

Annex IX

FMOH/EPHI
INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR PRIMARY
HEALTH CARE
HEALTH SYSTEM TRAINING MODULE

Abebaw Derso
Clinton Health Access Initiative

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Presentation Outline

- ▶ Overview of the Health System Module Units
- ▶ Learning Objectives of the Health System Module
- ▶ The FMOH's Vision and Mission
- ▶ Ethiopia's Health Policy and System Overall
- ▶ Case Study



Purpose of the Module

- ▶ This module is prepared for parliamentarians / policy makers, health programmers, and primary health practitioners who need to work to promote health for all through strengthening primary health care.
- ▶ The module will serve as a practical guide to promote, implement, and scale up primary health care.
- ▶ It enhances the theoretical knowledge and skills acquired in different setting within the health system



Core Learning Objectives

After the completion of each module, you will be able to:

1. Describe the main features of the Ethiopian healthcare system and compare it with yours.
2. Analyze the achievements and challenges of Ethiopian healthcare system and develop an action plan to strengthen your healthcare system.



Vision and Mission

Vision

- ▶ “To see healthy, productive and prosperous Ethiopians”

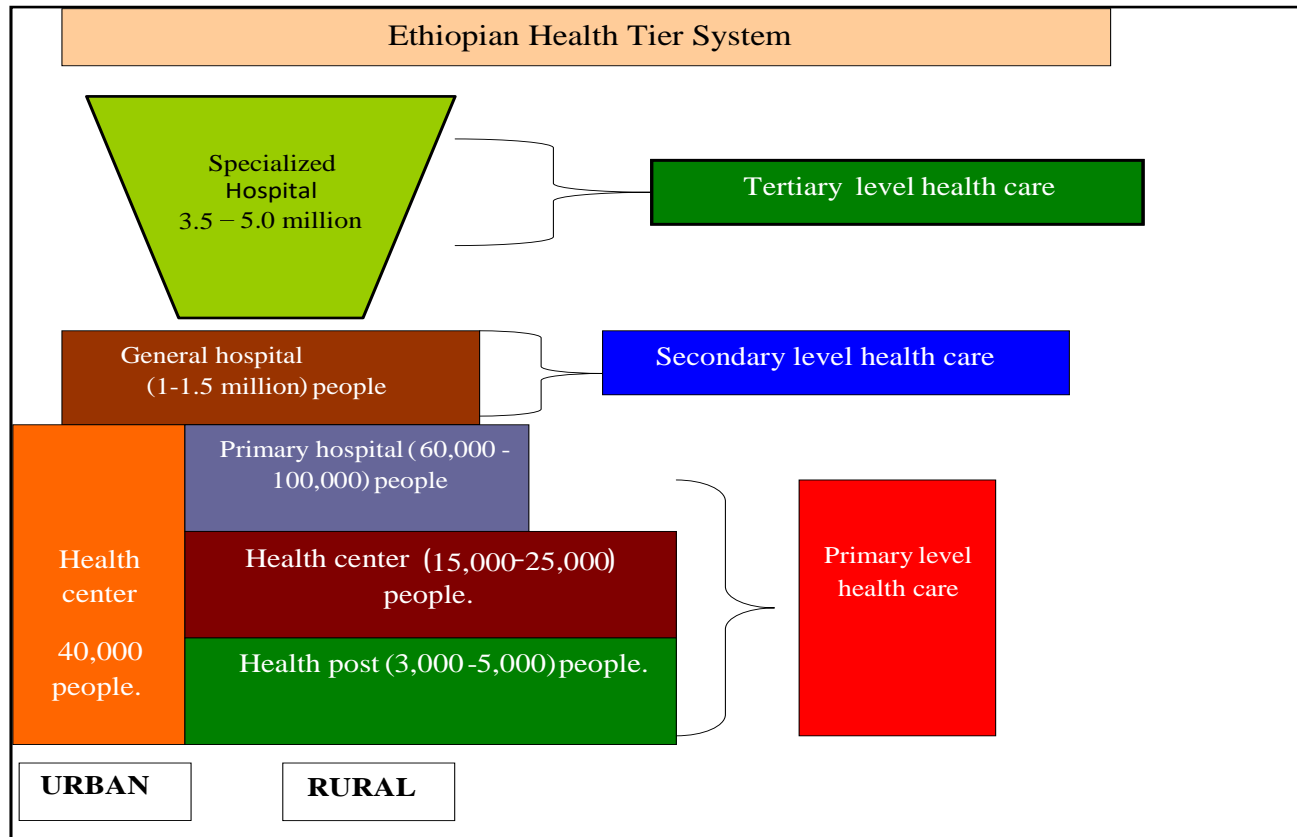
▶ Mission

- ▶ To promote health and wellbeing of Ethiopians through **providing and regulating a comprehensive package of promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative health services of the highest possible quality in an equitable**



manner.”

Ethiopian Healthcare System



Ethiopian Healthcare Policy

The Health Policy of Ethiopia is the result of a critical examination of the nature, magnitude and root causes of the prevailing health problems of the country and awareness of newly emerging health problems



General Policy Directions-1

1. Democratization and decentralization.
2. Development of the preventive and promotive components of health care.
3. Development of an equitable and acceptable standards.
4. Promoting and strengthening of intersectoral activities.
5. Health Development Army.
6. Collaboration with neighbouring countries.



7. Development of appropriate capacity building based on assessed needs.
8. Provision of health care for the population on a scheme of payment according to ability with special assistance mechanisms for those who cannot afford to pay
9. Promotion of the participation of the private sector and nongovernmental organizations in health care.



Ethiopian health system evolution, organizational structure and function

- In 1947, the first Ethiopian health legislation, known as “Public Health Proclamation of 1947”, was formulated and stated that the government was in charge of the health of the people. This proclamation laid a cornerstone in the establishment of the Ministry of Health (MOH) in 1948



- The reconstruction (hospitals/clinics) period (1941-1953)
- The basic health services period (1953-1974)
- The primary health care period (1974-1991)
- The sector wide approach period (1991-)

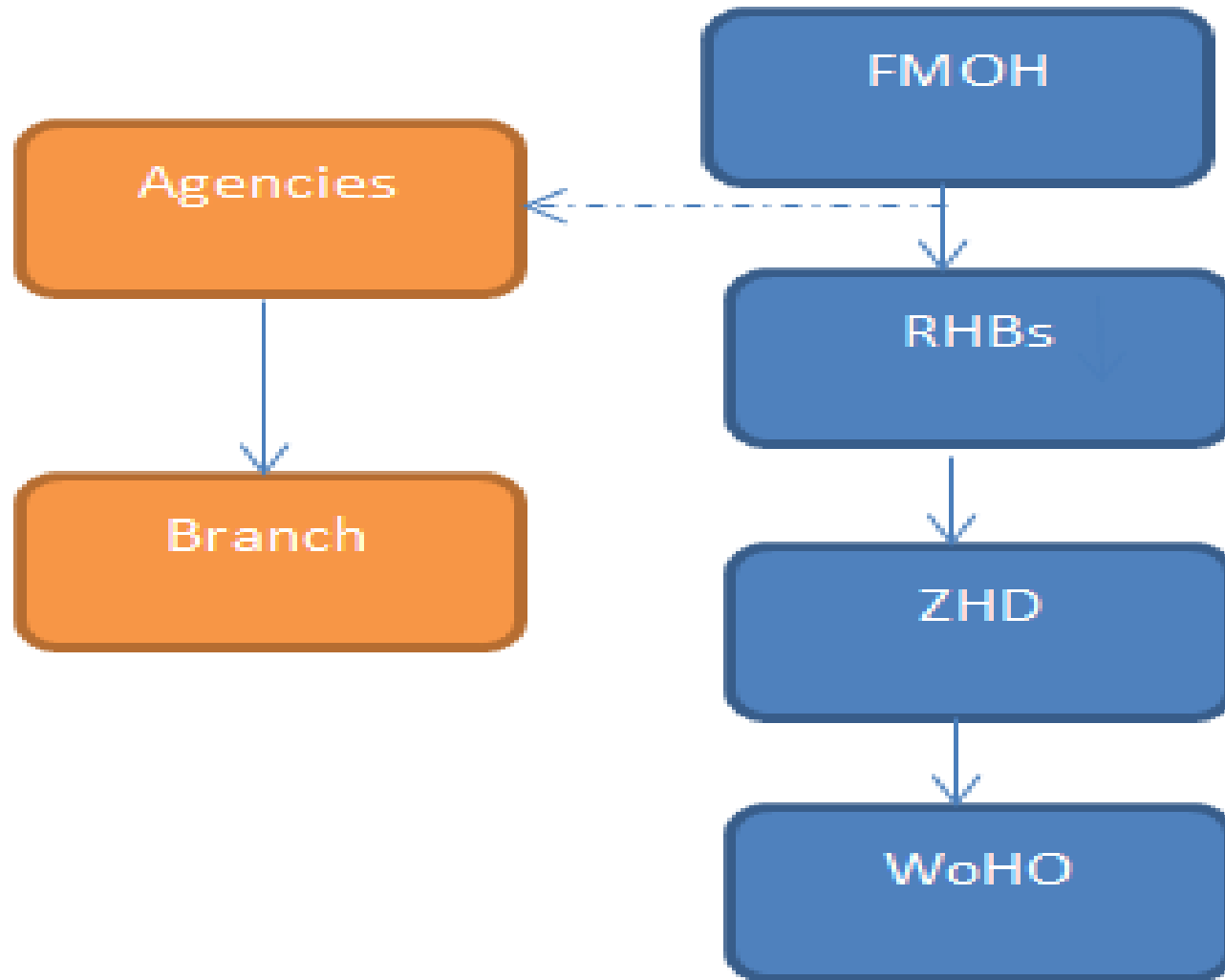


Current structure and function

- ▶ Currently the Ethiopian health system structurally organized in consisting of the Federal Ministry of Health, Regional Health Bureau, Zonal Health Office and Woreda Health office



Structure



Mandates of the FMOH

- Initiate policies and laws, prepare plans and budget, and upon approval implement same;
- Ensure the enforcement of laws, regulations and directives of the Federal Government
- Undertake studies and researches;
- Enter into contracts and international agreements in accordance with the law; Give assistance and advice as necessary to Regional executive organs.



▶ The agencies focus on ensuring safety, efficacy, quality and proper use of drugs; improving the knowledge, attitude, behavior and practice of the population on prevention and control of disease and healthy life style; conducting public health and nutrition researches and studies.

▶ The autonomous health institutions report both to FMOH and to MOFED.



Mandates of RHBs

- Prepare, on the basis of the health policy of the country, the health care plan and program for the people of the region, and to implement same when approved;
- Ensure the adherence of health laws, regulations and directives issued pertaining to public health in the region;



- Organize and administer hospitals, health centers, Health Posts, research and training institutions that are established by the regional government;
- Issue license to health centers, clinics, laboratories and pharmacies to be established by NGOs, OGAs and private investors; supervise same to ensure that they maintain the national standards.
- Ensure that professionals who are engaged in public health services in the region operate within standards;



- Ensure adequate and regular supply of effective, safe and affordable essential drugs, medical supplies and equipment in the region;
- Cause the application, together with modern medicine, traditional medicines and treatment methods whose efficiency is ascertained; -
- Cause the provision of vaccinations, and take other measures, to prevent and eradicate communicable diseases



Mandates of Woreda Health Offices

- ▶ The mandate of woreda health offices is to manage and coordinate the operation of the primary health care services at woreda levels.
- ▶ They are responsible for planning, financing, monitoring and evaluating of all health programs and service deliveries in the woreda.



HSTP Transformational Agendas

▶ **Transformation in equity and quality of health care**

- Equal access to essential health services
- Equal quality of care for all

▶ **Information Revolution**

- reforming the methods and practice of collecting, analyzing, presenting and disseminating information

▶ **Woreda Transformation**

- Aims to narrow the gap b/n the high and low performing woredas.
- Transforming PHCU



Caring, Respectful and Compassionate Health

Thank You!

