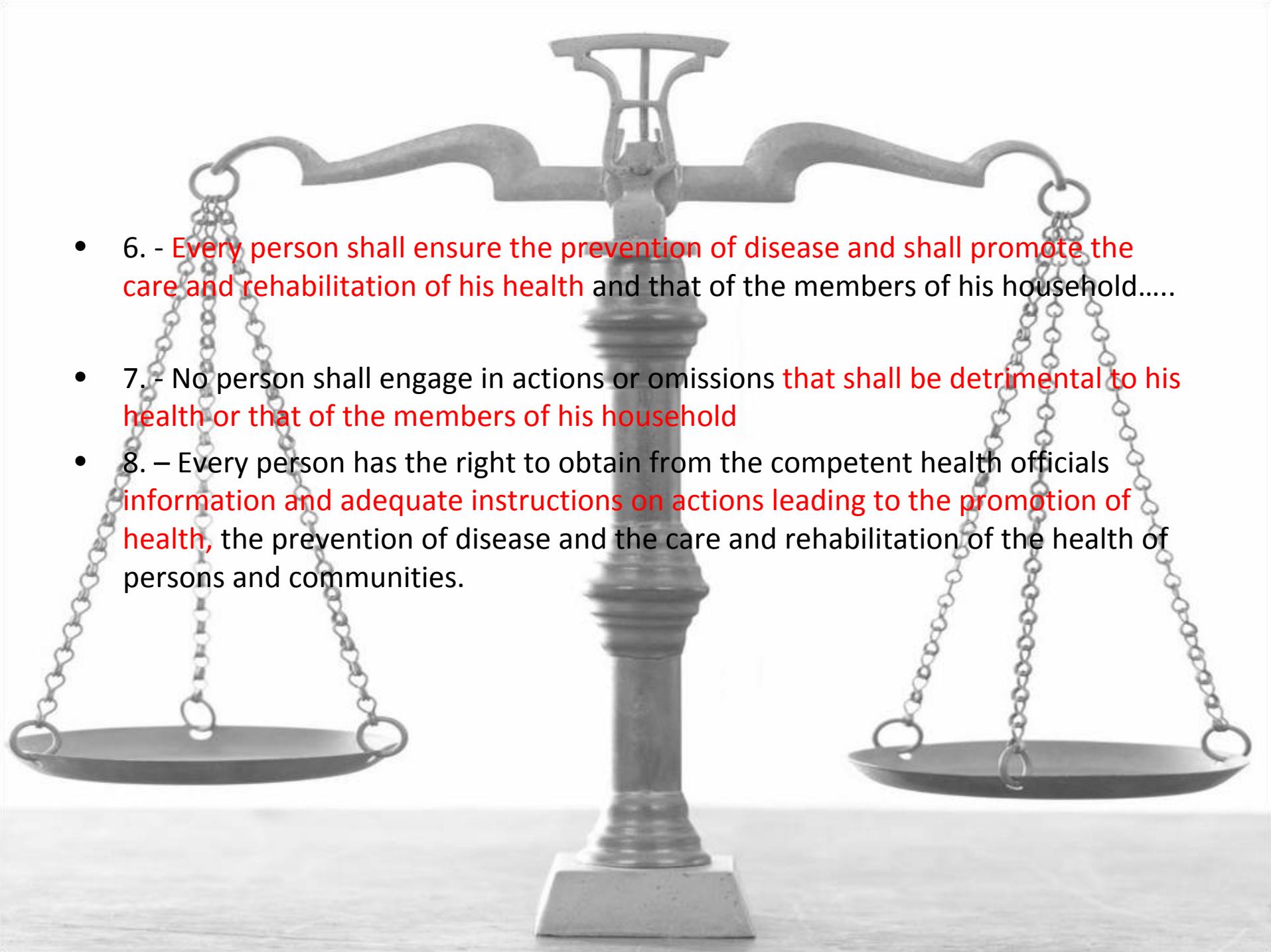
Draft General Health Act

PART II

HEALTH POLICY OF BELIZE AND GENERAL PRINCIPLES

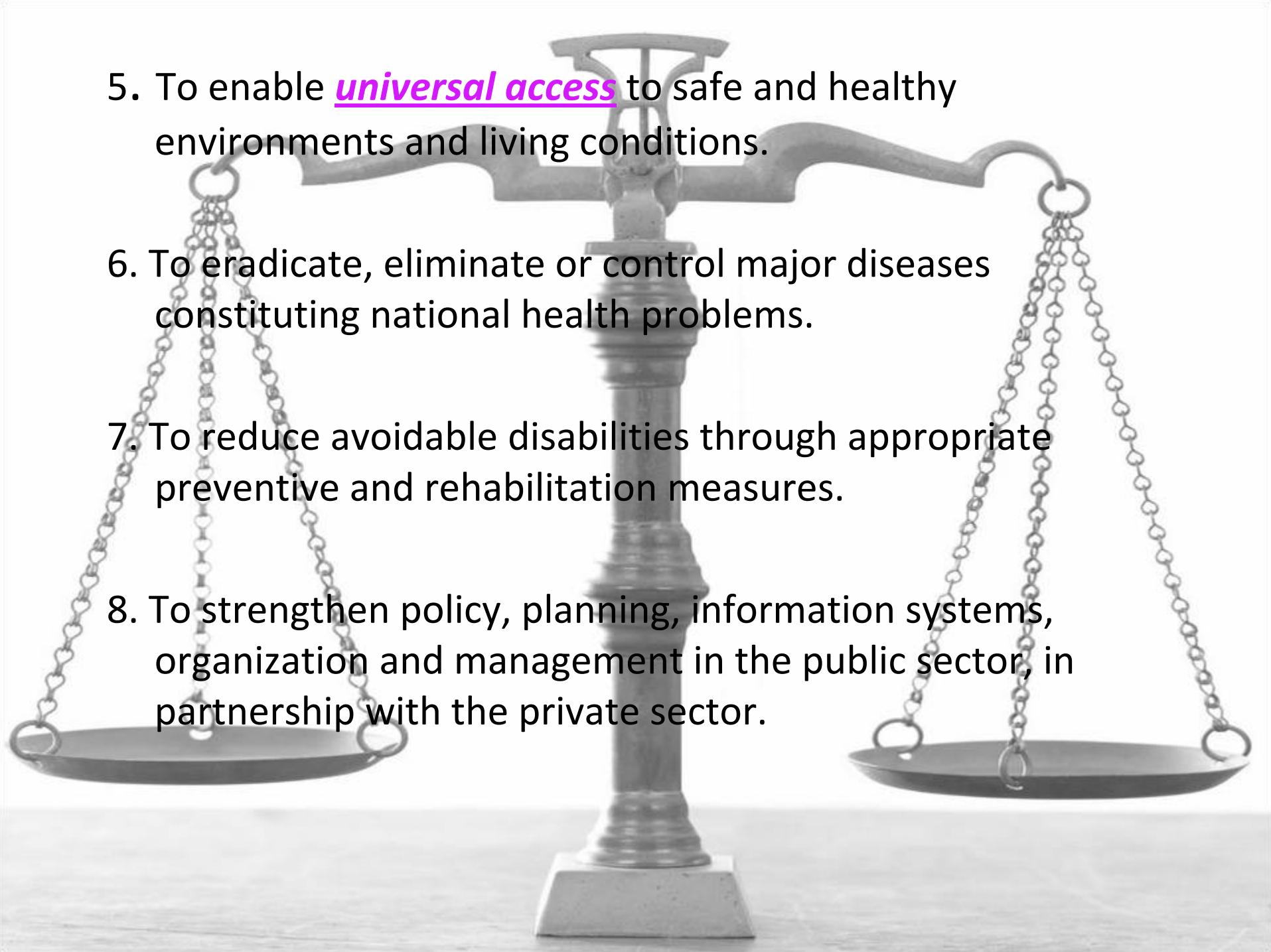
Draft General Health Act

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3. All nationals and foreign citizens who have established their residence in Belize are **entitled to the right to health protection and to health care** as provided by the State.
 4. – Every person **has the right to health services** in the manner in which the laws and rules or regulations determine, and **the duty to prevent disease and to promote health in the community**.
 5. – Every person has **the right to live in a safe and healthy environment** and **the duty to protect and improve the environment that surrounds him** in the manner in which the laws and regulations determine.

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- 6. - Every person shall ensure the prevention of disease and shall promote the care and rehabilitation of his health and that of the members of his household.....
 - 7. - No person shall engage in actions or omissions that shall be detrimental to his health or that of the members of his household
 - 8. – Every person has the right to obtain from the competent health officials information and adequate instructions on actions leading to the promotion of health, the prevention of disease and the care and rehabilitation of the health of persons and communities.

National Goals and Targets:

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1. To ensure **universal access** to an agreed upon set of health services of acceptable quality, utilising the strategy of primary health care.
 2. To ensure survival and healthy development of children and adolescents.
 3. To improve the health, well-being and development for **all men and women in such a way that health disparities between social groups are reduced.**
 4. To enable all people to adopt and maintain healthy lifestyles and behaviour.

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5. To enable ***universal access*** to safe and healthy environments and living conditions.
 6. To eradicate, eliminate or control major diseases constituting national health problems.
 7. To reduce avoidable disabilities through appropriate preventive and rehabilitation measures.
 8. To strengthen policy, planning, information systems, organization and management in the public sector, in partnership with the private sector.

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9. To improve efficiency, effectiveness and accountability in the use of all resources (financial, material and human).
 10. To ensure the ongoing viability and sustainability of the health sector, both public and private.

Part IV

Duties of the Ministry of Health

- 15. – (1) In accordance with applicable legislation, and in coordination with relevant authorities, it is the responsibility of the Ministry of Health to:
- a- Implement the Essential Public Health Functions as follows:

- Monitoring, Evaluating and Analyzing the Health Situation;
- Public Health Surveillance, Research and Control of Public Health Risks;
- Health Promotion;
- Social Participation in Health;

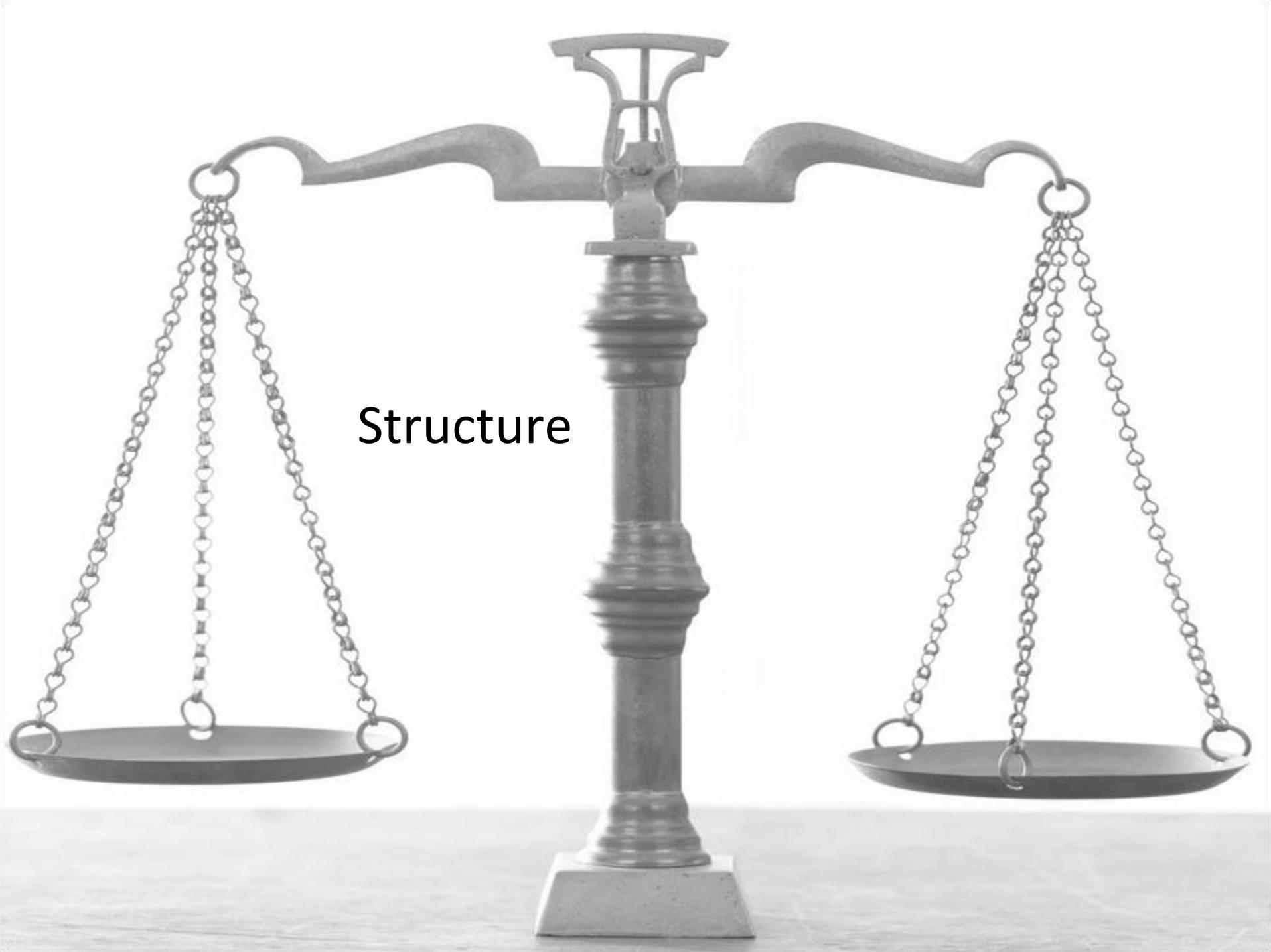
- Policy Development and Institutional Capacity for Planning and Management in Public Health;
- Strengthening of the Institutional Capacity in regards to Regulations and Standards in Public Health;
- Evaluation and Promotion of Equitable access to Health Services;
- Human Resources Development and Training in Public Health;
- Quality Assurance of Health Services;
- Scientific Research in Public Health
- Emergency and Natural Disaster Preparedness

Levels of Care

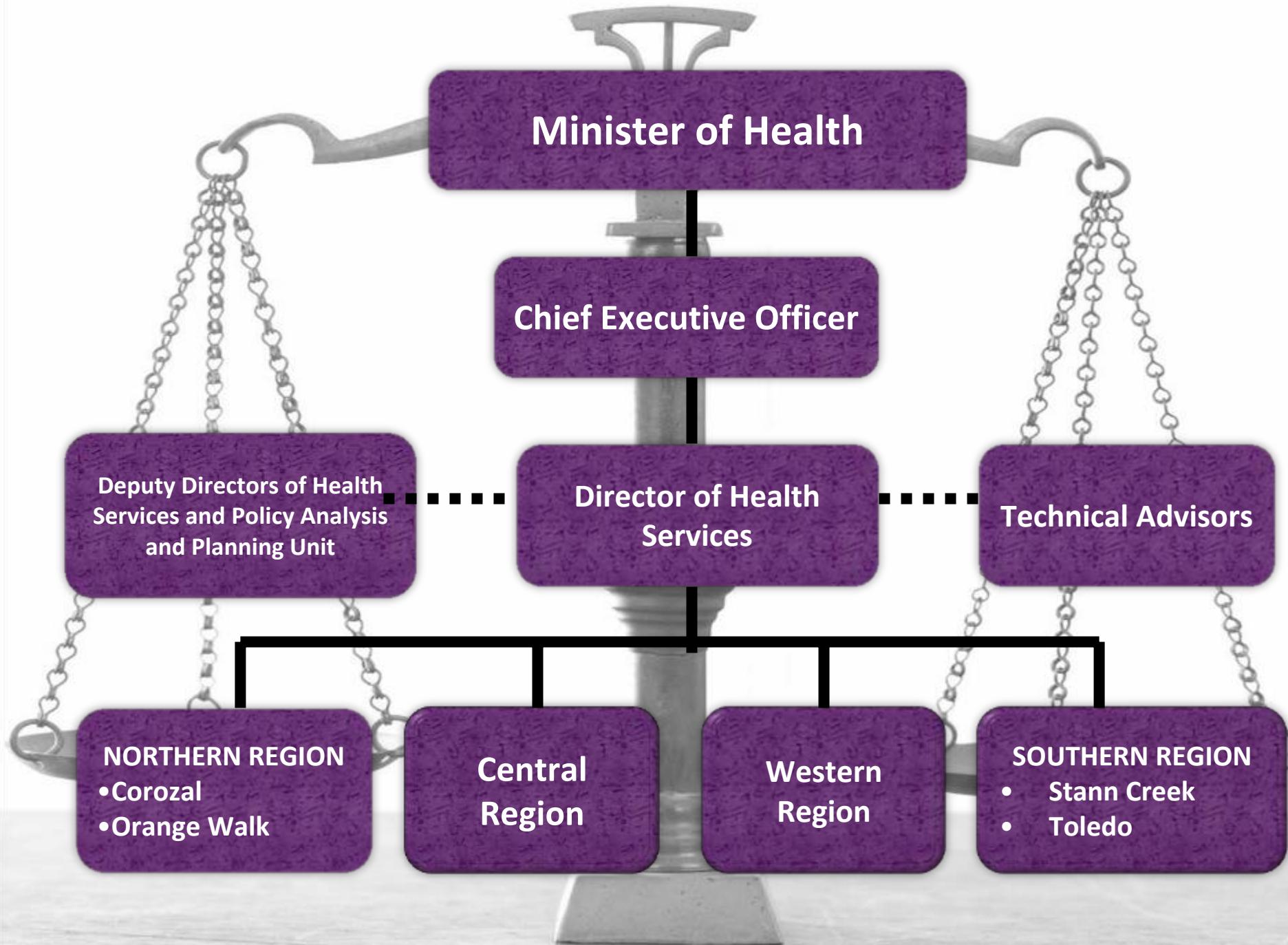
- Institutional Clinical Care
 - Primary, secondary, **tertiary**
- Community based health services

- Primary Health Care
 - National Health Insurance
 - -geographic zoning
 - Wellness approach
 - Sexual and Reproductive Health Services
 - Environmental Health

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- Health Education and Health Promotion
 - Wellness
 - Lifestyle
 - » Nutritional
 - » Sexual
 - » Respect to gender
 - NCDs
 - Communicable Diseases' Prevention & Control



Structure



Health Care Delivery

PRIMARY

SECONDARY

TERTIARY

PRIVATE

Health Center
Health Post
Community Hospital

Regional
Hospital

KHMH

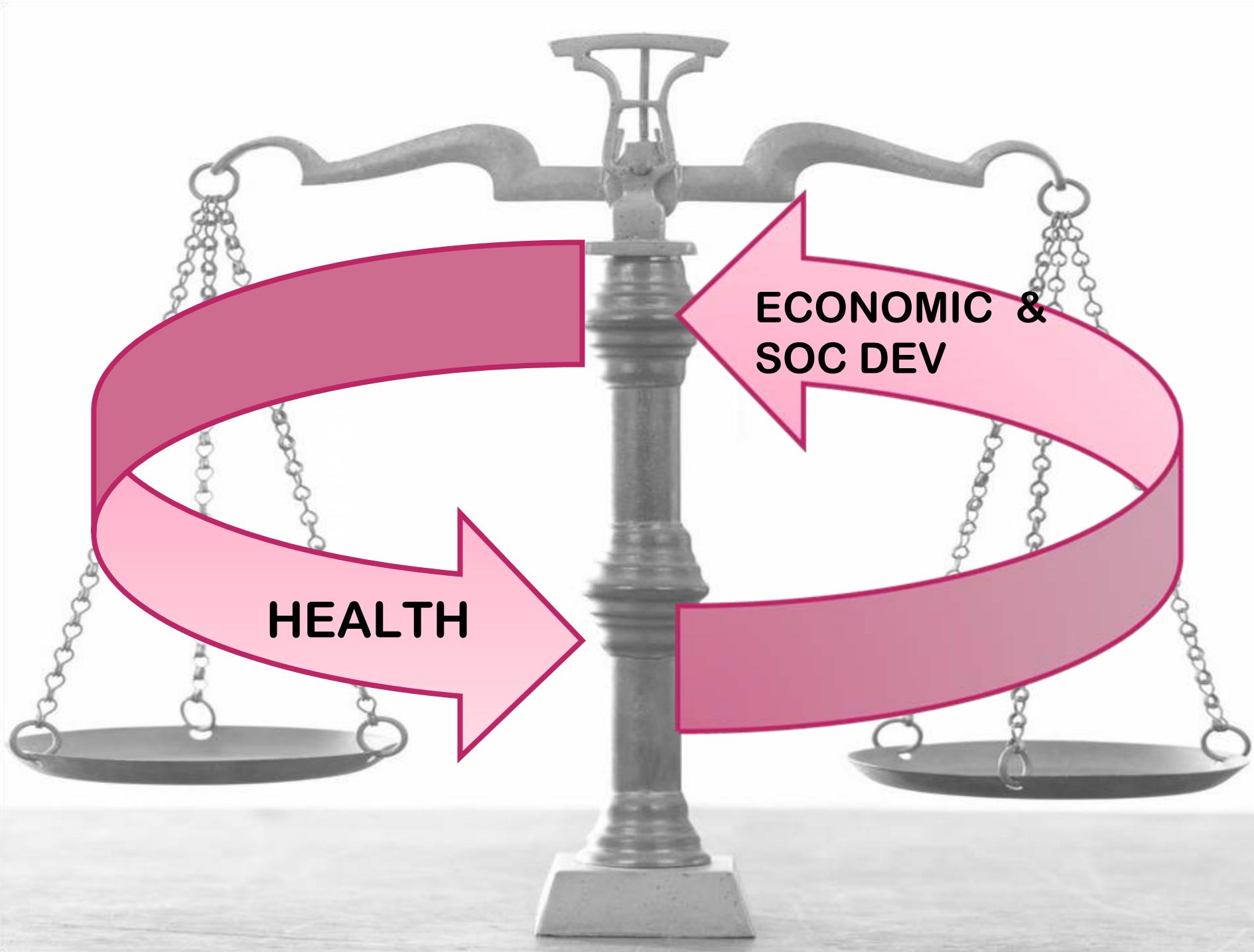


Health Facilities

- 1 National Referral Hospital
- 4 Regional Secondary Care Hospitals
- 3 Community Hospitals
- 42 Health centers
- 42 health posts

The Right to Health

- What is health?
- What determines health?



HEALTH

**ECONOMIC &
SOC DEV**

Health determinants

– Safe environment

- Occupational safety
- Road safety
- Food and nutrition security
- Safe water
- Access to health services
- Level of education (family, school)
- Family support
- Employment opportunities (social dev)
- Economic and social development

- THE NEED FOR AN ENABLING ENVIRONMENT
that will encompass the health determinants



Alliances





Key to Successful Alliances



.....is sharing the same vision

Thank You