Engaging colleagues: Improving global health outcomes

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South Africa
OBJECTIVES

- Describe the role of health in sustainability by contributing to the post-2015 global agenda
- Understand health outcomes as indicators of achieving sustainability
- Explain the role of engaging nurses to advance the health agenda

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GREETINGS
OVERVIEW

- UN MDG 2000-2015 agenda
- Global status on meeting MDGs
- Post 2015 SDG agenda
- Sustainability themes
- STTI’s engagements to advance health agenda
UN MDG 2000-2015 agenda

- Develop a global partnership for development
- Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- Achieve universal primary education
- Ensure environmental sustainability
- Promote gender equality and empower women
- Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
- Improve maternal health
- Reduce child mortality
WHY IS THIS IMPORTANT FOR NURSING?

- World is a small place
- Changing disease profile
- Policy influence
- Systems approach to health
- Universal access to healthcare
- Impact on human resources health
Global status on meeting MDGs
The number of people living under the international poverty line of $1.25 a day declined by 700 million between 1990 and 2010 - 1.2 billion still living in extreme poverty

The proportion of people living in extreme poverty in developing regions dropped from 47% in 1990 to 22% in 2010 — on track to meet the target globally

The proportion of undernourished people in developing regions decreased from 23.2 per cent in 1990–1992 to 14.9 per cent in 2010–2012

One in eight people in the world today remain chronically undernourished
Between 2000 and 2011, the number of children out of school declined by almost half—from 102 million to 57 million.

More than half of these out of school children from SSA.

The current pace of progress is insufficient to meet the target by 2015.

Globally, 123 million youth (aged 15 to 24) lack basic reading and writing skills; 61 per cent of them are young women.
Primary education

Adjusted net enrollment ratio in primary education

Source: World Development Indicators.
In sub-Saharan Africa, less than 30 per cent children of secondary school age attend secondary school.


- Industrialized countries: 92
- CEE/CIS: 83
- Latin America/Caribbean: 66
- East Asia/Pacific: 66
- Middle East/North Africa: 58
- South Asia: 53
- West/Central Africa: 27
- Eastern/Southern Africa: 23
- World: 60
In 2008, there were 96 girls for every 100 boys enrolled in primary school, and 95 girls for every 100 boys in secondary school in developing regions.

Gender parity is closest to being achieved at the primary level; however, only 2 out of 130 countries have achieved that target at all levels of education.

Globally, 40 out of 100 wage-earnings jobs that are non-agricultural, are held by women.

As of 31 January 2013, the average share of women members in parliaments worldwide was just over 20 per cent - far short of gender parity.
MDG 4: Reduce child mortality

- Since 1990, the child mortality rate has dropped by 41%; 14,000 fewer children are dying each day.
- Still, 6.9 million children under age five died in 2011—mostly from preventable diseases.
- In sub-Saharan Africa, one in nine children die before age five, more than 16 times the average for developed regions.
- About one in four children under the age of five is underweight in the developing world, down from almost one in three in 1990.
- Of the 67 countries defined as having high child mortality rates, only 10 are currently on track to meet the MDG target.
Under five mortality rate (1990 – 2012)

Each bar indicates the total under-five mortality rate as the sum of the neonatal mortality rate (0–27 days; lighter-shaded bars) plus the combined mortality rate for infants aged 1–11 months and children aged 1–4 years (darker-shaded bars).
Infectious diseases such as pneumonia, diarrhoea and malaria are the leading killers of children under age 5; roughly 44% of deaths in children under 5 occur during the neonatal period.

Global distribution of deaths among children under age 5, by cause, 2012

- **Pneumonia (post-neonatal)**: 13%
- **Pneumonia (neonatal)**: 5%
- **Preterm birth complications**: 15%
- **Intrapartum-related complications**: 10%
- **Sepsis and meningitis**: 5%
- **Tetanus**: 1%
- **Congenital abnormalities**: 4%
- **Other neonatal**: 3%
- **Diarrhoea (neonatal)**: 1%
- **Diarrhoea (post-neonatal)**: 8%
- **Diarrhoea**: 9%
- **Malaria**: 7%
- **AIDS**: 2%
- **Meningitis**: 3%
- **Injury**: 5%
- **Other**: 19%

All other causes of death: 24%

Globally, nearly half of all deaths among children under 5 are attributable to undernutrition.
MDG 5: Improve maternal health

- In Eastern Asia, Northern Africa and Southern Asia, maternal mortality has declined by around two thirds.
- Every year, **40 million women** give birth at home without the help of a skilled birth attendant.
- Only half of pregnant women in developing regions receive the recommended minimum of four antenatal care visits.
- Every day, **800 women** die during pregnancy or childbirth and **8,000 newborn babies** die during their first month of life.
- Nearly all newborn and maternal deaths (98 and 99% respectively) occur in developing countries.
- Some **140 million** women worldwide who are married or in union say they would like to delay or avoid pregnancy, but are not using contraception.

More than 350,000 women die annually from complications during pregnancy or childbirth, almost all of them — 99 per cent — in developing countries.

The maternal mortality rate is declining only slowly, even though the vast majority of deaths are voidable.

In sub-Saharan Africa, a woman’s maternal mortality risk is 1 in 30, compared to 1 in 5,600 in developed regions.

Every year, more than 1 million children are left motherless - children who have lost their mothers are up to 10 times more likely to die prematurely than those who have not.
In 2011, **230 000** fewer children under age 15 were infected with HIV than in 2001.

Every day over **7,400** people are infected with HIV and **5,500** die from AIDS-related illnesses.

**34 million** people were living with HIV in 2011 - two thirds in SSA.

**Eight million** people were receiving antiretroviral therapy for HIV at the end of 2011.
Combating HIV/AIDS, Malaria, TB and other diseases

- Malaria kills a child in the world every **45 seconds**
  - 90% of malaria deaths occur in Africa (accounts for a fifth of childhood mortality)
- In the decade since 2000, **1.1 million deaths** from malaria were averted
- 1.8 million people died from **tuberculosis** in 2008, about 500,000 of whom were HIV-positive
- Treatment for tuberculosis has saved some **20 million** lives between 1995 and 2011
The land area of each territory is shown here.

- The total land area of these 200 territories is 13,056 million hectares. Divided up equally that would be 2.1 hectares for each person. A hectare is 100 metres by 100 metres.

- However, population is not evenly spread: Australia's land area is 21 times bigger than Japan's, but Japan's population is four times larger.
The World Health Organisation reports that someone with open tuberculosis would infect 10 to 15 people a year. So when a certain number of people are infected it is very hard to stop it spreading further. Tuberculosis bacilli are spread through the air when someone sneezes or coughs. In the past 50 years drugs have been developed to treat tuberculosis. The disease has
HIV Prevalence

This map shows the number of people aged 15-49 years old living with HIV.

• In 2003, the highest HIV prevalence was Swaziland, where 38%, or almost 4 in every 10 people aged 15 to 49 years, were HIV positive. • All ten territories with the highest prevalence of HIV are in Central and Southeastern Africa.
# Global summary of the AIDS epidemic | 2011

## Number of people living with HIV

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adults</td>
<td>30.7 million</td>
<td>[28.2–32.3 million]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>16.7 million</td>
<td>[15.4–17.6 million]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children (&lt;15 years)</td>
<td>3.3 million</td>
<td>[3.1–3.8 million]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## People newly infected with HIV in 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adults</td>
<td>2.2 million</td>
<td>[1.9–2.4 million]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children (&lt;15 years)</td>
<td>330 000</td>
<td>[280 000–390 000]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## AIDS deaths in 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adults</td>
<td>1.5 million</td>
<td>[1.3–1.7 million]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children (&lt;15 years)</td>
<td>230 000</td>
<td>[200 000–270 000]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Of all the people living with malaria, 92% live in African territories. Parts of Mediterranean Africa have very low numbers of malaria cases. In contrast, almost half the people living in Uganda suffer from malaria. Uganda also has the most cases of malaria in the world. Most territories are barely visible due to the low number of malaria cases found there.
Global emissions of carbon dioxide (CO2) have increased by more than 46% since 1990.

Nearly one third of marine fish stocks have been overexploited.

Since 1990, more than 2.1 billion people have gained access to improved water sources – 884 million without.

Since 1990, almost 1.9 billion people have access to sanitation facilities.

The number of slum dwellers keeps rising - 863 million people living in slums in 2011 - even though the share of the urban population living in slums is declining.
Official development assistance stood at $126 billion in 2012.

83% of least developed country exports enter developed countries duty free.

Only five donor countries have reached or exceeded the target.

In the developing world, 31% of the population use the Internet, compared to 77% of the developed world.
Internet penetration
Estimated number of Internet users, 2013*
(Millions)

- Developed countries:
  - Women: 475
  - Men: 483

- Developing countries:
  - Women: 826
  - Men: 983

- World:
  - Women: 1,301
  - Men: 1,466
Global progress toward the Millennium Development Goals

- Income
- Hunger
- Primary Education
- Gender Equality in Education
- Child Health
- Maternal Health
- HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis & Malaria
- Water
- Sanitation
Cardiovascular diseases are the leading causes of death in the world

- Three in ten deaths globally are caused by cardiovascular diseases – diseases of the heart and blood vessels that can cause heart attacks and stroke.
- At least 80% of premature deaths from cardiovascular diseases could be prevented through a healthy diet, regular physical activity and avoiding the use of tobacco.

- Obesity
Mental health disorders such as depression are among the 20 leading causes of disability worldwide.

- Depression affects around 350 million people worldwide and this number is projected to increase.

- Nearly 3500 people die from road traffic crashes every day.
Life expectancy gains

- Low-income countries:
  - Male: 9.0 years
  - Female: 9.1 years

- Lower-middle-income countries:
  - Male: 6.1 years
  - Female: 7.5 years

- Upper-middle-income countries:
  - Male: 6.0 years
  - Female: 5.7 years

- High-income countries:
  - Male: 4.8 years
  - Female: 3.7 years
## Life expectancy

### Table 3. Life expectancy at birth among men and women in 2012 in the 10 top-ranked countries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Life expectancy</th>
<th></th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Life expectancy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>Iceland</td>
<td>81.2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>80.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>80.5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>80.5</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>80.2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>80.2</td>
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<td>80.2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>80.2</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>80.2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>80.2</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>80.2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>80.2</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>80.0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Republic of Korea</td>
<td>80.0</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>80.0</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>79.7</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>79.7</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>79.7</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th>Life expectancy</th>
<th></th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Life expectancy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>87.0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>87.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>85.1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>85.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>85.1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>85.1</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>85.1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>85.1</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>France</td>
<td>84.9</td>
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<td>Australia</td>
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<td>Republic of Korea</td>
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<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>84.1</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>84.0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>84.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Countries with a population below 250,000 are omitted due to uncertainty in life-expectancy estimates.*
Changing disease profiles

Global projections for selected causes, 2004 to 2030

- Cancers
- Ischaemic HD
- Stroke
- Acute respiratory infections
- Road traffic accidents
- Perinatal
- HIV/AIDS
- TB
- Malaria

Updated from Mathers and Loncar, PLoS Medicine, 2006
GLOBAL HEALTH: WORKFORCE

- Universal access to health care
- GWHA list of 57 countries facing Human Resources for Health crisis – **36 in Africa**
- 4.3 million shortage globally – 800,000 health care workers - 350,000 nurses in SSA

Each year, more than **2 million women** give birth completely alone, without even a friend or relative present*

#ThankaMidwife

*Source: WHO*
Purpose:

• It was decided to establish an "inclusive and transparent intergovernmental process open to all stakeholders, with a view to developing global sustainable development goals to be agreed by the General Assembly"
A set of six sustainable development goals (SDGs) follow from combining the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) with conditions necessary to assure the stability of Earth’s systems.

**NEW PARADIGM**

- Earth’s life-support system
- Society
- Economy

**NEW DEFINITION**
Sustainable development in the Anthropocene: “Development that meets the needs of the present while safeguarding Earth’s life-support system, on which the welfare of current and future generations depends.”

**UPDATED MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS**
- End poverty and hunger
- Universal education
- Gender equality
- Health
- Environmental sustainability
- Global partnership

**PLANETARY MUST-HAVES**
- Materials use
- Clean air
- Nutrient (N and P) cycles
- Hydrological cycles
- Ecosystem services
- Biodiversity
- Climate stability

**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS**
- Thriving lives and livelihoods
- Sustainable food security
- Sustainable water security
- Universal clean energy
- Healthy and productive ecosystems
- Governance for sustainable societies

MDGs start → SDGs begin
Member state agreement on SDGs

• Be based on Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation
• Fully respect all the Rio 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
• Focus on priority areas for the achievement of sustainable development, being guided by the outcome document
Member state agreement on SDGs

• 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
It was further agreed that SDGs must be:

- Action-oriented
- Concise
- Easy to communicate
- Limited in number
- Aspirational
- Global in nature
- Universally applicable to all countries - taking into account:
  - different national realities, capacities and
  - levels of development and
  - respecting national policies and priorities
Proposed SDGs

1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere
2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture
3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all
5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all
Proposed SDGs

8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
Proposed SDGs

14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development
SDGs Post 2015
CSD indicator themes

- Poverty
- Governance
- Health
- Education
- Demographics
- Natural hazards
- Atmosphere
- Land
- Oceans, seas and coasts
- Freshwater
- Biodiversity
- Economic development
- Global economic partnership
- Consumption and production patterns

#SDGs
STTI’s role in engaging colleagues
Our Mission
Advancing world health and celebrating nursing excellence in scholarship, leadership, and service.

Our Vision
The global organization of choice for nursing.
Strategic Plan 2014-2020

• From Vision 2020 to Strategic Plan 2014-2020

• Four strategic goals:
  – Grow in value and relevance for members and nurses worldwide.
  – Lead in promoting and celebrating nursing scholarship, leadership and service.
  – Build partnerships and collaborative endeavours to advance the mission of the society.
  – Sustain and advance the resources of the society.
Call to action
FOUR THEMES

Servant Leadership

Connectedness

Transformation

Gratitude
GLOBAL ENGAGEMENT

- Global perspective with local application
- Policy influence and participation – UN/WHO
- STTI Policy Advisory Council
- Collaboration and partnerships – ICN; ICM; JHPIEGO
GLOBAL LEADERSHIP

• UN ECOSOC status
  – March 2015 – event at CSW

• UN DPI associative status
  – invited participants at August 2014 International DPU/NGO conference – New York

• GAPFON
GLOBAL ADVISORY COUNCIL ON THE FUTURE OF NURSING (GAPFON)

- Vehicle for thought leaders to share information, develop and influence policy
- Advance the profession to influence global health
- Inaugural meeting – March 2014
- Regional meetings – 2015 and 2016
GLOBAL ADVISORY COUNCIL ON THE FUTURE OF NURSING (GAPFON)

PURPOSE:
• To establish a global voice and vision for the future of nursing that will advance global health

STRATEGY:
• Bring key stakeholders together, globally and by region, to plan for the future of global health and the nursing profession
The Final Four
(in order of importance)

1. Leadership
2. Policy
3. Workforce/Work Environment/Practice
4. Education/Curriculum

www.gapfon.org
MAKING A DIFFERENCE

• Scholarship and Research development
• Leadership development
• Educational development
• Electronic platforms
• Servant leadership
Scholarship and research
INTERNATIONAL SCHOLARSHIP INSTITUTE

• New initiative – under construction
• Phased approach from Novice to Expert
• Evidence-based Nursing
• Scholarship development
RESEARCH

• Small grants – applications outside of North America invited

• The Virginia Henderson Global Nursing e-Repository - online dissemination; peer reviewed; open access; dedicated collection

• International Nurse Researcher Hall of Fame
Leadership development
LEADERSHIP ACADEMIES

• Global Nurse Executive Leadership Academy (new initiative)

• Board Leadership
  – Phase 1: Best on Board™: Essentials of Healthcare Governance
  – Phase 2: Board Leadership: Passion, Preparation & Power
  – Phase 3: Mentoring Webinars

• Leadership Forums/Connect – 24 to 27 September 2014 in Indianapolis
LEADERSHIP ACADEMIES

- Nurse Faculty Leadership Academy (Elsevier Foundation)
- Center for Nursing Excellence in Long-Term Care – Geriatric Leadership Academy (Hearst Foundations and Hill-Rom)
- MCHNLA – North America and Africa (J&J)
Educational development
CONTINUOUS EDUCATION

- Continuing Education
  - Courses for Nurses - Professional Development
- Publications - NKI
- Nursing Education Conference
- Conferences
- IANA

“Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world.”

-Nelson Mandela
Center for Excellence in Nursing Education

- Chamberlain College of Nursing
- Purpose: To advance global excellence in nursing education
- Focus areas:
  - Faculty Knowledge/Skills Development Program
  - Faculty Professional Role Development Program
  - Experienced Nurse Faculty Leadership Academy
  - Emerging Educational Administrator Program
  - Nurse Educator Mentoring Program
Electronic platforms
ENGAGEMENT PLATFORMS

- Relevance to all members
- Use of electronic platform of delivery - learning
- Mobile technology
- Use of social media
SERVANT LEADERSHIP

• Continue to serve – servant leadership
• Show gratitude – 5 October - Founder’s day – 90 minutes of service
• Connect
• Support the STTI Foundation
CONCLUSION

• Get involved
• Lead where you are planted
• Achievements will be based on the collective
• Ignite your engagement with passion
THANK YOU

"It always seems impossible until it's done."

- Nelson Mandela

Twitter: @klopperhc
REFERENCES

• All references are available on request