Society cares. Human security and risk management from the nurse perspective

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Abstract

The challenges that the society has to tackle related to security and risk management are a dare for Nursery and a new field of study called Society Cares. In relation with the security, United Nations Program for Development develops a theoretical framework which urges the countries to create Human Security policies. Security must be taken into account not only as a lack of physical violence, but also as a guarantee of rights, opportunities and quality for people’s lives. On the other hand, all societies have to tackle a lot of different and difficult risks and all of them may be prejudicial for people’s health and they can also create threats on a large scale and are able to hurt society health and to change healthy systems. Nursery must deal with these determining concepts and cover knowledge which goes beyond people’s clinical cares and it must also develop Society Cares.

Keywords: Society cares. Risk. Risk management. Nursing management. Human security.

Introduction

The concept of security has evolved epistemologically from the sixties until the moment in which the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) created the concept of Human Security in its Human Development Report published in 1994 where it was explained and disseminated. In that moment, the definition of security changed from the State’s protection to the individual’s. In this way, Human Security acquired a new human dimension instead of the state-centred approach which was established until that moment. “This conception developed a profound transition in people’s minds as a consequence of going from nuclear to human security, what determines the change of the state-centred approach to the protection of the individual who this security is created for. Consequently, security starts to be taken into account not only as a lack of physical violence, but also as a way of guaranteeing individuals’ rights, opportunities and life quality which are adjacent conditions to welfare and all-round development of each human being”.

Human Security instigators agree that individuals must be more important than the State when talking about security. In this way, policies must guarantee individuals’ legal, health and social security by providing them with the necessary conditions and resources to guarantee their development and welfare.

The different international authorities have declared that it is necessary that the States protect individuals in all political designs. Furthermore, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development of the World Health Organization (WHO) has suggested all-round and ambitious aims, emphasizing security and equity, to guarantee that the most vulnerable people can have the same resources, welfare and dignity than the rest of the population. In this way, the Japan Center for International Exchange and the Pan American Health Organization have declared: “the Human Security Approach addresses the linkages among different sources of health threats and ensures that interventions are integrated so as to build and sustain health resilience at the individual, community, and institutional levels as a path toward health for all through universal health coverage”.7 Thereby, Human Security is established as the main point from which institutional policies must start and which also allows to distinguish between patients and population’s oriented health care.

The WHO considers that nursing staff is a mainstay of healthcare services to guarantee the above mentioned aims. The WHA 138/34 of 2015 report describes the progress made in the application towards implementation of three resolutions on health workforce development. The WHA 66.23 resolution, called <Transforming health workforce education in support of universal health coverage> of 2013 explains specifically the significant role played by nurses and midwives in health systems.7 In particular, the report by the Secretariat of the 69th World Health Assembly held in 2016 explains that “analysis of data from the WHO’s Global Health Observatory highlights the significant role played by midwives and nurses in the
The new challenges of nursing in the face of global threats

Nursery as a science represents a crucial part of health systems. Nurses’ political involvement at national and international levels, as well as holding authority charges must be an objective for this group. In this way, WHO supports its Member States “to engage actively nurses and midwives in the planning, development, implementation and evaluation of health and health system policy and programming”. Nursing must cover knowledge which goes beyond individuals’ clinical care and it must develop Society cares. So, how can these objectives be achieved?

State-approved and Continuing Education are essential to reach necessary excellence levels and research abilities to tackle new challenges. Threats derived from globalization and from the creation of new geopolitical spaces which represent global risks are fields which need education and research encouragement. It seems necessary that nursery knows and deals with threats and risk management in order to guarantee individuals, health systems and societies’ health, with the purpose of working to prevent, give attention in alarm situations and institutional and social resilience. It is completely necessary to plan, manage and social empower the new challenges which plan about different health systems and put forward human security development and risk management as part of Society Cares.

In relation with the proposals of attention, it is necessary to declare that it needs to be developed new nursing models which allow new fields of global action and requirements of current adaptations of health systems. It is also necessary to include in these proposals Human Security principles and risk attention which goes beyond patients’ security and community nursing.

Another challenge for Nursery in a global scale is to promote collaborative networks with other sciences in order to control fear, to inform the population of threats and risks, to promote empowerment and resilience from a wide point of view, that is from a Society Care point of view. It is necessary to research, study and know global and national risks and threats in order to reach aims raised in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development where the word security is continuously mentioned.

The concern of the Professional Nursing for providing quality care has been present since it began as a discipline and profession. Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) are a key tool to develop this profession because they are necessary to pass on knowledge globally. Nursery in developed societies must work to exchange, develop and transfer global knowledge in order to promote not only the way in which the profession is perceived, but also cultural diversity, different care approaches, etc. through adequate and enough funding for its development. It must be the main part of global actions. In this sense, a challenge which has not been reached yet is to make global platforms of nursing knowledge management work. It may be a meeting point for professionals to exchange experiences, challenges, information and opportunities.

The challenge of this profession is to consolidate itself in global management spaces with its own sense and to create a great mass which takes part in national and transnational decision-making. Nursery must go beyond clinical and operative management and involve passionately in national and international nursing management of risks and threats which affect different societies and work in the community prevention and resilience. And this is something which the profession must take part in and defend the participation in the decision-making and national actions about national and international
emergencies and security management, because nurses and midwives represent 68\% of worldwide health staff. For this reason it is necessary to promote research and education in these new challenges which are related to different health systems, as well as develops security and risk management as Population Care Elements.

**Conclusions**

Migrations, social conflicts, wars, biological, industrial, economic, food, political, health risk, etc. represent spaces of social care for nursery because societies claim global care for global risks and threats. Furthermore, it is known that risks may be exploited depending on some interests; this is why it is very important to value that 68\% of health staff may be critical observers of governmental and corporate actions. They are a great group which are able to control actions of authorities, organizations, lobbies and different groups of interest. Past situations show that fear and uncertainty may be very useful for some social stakeholders.

Ultimately, Human Security empowers individual; it gives him tools and knowledge and it catalyzes social rights while policies centred in this philosophy create better quality of life and determine equality in people’s opportunities. However, this empowerment needs knowledge about risks and uncertainty. It also needs management not only individually but collectively. Experiences have shown that global threats compromise health systems severally. For this reason, nursery as a global element of systems must cover these new challenges, Society Cares.

**References**