

# Health and Human Rights Training Report

## Narrative Report

### I. Introduction

A four-day long “Health as Human Rights” training, successfully finished on 22 June 2002. It was held at Mae Tao clinic, also known as Dr.Cynthia Clinic or Students’ Clinic, in Mae Sot. 61 people from 33 different organizations or institutions participated in it and among them 18 are female participants. This training was initiated by Dr Khin Saw Win and organized by Burma Medical Organization (BMA) whilst Burma Lawyer Council (BLC) and Burma Relief Center (BRC) contributed enthusiastically sorts of inputs in conducting for organizing and implementing for its.

#### Aims and Objectives

Participants will:

- ❖ acquire a basic understanding of the history and contents of international human rights and international humanitarian law,
- ❖ acquire a basic understanding of the value and impact of linking health and human rights,
- ❖ understand and explore health impacts resulting from human rights violations,
- ❖ be able to develop skills for putting the linkage of health and human rights into practice.

#### Agendas of Health as Human Rights Training

Training always started at 9:00 AM and wrapped up around 4:30 PM every training days.

#### June 18, Tuesday

Morning section

- Opening Ceremony, Introduction to the workshop, objectives, and self introduction of all participants and resource persons
- Human rights instruments and core principles, International Human Rights law (U Aung Htoo, BLC)

Afternoon Section

- Human rights institutions, UN, and UN related organizations, the role of NGOs (U Myint Thein, BLC)
- How and why health and human rights are linked, and the reciprocal impacts. (Dr. Khin Saw Win)
- Wrapping up - distributing reading articles for next day agendas

## **June 19, Wednesday**

The training was suspended on that day, as it is the birthday of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and some ceremonies in which not only resource persons and training participants joined were taken place Mae Sot. So, training had to extend till to 22 June.

## **June 20, Thursday**

### Morning Section

- Origin of health concerns - Are human rights valid health concerns? (Dr. Khin Saw Win)
  
- Individual group discussion - giving topics
  - How do our understanding of human rights and our definitions of human rights abuses compare to the way these are understood internationally?
  - HR violations in times of extreme political oppression
  - Effect of militarism on health and environment
  - The role of health professionals in prevention efforts and documenting, responding to violations

### Afternoon Section

- Combined group presentation and discussion

## **June 21, Friday**

### Morning Section

- Health consequences of human rights violations (Dr. Khin Saw Win)
  
- Individual group Role Play
  - HIV/AIDS, human rights and vulnerabilities
  - Children and HIV (impact of psychological trauma on development and family dynamics)
  - Infant mortality, hunger and malnutrition
  - Right to information and reproductive health, maternal mortality
  - Women trafficking, women migrant workers

### Afternoon Section

- Individual group Role Play (Continued)

- Combined group discussion on Role Plays and briefing

## **June 22, Saturday**

### Morning Section

#### Panel discussion

- The impacts of health policies and programs on human rights and how can health professionals assess the impact of health policy on human rights?( Dr. Cynthia Maung )
- Truth, justice and reconciliation, how should perpetrators of human rights abuses be held accountable for their actions (U Aung Htoo; BLC)
- Why justice is good for health, the health inequalities ( Dr.Khin Saw Win)
- Globalization, multinational corporations, the effects of industry practice, pollution and dumping on the rights of population.( U Win Naing Oo )

### Afternoon Section

- Ethics of health professional and patients' rights ( Dr. Khin Saw Win )
- Making the health-human rights linkage work and group discussions on drafting declaration on Health as Human Rights

## **II. Briefing of agendas**

On first day (18 June), the training was inaugurated with welcoming and opening speeches of BMA chairperson Dr. Cynthia Maung, Dr. Khin Saw Win(BMA regional representative) and Mr. Singh from BLC in the morning. As saying of Dr. Cynthia Maung quoted as, she welcomed warmly all participants from different organizations, who showed their enthusiasm to participate training. She recalled BMA' commitment and plans adopted in its first conference held in July 2001, and explained why its executive committee decided to raise awareness of health as human rights and today, reached to followed it up with this training. Dr. Khin Saw Win who will have contributed as a main facilitator, stressed on, in her welcoming speech, every members of community must have basic human rights that is cornerstone of attainable health and education access. Without atmosphere of human rights, it leads to unfair and injustice health system under which people could not get deserved and proper care services. And she introduced the preparing agendas of four-day long training. Mr. Singh also welcomed participants and expressed knowledge of human rights should be advocated to every walks of public and congratulated BMA for its initiative activity on raising health as human right issue.

Later in the morning section, U Aung Htoo from BLC, introduced the background history of people thinking on basic human rights and existing of UDHR; Universal Declaration of Human Rights and explained on concepts and principles of human rights. He, also highlighted on characteristics of international law and covenant and briefed on content

articles in UDHR, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

In the afternoon section, U Myint Thein from BLC, discussed on organs of UN including UNHCR; United Nation High Commissioner of Refugees, ECOSOS; Economic and Social Council and UNGA; United Nation General Assembly and how UN mechanism works. He also mentioned on institutional works of Human rights Institutions and leveraged pressure that these organizations could provide.

Later, Dr. Khin Saw Win discussed on linkage between human rights contents and rights of people to access health care and history of a medical professionals thinking on this linkages. She also recalled definition of health and briefed on declaration of ALMA-ATA and OTTAWA Charter for Health Promotion. She pointed out failure of health care program in absence of basic human rights reflection of experiences of Burma and other countries.

On that day, all participants were provided the booklets and handouts reflecting on International Laws on Human rights, UN organs and Human rights Institution, Human Rights Concepts, related articles on linkage between Health and Human Rights.

On June 20, Dr. Khin Saw Win arranged participants to divide into five groups after made more inputs on linkages between health and human rights. She assigned to discuss on topics of history of Human Rights concepts and how do they understand of Human Rights, human Rights violation under militarism, human Rights violations in times of extreme political oppression and effect of militarism on health and environment, and the role of health professionals in prevention efforts and documenting, responding to violations. Later, she added up with inputs on each and every topic.

On June 21, six role-plays came out in creation of participants. “Let Kan Myint tell” that showed HIV/AIDS, human rights and vulnerabilities. In this play, a widowed father named Kan Myint, a primary school teacher had struggled to meet his and his daughter basic needs. He was once under treatment with blood transfusion in a hospital for his gastric ulcer bleeding. Later, news came out that he has HIV positive and people started to blame him. On this play, all participants had to think possible cause of being infected and vulnerability of him.

“Ma Shwe Mar”, the other play expressed on Children and HIV (impact of psychological trauma on development and family dynamics). In this play, a pregnant woman named Ma Shwe Mar was found HIV positive while she was in medical check as a part of antenatal care. Her husband forced to work as an illegal migrant worker in neighboring country. Participants were asked to consider possibility of transmission to child and what is the right of child and pregnant women. And also they were suggested to think vulnerability of women.

Next play expressed on deprivation of ethics among health professionals. It emphasized on exploitation and cruel of some health professionals and lack of rights of patients. Another play showed women trafficking and contexts of women migrant workers in lack

of protection and of access to information about their health. Later, all participants had to consider right to information. Another story said on hardship of family in impoverishment to invoke participants thinking to root causes of highness in maternal mortality and infant mortality rates and increase of diseases related to malnutrition. The last play reflected on a story of a people with mental illness. His girl friend was forced by him to make induced abortion and it led to her dead later. That made him trauma and eventually got illness mentally. Participants were asked to consider cause of the girl death- lack of reproductive health knowledge, legacy of abortion (right).

On 22 June, the last day of training, a panel discussion was convened. A panel member, Dr. Cynthia Maung contributed a presentation reflecting on sorts of vulnerability of people under the atmosphere that people have not been allowed to participate in policy and program formation aiming to development of them. U Aung Htoo expressed on elaboration of justice and emergence of it in different sectors and era including reconciliation process. Dr. Khin Saw Win made linkage how importance justice in different sectors and high light furthermore on justice in health sector. U Win Naing Oo presented on a paper expressing globalization and main controllers of this new system and abuses of TNCs regarding of dumping toxic disposals in developing countries. Later in afternoon, Dr. Khin Saw Win discussed on ethics of health professionals recalling Hippocratic oath and briefing the world Medical Association Declaration of Geneva (1948) Physician Oath and medical ethics and human rights of Commonwealth Medical Association. In this afternoon, participants were asked to draft their points for health as human rights declaration in separate groups, followed by introduction of “Elements for a Draft declaration on Human rights and Health Practice” preparing on the way by a Burmese scholar team in which Dr. Khin Saw Win has participated.

### III. Evaluation

How we did evaluating?  
Photo documentation

### Financial Report

Look other file

### Participant List

No.	Name	Sex	Organization	Remarks
1.	Naw Dah Praisangdet	Female	HIV/AIDS Prevention Project of NHEC/BMA	
2.	Ma Swi	Female	Kachin Women Association Thailand (KWAT)	
3.	Mai Linda	Female	Chin Women Organization (CWO)	

4.	Ms. Nesha	Female	All Burma Muslim Union (Women' Affairs Committee)	
5.	Tin Moe	Male	Karen National Union (KNU)	
6.	Htun Htun	Male	Karenni Nationalities People Liberation Front (KNPLF)	
7.	Khaing Banyar	Male	Arakan Liberation Party (ALP)	
8.	Ye Naing	Male	Arakan Liberation .....	
9.	Khin Maung	Male	Mae Tao Clinic	
10.	Mone Dain	Male	All Burma Students' Democratic front (ABSDF)	
11.	Mai Aung Sein	Male	Plaung Youth Network Group (PYNG)	
12.	C C Ba Nan	Female	Kachin Women Association Thailand (KWAT)	
13.	Ko Khaing	Male	All Arakan Students and Youths Congress (AASYC)	
14.	Nang Naw Leng	Female	Shan Women' Action Network (SWAN)	
15.	Aung Naing Soe	Male	Arakan Liberation Party (ALP)	
16.	Ye Min Htet	Male	People Progressive Front (PPF)	
17.	Kyaw Win	Male	Network for Democracy and Development (NDD)	
18.	Saw Diamond	Male	Health and Welfare Department; Karen National Union (KNU)	
19.	Saw Kyaw Aye	Male	Health and Welfare Department; Karen National Union (KNU)	
20.	Naw Aye Myint	Female	Oversea Karen .....	
21.	Saw Hsar Nay Moo	Male	Health and Welfare Department (KNU)	
22.	Mi Tcharai Mon	Female	Primary Health Care (Distant Education Program)	
23.	Nant Moe Moe Tun	Female	Primary Health Care (Distant Education Program)	
24.	Lwee Htoo	Male	Mae Tao Clinic	

25.	Kyi Win	Male	NLD (LA)	
26.	Khin Maung Win	Male	NLD(LA)	
27.	Than Soe	Male	Democratic Party for a New Society (DPNS)	
28.	Nay Win	Male	DPNS	
29.	Khun Saw Htun Tin	Male	Pa O Youth Organization (PYO)	
30.	Thinn Thiri	Female	Burma Lawyer Council (BLC)	
31.	Myo Myo	Female	Burma Lawyer Council	
32.	Naw Paw Thoo Lei	Female	NLD (LA) – Women	
33.	Aiee Thway Hlaing	Female	Rakhine Women Union (RWU)	
34.	Soe Win	Male	BLC	
35.	Than Than Aye	Female	Social Action for Women (SAW)	
36.	Dr. Aung Tun	Male	BMA (Advisory board)	
37.	Min Naing	Male	Assistance Association for Political Prisoners (AAPP)	
38.	Ah Maung	Male	Mae Tao Clinic	
39.	Htaw Lin	Male	Burma Relief Center	
40.	Mahn Mahn	Male	BMA/ Back Pack Health Worker Team (BPHWT)	
41.	Myat Soe	Male	ABSDF	
42.	Htun Hlaing	Male	ABSDF	
43.	Aung Ngae	Male	ABSDF	
44.	Sanda Wai	Female	Karen Women Organization (KWO)	
45.	Mahn Thar Htoo	Male	BMA	
46.	Eh Gay	Male	BPHWT	
47.	Kaw Dah Htoo	Male	BPHWT	
48.	Moe Moe Thwin	Female	HIV/AIDS prevention program (NHEC/BMA)	
49.	Ah Nge Lay	Male	Mae Tao Clinic	
50.	Khin Maung San	Male	Muslim Liberation Organization Burma (MLOB)	
51.	Saw Quinine	Male	Health and Welfare Department (KNU)	
52.	Dr. Kyaw Nyunt	Male	BMA (Advisory board)	
53.	Dr. Saw Po Thaw Da	Male	NHEC/BMA	
54.	Dr. Thein Myint	Male	NHEC/BMA	
55.	Win Naing Oo	Male	BMA	
56.	Dr. Cynthia Maung	Female	BMA	
57.	Dr. Khin Saw Win	Female	BMA	
58.	Aung Htoo	Male	BLC	

59.	Myint Thein	Male	BLC	
60.	Mr. P. K Singh	Male	BLC	
61.	Ko Cho	Male	BLC	

18 Women 61 total

33 different orgs