WHO Health Emergencies Programme- The Way W(H)E Work
Nurses at the Front

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What WHO does: core functions

- Provides leadership on global health matters
- Shapes the health research agenda
- Sets norms and standards
- Articulates evidence-based policy options
- Provides technical support to countries
- Monitors and assesses health trends
- Provide necessary aid/health services and facilities to special groups upon the request or acceptance of Governments/ UN in emergencies

Addressing risk factors

Ten threats to global health in 2019

Air pollution and climate change

- Nine of ten people breath polluted air every day
- In 2019, air pollution is considered by WHO as the greatest environmental risk to health, killing 7 million people prematurely every year from diseases such as cancer, stroke, heart and lung disease
- Around 90% of these deaths are in low- and middle-income countries, with high volumes of emissions from industry, transport and agriculture, as well as dirty cookstoves and fuels in homes

Noncommunicable diseases

Noncommunicable 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

Global 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. Global defenses are only as effective as the weakest link in any country's health emergency preparedness and response system

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

Fragile settings exist in almost all regions of the world, and these are where half of the key targets in the sustainable development goals, including on child and maternal health, remains unmet

Antimicrobial resistance

- The inability to prevent infections could seriously compromise surgery and procedures such as chemotherapy

- Resistance to tuberculosis drugs is a formidable obstacle to fighting a disease that causes around 10 million people to fall ill, and 1.6 million to die, every year. In 2017, around 600 000 cases of tuberculosis were resistant to rifampicin – the most effective first-line drug – and 82% of these people had multidrug-resistant tuberculosis

Ebola and other high-threat pathogens

- In 2018, the Democratic Republic of the Congo saw two separate Ebola outbreaks, both of which spread to cities of more than 1 million people. One of the affected provinces is also in an active conflict zone

- This shows that the context in which an epidemic of a high-threat pathogen like Ebola erupts is critical – what happened in rural outbreaks in the past doesn't always apply to densely populated urban areas or conflict-affected areas

Weak primary health care

- Primary health care is usually the first point of contact people have with their health care system, and ideally should provide comprehensive, affordable, community-based care throughout life

- Primary health care can meet the majority of a person's health needs of the course of their life. Health systems with strong primary health care are needed to achieve universal health coverage

Vaccine hesitancy

- Vaccination is one of the most cost-effective ways of avoiding disease – it currently prevents 2-3 million deaths a year, and a further 1.5 million could be avoided if global coverage of vaccinations improved

- Measles, for example, has seen a 30% increase in cases globally. The reasons for this rise are complex, and not all of these cases are due to vaccine hesitancy. However, some countries that were close to eliminating the disease have seen a resurgence

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
- An estimated 40% of the world is at risk of dengue fever, and there are around 390 million infections a year. WHO's Dengue Conrol Strategy aims to reduce deaths by 50% by 2020.

HIV

This year, WHO will work with countries to support the introduction of self-testing so that more people living with HIV know their status and can receive treatment (or preventive measures in the case of a negative test result)

One activity will be to act on new guidance announced In December 2018, by WHO and the International Labor Organization to support companies and organizations to offer HIV self-tests in the workplace

WHO's "Triple Billion" is every country's 2023 target*

- 1 billion more people benefiting from universal health coverage

- 1 billion more people better protected from health emergencies

- 1 billion more people enjoying better health and well-being

*WHO General Programme of Work for 2019–2023 (GPW 13)

Dr Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus
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Всемирная организация здравоохранения
Европейское региональное бюро

Thirteenth General Programme of Work 2019–2023

Vision:
A world in which all people attain the highest possible standard of health and well-being

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Mission:
• Promote health - Keep the world safe - Serve the vulnerable

Strategic Shifts
• To be driven by impact in every country
• To present public health preparedness and response as a global public goods
• Stepping up leadership

Having and delivering a Vision

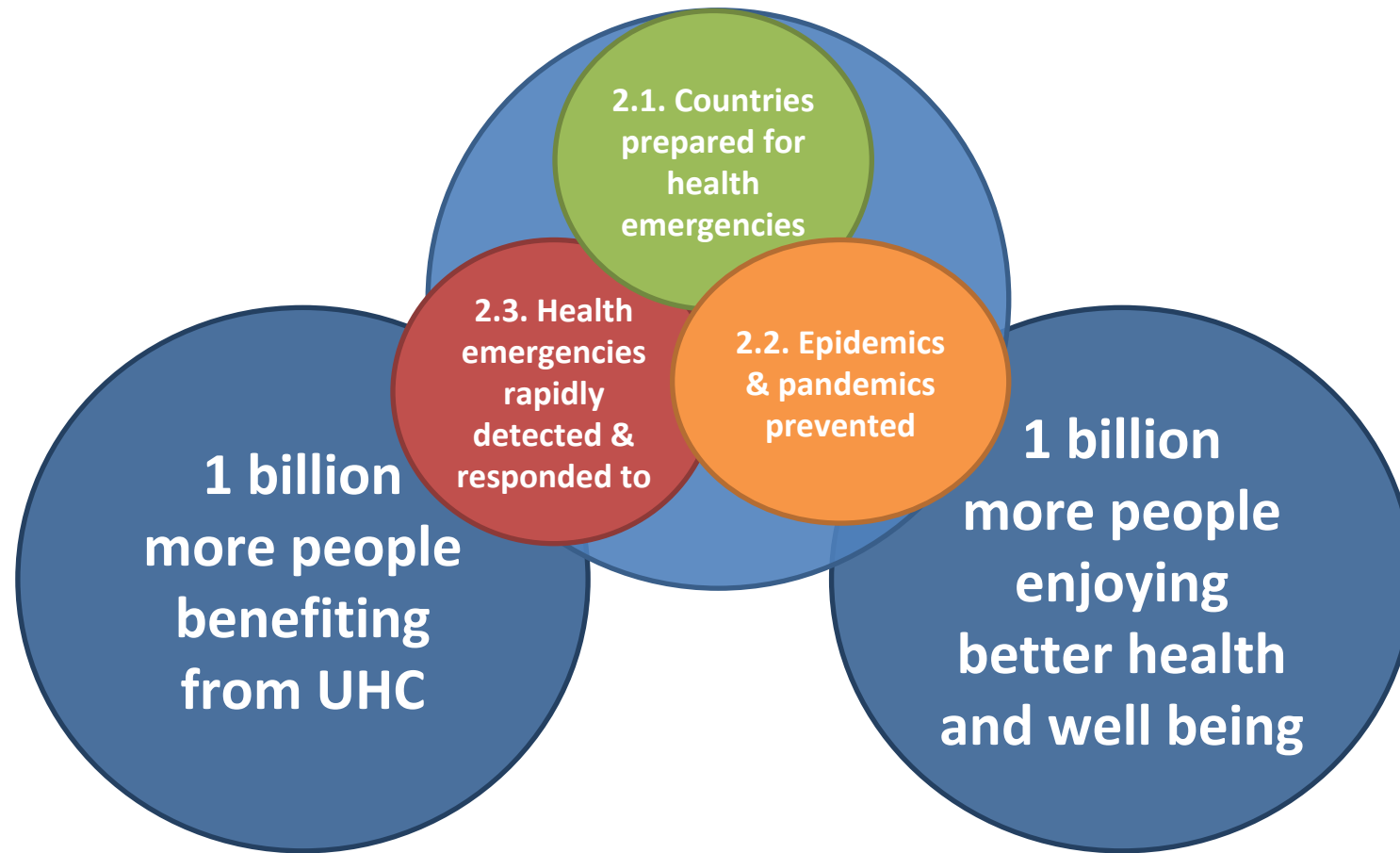## Universal Health Coverage

✔ **all people** should have
✔ **access** to needed health
services of sufficient
quality to be effective
✔ **without financial hardship**
At ALL TIMES

prevention
promotion
treatment
medicine
rehabilitation
palliative
care

WHO Health Emergencies Programmes:
1 billion better protected from health emergencies

2.1. Countries prepared for health emergencies

2.3. Health emergencies rapidly detected & responded to

2.2. Epidemics & pandemics prevented

1 billion more people benefiting from UHC

1 billion more people enjoying better health and well being

Key guiding principles of the action plan

Strengthening health systems
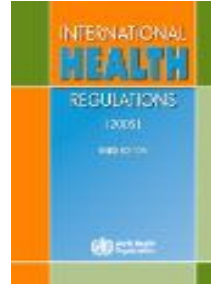
Framework and principles of the IHR

Sustainable Development Goals

Country ownership

Partnerships & Intersectoral collaboration

Building on sub -regional frameworks

Focus on priority countries and needs

All-hazard & One Health approach

All phases of the emergency management cycle

WHO leadership and coordination

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Mission: Help countries, and coordinate international action, to prepare for, prevent, detect, rapidly respond to, and recover from outbreaks and emergencies

Complex interaction between health systems and emergencies
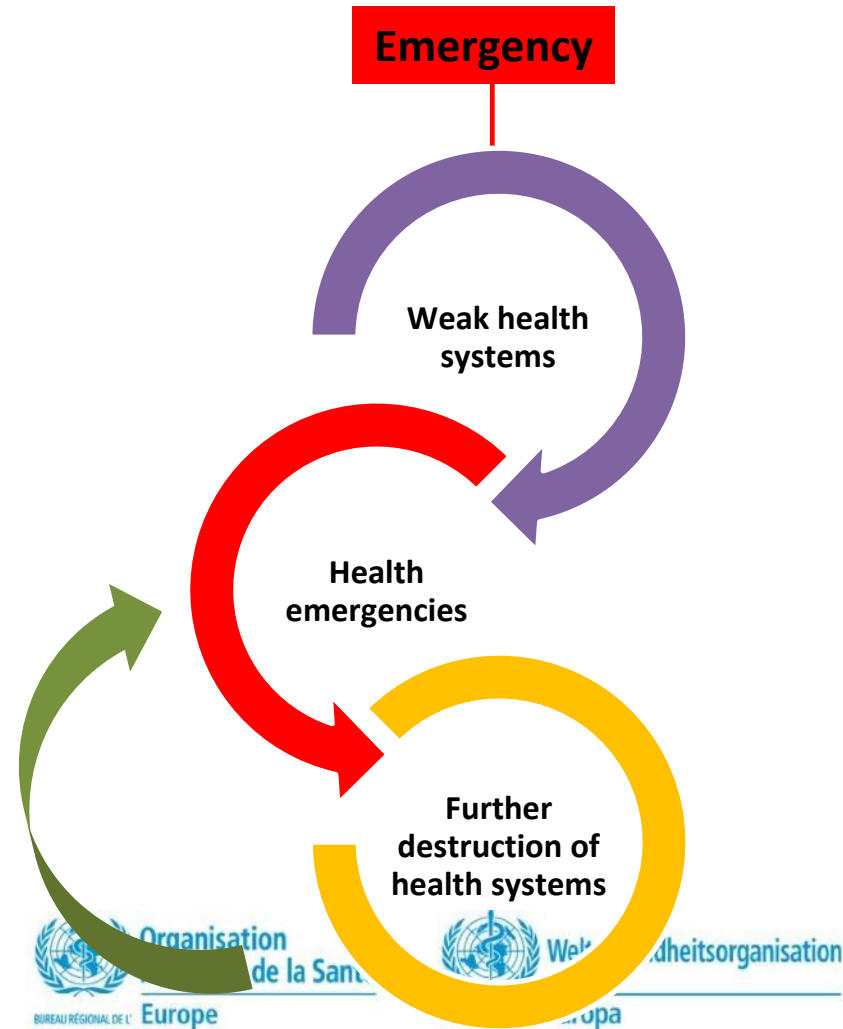
A 'qualified health worker'

- A formally trained clinical provider, such as a physician, nurse, clinical officer or medical assistant who has been recognized as such by a competent professional body
- The term qualified, in this context, does not refer to their qua

However, nurses and midwives are often left out of planning for emergency preparedness and response

Nurses and Midwives

- Have a critical role in prevention, preparedness, response and recovery
- The largest group of health professionals that deal with critical care, management and communications
- They work closely with the vulnerable groups most frequently affected by emergencies and disasters
- Well recognized and trusted in their community

Moving to Emergencies from
All Hazards

HBO, Chernobyl

- In most emergencies, needed resources are insufficient or scarce
  - Nurses and midwives might be called upon to take roles as first responder, direct care provider, on-site coordinator of care, information provider or educator, mental health counsellor and triage officer
- Preparation for these roles includes learning how to respond across the continuum of an emergency

Safety is critical

- Principles of infection prevention and control and other safety measures need to be emphasized.
- Nurses need to understand there is a hierarchy of decision-making and the full detail of incident command management Communication systems are critical
- Nurses need to be able to function across a variety of settings
  - The use of personal preparedness plans developed prior to an emergency can be helpful
  - EMTs, GOARN and Standby partners are registered in WHO data base and undergo credentialing systems

- Own families and communities' needs
- Absence of health information data- lack of personal medical history
- Stress management for care givers
- Intensified needs of disabled people and the chronically sick- NCDs' medication
- Increase premature births
- Exhaustion and stress

Multiple Challenges

The Contribution of Nursing and Midwifery in Emergencies

- Leadership
- Expertise
- Know-how
- Competencies
- Training, Education and Research
- Care and follow-up

WHO Whole-of-Syria Response
in and from Turkey- Nurses at the Lead

Almost 4 million Refugees are Hosted by the Turkish Health System

- **More than 1200 Syrian health workers were trained and certified to serve in the Turkish health care system, providing health services to their compatriots**
- **More than 433 000 free, culturally and linguistically-sensitive health consultations provided to Syrian refugees**

Ukraine- Protracted Emergency with Nurses at the Forefront

- Generations of multi-disciplinary teams have been strengthened their capacities in trauma and emergency care (thanks to Austria, Israel, IFRC)
- WHO standards adapted to the local context
- Mobile Emergency Primary Health Care Units – fortify and provide now integrated care

Nurses and Midwives-
A force for health

- Nurses and midwifes serve a critical role in emergency preparedness at the local, state, and national levels through planning, community and people-centered education, and direct care provided during disasters
- All-hazards training, assessment and planning prior to a disaster, respond during a crisis, and assist with mitigating hazards throughout the recovery phase
- Nurses and midwives are key health workers of integrated multi-disciplinary team

Professionalism and pride – the nurses who lead emergency response in Israel

- Israel's health-care system benefits from teams of advanced professional nurses dedicated to managing the treatment of the injured, both in routine and emergency mass casualty situations

- Nurses play an important leadership role in the multidisciplinary teams that implement hospitals' guidelines for emergency response

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THANK YOU!

Nurse and midwife leaders:

INNOVATE,
PROVIDE SOLUTIONS and
CONTRIBUTE to making
health care available,
accessible and affordable
for all.

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HEALTH FOR ALL

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