Results/Outcomes: The Health EDRM has promoted numerous training and policy meetings including (i) In 2023, a joint webinar by WHO Regional Office for Europe (EURO), WHO Regional Office for Eastern Mediterranean, and WKC;(ii) In 2024, a joint workshop for European countries and partners by WHO EURO and WKC with support of UK Health Security Agency; (iii) Symposiums and workshops in collaboration with academic societies including World Association of Disaster and Emergency Medicine, ASEAN Academic Conference, and Japanese Association for Disaster Medicine since 2021.
Conclusion: WHO will continue to collate and improve scientific evidence that informs more effective and sustainable disaster and emergency policies and practices.

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An EMT Colloquium on Enhancing Public Health Preparedness, Prehospital, and Disaster Medicine Collaborative Policy Setting, Capacity Building and Novel Training Approaches

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Background/Introduction: Natural disasters are becoming more frequent. The crises that follow are becoming more impactful along with diverse emergency-prone hazards and security contexts. EMTs play a crucial role in emergency and disaster response offering timely medical assistance, stabilizing patients, and ensuring safe transport to medical facilities. EMTs must have public health competencies to evaluate, prioritize, and resource all types of medical and public health emergencies.
Objectives: Define the essential competencies for leading/coordinating actions between public health and disaster medicine to reliably prepare EMTs for lasting success.
Method/Description: We hosted an international colloquium targeted at EMT capacity building and training.
Results/Outcomes: EMTs work in environments with limited resources, including medical supplies, equipment, personnel, which impacts their ability to provide care. EMTs provide care to individuals and communities during recovery and provide medical assistance for displaced individuals, addressing acute health concerns and chronic conditions. They empower individuals and communities to take active roles in their recovery fostering empowerment, preparedness, and cohesion. EMTs ensure continuity of care and effectively address emerging health concerns.
Conclusion: Continued investment is needed in public health training, resources, and support systems to enhance the effectiveness of EMTs in disaster management: 1) training equips EMTs with critical team competencies, 2) adequate resources, including medical supplies, equipment/transportation, are essential for EMTs, 3) investment in mental health support systems to address the psychological impacts of disaster response and recovery, 4) funding research initiatives and embracing technological advancements helps identify best practices and develop evidence-based protocols, 5) establish (international) regulatory framework, registration, and individual competency certification to professionalize EMT cadre.

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Empowering the Global Emergency Workforce and Building Resilient Systems Through Integrating EMT Module in Medical Schools Curriculum

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Background/Introduction: Rising global health emergencies necessitate a skilled emergency medical workforce. While younger professionals possess strong digital skills, their application in emergency medicine is often lacking. Our EMT modules integrate these skills into medical school curricula, bridging this gap and preparing future healthcare providers for complex crises.
Objectives: To enhance the knowledge, attitudes, and practical skills of medical students in EMT principles and practices, thereby strengthening the global emergency workforce.
Method/Description: Developed through collaboration among emergency medicine, digital health, and education experts, the curriculum provides a comprehensive educational experience. It includes a theoretical overview of EMT frameworks, emphasizing the structure, roles, and responsibilities

within emergency medical teams. Additionally, it enhances digital health literacy, training students in navigating electronic health records, data privacy and security, telemedicine integration, and AI tools in clinical decision-making. Interactive simulations and scenario-based learning reinforce these concepts, allowing students to refine their skills in a safe environment.

Results/Outcomes: Integrating EMT modules into medical curricula revolutionizes healthcare education. By bridging the gap between experienced professionals and digital natives, this innovative approach equips future doctors to excel in emergency medicine and effectively address global health crises.

Conclusion: The EMT modules proposed for medical school curricula aim to enhance the skills and preparedness of future healthcare professionals. By improving EMT capacity and effectiveness, this initiative ensures better preparedness and response to global health events. Empowering national EMTs through targeted training contributes to a more secure and resilient global health landscape, enhancing the healthcare system's ability to respond promptly and effectively to public health crises.

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