World Health Professions Regulation Conference 2014

Crowne Plaza Hotel, Geneva, Switzerland



Session 1: Challenges facing health professional regulation

Panelist: Margaret Mungherera











Challenges in Health Professional Regulation in Africa









Dr. Margaret Mungherera
President, World Medical Association (WMA)

17th May, 2014

World Medical Association



- Global federation of 107 national member associations representing over 9 million medical doctors all over the world
- Member of the World Health Professions Alliance (WHPA)
- Works to ensure the highest possible standards of medical education, medical ethics and healthcare for all the people of the world.





Introduction

- Africa 11% of world's population
- 49% of the world's maternal deaths
- 50% of world's children dying before 5 years of age
- 67% of the world's HIV/AIDS patients.



Why poor progress?

- Political instability
- Weak governance
- Natural disasters
- Underdeveloped structures
- Underfunding, wastage of 20-40% existing and donor
- Weak Health systems
- Human Resource for Health crisis



Post MDG agenda

- Universal Health Coverage
- Strengthening of health systems
- Renewed commitment to primary health care
- Country led



Health professional regulation challenges

Government perception – self regulation

Public interest vs self interest Protectionism



Challenge: the patient

- Health literacy patient rights, health problems
- Mechanisms of protection facility based, patients organizations, legal, regulatory bodies
- Lack of confidence in the regulatory system –
 lack of transparency by regulators, protectionism



Challenges: the practitioner

- Misperception that regulation is to protect them and do not relate regulation to quality patient care
- Inadequate knowledge
- Work load, burn out



More challenges: the practitioner www.

- Evolving roles
- Extended scope of practice for nurses and other front line workers (TASK SHIFTING)



Challenges: the practitioner

- Knowledge Human rights, Ethics (research, HIV/AIDS, mental health, HP-patient communication, etc)
- Weak professional associations –protection, CPD
- Cultural and traditional gender issues gender perceptions and relations



Challenges: the practitioner

- Armed conflict and other emergencies professional autonomy
- Violence in the health sector
- Working in the armed forces prisons, police, army



Challenges: the regulator

Potential conflict of interest

- Should ministries of health finance or be represented on regulatory bodies?
- Should Ministries of health appoint the chairs of regulatory bodies?
- Should Ministries of Health house regulatory bodies?



Challenges: The Regulators

- Competence
- Resources
- Support by stakeholders
- Systems



- 1. Reforms laws, policy
 Multi stake holder involvement
- 2. Quality of training
- inter-professional education
- local, regional collaboration



- 3. Resources (human, funding, etc)
- 4. Develop systems
- 5.Advocacy
- 6. Research



- 3. Regulate all groups of health providers
- community health workers
- traditional and complementary medicine
- Support workers



- 5. Motivation of health workers
- 6. Strengthen health professional associations (set core values, advocacy, CPD)
- Example: WMA African Medical Initiative to capacity build African national medical associations



- 9. Research, documentation and dissemination
- 10. Strengthen collaboration
- Inter-professional eg. Proposed East African national health professional regulatory authorities



Strengthen collaboration and partnerships
Inter-professional at national level
e.g the proposed East African national regulatory
health authorities



South to south collaboration eg. African Health Professional Regulatory Collaborative for Nurses and Midwives (ARC)



The African Medical Councils Association (AMCOA)
Nursing Education Partnership Initiative
Medical Education Partnership Initiative
East, Central and Southern College of Nursing
(ECSACON)



We need champions





