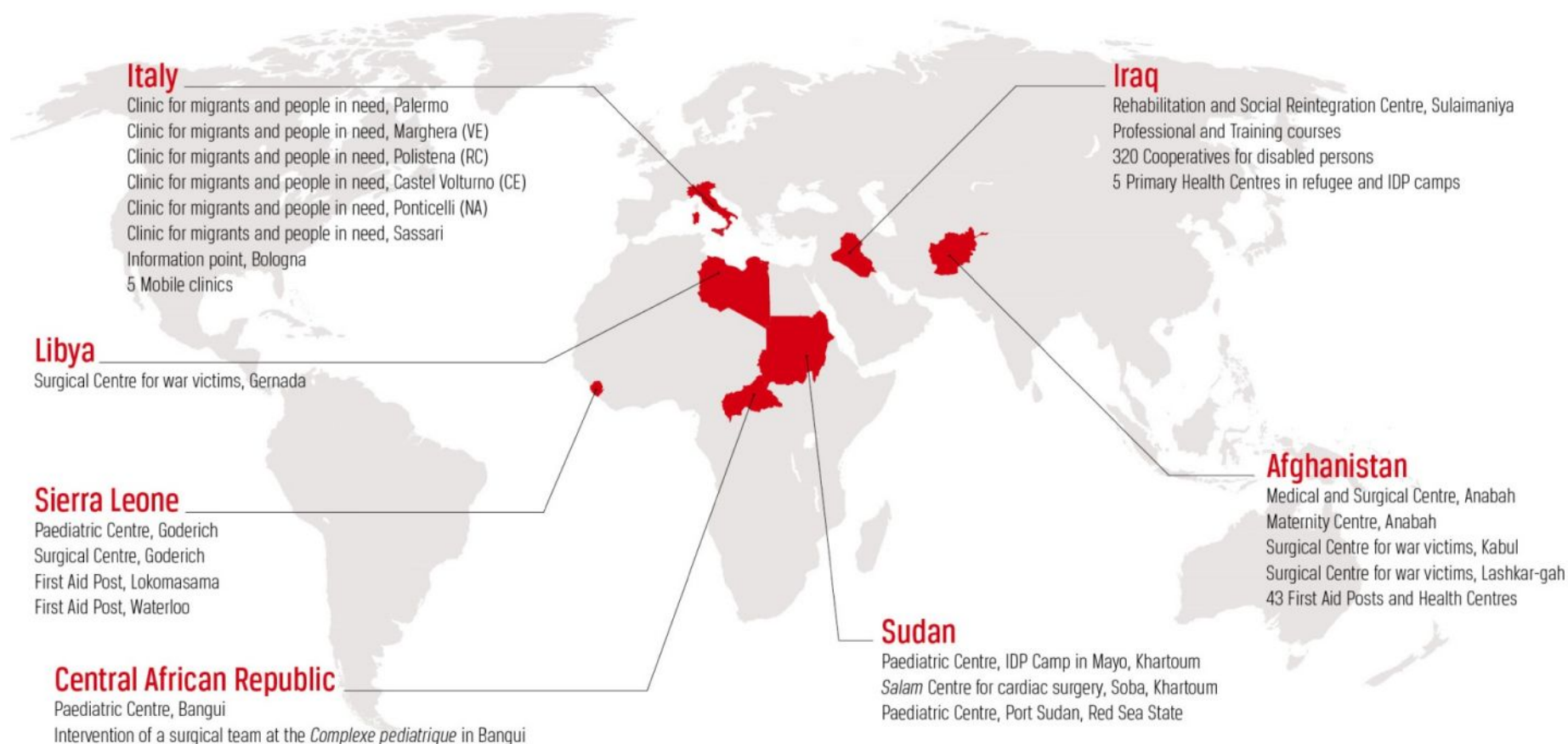


EMERGENCY

STRONG AND SUSTAINABLE HEALTH CARE SYSTEM:
THE HUMAN FACTOR

Speaker: Emanuele Nannini
Public Hearing on Global Health - 15 March 2016

EMERGENCY works in:



Since the beginning of activities, EMERGENCY has treated over 7 million people

EQS: Equality – Quality – Social Responsibility

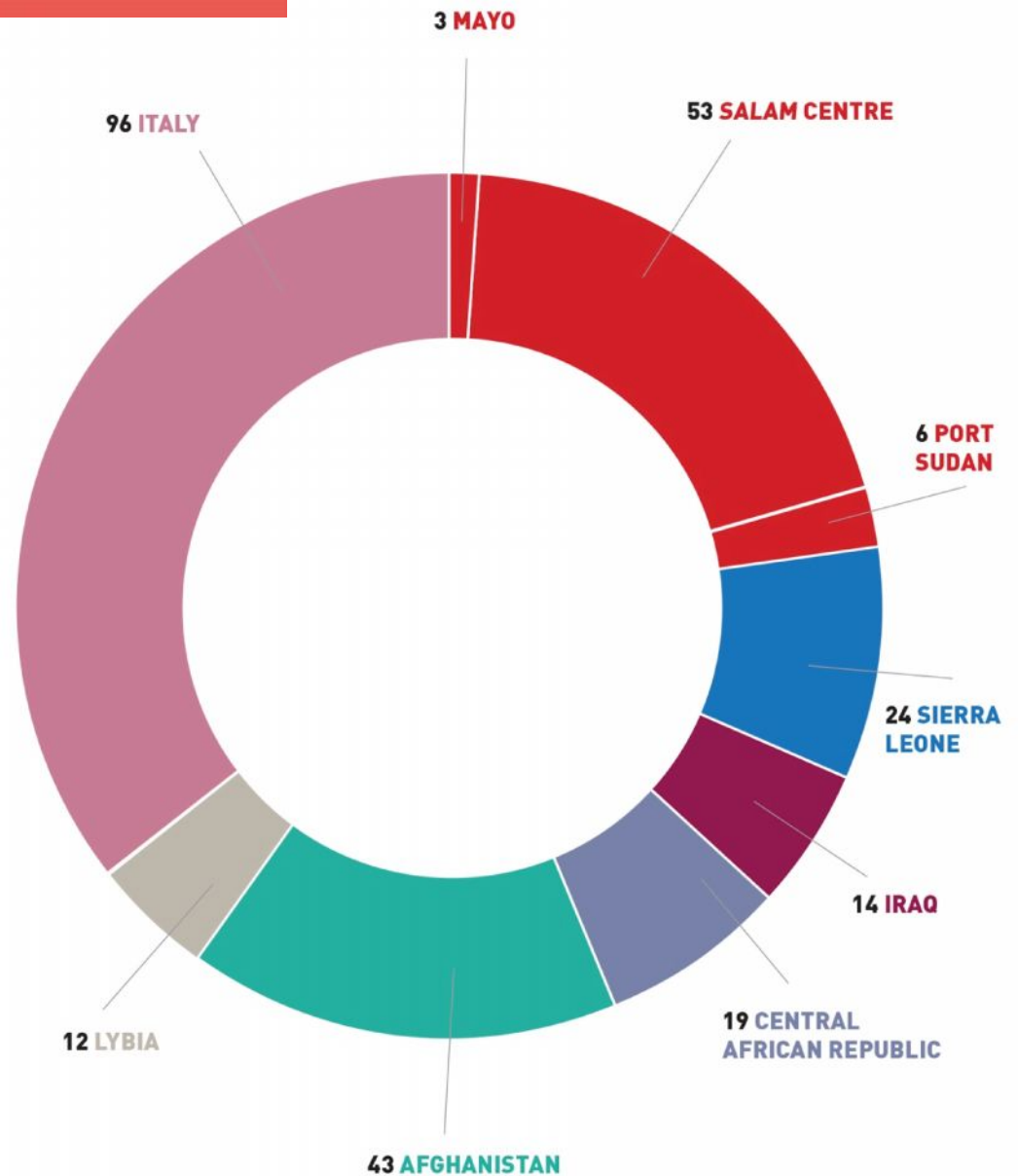
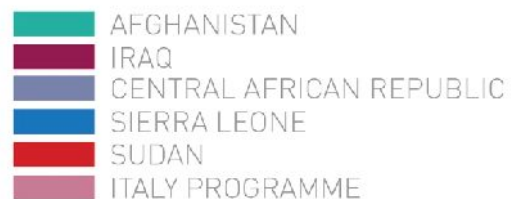
Achieve top clinical results
Transparent and effective management
Qualified training
Contribute to building a Health System



EMERGENCY: International personnel

As of December 2015

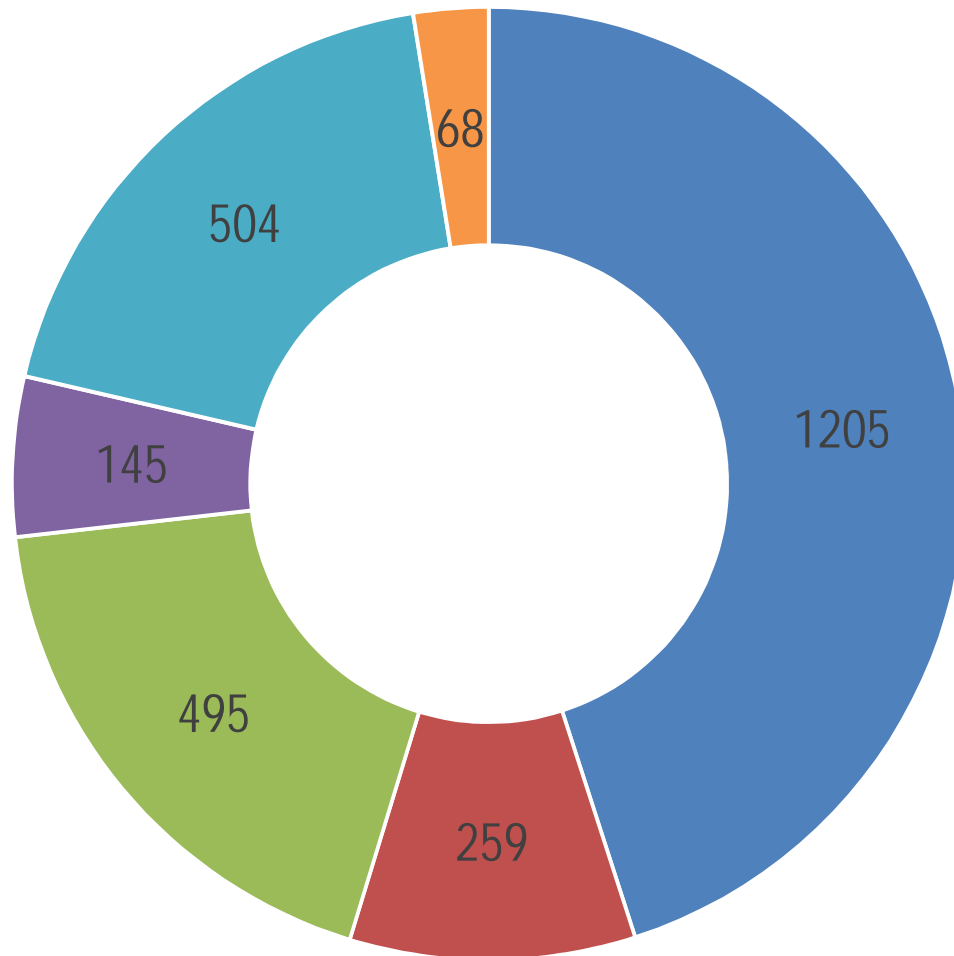
TOTAL: 270 people deployed



EMERGENCY : National personnel

As of December 2015

TOTAL: 2,600 staff



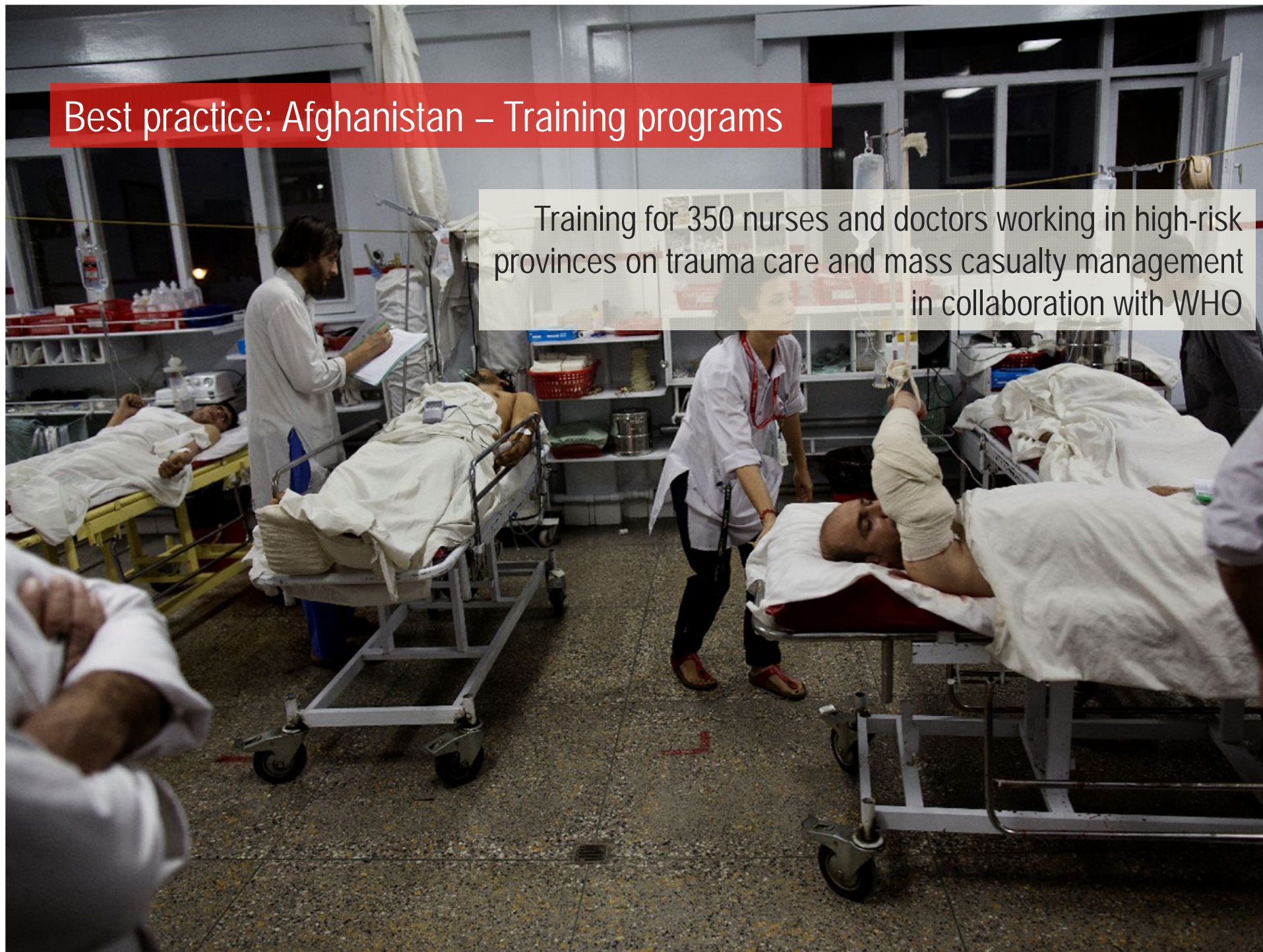
Best practice: Afghanistan – in-hospital formal training

Official recognition as national training centres for the specialization in general and trauma surgery, gynaecology and paediatrics



Best practice: Afghanistan – Training programs

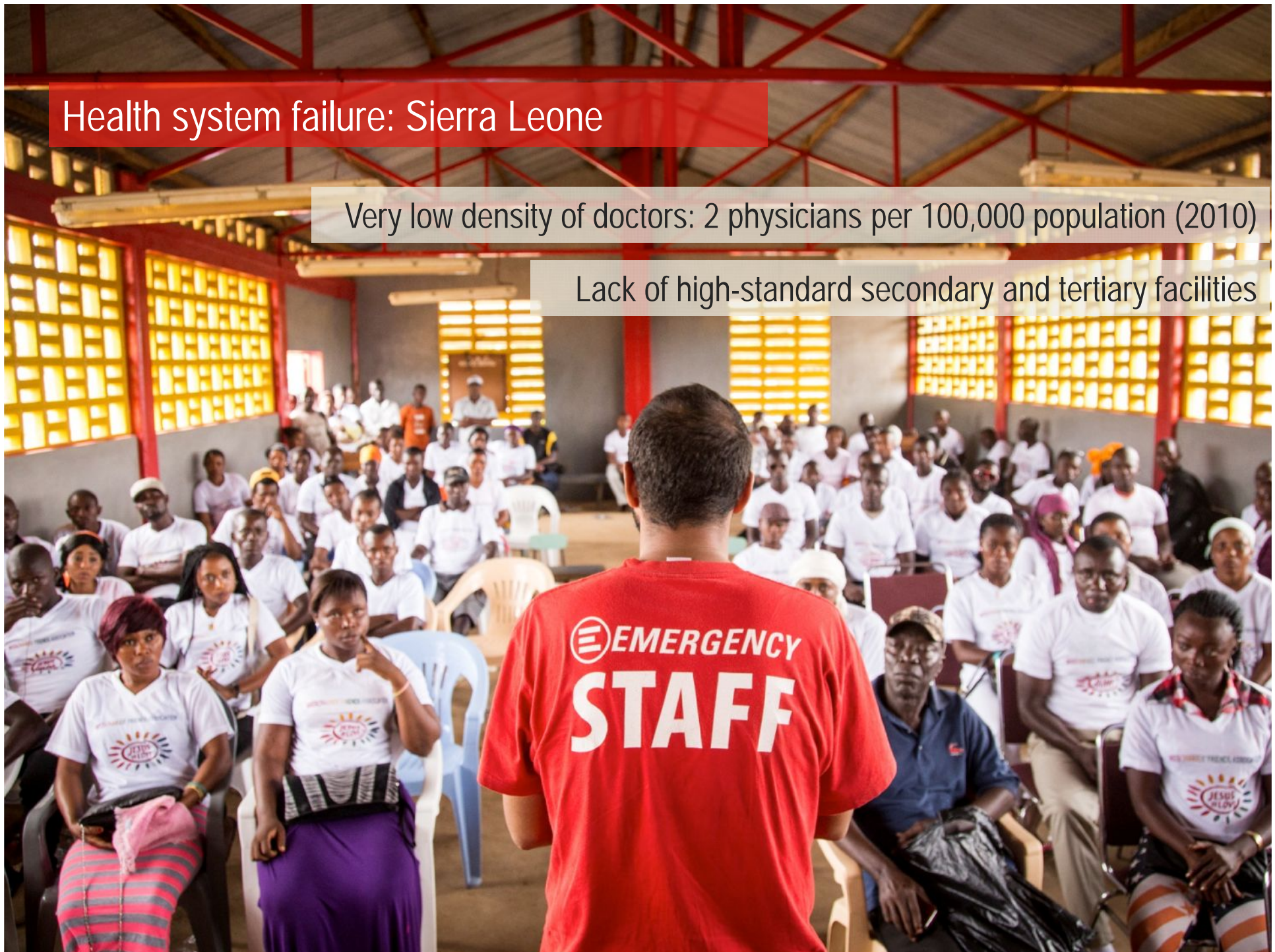
Training for 350 nurses and doctors working in high-risk provinces on trauma care and mass casualty management in collaboration with WHO



Health system failure: Sierra Leone

Very low density of doctors: 2 physicians per 100,000 population (2010)

Lack of high-standard secondary and tertiary facilities



Health system failure: Sierra Leone

Doctors are forced to leave the country to conclude their professional training and seldom come back to Sierra Leone



Brain-drain: a challenge to health care



“Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States”

“Improve skills and jobs matching relating to the European and African labour market and develop mobility schemes in relevant sectors (e.g. agriculture, construction, tourism, health); promoting ethical recruitment standards so as to prevent ‘brain drain’; support the improvement of qualification systems so as to contribute to this improved matching”



Lessons learned: investing in people, stopping brain-drain

1 – Investment in secondary and tertiary medical facilities

2 – Development of high-standard curricula for health workers in country

3 – Promotion of sustainable and high-quality health systems





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