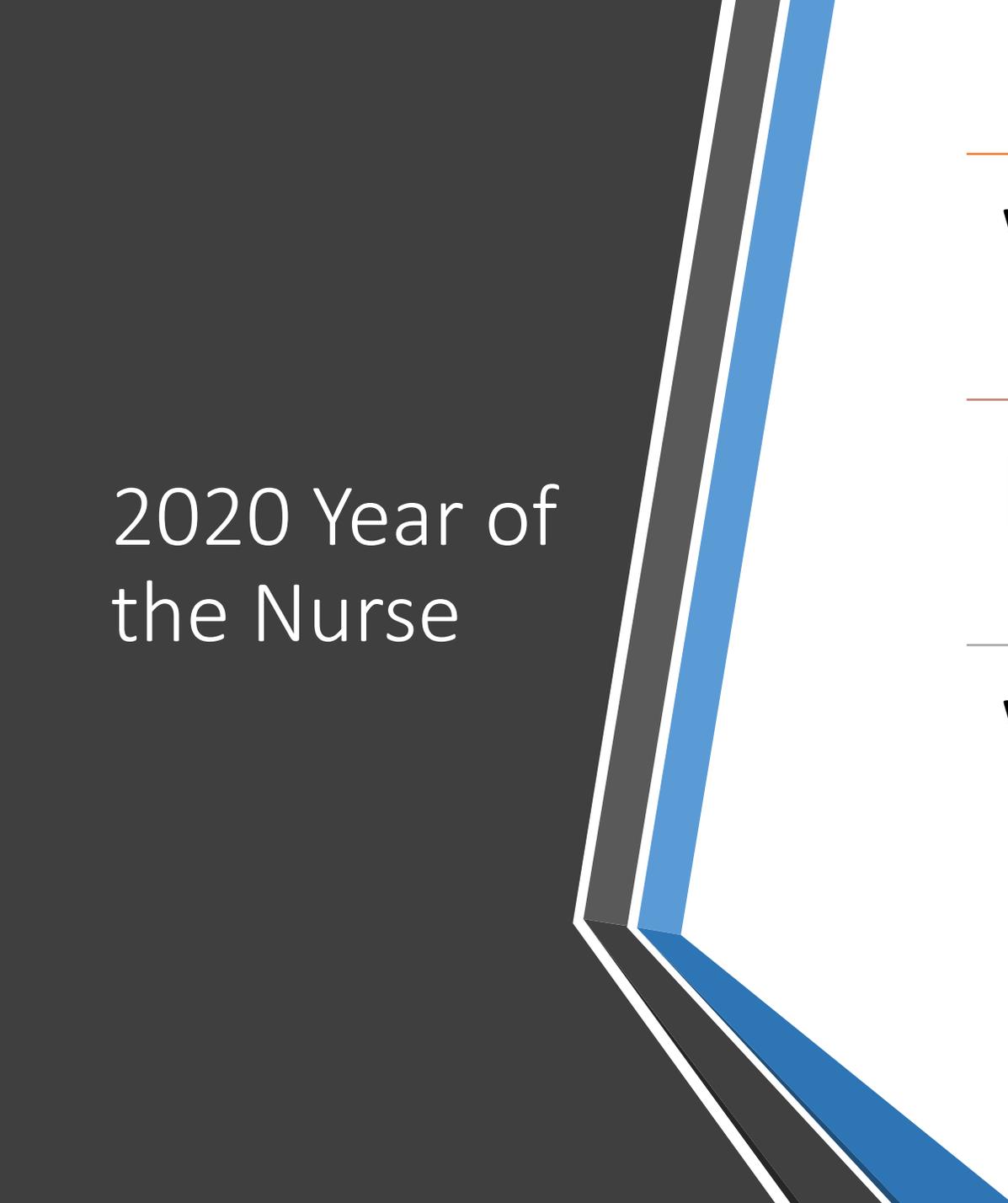




2020 International Year of the Nurse

Cynthia Vlasich, MBA, BSN, RN, FAAN
Sigma Global Initiatives Director



2020 Year of
the Nurse

Why now?

How was it designated?

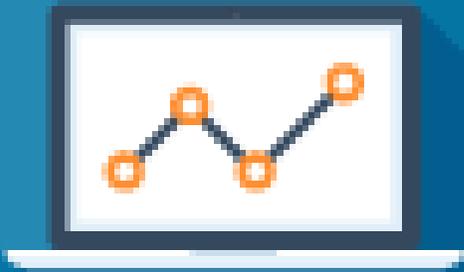
What does it mean?

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.



Happy 200th
Birthday!

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



THE STATE OF THE WORLD'S NURSING REPORT

THE STATE OF THE WORLD'S MIDWIFERY 2020 REPORT

The year 2020 will mark the 200th anniversary of the birth of Florence Nightingale and two flagship reports

What

The State of the World's Nursing report and the State of the World's Midwifery 2020 report

The WHO *State of the World's Nursing* report will describe how the nursing workforce will help deliver Universal Health Coverage (UHC) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and highlight areas for policy development for the next three to five years. It will also provide a technical description of the nursing workforce in Member States, including the number and types of nurses, education, regulation, practice, leadership, and gender issues. The *State of the World's Midwifery 2020* will report on the progress and future challenges to deliver effective coverage and quality midwifery services. This will be the third *State of the World's Midwifery* report. Previous iterations were published in 2011 and 2014.

Why

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

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

How

National Health Workforce Accounts, Government Chief Nursing and Midwifery Officers, and Partners

Both the reports will primarily use the National Health Workforce Accounts (NHWA) as the main source of data. NHWA are country-led systems that aim at improving availability, quality, analysis and use of health workforce data for policy development. NHWA maximizes the use of routine and ad-hoc country level data collection via a national focal 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 (GCNMOs) and partners (associations, unions, councils, educators) are encouraged to coordinate with NHWA focal points to drive the 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 collated 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 *NursingNow* campaign. The *State of the World's Midwifery 2020* report will be a joint endeavor of United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the International Confederation of Midwives (ICM) and the World Health Organization (WHO).

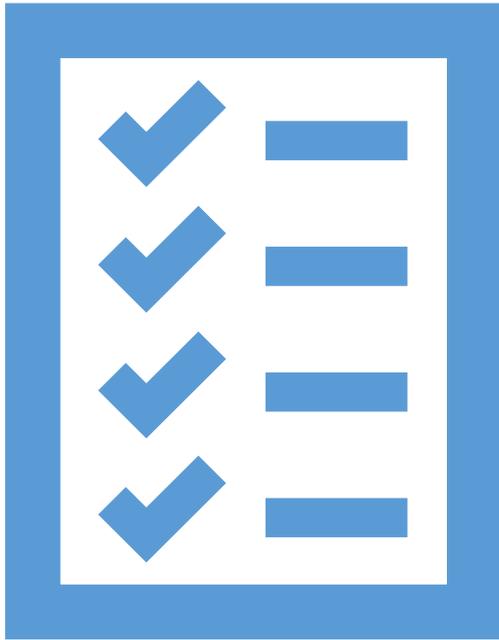
To present the most robust evidence base for the *State of the World's Nursing* and the *State of the World's Midwifery 2020* reports, broad engagement of nursing and midwifery leaders and stakeholders is needed. Government officials have an important role in leading the data collection, validation, and policy dialogue processes, with the support of WHO and UNFPA, and engaging relevant stakeholders.

State of the World'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



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



■ 13% ■ 87% ■ ■



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

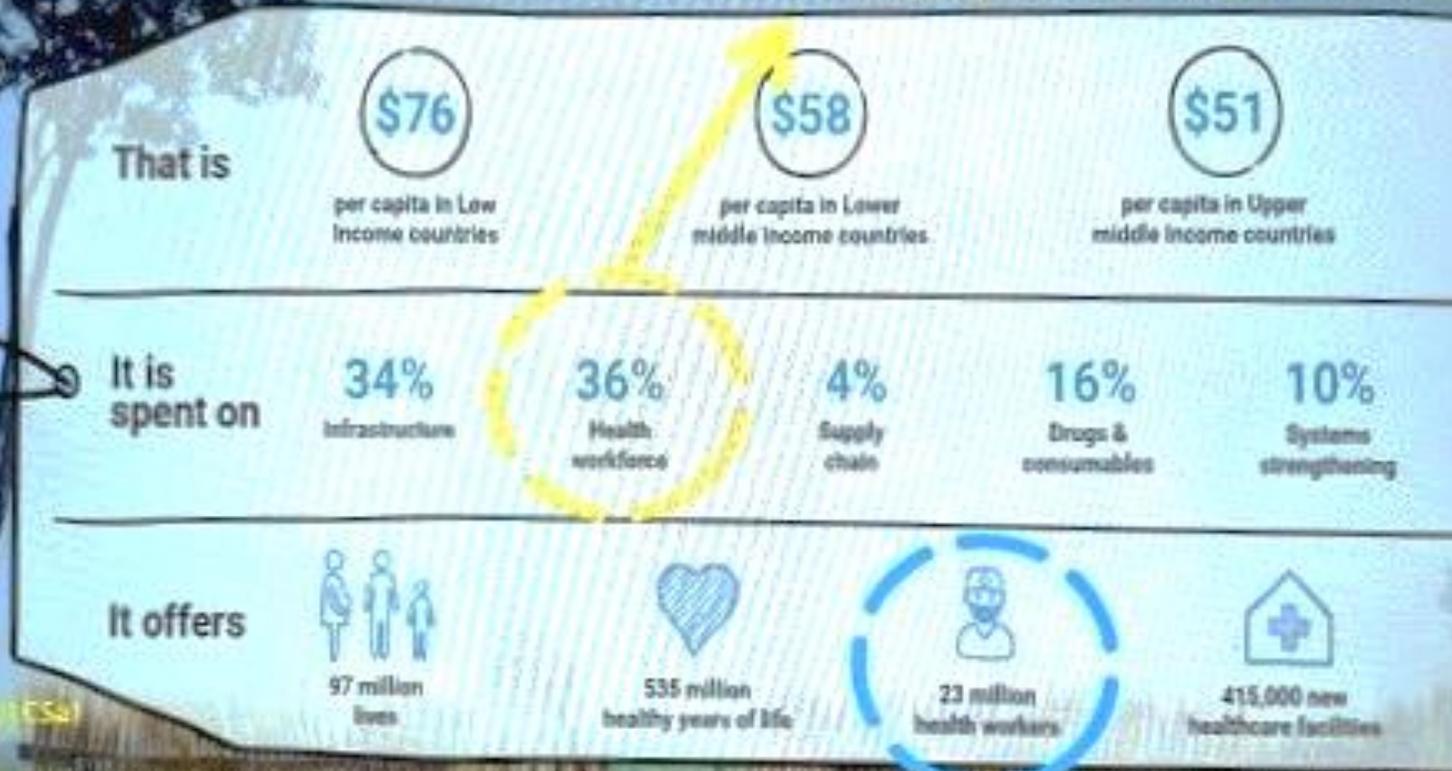
- Anticipated discussion at the 73rd World Health Assembly
- 2020 Regional Committees
- Regional Economic Areas
- National dissemination and launches



Investment



Meeting the health SDGs means investing \$3.9 trillion over the next 15 years* Almost 50% including education, training, employment costs (1.8 trillion)



****Investing in health SDGs: 70 million decent job creation opportunity**

<http://bit.ly/2otCSaI>



SDG HEALTH PRICE
WWW.WHO

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Carey McCarthy, PhD, MPH, RN
Health Workforce Department,
World Health Organization



Ten Threats to Global Health 2019

• <https://www.who.int/emergencies/ten-threats-to-global-health-in-2019>

A photograph of an industrial facility, possibly a power plant or refinery, with several large buildings and tall smokestacks. Thick white plumes of smoke or steam are rising from the facility, partially obscuring the background of green, hilly terrain. The sky is overcast with grey clouds. The overall scene conveys a sense of environmental impact and air pollution.

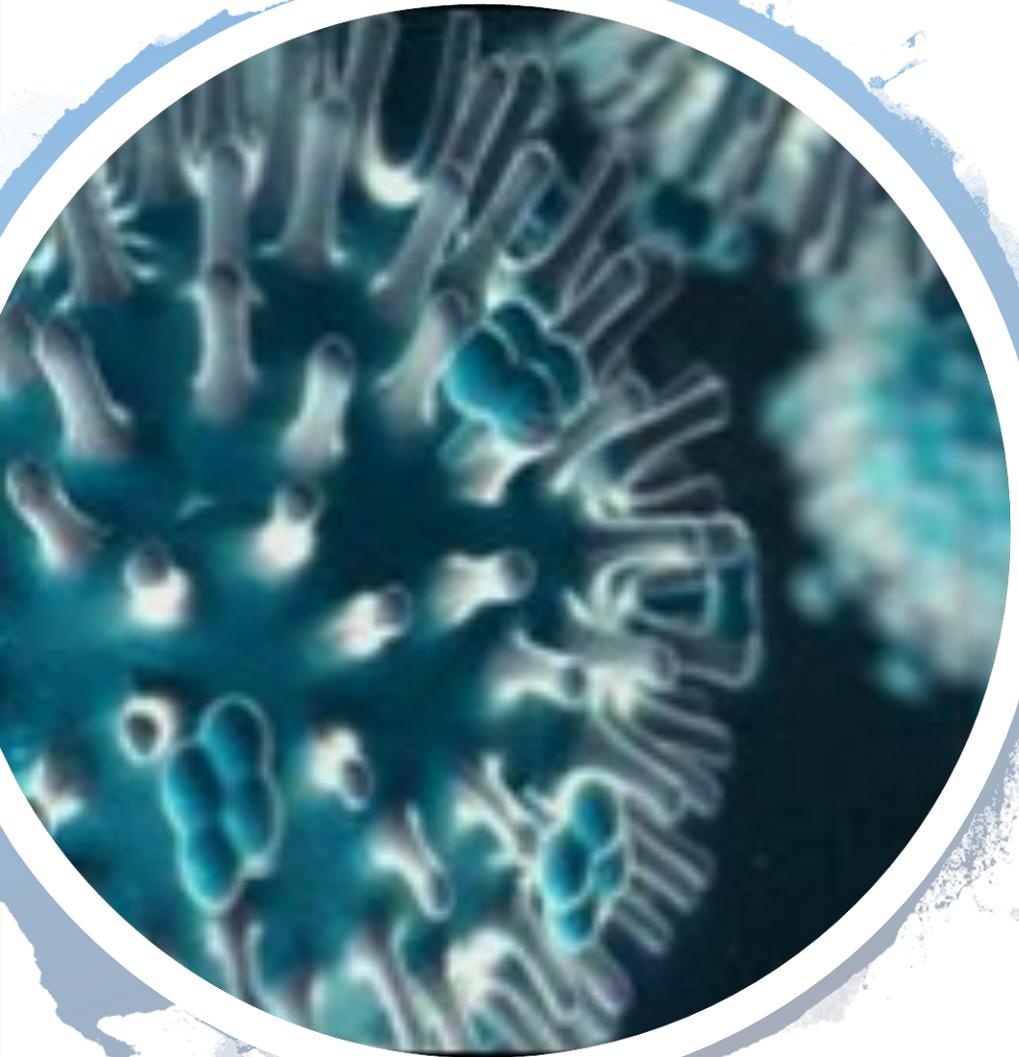
Air Pollution

- “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.”

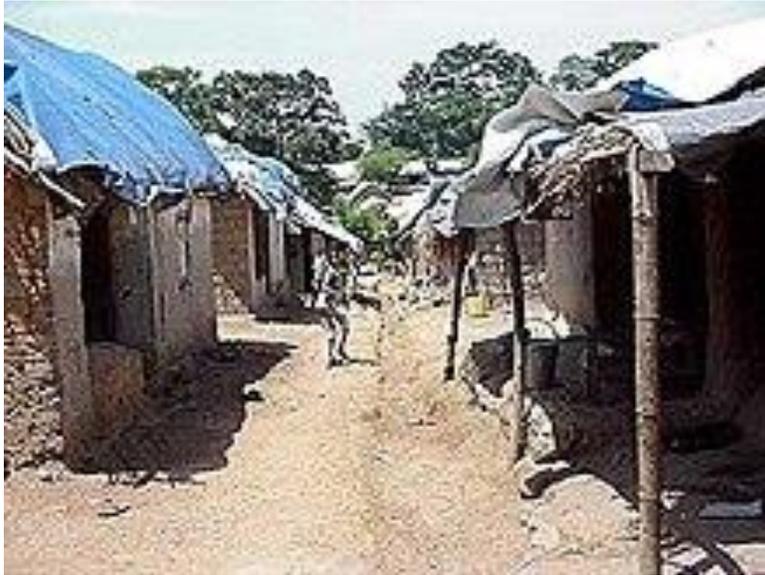




Influenza Pandemic

- “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.”

A microscopic view of various bacteria, including rod-shaped and spherical forms, set against a blue background. The bacteria are rendered in shades of blue and white, with some appearing more prominent and detailed than others.

AMR

-
- “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.”



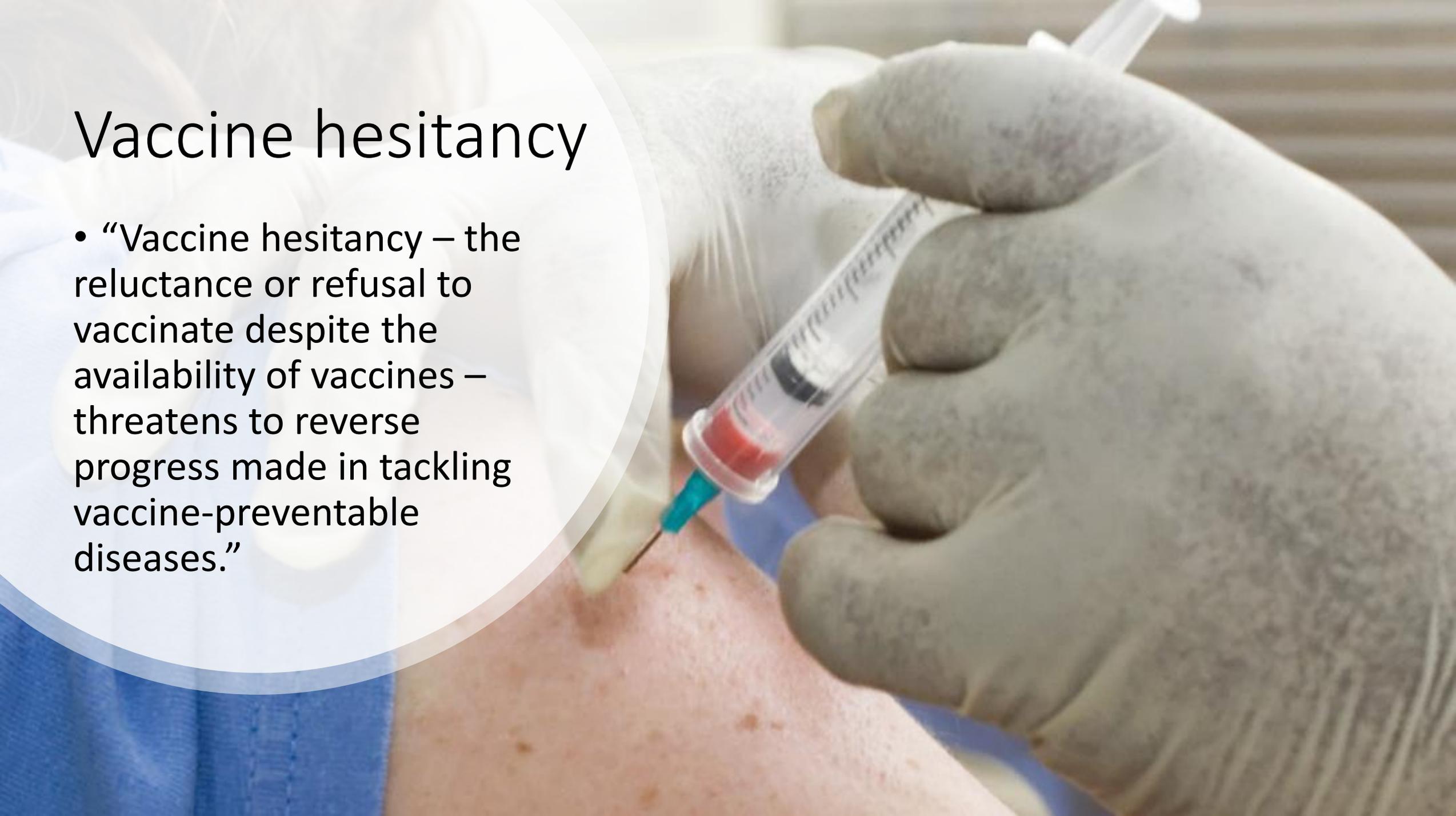
Lack of Primary Care

- “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.”

Dengue Kills

Keep your environment clean

Dengue fever is a virus infection caused by the dengue virus. There are 4 kinds of dengue viruses spread among humans by Aedes mosquitoes (Aedes aegypti or Aedes albopictus). It is a flu-like illness which can turn out to be severe. Dengue is also known as Dandy and Breakbone fever.

Dengue is completely preventable. There is no vaccine or specific treatment for Dengue. The best solution is controlling mosquitoes and reducing mosquito density. About 50 per cent of dengue patients are reported from the Western Province.

The bite mainly during the daytime, particularly in the early hours after dawn and for 2-3 hours before darkness.

Potential Breeding Grounds

Life cycle of the Aedes mosquito

Breeding

Discarded

The infographic features several key elements: at the top, illustrations of mosquito legs; a large blue spherical virus particle labeled 'Dengue virus'; a circular diagram of the mosquito life cycle showing stages: egg (2-3 days), larva (4-5 days), pupa (1-2 days), and adult (1-2 days); a map of a house and tree with labels for 'Tree hole', 'Roof gutters', 'Depression on concrete slab', and 'Discarded' containers; a clock showing bite times from 8 am to 5 pm; and a diagram of a vase with flowers labeled 'Vases Change water in vessels/ bowls every other day.' Text boxes provide detailed information about the virus, prevention, and breeding habits.

HIV

- “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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