



The Role of the Diaspora
Nurse in Collaboration with
Nursing in Ghana

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HFFG

HOPE FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS



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Hope For Future Generations was established in 2001 as a national, community based, non-governmental, not-for-profit organization to facilitate and improve the health, education and socio-economic status of women, children and young people through empowerment, rights based approaches, innovative and acceptable participatory strategies.



VISION

A nation free of discrimination where women, children and young people have equal opportunities to develop their full potential.



HFFG operates throughout all the 16 regions of Ghana. We have 8 offices strategically located across Ghana.



Since 2001, HFFG has positively impacted the lives of over 3,000,000 women, children and young people including those living with disabilities and HIV our through various interventions.



PREVENTIVE HEALTH – PRIMARY HEALTH CARE



We work to prevent diseases
including Malaria, HIV, Tuberculosis
and Cervical Cancer.





**WE WORK TO ADDRESS MATERNAL
MORTALITY AND MORBIDITY**



*Promoting access to
Water, Sanitation and
Hygiene services in
communities.*



Economic Empowerment and Sustainable Livelihoods for Women and Girls.





Child-Rights Protection





PROMOTION OF GENDER EQUALITY





ADVOCACY AT ALL LEVELS





Our interventions target 'Hard To Reach' Communities.



Inclusion: We Leave No one behind!



The Role of the diasporan nurse in promoting nursing in Ghana

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Migration of health workers

- South Saharan Africa (SSA) faces a crisis with human resources for health. The WHO has estimated that though SSA has 25 percent of the world's diseases burden, it possesses only 1.3 percent of the trained health workforce (WHO 2004a, b, c).
- This situation is linked to an emerging health crisis—for example, it has been reported that life expectancy fell in 17 of the 48 SSA countries due to rising incidence of communicable diseases and the impact of HIV/AIDS (Sanders et al. 2003)

Some history

- Migration has become more significant in SSA due to recent rises in departure of nurses especially from Anglophone African countries; there are suggestions that migration from other countries is less pronounced (e.g., a study from Portuguese-speaking Mozambique reported that health worker migration was not seen as a major issue [Ferrinho and Omar 2004])
- Some studies highlight troubling data. For example, between 1999 and 2001, 500 nurses who left Ghana in 2000 made up more than double the number graduating from training schools in the country (Buchan and Sochalski 2004).

The diaspora nurse

- Ghanaian migrant health workers can be actively engaged in improving the health of not only their family members back home but also or the general populations of Ghana.
- Ties to Ghana does not have to diminish after migration to another country to work

Role in promoting nursing:

On the individual level:

- Register with Ghana Nurses and Midwifery council to be eligible to work in Ghana (if initial training was not in Ghana).
- Working holidays/ sabbaticals to work in HIV/AIDS/Malaria- specific field or general disease areas.

Roles....c'td

On the group level:

- Form strong nurses' associations/ networks with strong links to nurse professionals in Ghana.
- Partner with Ghanaian nurse academics to seek funding to carry out research in various nursing disciplines to obtain evidence to back policies based on commonsense approaches and systematic monitoring and evaluation.
- Partner with Ghanaian counterparts to advocate for improvements in health workforce management capacity at the national level.

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- Partner with Ghanaian colleague to advocate for adaption and adoption of world standard evidence- based practices in nursing.
- Volunteer time to teach in nursing training schools and impart basics of customer care, and compassionate care to patients.

THANK YOU!!