2020
International Year of the Nurse

Cynthia Vlasich, MBA, BSN, RN, FAAN
Sigma Global Initiatives Director
2020 Year of the Nurse

Why now?

How was it designated?

What does it mean?
The World Health Organization designated 2020 as the “Year of the Nurse and Year of the Midwife”, honoring the 200th birth anniversary of Florence Nightingale.
Foundational Data

- Nurses & Midwives alone comprise almost 50% of the world’s healthcare workforce
- Status of the World’s Midwives reports have been done in 2011, 2014, and another due 2020
- A report on the Status of the Worlds Nurses has never been done
- 50% of WHO Member States report less than 3 nursing and midwifery personnel per 1000 population, and about 25% report to have less than 1 per 1000 population.
Dr. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, Director General of the World Health Organization

“I have encouraged all countries to engage in policy dialogue around investment in the nursing & midwifery workforce as a means to strengthening people-centered care, creating quality employment opportunities for women & youth, and achieving universal health coverage.”
Process Intentions

- Broad Engagement
- Data
- Policy Dialogue
- Decision Making
- Investment
• To collect the data – broad engagement is being done now
Data to be provided through National Health Workforce Accounts:

- Active “Stock” of Nurses
- Nursing Education
- Nursing Regulation
- Labor Market Flows
- Employment Characteristics
- Governance and Leadership
- Gender and Nursing
State of the Word’s Nursing Report

80 page written document, available in 6 languages, to be launched on World Health Day (April 7, 2020), e-versions available online, With individual country profiles

THE STATE OF THE WORLD'S NURSING REPORT

THE STATE OF THE WORLD’S MIDWIFERY 2020 REPORT

What

The State of the World’s Nursing report will describe how the nursing workforce has helped deliver universal health coverage (UHC) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and highlight areas for policy development for the next three to 10 years. It will also present important evidence of the nursing workforce in Member States, including the number and type of nurse, education, regulation, practice, leadership, and gender issues.

The State of the World’s Midwifery 2020 report will reflect on the progress and future challenges to deliver effective care and quality midwifery services. This will be the third State of the World’s Midwifery report. Previous reports were published in 2014 and 2017.

Why
Drive investment in nursing and midwifery workforce to help achieve UHC and the SDGs

The reports will inform policy dialogue on strengthening nursing and midwifery and accelerating progress towards the SDGs. The evidence base on the role of nurses and midwives can help drive the development of national workforces and service investment in nursing and midwifery, and gender equity agendas for generations.

How
National Health Workforce Accounts, Governmental Chief Nursing and Midwifery Officers, and Partners

Both the reports will primarily use the National Health Workforce Account (NHWA) as the main source of data. NHWAs are country-level systems that aim at improving availability, quality, analysis and use of health workforce data for policy development (NHWA). It provides the use of metrics and evidence-based country-level data collection via a national first point mechanism who is responsible for validating and reporting health workforce data.

In many countries, NHWA data collection efforts can be enhanced by contributions from regulatory councils, education institutions, professional associations, employers, population-based surveys and others. Global Chief Nursing and Midwifery Officers (GCNMs) and partners such as healthcare unions, unions, professional organizations, are encouraged to coordinate with NHWA focal points to drive data validation and reporting efforts, using processes established for NHWA reporting.

When
Data collection, validation, and policy dialogue in 2019 for launch in May 2020

All data must be collected and validated by the mid-point of 2019. The second half of 2019 will be dedicated to data analysis and report writing to be ready for a launch during the 73rd World Health Assembly.

With whom
WHO Member States, Nursing and Midwifery Leaders, and Stakeholders

WHO’s State of the World’s Nursing report will be developed in close collaboration with the International Council of Nurses (ICN) and the Nursing Lancet. The State of the World’s Midwifery 2020 report will be a joint endeavor of United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the International Federation of Midwives (IFM) and the World Health Innovation (WHO).

To prevent the most robust evidence base for the State of the World’s Nursing and the State of the World’s Midwifery 2020 reports, broad engagement of nursing and midwifery leaders and stakeholders is needed. Governmental and key stakeholders have an important role in leading nurses collective, validation and policy changes processes, with the support of WHO and UNFPA, and engaging relevant stakeholders.
Expected Content in the Report

1. How the nursing workforce can drive progress towards the Triple Billion goals
2. State of the World’s Nursing 2020
   - Aggregated findings at sub-region, region, global levels
   - Health labor market parameters, migration, distribution
3. Synthesis of evidence and best practices in policy relevant areas, forward-facing policy agenda for 2030
   - What is the agenda for policy dialogue and recommendations for research and advocacy, and investment in the health workforce
WHO’s Triple Billion Goals for the next five years

• one billion more people benefitting from universal health coverage (UHC)
• one billion more people better protected from health emergencies
• one billion more people enjoying better health and well-being

The current world population is 7.7 billion as of May 2019; a one billion goal is 13% of the global population.
Policy Dialogue:
• Now and into 2020
• Policy dialogues within countries based on data
• Prioritization of areas for investment
• National agendas developed to meet UHC and SDGs
Decision Making

- Anticipated discussion at the 73rd World Health Assembly
- 2020 Regional Committees
- Regional Economic Areas
- National dissemination and launches
Meeting the health SDGs means investing $3.9 trillion over the next 15 years. Almost 50% including education, training, and employment costs (1.8 trillion).

That is:
- $76 per capita in low-income countries
- $58 per capita in lower middle-income countries
- $51 per capita in upper middle-income countries

It is spent on:
- 34% infrastructure
- 36% health workforce
- 4% supply chain
- 16% drugs & consumables
- 10% systems strengthening

It offers:
- 97 million lives
- 535 million healthy years of life
- 23 million health workers
- 415,000 new healthcare facilities

**Investing in health SDGs: 70 million decent job creation opportunity**
Ten Threats to Global Health 2019

https://www.who.int/emergencies/ten-threats-to-global-health-in-2019
Air Pollution

• “In 2019, air pollution is considered by WHO as the greatest environmental risk to health.”
Non-communicable Diseases

• “Non-communicable diseases, such as diabetes, cancer and heart disease, are collectively responsible for over 70% of all deaths worldwide, or 41 million people. This includes 15 million people dying prematurely, aged between 30 and 69.”
Influenza Pandemic

• “The world will face another influenza pandemic – the only thing we don’t know is when it will hit and how severe it will be.”
Fragile and vulnerable settings

- “More than 1.6 billion people (22% of the global population) live in places where protracted crises (through a combination of challenges such as drought, famine, conflict, and population displacement) and weak health services leave them without access to basic care.”
“Antimicrobial resistance – the ability of bacteria, parasites, viruses and fungi to resist medicines – threatens to send us back to a time when we were unable to easily treat infections.”
High-threat pathogens

• “Diseases and pathogens that have potential to cause a public health emergency but lack effective treatments and vaccines. This watchlist for priority research and development includes Ebola, several other haemorrhagic fevers, Zika, Nipah, Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus (MERS-CoV) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) and disease X.”
Lack of Primary Care

• “Many countries lack the capacity to provide basic or adequate primary health care, the first line of defense in maintaining health.”
Vaccine hesitancy

• “Vaccine hesitancy – the reluctance or refusal to vaccinate despite the availability of vaccines – threatens to reverse progress made in tackling vaccine-preventable diseases.”
Dengue

• “Dengue, a mosquito-borne disease that causes flu-like symptoms and can be lethal and kill up to 20% of those with severe dengue, has been a growing threat for decades.”
The HIV epidemic continues to rage with nearly a million people every year dying of HIV/AIDS. Since the beginning of the epidemic, more than 70 million people have acquired the infection, and about 35 million people have died.”
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