

Establishing a global agenda in nursing and midwifery: improving local health?

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Outline of presentation

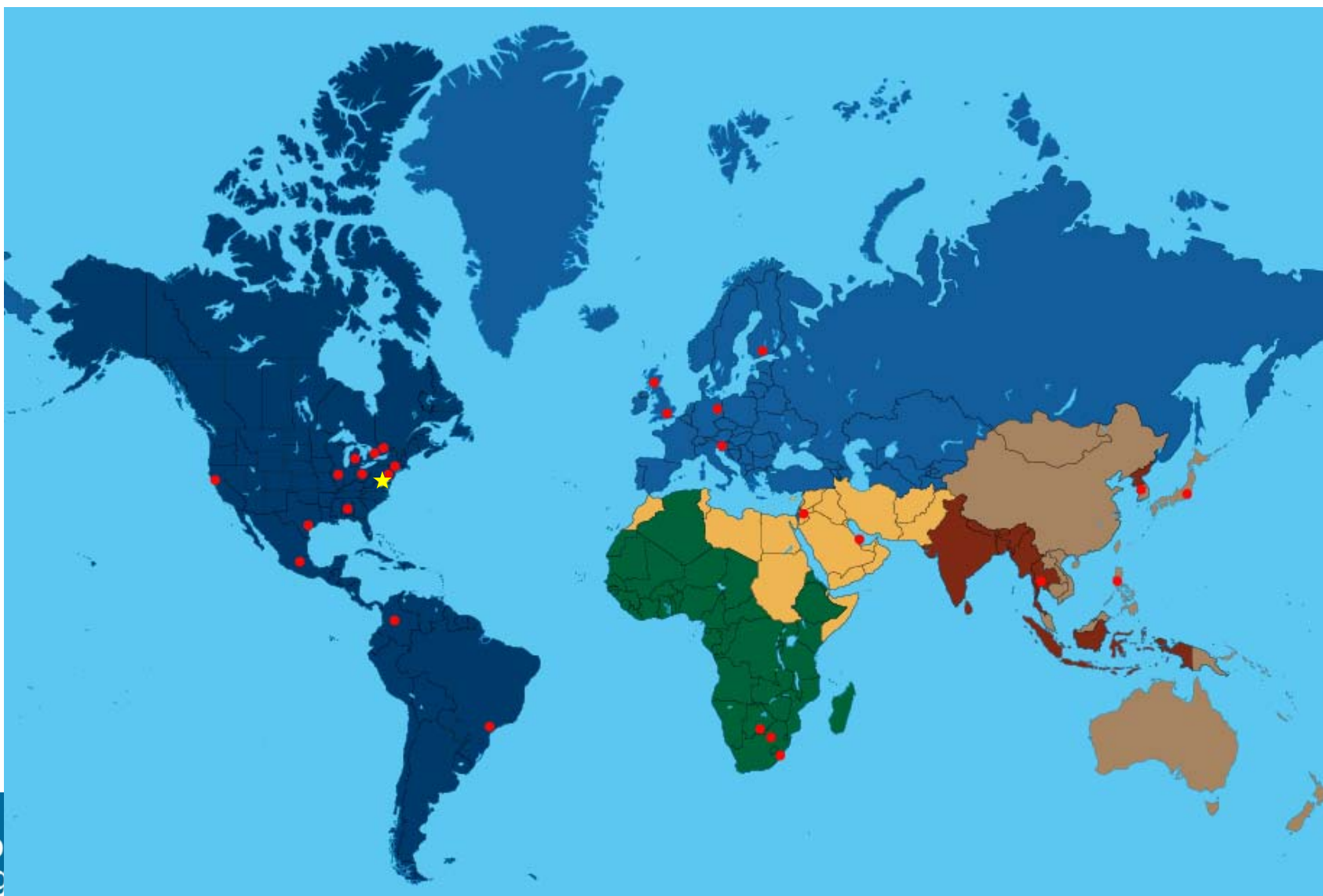
- Introduction to World Health Organisation;
- Relevant Resolutions for nursing and midwifery;
- Current priorities in nursing and midwifery;
- Global initiatives;
- Collaborating centres in nursing and midwifery;
- The European Region.

World Health Organisation Geneva, Switzerland

“...the health of all peoples is fundamental to the attainment of peace and security and is dependent upon the fullest cooperation of individuals and states...”

(Constitution, World Health Organization, Geneva, 1989)

WHO Regions



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World Health Assembly Resolutions

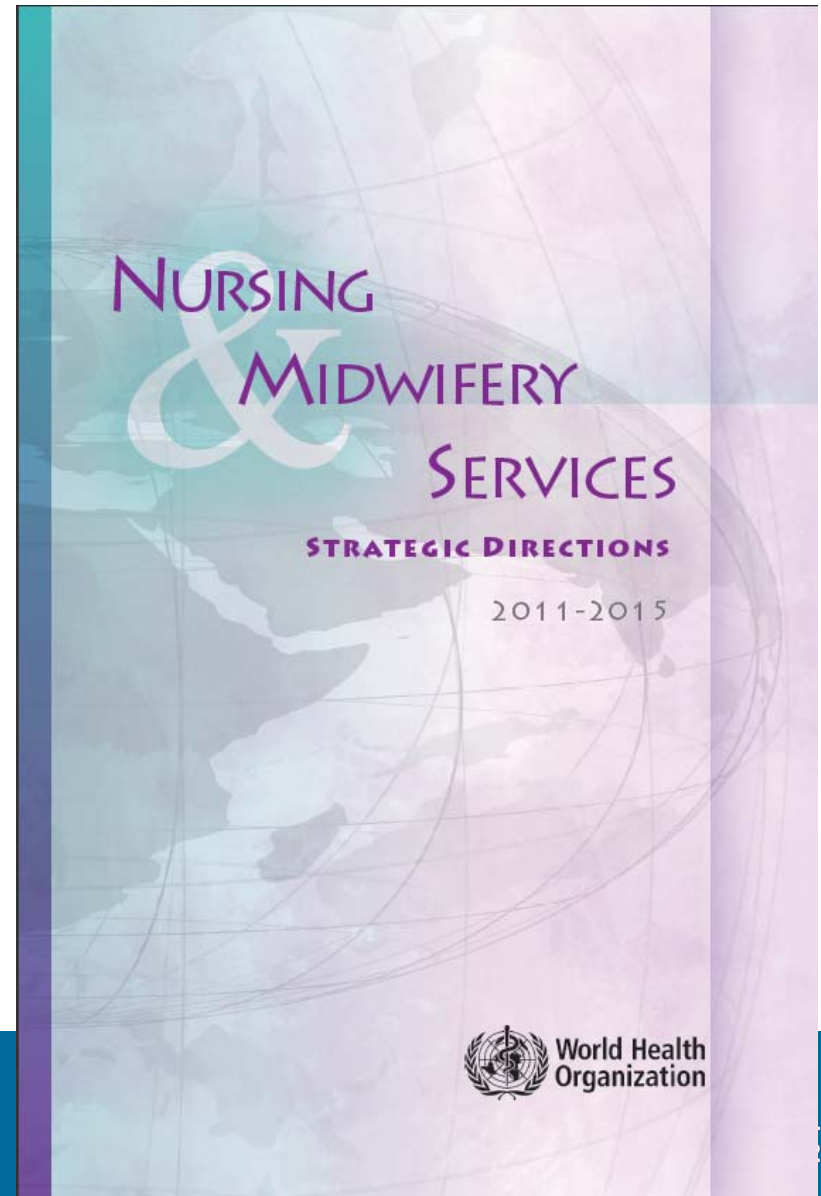


- **2004** – International migration of health personnel (WHA57.19);
- **2006** – Rapid scaling-up of health workforce production (WHA59.23);
- **2006** – Strengthening Nursing and Midwifery (WHA59.27);
- **2009** – Primary health care, including health system strengthening (WHA62.12);
- **2010** – WHO Global Code of Practice on the International Recruitment of Health Personnel (WHA63.16).

WHA64 Resolutions – 2011

- Strengthening the health workforce
(WHA64.6);
- Strengthening nursing and midwifery
(WHA64.7).

Strategic Directions for Nursing and Midwifery Services



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Strategic Directions for Nursing and Midwifery Services 2011-2015

- Complements and builds on 2002–2008 SDNM, by providing a framework to enhance capacity of nurses & midwives to contribute to:
 - universal health coverage,
 - people-centred health care,
 - policies affecting practice and working conditions,
 - scaling up of national health systems to meet global goals and targets.

Strategic Directions for Nursing and Midwifery Services 2011-2015 core vision statement

- improved health outcomes for individuals, families and communities through the provision of competent, culturally sensitive, evidence-based nursing and midwifery services.

Global Strategic Directions for Nursing and Midwifery 2011-2015: Key Result Areas

- health system and service strengthening;
- policy and practice;
- education, training and career development;
- workforce management;
- partnership.

Millennium Development Goal Five Targets

- Target 5.A:
Reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio;
- Target 5.B:
Achieve universal access to reproductive health.

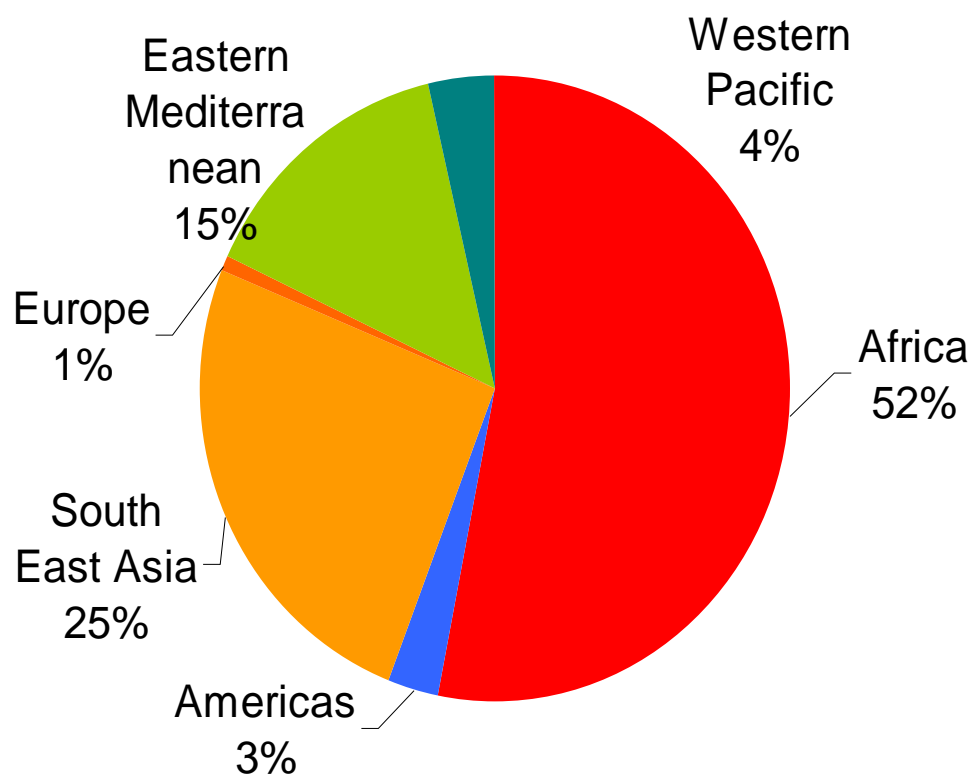
Midwifery training modules

- Module 1: Managing postpartum haemorrhage;
- Module 2: Managing prolonged & obstructed labour;
- Module 3: Managing puerperal sepsis;
- Module 4: Managing eclampsia;
- Module 5: Managing incomplete abortion;
- Module 6: Learning Game.

Strengthening midwifery toolkit

- Module 1: Background paper;
- Module 2: Legislation and regulation of midwifery;
- Module 3: Developing standards to improve midwifery practice;
- Module 4: Competencies for midwifery practice;
- Module 5: Developing a midwifery curriculum.....: Guidelines for midwifery education programmes;
- Module 6: Developing effective programmes for preparing midwife teachers;
- Module 7: Developing standards to improve midwifery practice;
- Module 8: Monitoring and assessment of continued competence for midwifery practice;
- Module 9: Developing midwifery capacity for the promotion of maternal and newborn health.

Maternal mortality in 2008



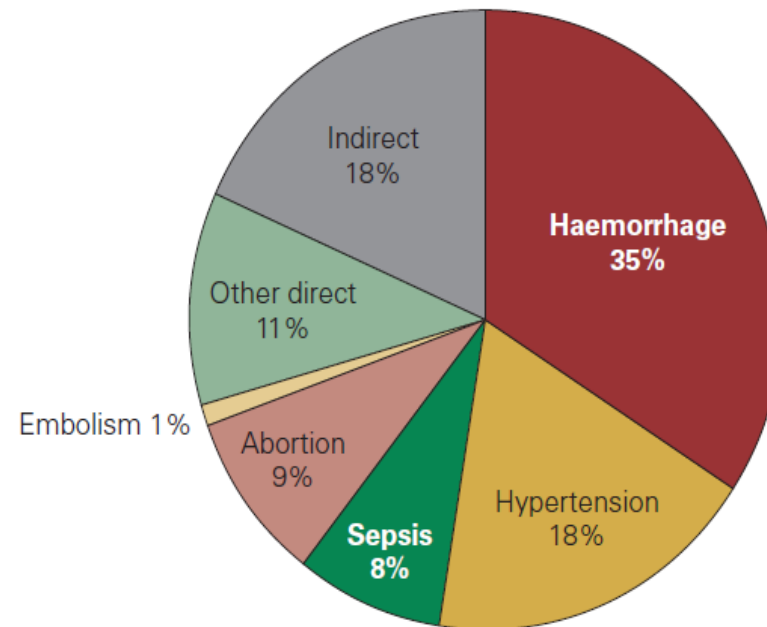
Of 358000 maternal deaths in 2008,

- 190000 (52%) occurred in Africa.
- 91000 (25%) occurred in South East Asia.
- 52000 (15%) occurred in Eastern Mediterranean.
- 13000 (4%) occurred in Western Pacific.

Reference : Trend in maternal mortality 1990 to 2008: estimates developed by WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA and the World Bank. Geneva, World Health Organization, 2010
<http://www.who.int/reproductivehealth/publications/monitoring/9789241500265/en/index.html>, accessed 22 Sept 2010).

New estimates show that haemorrhage and hypertension account for more than half of maternal deaths

Global estimates of the causes of maternal deaths, 1997–2007

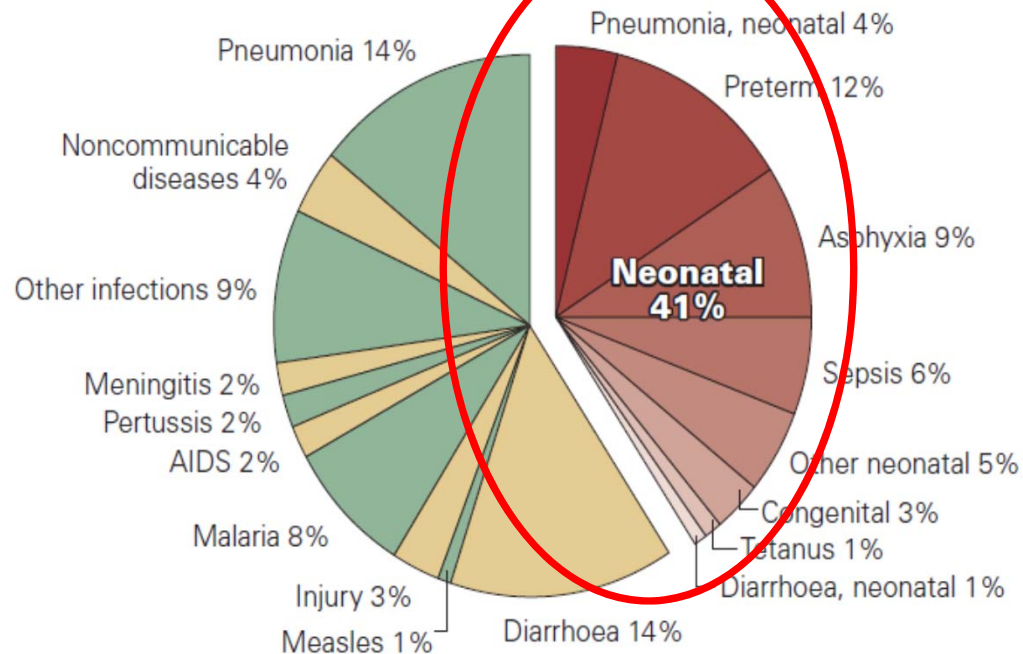


Source: Preliminary data from a WHO systematic review of causes of maternal deaths.

Reference: Taking stock of maternal, newborn and child survival 2000-2010 decade report.
<http://www.countdown2015mnch.org/documents/2010report/CountdownReportOnly.pdf>

More than 40% of child deaths occur during the neonatal period

Global causes of death among children ages 0–59 months, 2008

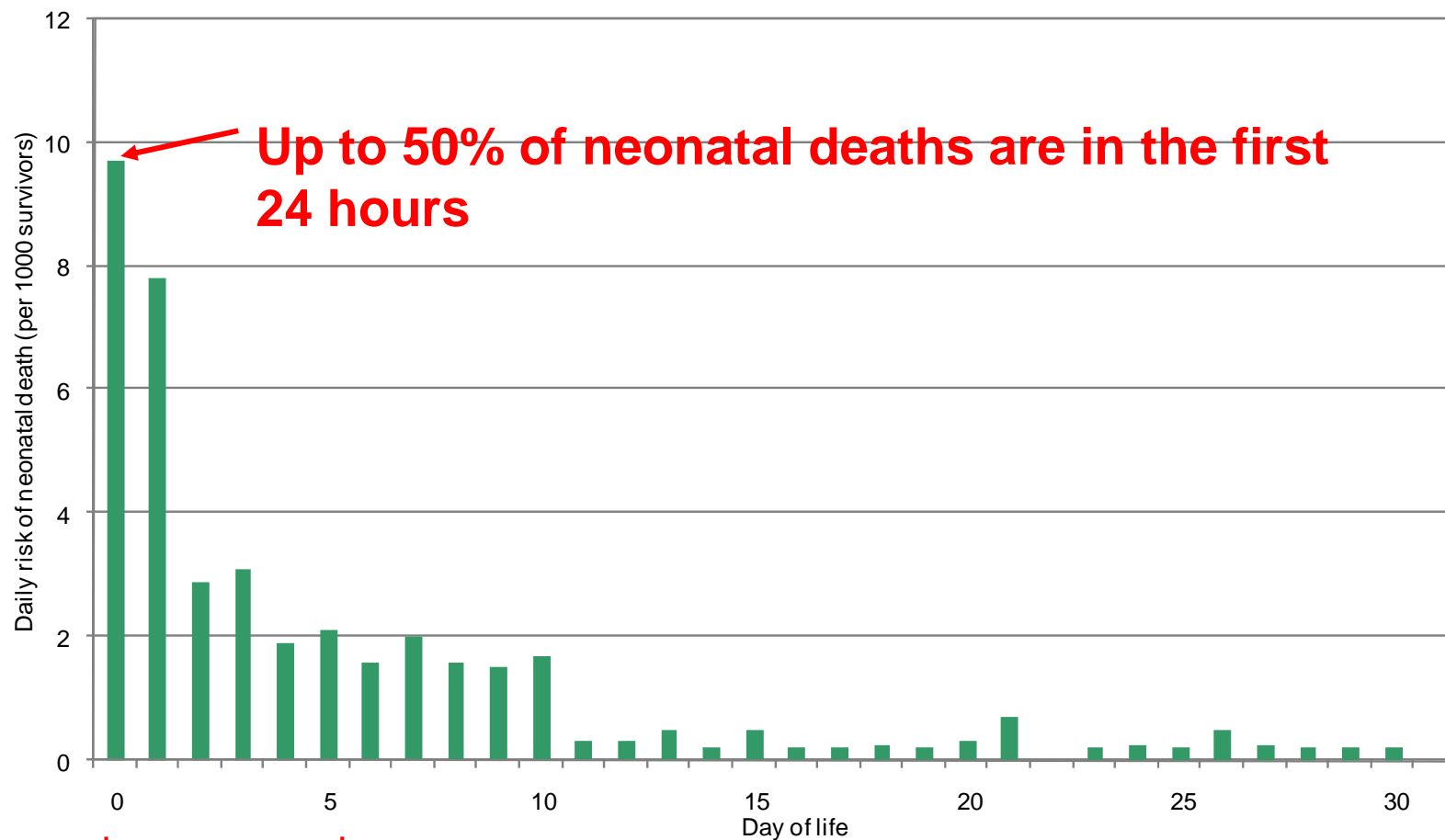


Undernutrition contributes to one-third of child deaths.

Source: Black and others forthcoming.

Reference: Taking stock of maternal, newborn and child survival 2000–2010 decade report.
<http://www.countdown2015mnch.org/documents/2010report/CountdownReportOnly.pdf>

When do newborns die?



75% of neonatal deaths are in the first week



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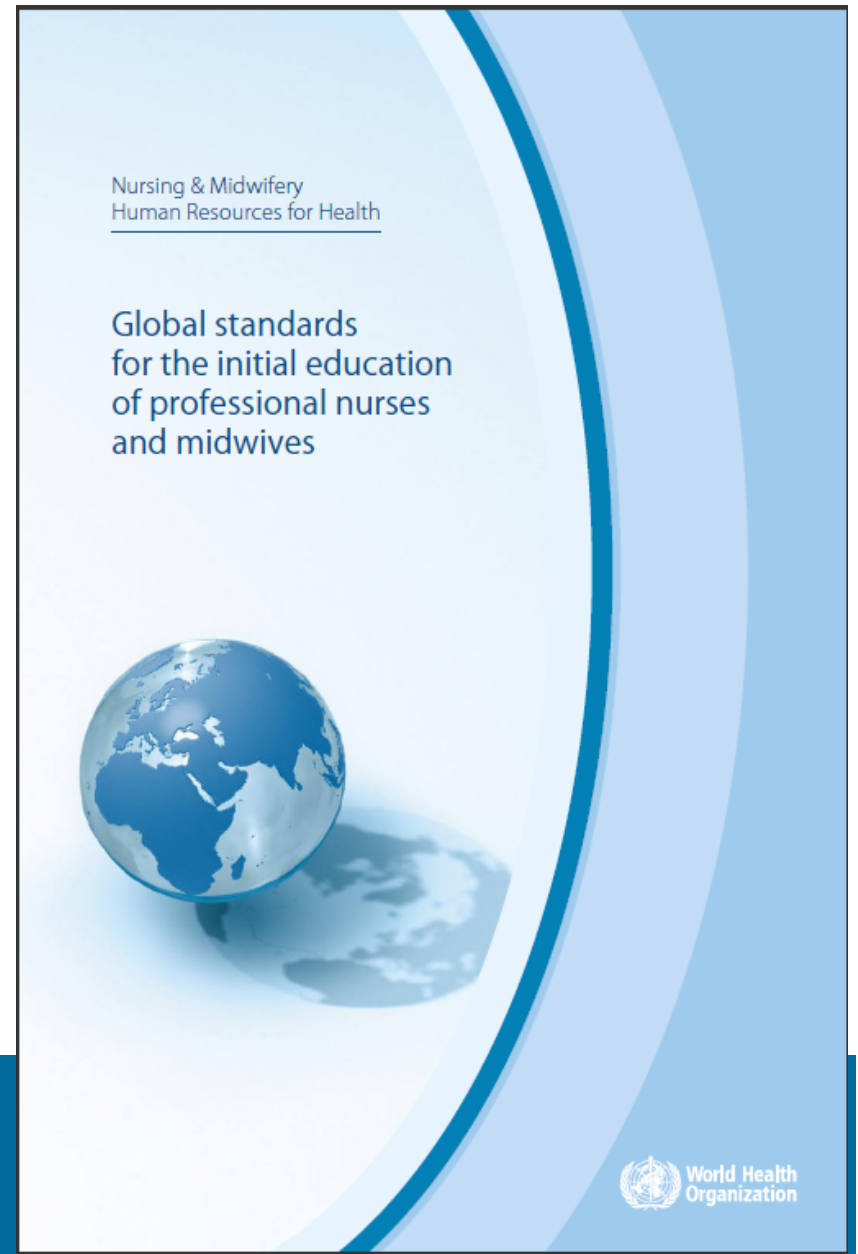
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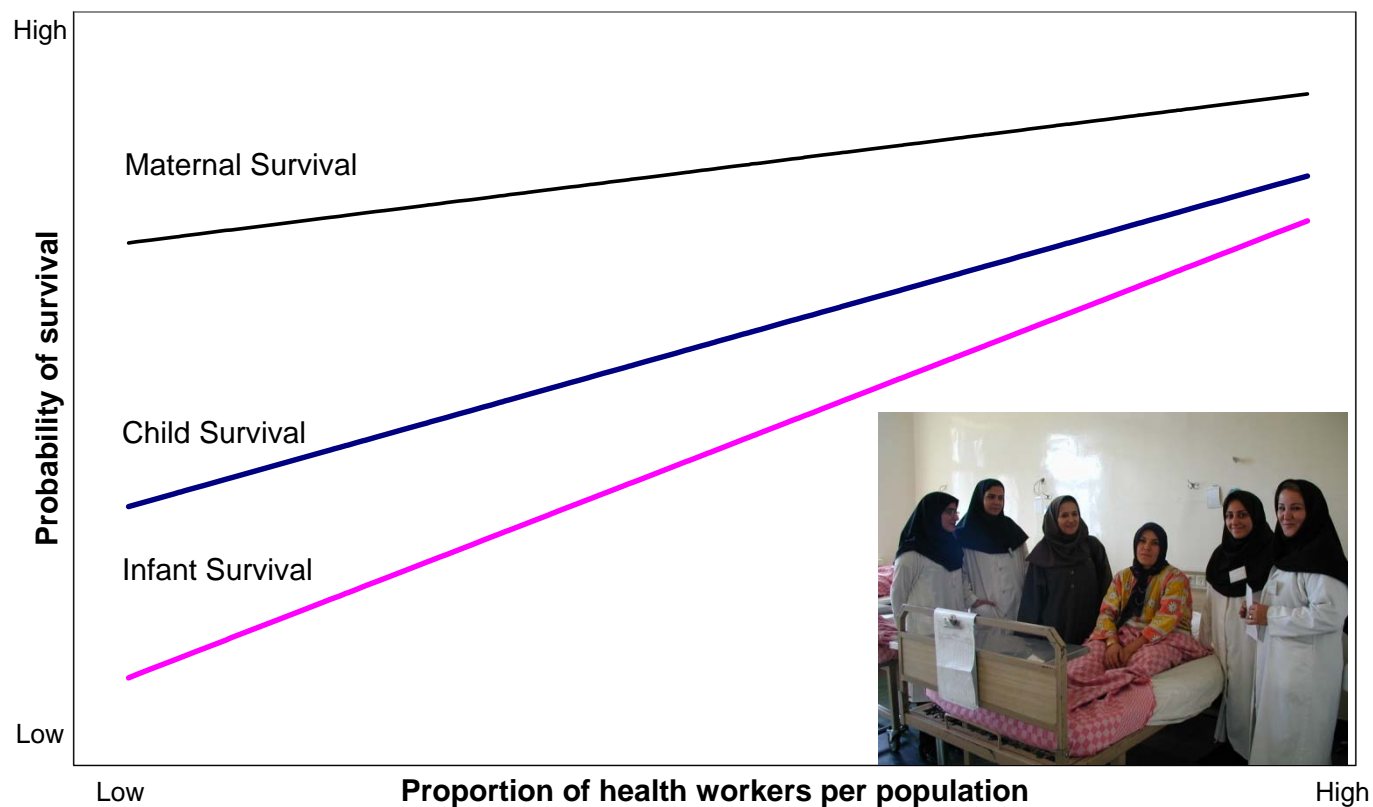
Summary

- Many maternal deaths are avoidable if access to critical interventions are available and accessible;
- Coverage of key maternal and newborn health interventions is increasing but still low in high mortality countries and unequally distributed between and within countries;
- Good quality information for evidence-based decisions and planning is lacking;
- Key to reducing maternal and newborn deaths is access to well trained skilled birth attendants, well supported and deployed in the right places.

Global standards for initial nursing and midwifery education

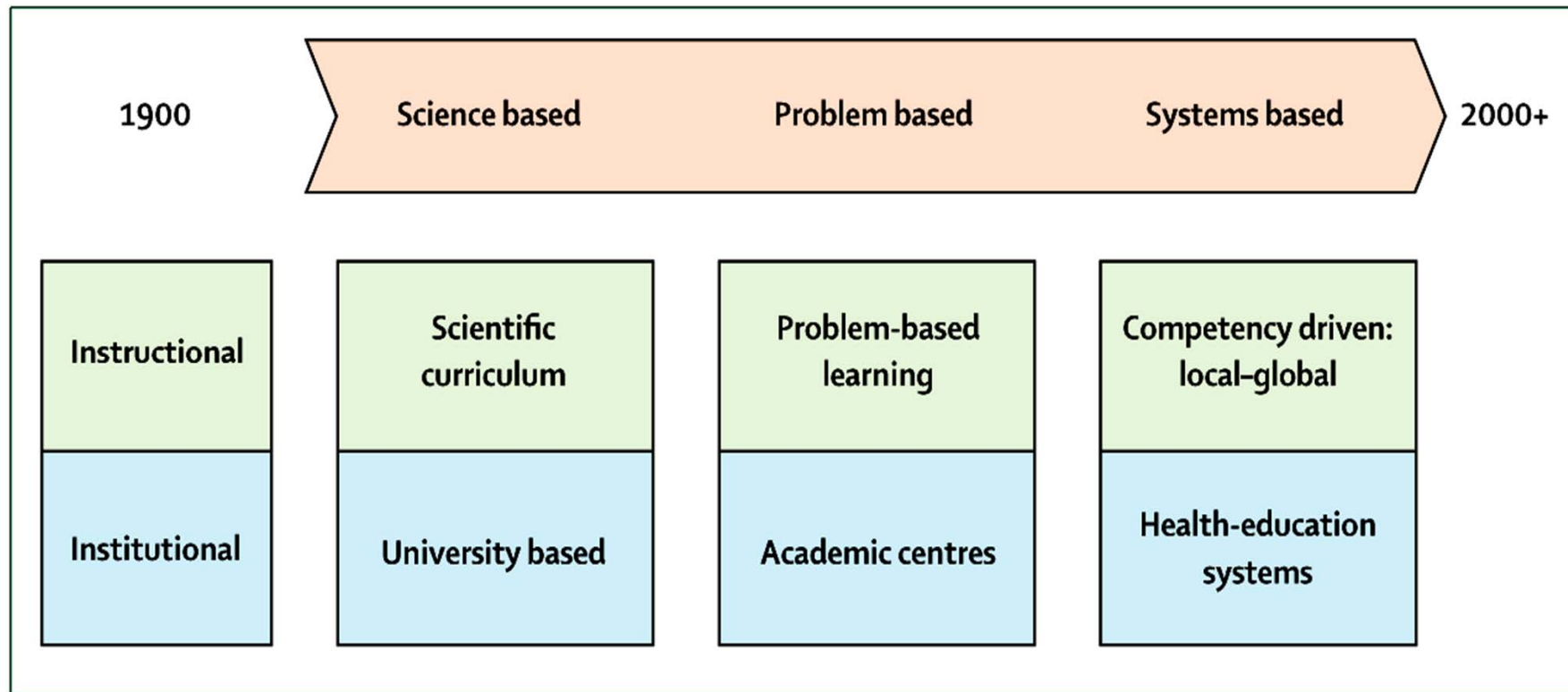


Educated and well-trained nurses and midwives save lives



Source: WHO (2006). *The World Health Report 2006 – Working Together for Health*. Geneva, World Health Organization

The evolution of educational reforms



Source: Health professionals for a new century: transforming education to strengthen health systems in an interdependent world. *The Lancet*, November, 2010.

Challenges for professional education

- Fragmentation, outdated, static curricula;
- Mismatch of competencies to patient and population needs;
- Narrow focus, lack of broad contextual understanding;
- Critical to generate a workforce in a systematic way taking into account, governance, educational services, financing, infrastructure, technology, knowledge and information generation.

Global Education Standards

- Widespread consultation 2007 – 8;
- Five Key Areas:
 - Programme Admission Criteria,
 - Programme Development Requirements,
 - Programme Content Components,
 - Qualifications of teaching staff,
 - Qualification of person completing programme.

Collaborating Centres

- Designated by WHO, the WHO Region, and with the approval of the Ministry of Health in the country;
- Works with WHO to support its programmes;
- Technical arm of WHO for advancing health locally, nationally, internationally;
- More than 1,000 WHO Collaborating Centres globally;
- 42 have a key focus of nursing and/or midwifery development.



Partners

Partners

Partners

Partners



WHO Global Advisory Group for Nursing and Midwifery

AWOL Winterthur January 2012

Vision of the Global Network

- Health for All Through Nursing and Midwifery Excellence



Background

- Global Network of WHO Collaborating Centres for Nursing and Midwifery Development comprises 42 Centres from across all 6 Regions;
- Established for over 20 years;
- Vision - Health for All through Nursing and Midwifery Excellence.

Strategic Goals of Network

- GOAL I: Promote global human resource development through advocacy and evidence based policy activities;
- GOAL II: Promote the health of the population through community participation, empowerment and partnership.

Types of Institutions in the Global Network

- University schools/colleges of nursing or midwifery;
- Nursing research institutes;
- National nursing/midwifery associations;
- Associations of nursing schools;
- Hospital departments of nursing;
- Service providers.

Collaborative Projects of Global Network across Regions

- Advocacy for policy;
- HIV/AIDS;
- Capacity building (leadership and faculty development);
- Adolescent Health;
- Evidence based practice;
- Safe Motherhood;
- Mental Health;
- Global standards for initial education of nurses and midwives.

WHO European Region



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Collaborating Centres for Nursing and Midwifery in European Region

- 2 in the United Kingdom;
- 1 in Finland;
- 1 in Germany;
- 1 in Slovenia.



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Other partners

- Chief Nursing Officers (17 of 52 Member States of European region (including Switzerland) do not have CNO);
- European Forum of National Nursing and Midwifery Associations.

Bases for moving forward

- Health 2020;
- Tallinn Charter;
- Global Strategic Directions on Strengthening Nursing and Midwifery;
- WHO Executive Board Resolution on Strengthening Nursing and Midwifery (to become an agenda item for Regional Committee in 2014).

Munich Declaration 2000

- Nurses and midwives have key and increasingly important roles to play in society's efforts to tackle the public health challenges of our time, as well as in ensuring the provision of high quality, accessible, equitable, efficient and sensitive health services which ensure continuity of care and address people's rights and changing needs.

Health 2020 and nursing

Health 2020

- Strengthening of public health, including public health systems;
- Scaling up of primary care and prevention;
- Based on principles of inclusiveness and partnership.

Nursing

- Core skills in public health need to be developed in initial education;
- Political and advocacy skills to be developed;
- Cultural awareness increased.

Health 2020 and midwifery

Health 2020

- Strengthening of public health, including public health systems;
- Scaling up of primary care and prevention;
- Based on principles of inclusiveness and partnership.

Midwifery

- Working to full potential as autonomous practitioners;
- Advanced skills in public health, business and advocacy to be developed.

European Strategic Directions for Nursing and Midwifery: Key areas

- Education, Legislation and Regulation;
- Professional Roles and Leadership;
- Workforce Capacity Building;
- Ensuring Evidence Based Quality of Care.

Critical Issues in Education

- Training/education and health needs of the population;
- Multiple categories of nursing workforce;
- Shortage of teaching staff;
- Training for greatest area of need (rural, public and developing countries);
- Competing roles of MOH and MOE.

Possible solutions

- Ensure adequate number of appropriately qualified teaching staff;
- Begin student education on a small scale;
- Design flexible curricula to ensure a continuum of life long learning at both tutor and student levels;
- Cascade country wide.

Health for All

