STTI and the United Nations: Initiatives for Global Health

Presented by:
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Objectives

• Provide an overview of the U.N.

• Discuss the U.N. Millennium Development Goals, NGO's at the U.N., and the importance of ECOSOC status.

• Discuss Sustainable Development Goals
United Nations

- International organization
- Founded in 1945
- Flags of 193 member states + UN flag, flown in English alpha order
- Committed to:
  - Maintaining international peace and security
  - Developing friendly relations among nations
  - Promoting social progress, better living standards and human rights
UN Offices

Adjunct Office Locations: New York, Geneva, Vienna and Nairobi
UN Facts

• 193 Member States
• The United Nations Headquarters in New York sits on 18 acres of land (international, not US)
• 39 Floors
• 44,000 staff members worldwide
• 15 Peacekeeping Operations
• 1 Special Political Mission (UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan)
• 40 UN Programs and Specialized Agencies
• More than 1 million visitors annually (NY)
Visiting the UN

Dr. Holly Shaw
STTI NYC Representative at UN

Tara Hulsey, Chairperson
UN and Global Health Advisory Council
Dr. Mary Norton

Associate Dean and Professor of Global Academic Initiatives at Felician College – The Franciscan College of New Jersey.

Sigma Theta Tau-International Honor Society in Nursing – Lifetime Achievement Award.

Dr. Norton serves as First Vice President of the Executive Committee and served as Chair of the 63rd Annual United Nations DPI Annual Conference 2010 “Advance Global Health: Achieve the MDGs – Melbourne, Australia.
STTI’s Youth Representatives
2011-2013

Raissa Lynn Sanchez

Ashley Perone (2011-2012)

Timothy Shi (2012-2013)
Visiting the UN
They shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruning hooks. Nation shall not lift up sword against nation. Neither shall they learn war any more.

Isaiah
“Peace is a full-time job. Like war, it must be waged.”

Inside the UN

- Gift Shops
- UN Post office
- Free Exhibits
- Guided Tours
- Lectures
- Meetings

Exhibit “For a Mine-free World” – 20 year international campaign to ban land mines.
Shops at UN Headquarters: UNICEF Gift Shop

Shops at UN Headquarters: UN Post Office
UN Security Council Chambers

General Assembly Hall
(from the “nosebleed section”)
Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)

- A not-for-profit, voluntary citizen’s group, which is organized on a local, national or international level to address issues in support of the public good such as human rights, environment or health.
Department of Public Information (DPI) and NGO Relationship

- DPI/NGO section is part of the department’s Outreach Division which is a liaison between the United Nations and NGOs and other civil society organizations
- Oversees the partnerships with associated NGOs
- Provides a wide range of information services to the NGOs such as:
  - Weekly NGO briefings
  - Communication workshops
  - Annual NGO conference
  - Annual orientation program of newly associated NGOs
Two Levels of Affiliation

• Associated Status

• Special Consultative Status
  – Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)
Criteria for Associated Status

• Support and respect principles of United Nations charter
• Recognized national or international standing
• Operate solely on a not-for-profit basis and have tax exempt status
• Commitment and means to deliver UN information to members
Criteria for Associated Status

• Provide an audited annual financial statement

• Statutes/bylaws providing a transparent process of decision making, elections of officers and Board of Directors

• Established record of continuity of work for a minimum of 3 years and show promise of sustained activity in the future
STTI’s Responsibilities

• Fill out an accreditation form every year
• Submit an evaluation report about UN-related activities every year
• Promote knowledge of UN
• Disseminate information about principles and activities of the UN
• Receive NGO Relations’ e-mails
• Support the UN’s MDGs
  – Reporting on chapter activities
“Special Consultative Status” with ECOSOC

- May be requested to provide expert analysis on nursing issues
- Help advance the UN’s goals and objectives, such as MDGs
- Make written and oral statements concerning nursing and global health at UN events
- Serve on health-related committees
- Attend international UN conferences, events and meetings
- Must submit additional quadrennial report
Millennium Development Goals

1. End Poverty and Hunger
2. Universal Education
3. Gender Equality
4. Child Health
5. Maternal Health
6. Combat HIV/AIDS
7. Environmental Sustainability
8. Global Partnership
Millennium Development Goal #1

• Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

  – Extreme poverty = living on less than US $1/day
  – Poverty has fallen in every region; however, it is estimated that 1 billion people will be living on <$1.25 USD a day in 2015

Percentage Of Population Living On Less Than $1 USD Per Day 2007-2008
Millennium Development Goal #2

• Achieve universal primary education
  – 2/3 of children who do not attend primary school worldwide are girls
  – 75% of the world’s 875 million illiterate adults are women
Millennium Development Goal #2

- The world has achieved parity in primary education between girls and boys
- Enrollment rates of primary school age children increased markedly in sub-Saharan Africa (from 58-76%)
Millennium Development Goal #3

- Promote gender equality and empower women
- The gender parity index in secondary education in the developing world as a whole was 96 in 2010, compared with 97 for primary education. By 2010, sub-Saharan Africa had only 82 girls enrolled per 100 boys.

- Results
  - Women's share of waged non-agricultural employment has increased slowly on a global basis
  - From 30% in 1990 to 40% 20 years later
Millennium Development Goal #4

• Reduce child mortality
  – Childhood mortality has fallen more than 1/3 but progress is still too slow to reach the MDG goal
  – An increasing proportion of child deaths in sub-Saharan Africa
Millennium Development Goal #5

• Improve maternal health
  – Maternal mortality has nearly halved since 1990, but levels are far removed from the 2015 target
Figure 1

Causes of Maternal Mortality in the African Region

- Haemorrhage: 25%
- Sepsis: 15%
- Hypertension: 12%
- Abortion: 13%
- Obstructed labour: 8%
- Other direct causes: 7%
- Indirect: 20%

Source: African Health Report 2006
Millennium Development Goal #6

- Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
  - More people than ever are living with HIV due to fewer AIDS-related deaths and the continued large number of new infections
At the end of 2010, 6.5 million people were receiving antiretroviral therapy for HIV or AIDS in developing regions.

The total is reflective of an increase of >1.4 million people from 2009 (largest 1-year increase ever).
Millennium Development Goal #6

- Malaria prevention is expanding, with widespread increases in insecticide-treated net use among children under five in sub-Saharan Africa.

- Reductions of more than 50% recorded between 2000-2010 in 43 of the 99 countries with ongoing malaria transmission.
Millennium Development Goal #7

• **Ensure environmental sustainability.**
  - 19% of rural population used unimproved sources of water in 2010.
  - Urban rate was 4%.
  - Nearly ½ of people in developing regions (2.5 billion) lack access to improved sanitation facilities.
Millennium Development Goal #8

• Develop a global partnership for development.
  – At the 2005 United Nations World Summit and related meetings, developed countries pledged to increase aid from $80 billion in 2004 to $130 billion in 2010.
  – NGOs, the private sector and a number of developing countries are becoming increasingly significant sources of development assistance.
MDG Summary

- There have been significant advances in achieving the MDGs as well as set-backs.
- The present courses of action must be accelerated and expanded so that recent progress is sustained and broadened.
- Every region faces particular challenges but in working together, the chance to achieve the MDGs increases.
- The MDGs are achievable only with global political support, strong partnerships and coordinated efforts.
STTI’s Service Task Force Survey

• Chapter activities around MDG’s (2012):
  – 21.1% (103) Hunger & Poverty
  – 12.7% (62) Child mortality
  – 12.5% (61) Gender equity and empowering women
  – 10.5% (51) Maternal health

Source: 2011-2012 Chapter Annual Report
What’s Next?

• Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
  – Will succeed MDGs in 2015
  – Result of United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (RIO+20)

• SDG requirements:
  – Be based on the Bellagio Principles for Sustainable Development, Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation.
  – Fully respect all the Rio+20 Principles.
  – Be consistent with international law.
  – Build upon commitments already made.
  – Contribute to the full implementation of the outcomes of all major summits in the economic, social and environmental fields.
What’s Next?

• SDG requirements:
  – Focus on priority areas for the achievement of sustainable development, being guided by the outcome document.
  – Address and incorporate in a balanced way all three dimensions of sustainable development and their interlinkages.
  – Be coherent with and integrated into the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015.
  – Not divert focus or effort from the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.
  – Include active involvement of all relevant stakeholders, as appropriate, in the process.
Focus Areas for Priority Attention
(at Rio+20 Conference)

• Green jobs, youth employment, social inclusion
• Energy access, efficiency, sustainability
• Food security and sustainable agriculture
• Water
• Sustainable cities
• Management of the oceans, fisheries and other marine resources
• Improved resilience and disaster preparedness

WHERE WAS GLOBAL HEALTH?
Bellagio Goals 2015

Source: Authors
MDGs Post-2015

Thought must be given to the relationship between SDGs and MDGs in the post-2015 development agenda. The Millennium Declaration will still be relevant beyond 2015… sustainable development requires additional efforts in all areas, including those not adequately reflected in the original MDGs.

UN General Assembly (2011) Accelerating Progress towards the MDGs Annual report of the Secretary-General. A/66/126.
MDG vs. SDG

• While the MDGs applied only to the developing world, the SDGs could build up on the success of the MDG-framework and would apply to the whole (developed and developing) world.

In RIO 2012 Issues Briefs No. 6
UN Conference on Sustainable Development
Proposed SDGs:
Civil Society Organizations

1. Sustainable consumption and production
2. Sustainable livelihoods, youth & education
3. Climate sustainability
4. Clean energy
5. Biodiversity
6. Water
7. Healthy seas and oceans
8. Healthy forests
Proposed SDGs (cont.)

9. Sustainable agriculture
10. Green cities
11. Subsidies and investment
12. New Indicators of progress
13. Access to information
14. Public participation
15. Access to redress and remedy
16. Environmental justice for the poor and marginalized
17. Basic health
Questions / Comments?

Thank you!!