

GLOBAL EMERGENCY CARE THEORY OF CHANGE

LACK OF ACCESS TO EMERGENCY CARE

The shortage of emergency care services in Uganda results in a large burden of preventable death and disability.

Many deaths occur within 24 hours of arrival at a hospital from common ailments like malaria, lower respiratory tract infections, diarrhea, and injuries, that can be treated effectively and inexpensively with proper emergency care. While efforts have been made in the last decade to establish emergency care facilities, training programs, and ambulance services, the majority of these resources are concentrated in urban areas. As a result, much of rural sub-Saharan Africa still lacks access to emergency care due to a shortage of trained healthcare providers.

GEC's mission is to improve access to life-saving emergency care for all Ugandans through the development of healthcare personnel capacity.



STRATEGIES



BUILD

Build the capacity of healthcare training institutions to provide specific training on the management of medical emergencies.



TRAIN

Teach critical emergency diagnostic and procedural skills and knowledge, along with educator leadership skills, to emergency care providers.



PROMOTE

Foster collaboration among key stakeholders. Through shared expertise and pooling of resources and best practices, the overall emergency care system will be strengthened as a primary entry point to Uganda's health system.



COLLECT

Gather data to improve the quality of education and patient care, scale proven solutions, and evaluate impact.

OUTCOMES



WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

Healthcare training institutions sustainably train skilled emergency care providers as part of an appropriate and effective healthcare workforce.



IMPROVED COLLABORATION

Strengthened and coordinated working between government, private, academic, and global Emergency Medical Services partners maximizes efforts and benefits.



CREATION OF TRAINING MODELS

Emergency medical care curricula are adapted and tailored to meet the country's workforce needs in different contexts.



BETTER PATIENT OUTCOMES

Quality of patient care is improved as evidenced by data from health systems reports.



TRANSFORMATION OF HEALTHCARE DELIVERY

The impact of the healthcare workforce is maximized through careful planning, resource allocation, and effective utilization of skilled providers.

DESIRED IMPACT



UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO EMERGENCY CARE



Improved health outcomes of people in Uganda by preventing needless death and disability from acute injuries and illness.



Strengthened Ugandan health system able to respond to natural disasters, epidemics, and humanitarian crises.



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