REPUBLIC OF KENYA



IN THE HIGH COURT OF KENYA AT NAIROBI 1 1 FEB 2016

CONSTITUTIONAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS DIVISION

PETITION NO. 606 OF 2014

JUDICIAL-REVIEW DIVISION

IN THE MATTER OF THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE BILL OF RIGHTS UNDER ARTICLE 22(1) OF THE CONSTITUTION OF KENYA 2010

AND

IN THE MATTER OF THE ALLEGED CONTRAVENTION OF THE ARTICLES 19, 20, 21, 25, 27, 28, 29, 31,33, 35,43, 45 AND 46 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF KENYA 2010

BETWEEN

L.A.W1st PETITIONER
KENYA LEGAL AND ETHICAL ISSUES NETWORK
ON HIV & AIDS (KELIN)
AFRICAN GENDER AND MEDIA INITIATIVE TRUST (GEM)3RD PETITIONER
AND
MARURA MATERNITY & NURSING HOME1st RESPONDENT
COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBER
IN CHARGE OF HEALTH SERVICES- NAIROBI COUNTY2 ND RESPONDENT
CABINET SECRETARY, MINISTRY OF HEALTH3RD RESPONDENT
THE HON. ATTORNEY GENERAL4 TH RESPONDENT
AND
THE SECRETARIAT OF THE JOINT UNITED NATIONS
PROGRAMME ON HIV/AIDS (UNSAID SECRETARIAT)AMICUS CURIAE
THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY OF WOMEN
LIVING WITH HIV(ICW)INTERESTED PARTY

Pursuant to Article 22 (1) of the Constitution of Kenya 2010 and The Constitution of Kenya (Protection of Rights & Fundamental Freedoms) Practice & Procedure Rules

1st RESPONDENT'S WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

1. ISSUES

Whether the Petitioners are entitled to prayers sought

2. FACTUAL BACKGROUND

By Petition dated 9th December 2014 as amended on 11th September 2015, the Petitioners moved this Honorable Court for orders inter alia of violation of rights and



fundamental freedoms as set out in the Amended Petition. The Petitioners premised their claim on various grounds set forth in the Petition.

The 1st Respondents put in their Replying Affidavit sworn by Sophia Wanjiku on 13th April 2015 in which they denied all the allegations of violation of the Petitioner's rights and fundamental freedoms. The 1st Respondent's deponed inter alia that:-

- a. It does not run the Kariobangi and Baba Dogo Health Centres and as such cannot independently verify the veracity of the Petitioners' averments in relation thereto
- b. The Petitioner was already living with her 2^{nd} husband at the time of admission to the 1^{st} Respondents for the procedure of TBL and CS and as such the boy born in 2006 constructively belonged to the 2^{nd} husband
- c. The 1st Respondents is contracted by PriceWaterHouseCoopers for provision of medical services in the contract run by a German NGO known as OBA-RH
- d. In the said contract, Price Water House Coopers and OBA-RH organize seminars independent of the 1st Respondents where they screen and educate patients with HIV with a view of stemming its spread
- e. Upon screening, patients choose the type of medical services they deserve then purchase the vouchers at which point the 1st Respondent is not involved
- f. The patients purchase the vouchers and pay the OBA-RH programme choosing the hospital they desire to have the procedure carried out, again the $1^{\rm st}$ Respondents still do not come at this stage
- g. The services in the contract include family planning, caesarean section, tubal ligation among others
- h. The vouchers are bought at Korogocho screening centre and the 1st Respondent is based at Mathare North
- i. The $1^{\rm st}$ Petitioner bought the voucher and went to the $1^{\rm st}$ Respondent where the procedure was performed

- j. The informed consent of the Petitioner was given at Korogocho to the OBA-RH and at the 1st Respondent
- k. The role of the 1st Respondent was limited to execution of the contractual terms hitherto referred to

3. THE LAW

The Constitution of Kenya 2010

4. ANAYLYSIS

Your Lordship, the Petitioners herein, testing the waters of litigation, are seeking fictitious orders which your humble respondent prays that they should not be given. The crux of this petition revolves around two pertinent issues to wit, liability and consent, which your humble respondent shall endeavor to discuss in gross opposition of the grant of orders sought in this petition.

i. On the issue of liability

Your Lordship, the Petitioner avers that on or about March 2006 she undertook a HIV test at Kariobangi Health Centre which test was positive. She further deponed that a subsequent test at Baba Dogo Health Centre confirmed that indeed she was HIV positive. At the time the Petitioners deponed that she was pregnant.

Your Lordship, it is the Petitioners averments that in her later visits to Baba Dogo Health Centre, she was advised by the attending nurse against having more children in view of her HIV status. The Petitioner deposed that she was advised further that she should find some money to book space to undergo cesarean section in order to give birth to a healthy baby. The Petitioner deposed further that at eight months into her pregnancy, she was referred by Baba Dogo Health Centre to Korogocho where a community health worker gave her two vouchers worth Kshs 300 one written CS and another TL and she was advised that when she due for delivery, she uses the vouchers to deliver at Marura Nursing Home.

Your Lordship, on their part, the 1st Respondent deposes that they had a contractual agreement dated 1st August 2006 with Price Water House Coopers for provision of medical services under a programme run by a German NGO known as OBA-RH. Under the said contract, the said Price Water Coopers and the OBA-RH were to organize seminars independent of the 1st Respondent where they screened and educated patients living with HIV with a view of stemming its spread. Your Lordship, the 1st Respondent's understanding of the programme was that upon the said screening and

education, the patients are voluntarily left to choose the type of medical services they deserve then they purchase the vouchers. The 1st Respondent, Your Lordship, is not involved at all at this point; a point which is confirmed by the 1st Petitioner in her affidavit as outlined hereinabove. The 1st Respondent ONLY comes in at the point of executing the consensual agreement between the patients and the OBA-RH (including Price Water House Coopers). In a nutshell, the 1st Respondent is not privy to initial advice and obtaining of consent. See paragraphs 6-13 of the Petitioner's Affidavit dated 11th September 2015. The deponent avers that all her advice was given at Kariobangi and Baba Dogo Health Centres and at no point was the 1st Respondent involved. It, therefore, Your Lordship, arrives at the conclusion that at pre-sterilization stage, the patient ought to have obtained sufficient information to enable her make the decision whether to purchase the vouchers. The 1st Respondent's role in the whole transaction at is merely executing the agreement between the OBA-RH and the patient.

Your Lordship, it is worth noting that the said Kariobangi and Baba Dogo Health Centres are institutions **WHOLLY** run by the various levels of government obtaining under the Constitution of Kenya 2010. They are **NOT** part of the business contours of the 1st Respondent. See Memorandum and Articles of Association of the 1st Respondent.

Your Lordship, the only conclusion under this head, your humble 1st Respondent submits, would be that prior to the determination of the next issue on consent, the 1st Respondent is not liable for violation alleged or otherwise, of the 1st Petitioner's Constitutional Rights. The Petitioner obtained independent medical advice and consented to the subsequent medical operation without the involvement of the 1st Respondent. The **ONLY** interaction between the Petitioner and the 1st Respondent was at the time of the operation.

ii. On the issue of consent

Your Lordship, the Petitioner avers that operation performed on her was done without her having consented to. As a consequence therefore, her rights to consensual medical care were violated. The operation violated her right to have her dignity respected. On their part Your Lordship, the 1st Respondent deponed that the petitioner's consent was obtained upon screening and education by Price Water House Coopers and OBA-RH who had contracted them to offer medical services to patients. Further, the 1st

Respondents have attached medical records of the 1st Petitioner evidencing that she did and actually signed a consent form for the operation to be performed on her. See Consent form signed by Petitioner on 10th September 2006, Cardex form dated 15th September 2006, observation chart dated 23rd March 2006, anaesthetic record dated 16th September 2006 and drug chart dated 16th September 2006. In the Namibian case of LM & OTHERS -v- Government of the Republic of Namibia [2012] NAHC 211, the High Court of Namibia observed that the defendant government could rely on the defence of volenti non fit injuria if it were able to prove that the Plaintiffs signed consent forms that signified consent to sterilization procedures. The 1st Respondent's documents referred to hereinabove indicate that the patient indeed consented to the operations with which she was referred to be performed by the 1st Respondent. In CASTELL v DE GREEF 1994 (4) SA 408 (C) the court of appeal considered in detail the scope of consent and the extent of disclosure required of the medical practitioner in obtaining the patient's consent to treatment. The 1st Respondent herein has stated that the patient was duly and dutifully informed of the medical procedure through the education and screening conducted by the OBA-RH and Price Water House Coopers who contracted the 1st Respondent to perform and or offer the said medical services.

Your Lordship, the case against the 1st Respondent based on the foregoing submission is therefore unfounded, fictitious and is nothing more than a fishing expedition. The alleged lack of consent, Your Lordship, is arguably an afterthought on the part of the Petitioner. Whereas the 1st Respondent appreciates the autonomy of self-determination of a patient to consent to medical operation Castell [supra], and the public interest of the current case in the province of human rights jurisprudence, it is also worth noting that the Petitioner and other patients hitherto operated by the 1st Respondent are taken through quality reproductive healthcare awareness and screening and then given an option to chose the medical procedure of their choice. The Petitioner must have appreciated the risks involved in the operation. As much as the Namibian case [supra], places the onus of proving informed consent on the part of the pleading volenti, it follows from Castell [supra] that where a patient has been given reasonable information and opportunity to decide what treatment should be made on them, then the medical practitioner would not be guilty of aftermath thereof.

5. CONCLUSION

Your Honor, in view of the foregoing submissions, and the documents on record, it is your humble 1st Respondent's view that the Petition and its consequential prayers in entirety and more specifically as they relate and attribute liability of violation of the Petitioner's constitutional rights and freedoms whatsoever should be quashed and the said Petition dismissed with costs.

We submit and so humbly

DATED at **NAIROBI** this

day of

2016

OJIENDA & COMPANY ADVOCATES FOR THE DEFENDANT

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