



1980



STORIES



AUDIO



ICN TODAY



UN Decade for Women's Equality

In July 1980, ICN's Statement on *Women and Health* was presented during the *World Conference on the United Nations Decade for Women's Equality, Development and Peace* held in Copenhagen, Denmark. In this statement there was a declaration of intent to co-operate at international level with governmental and non-governmental organisations, and at national level with its member associations in influencing governments to undertake the following:

'Firstly, to review legislation which is discriminatory against women; provide full coverage in their national health care system so that all women have access to health care; include women in decision-making bodies related to health matters at all levels and provide education to allow them to do this.

Secondly, to utilise nurses by seeking strategic positions in their countries, collaborate with women in the community to teach and promote healthy living and exhort national nurses associations to continue to take action in relation to ICN *Policy Statements*. Examples presented by ICN were in relation to *Human Rights, Equal Pay for Equal Work, Family Planning and Quality of Life*. ICN also urged nursing policy makers to review educational programmes so that these include content related to women and health' (ICN 1985)

Doris Krebs represented ICN during the Pre-Conference *Consultation for the UN/ICN Decade of Women* held in Vienna, where she also presented ICN's *Statement on Women and Health*; these activities were in preparation for the *Decade of Women Conference* being planned for Nairobi in July 1985.

ICN (1985) UN/ICN Decade of Women *International Nursing Review*, 32(1):3



Dr Mo-Im Kim represented ICN at the WHO Regional Committee of the Western Pacific, highlighting the role of nurses in healthcare systems

Strengthening Primary Health Care

PHC continued to be a major focus for ICN during this decade. As the primary approach to achieving an acceptable level of health throughout the world since its official introduction at the WHO/UNICEF Alma-Ata conference in 1978, PHC was revolutionising health care thinking (ICN 1999). ICN maintained its commitment to assist national nurses associations to affect changes in nursing education, practice and management. (Krebs 1982) ICN had been an active member of a non-governmental organisations' group on PHC since its inception in 1976, and had promoted and strengthened links between international non-governmental organisations in areas related to PHC.

The role of nursing and midwifery came under scrutiny by a study undertaken by the WHO Regional Office for Europe on legislation and on services and education in both professions. Findings indicated that countries felt there was a need to define new roles for nurses and midwives and to give more attention to the provision of PHC to individuals and families in the community. As a result of the study a multidisciplinary group of experts was convened in Hamburg, Germany to clarify components of the legislation that hampered the provision of nursing and midwifery services in the community. Further aims were to make recommendations for legislative revision proposals and to introduce WHO regional programmes in nursing/midwifery. Ireland's programme for PHC included providing assistance to national nurses associations to implement the ICN/WHO workshop recommendations, and to participate in the Geneva based group of non-governmental organisations interested in PHC.

In 1981, Dr. Mo-Im Kim from the Korean Nurses Association, was ICN's representative to the meeting of WHO Regional Committee of the Western Pacific. When speaking on the nurse's role in PHC and the importance of adequate manpower she gave this rallying call:

"We, the nurses of the world, who have consistently played central roles in the health care systems ... will once again, be in the vanguard of Primary Health Care with the fulfilment of health for all by the year 2000. But to enable nurses all over the world to work as pioneers in the forefront of this campaign, governments will need to extend every possible assistance and cooperation to the national nurses associations and take specific actions to examine and specify the role of the nurse in the provision of primary health care and to work out a viable health care manpower system adequate to the needs of health for all as well as of national development". (Krebs 1982)

Health-for-all by the year 2000 proved to be one of nursing's greatest challenges. According to Halfdan Mahler, WHO Director General, in 1981, educational development was to become the impetus needed to help nurses to become leaders in the primary health care movement. ICN delivered several regional workshops, designed to increase the effectiveness of national nurses organisations in implementing the primary health care strategy. (Mahler 1981)

ICN (1999) "ICN on women's health: making strides: from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights to the recognition of women's health rights" *International Nursing Review* May/Jun99; 46(3): 82-83. (2p)

Krebs D (1982) ICN's Programme on Nursing in Primary Health Care: Present and Future. *International Nursing Review* 29(6):167-8

Mahler H (1981) The meaning of 'health for all by the year 2000'. *World Health Forum* 2(1): 15-22.

Nursing Research

ICN's *Guidelines for Nursing Research Development* was published in 1983 with the intention of assisting interest groups or nurses to start research in a well organised way.

In Spain in 1983, the International Nursing Research Conference was held in Madrid organised by Sigma Theta Tau and attended by 450 nurses. The conference was the outcome of Hildegard Peplau's suggestion made during the ICN Congress in Los Angeles. Spain was selected as the venue as the Spanish government had taken the position that nursing education should take place in colleges and universities. Spanish nurses supported this viewpoint. (Sigma Theta Tau 1984)

In 1984, an International review on *the impact of Computers on Nursing* was undertaken. This collection of 70 papers written by nurses and other experts explored the nursing application of computers on nursing, proving to be a welcome addition to the sparse literature available in this area. Chapters were built around important areas of nursing for example, medication management, confidentiality, nursing records and research. This book, composed of 18 chapters, published by *Elsevier Science Publishers*, Amsterdam, was a guide to systems in use throughout the world. (ICN 1984)

Proceedings from the fifth Workgroup Meeting of the European Nurse Researchers first Open Conference, held in Uppsala, Sweden, in 1984 was published by the Swedish Nurses Association, hosts for the workgroup. The theme of the Conference was *Research - a Challenge for Nursing Practice*. (Swedish Nurses Association 1984)

In 1988 ICN launched *The Nursing Regulation: Moving Ahead* project with the support of W.K. Kellogg Foundation and other development agencies. This project focused on assisting national nurses associations to bring about appropriate changes in the laws, rules, and regulations that apply to nursing in their countries.

In 1989, ICN representatives at the 42nd World Health Assembly, on *The Role of Health Research in the Strategy for Health for All by the year 2000*, stated that research was one area that had to be urgently addressed. ICN believed research was a major contributor to meeting the health and welfare needs of people, identifying new knowledge, improving professional education and practice and effectively utilising resources. (ICN 1990) Research was taken one step further when that year, ICN published *A Model Strategy for the Development of Nursing Research* that was based on the Council of Europe's Nursing Research Report and Recommendations (Appendix to Recommendations No R (96)1, 29-30). The Model contained general considerations on what a strategy should involve including structure and organisation, integration of research and practice, education for nursing research and funding for research. (ICN 1989)

Sigma Theta Tau (1984) "Reflections Spain: International Nursing Research Conference" *International Nursing Review* 31(1):8

ICN (1984) "The impact of Computers on Nursing" *International Nursing Review* 31(1):8

Swedish Nurses Association (1984) Proceedings of the 1st Open Conference; "Research-a Challenge for Nursing Practice" *Swedish Nurses' Association*, P.O. Box 5277, S-102 46 Stockholm, Sweden

ICN (1990). "The Role of Health Research in the Strategy for Health for All by the year 2000" *International Nursing Review* 37 (4):297

ICN (1989) *A Model Strategy for the Development of Nursing Research International Nursing Review* 45 (19)





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ICN TODAY



ICN TODAY

Strengthening Primary Health Care

(see story for background)

In April 2018, ICN signed an agreement with Women Deliver to join the Deliver for Good campaign as an ally organisation. Deliver for Good is a global campaign that applies a gender lens to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and promotes 12 critical investments in girls and women to power progress for all.

In 2019, ICN and the Canadian Nurses Association hosted a [Policy Event](#) in advance of the Women Deliver Conference, the world's largest conference on gender and equality. World-renowned experts and key stakeholders gathered at this international colloquium to focus on the links among power, nursing and advocacy and on identifying solutions to helping nurses mobilise and improve the health, well-being and rights of girls and women. With a workforce dominated by women globally, nurses may experience gender inequality at individual, organisational and structural levels. Nurses must be supported to develop knowledge, personal power and strategies to deliver on the promise of effective advocacy from points of care to the development of policy at country and international levels.

Also in 2018, ICN attended the UN 62nd Commission on the Status of Women – Empowering Rural Women and Girls, including a range of sessions focused on: ending violence against women and girls; the use of technology in improving the health of rural women and girls with a focus on NCDs; achieving the SDGs; investing in rural health workers; women in the media; and eliminating female genital mutilation. ICN also hosted a parallel event.

Strengthening Primary Health Care

(see story for background)

In 2019, ICN President, Annette Kennedy, joined other organisations to sign the [UHC 2030 Global Compact for progress toward universal health coverage](#). The Global Compact reflects ICN's mission to support achieving health for all through Universal Health Coverage (UHC) based on primary health care (PHC). ICN considers UHC as one of the strategic priorities and has been an active partner of the global health community in advocating UHC through health systems strengthening and ensuring health in all policies and a multi-sectorial approach. In addition, ICN has been engaged in a wide range of PHC related activities.

Also in 2019, ICN participated in a mission organised by WHO Europe on PHC in the Czech Republic. The purpose of this mission was to gather more in-depth information from stakeholders tasked with and/or engaged in health services design, planning, implementation, monitoring, stewardship and governance, as well as those involved in developing, strengthening and monitoring the nursing workforce.





1980



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AUDIO



ICN Strengthens Primary Health Care



Dr. Mo-Im Kim

Primary health care continued to be a major focus for the ICN during this decade. As the central approach to achieving an acceptable level of health throughout the world since its official introduction at the WHO/UNICEF Alma-Ata conference in 1978, this was a revolution in health care thinking. ICN had been an active member of a non-governmental organisations' group on primary health care since its inception in 1976, and had promoted and strengthened links between international non-governmental organisations in several related areas.

In 1981, Dr. Mo-Im Kim from the Korean Nurses Association was ICN's representative to the meeting of WHO Regional Committee of the Western Pacific. When speaking on the nurse's role in primary health care and the importance of adequate manpower she gave this rallying call:

"We, the nurses of the world, who have consistently played central roles in the health care systems will once again be in the vanguard of primary health care with the fulfilment of health for all by the year 2000. But to enable nurses all over the world to work as pioneers in the forefront of this campaign, governments will need to extend every possible assistance and cooperation to the national nurses associations and take specific actions to examine and specify the role of the nurse in the provision of primary health care and to work out a viable health care manpower system adequate to the needs of health for all as well as of national development".

In 1983, with the support of UNICEF, the ICN launched its first of seven workshops on primary health care, in Colombia. Following this, five more workshops were held in Botswana, Senegal, Thailand, Pakistan, Jamaica and Cyprus.





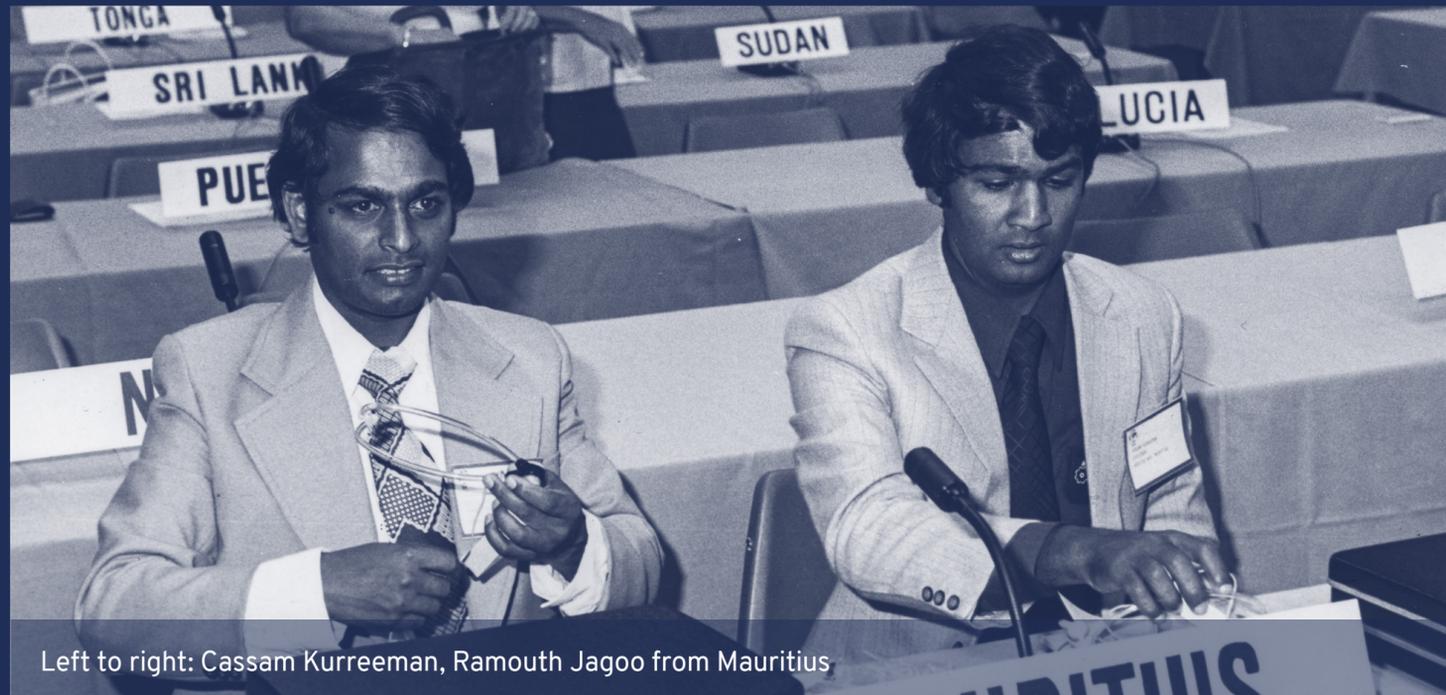
1981



STORY



AUDIO



Left to right: Cassam Kurreeman, Ramouth Jagoo from Mauritius

17th ICN Congress, Los Angeles

The 17th ICN Congress held in Los Angeles from 28 June – 3 July was hosted by the American Nurses Association with the theme, *Health Care for All – Challenge for Nursing*. Over 12,000 nurses, from 40 countries attended the Congress and two nurses from each of ICN's 93 NNAs took part in the CNR that took place prior to the Congress. ICN President Olive Anstey of Australia (1977-1981) presided over the Congress and Eunice Muringo Kiereini of Kenya ([read more](#)) was elected as the new ICN President for the period (1981-1985).

The focus of plenary sessions were on: *Nursing for a new century: a future framework* presented; *Nurses as partners in developing future health care* and *Action for the future: nurses accept the challenge*. At the third plenary session participants heard a report from the student nurses assembly. ICN continued its commitment to primary health care with a Symposium on PHC during which nurses were asked to participate in primary health care discussions. (Krebs 1982).

Krebs D (1982) ICN's Programme on Nursing in Primary Health Care: Present and Future. *International Nursing Review* 29(6):167-8





Eunice Muringo Kiereini

Eunice Muringo Kiereini (1939-) is a Kenyan nurse who trained at Southampton General Hospital in the UK from 1959-1962. She then joined the Simpson Memorial maternity Pavilion in Edinburgh, Scotland to train as a midwife. She returned to Kenya where she began work at the George VI Hospital (Kenyatta national Hospital). She pursued further training at Victoria University in Wellington, New Zealand and then took up the prestigious position of personal nurse to Kenya's first president, Mzee Jomo Kenyatta. She was Chief Nursing Officer at the Ministry of Health from 1968 to 1986, making significant contributions to the Kenyan nursing education sector. She was instrumental in the formation of the National Nurses Association in 1967 and greatly contributed to the development of the first advanced nursing course in East Africa which was offered at the University of Nairobi.

She was the first African President of the ICN from 1981 to 1985 and one of the founding members of the Kenya Water for Health Organisation. She was the first African woman on the Global Commission for AIDS at the World Health Organization.

Kanake A (2017). "Eunice Muringo Kiereini: Kenya's own Florence Nightingale" Eve Digital. Available at: <https://www.standardmedia.co.ke/evewoman/article/2001247907/eunice-muringo-kiereini-kenya-s-own-florence-nightingale>



Eunice Muringo Kiereini





1981



STORY

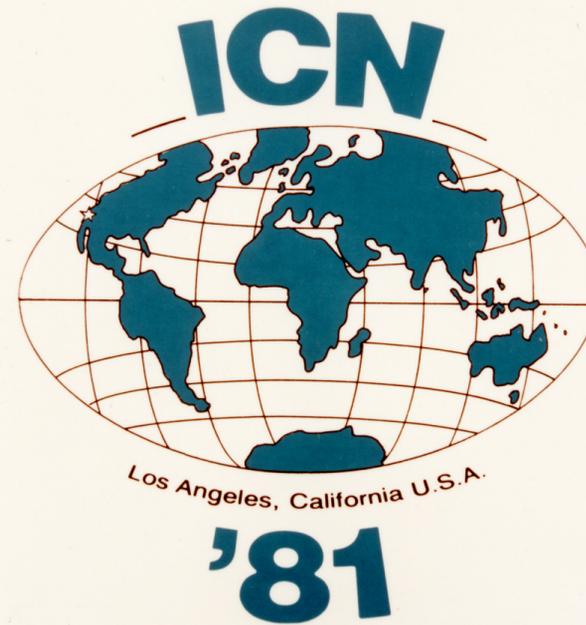


AUDIO



17th ICN Congress, Los Angeles, USA

– Olive Anstey, ICN President, 1977-1981



Here we are at the 17th ICN Congress in Los Angeles with the theme, *Health Care for All – Challenge for Nursing*. Over 12,000 nurses, from 40 countries are attending the Congress and I am honoured to hand over the Presidency to Muringo Kiereini of Kenya. Our plenary sessions are focusing on *Nursing for a new century*, *Nurses as partners in developing future health care* and *Action for the future*. We've also reinforced our commitment to primary health care with a dedicated symposium on this important subject.





1982



STORY



AUDIO

ICN
TODAY

 unicef

Strengthening Relationships with UNICEF

In 1982, ICN looked to strengthen its working relationships with UNICEF-the United Nations Children's Agency. To further this aim, Doris Krebs, ICN Adviser, travelled to New York to meet with Sheila Barry who was responsible for work with non-governmental organisations at UNICEF's headquarters and with ICN's two permanent representatives to UNICEF, Elaine Wittman and Mary Dewar of the nursing faculty in Adelphi University in Garden City, New York. Krebs was advised that UNICEF was undertaking pilot projects in the areas of malnutrition, infant feeding, weaning and women's education and had funds available to national nurses associations wishing to undertake local projects, preferably in collaboration with other groups. Krebs responded by saying that she would inform ICN of this positive suggestion. (ICN 1982)

ICN was represented by Doris Krebs at the UNICEF board meeting held in Rome in 1984 to promote the publication of *The State of the World's Children* that contained extensive statistical data on child nutrition and infant mortality rates that were plotted against the GNP per capita and life expectancy at birth. Doris Krebs advised that this publication should be invaluable to all nurses working in the field of health. (ICN 1984)

ICN (1982). "ICN looks to strengthen relationships with UNICEF" *International Nursing Review* 29(4):123

ICN (1984) "UNICEF: The State of the World's Children", UNICEF, Geneva, Switzerland or UNICEF New York, or OUP, Oxford, England in *International Nursing Review* 31(4):106





1982



STORY



AUDIO



Socio-Economic Welfare



1985 - ICN Congress - Israel

ICN
TODAY



In 1982, the ad-hoc Committee on the Socio-Economic Welfare of Nurses with representatives from the United States, Denmark, New Zealand, United Kingdom, Norway, Jamaica, Finland, Sweden and Canada reviewed ICN's 1982-83 programme. The outcome of the workshop was that ICN's Socio-Economic Welfare programme would continue and would be built around the specific target groups of member associations. The Board elected five nurses to the Professional Services Committee and selected board members to serve as ICN's Planning Committee for the 1985 congress scheduled to take place in Israel.





1982



STORY



AUDIO



ICN TODAY



ICN TODAY

Strengthening Relationships with UNICEF

(see story for background)

ICN and UNICEF continue to collaborate on a variety of projects.

In 2018, ICN participated in the “Every Newborn Action Plan” Management Team Meeting at UNICEF. Discussions were held around progress towards 2020 ENAP National and Global Milestones; framing newborn health within the UHC and the SDG agenda; quality of care; and health workforce and education issues and needs.

In 2017, ICN participated in a WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF taskforce to revise and update the Definition of Skilled Attendance at Birth. The intention was to develop the definition to cover both the skilled attendant and what constitutes an enabled and supportive healthcare environment in order to achieve the SDG target on reducing global maternal mortality. The new definition of competent maternal and new health professionals providing care during childbirth was published in June 2018.





1983



STORY



PHC Workshops

In 1983, ICN, with the support of UNICEF, launched its first of a series of seven workshops on PHC, in Bogota, Colombia. Following this five more, supported by the Norwegian Agency for International Development (NORAD) and the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), were held in Botswana, Senegal, Thailand, Pakistan, Jamaica and Cyprus. A total of 211 participants and staff members from 63 countries attended; 53 of which were from ICN member associations.

Workshop objectives were to increase the skills of the participants in mobilising others to effect change through workshops delivered in their own countries; to better prepare participants in identifying the changes needed in the educational preparation of nurses and in the scope of practice for PHC; and to prepare participants to work more effectively with their governments on health policies in a collaborative manner. Preliminary reports received from these national nurses associations revealed that post-workshop participants were mobilising their resources for primary health care as intended. (Morrow 1985)

Post-workshop projects were identified by ICN as one link in a chain required to mobilise nursing leaderships for PHC, through national nurses associations presenting workshops in their own countries.

18 nurses, members of nine national nurses associations, from the South East Asian Region and Pakistan attended the ICN workshop held in Thailand, at the end of 1983. Doris Krebs, ICN's nurse advisor for the priority programme Nursing in Primary Health Care commented:

'In spite of the varied cultural, religious and political backgrounds of those who attended, all showed the same high degree of motivation for bringing about some of the necessary changes in nursing education and practice to better support their countries health development strategies (Krebs 1984).

International Nurses Day 1984 also promoted primary health care initiatives with the theme Nurses Speak up for Better Health. Nursing and PHC were the themes discussed during ICN workshops. ICN commented:

"We must be prepared to demonstrate that nursing care can be cost effective in health attainment as community nurses can prevent hospitalisation, keep workers well and research undertaken by nurses can point the way to keep people healthy and thus avoid sickness costs. (ICN 1984)'





1984



STORY



AUDIO



ICN
TODAY



Constance Holleran, ICN Executive Director, 1981-1996

Human Rights and Anti-Nuclear Protests

In 1984, Amnesty International invited the support of nurses in membership with ICN in their campaign *Torture in the Eighties* and acknowledged their support for ICN's Policy Statement *Role of the Nurse in the Care of Detainees and Prisoners* at the World Congress on Prison Health held in Ottawa, Canada. Amnesty also acknowledged the paper delivered by Constance Holleran, ICN Executive Director, at this conference. Accompanying the campaign was a book titled *Torture in the Eighties* which documented the definition and process of torture, action that can be taken against it and pressures for improvement. ICN hoped that nurses would avail of this invitation to become involved with the campaign. (ICN 1984a)

That year, students were also taking a stance on a universal issue, that of nuclear war. At their annual general meeting held in London, in 1984, The European Nursing Student Group (ENSG) supported the June 1983 ICN's stance on nuclear war which stated that there can be no acceptable response to the impact of nuclear war to public health and social order; as the professional nurses of the future, would like to see a future which is free from the fear and threat of nuclear holocaust; and they encourage debate on the subject. (ICN 1984b)

Following the Chernobyl nuclear reactor accident in April 1986, worldwide concerns about the safety of nuclear power and the effects of radiation on the exposed population was triggered. Two international agencies were working on both issues: The International Atomic Energy Agency and WHO. At the joint workshop held in May 1987 advice and guidance was solicited for appropriate studies on both these areas. ICN was an observer to WHO and held the interests of nurses working in affected countries.

ICN (1984a) "Amnesty international Torture in the Eighties" *ICN News International Nursing Review* 31(4):100

ICN (1984b) ENSG: Student Group Supports ICN Stance on Nuclear War *International Nursing Review* 31(1):5





1984



STORY



AUDIO



Human Rights and Anti-Nuclear Protests



ICN
TODAY



AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL



In 1984, Amnesty International invited the support of ICN member nurses for its campaign *Torture in the Eighties* and acknowledged support for the ICN's Policy Statement *Role of the Nurse in the Care of Detainees and Prisoners*. Accompanying the campaign was a book which documented the definition and process of torture, action that can be taken against it and pressures for improvement.

That year, students were also taking a stance on a universal issue – nuclear war. At its annual general meeting held in London in 1984, The European Nursing Student Group supported the ICN's stance on nuclear war which stated that there can be no acceptable response to the impact of nuclear war to public health and social order – professional nurses want a future which is free from the fear and threat of nuclear holocaust; and they encouraged debate on the subject.

The Chernobyl nuclear reactor accident in April 1986 triggered worldwide concerns about the safety of nuclear power and the effects of radiation on the population. Two international agencies were working on both issues: The International Atomic Energy Agency and the World Health Organization. At the joint workshop held in May 1987 advice and guidance was solicited for appropriate studies on both these areas. The ICN was an observer, representing interests of nurses working in affected countries.





1984



STORY



AUDIO



ICN TODAY



ICN TODAY

Human Rights and Anti-Nuclear Protests (see story for background)

In 2019, ICN, supported by the HR Directorate of the Health Service Executive and the faculty of Nursing & Midwifery, Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, launched a pamphlet on Human Trafficking, the Basics of What Nurses need to Know, which described the types of human trafficking, general signs to look out for and which actions to take if human trafficking is suspected. Two world renowned experts on human trafficking – Cindy McCina and Kevin Hyland – spoke at the ICN Congress in Singapore.

In 2017, ICN, the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, the World Medical Association and the World Federation of Public Health Associations released a joint statement welcoming and supporting the new Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons. ICN abhors the accidental or deliberate use of nuclear, chemical, biological and conventional weapons and land mines; all of which undermine health and threaten survival. ICN believes nurses have a responsibility to work towards eliminating any threats to life and health.





1985



STORY



ICN Congress, 1985

18th ICN Congress, Tel Aviv, Israel, 1985

ICN President E. Muringo Kiereini of Kenya (1981-1985) presided over the 18th Congress and Ms. Nelly Garzón ([read more](#)) of Colombia was elected as the new ICN President for the period (1985-1989) with the watchword “Justice”. The difficult working conditions of many nurses were highlighted in a presentation on Israeli nurses by R.A. Stockler, who remarked that:

“Their activities for the most part undocumented, have been forgotten or taken for granted, and notes, if written, remain unread. The story of their deeds is based on interviews with nurses and examination of the remaining shards, reports, articles and other archives materials. Nurses appear as administrators and as staff working under extreme difficulties in a country with few facilities and little manpower.” (Stockler 1986)

A further interesting paper delivered during the Tel Aviv Congress related to the nursing profession in Kenya. As the profession was viewed as playing a fundamental role in Kenyan society, the education of the nurse formed a significant part of the overall educational system of society and therefore endeavoured to maintain the world standard of professional nursing. (Mule 1986)

Stockler R A (1986) Nursing in Israel – a review of the past, pre-state and early post-state period *International Nursing Review*, May/Jun; 33(3): 76-78

Mule G K (1986) Nursing education in Kenya: trends and innovations *International Nursing Review* May/June; 33(3): 83-86.





Nelly Garzón

Nelly Garzón (1932-2019) served as ICN President from 1985-1989. In 1988 Dr Garzón was presented with the World Health Organization's Health for All Medal for her leadership in ICN and for ICN's contribution to the worldwide movement for achieving WHO's goals for 2000 through PHC. This was the first time WHO had awarded such a medal to a nurse.

She led the legal regulation of nurses in Colombia including the establishment of the "Law 266, 1996" and the Nursing Ethical Law "Law 911, 2006". She was the first president of the Tribunal Nacional Etico de Enfermería (National Ethical Nursing Court) (1997-2002; 2002-2006); and was a founding member of the Upsilon Nu Chapter of Sigma Theta Tau International (STTI) at the National University of Colombia.

She was the STTI Regional Coordinator for Latin American and Caribbean (2011-2013) and in 2015, she received the Nell J. Watts Life Time Achievement in Nursing Award by the Sigma Global Nursing Excellence organisation.

During her final years, Dr Garzón was a nursing professor in graduate programmes at the National University of Colombia until 2006 and the same university conferred her the Doctor Honoris Cause in 2011. Dr Garzón's outstanding contributions to ICN and to nursing worldwide mark her as one of the world's great leaders in nursing.



Nelly Garzón





1987



STORY



Primary Health Care continues

The first Canadian Nurses Association PHC workshop took place on 6-7 November 1987 in Winnipeg, Canada. The workshop was held in cooperation with the Manitoba Association of Registered Nurses and was attended by 145 participants. Dorothy Hall who delivered the keynote address had worked with WHO from 1965-1981 as adviser. She outlined the origins of PHC from the Alma Ata Conference that had resulted in the emergence of global health care concepts. The Declaration of the Alma-Ata had organized six primary health care concepts. These concepts were that PHC was composed of promotive, preventive, curative, rehabilitative, and supportive health services and was based on practical, scientifically sound and socially accepted methods. Also, PHC was provided as the first level of care; was universally accessible; made health a high priority and ensured full participation by all relevant groups. Hall contended that Canadian nurses were well placed to provide primary health care in practice in all five conceptual areas. (Haines 1988)

International Nurses Day 1984 also promoted primary health care initiatives with the theme Nurses Speak up for Better Health. Nursing and PHC were the themes discussed during ICN workshops. ICN commented:

“We must be prepared to demonstrate that nursing care can be cost effective in health attainment as community nurses can prevent rganizedation, keep workers well and research undertaken by nurses can point the way to keep people healthy and thus avoid sickness costs. (ICN 1984)’

By 1988, with support from WHO, many NNAs were promoting PHC as the key to achieving Health for all in their countries. Activities had focused on workshops and seminars to date but more innovative ideas were developed including: a trophy for successful PHC projects (Botswana); a model development to enlist nurses in preventative care in rural communities (Brazil); nationwide review of cardiac disease in the working population (Cuba) and a PHC National Congress in London. The first European seminar in Malaga, Spain in 1986 initiated further seminars in Europe; Standards on Nursing Care were developed in 1982 to build effective patient care within health systems; Swaziland and Nigeria promoted effective PHC workshops rganized by their NNAs in 1987 and funded by the Canadian International Agency.

Haines J (1988) First Canadian Primary Health Care Workshop International Nursing Review 35(3):74

ICN News (1984) International Council of Nurses’ Day ‘Nurses Speak up for Better Health’ International Nursing Review 31(2):35).





1988



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Regulation on Nursing Workshops

The first series of ICN/Florence Nightingale International Foundation (FNIF) workshops to clarify and implement ICN's *Regulation of Nursing* report was launched in Trinidad and Tobago in January 1988 for the English-Speaking Caribbean, the USA, Canada and four NNAs in Southern Africa (Lesotho, Swaziland, Zimbabwe and Botswana). Quito, Ecuador was the location for the second series held in April. Workshops were funded by the W. K. Kellogg Foundation, the aim being to help nurses and relevant governments to understand ICN's position, explore the current national regulations and identify areas needing expansion. 41 participants from Latin America, Spain and Portugal attended the workshop which was hosted by the Federation of Ecuadorian Nurses in collaboration with the Nursing Faculty of the Pontifical Catholic University of Ecuador. Participants explored the nurses' role in PHC, particularly the regulatory barriers impeding the effective practice of nursing in primary health care. In making comparisons between their own nursing regulatory system and ICN's, they identified discrepancies in terms of ICN guidelines. As they had done during the first workshop in Tobago, participants developed a plan of action for each country. (ICN 1988)

ICN (1988) "Ecuador: Nurses Explore Regulations at ICN/FNIF Workshop" *International Nursing Review* 35(4):93



World Health Organization

ICN and WHO Celebrate 30 Years of Collaboration

In 1988, in a timely reminder about the health problems of the world, ICN, the oldest international profession in the health field, observed the 30th anniversary of its collaborative relationship with WHO with whom in part, they have worked effectively together on many projects for the improvement of health and nursing care. But, according to Dr. Mahler, WHO Director-General, the world had changed and the health needs of most of the world's population were far from being met when he said WHO would provide *Health for all by the year 2000*. ICN President Olive Anstey believed this to be a realistic goal but one that required collaboration with organisations and associations who were involved in the delivery of health care and with people and communities for whom health services were destined for and who needed them most.

She went on to say that ICN and WHO shared a common commitment to the primary health care approach as being the most effective way of meeting the pressing needs of vulnerable populations, and as nursing personnel were an important resource in the provision of this care, ICN saw the coming years as an important period of development in health care and one in which it would seek to collaborate with WHO at all levels in attempting to find solutions to the basic health needs of the world's populations, including diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, childhood tuberculosis, polio and measles.





1988



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ICN TODAY



ICN TODAY

Regulation on Nursing Workshops (see story for background)

Regulation is one of ICN's three pillars of work.

In May 2018, 32 participants from 21 countries attended ICN's Regulation and Credentialing Forum co-hosted by the International Confederation of Midwives (ICM). Key topics included the role of education; the protection of the public vs. the profession; the role of research from a regulator view; and migration of nurses and midwives in an increasingly intertwined world.

As a member of the World Health Professions Alliance, ICN takes part in the World Health Professions Regulation Conference (WHPRC) held biennially in Geneva just prior to the World Health Assembly. The Conference brings together policy makers, health system managers, researchers, scientists and leaders in the health professions to explore the future of the healthcare system regulation and the role of the health professions in regulation for improvement in healthcare to the benefit of patients.

In 2019, ICN and the Consejo General de Enfermería held a joint International Forum in Madrid, Spain, to discuss the future of professional regulation and intensify ICN's work in this area. A panel session on The State of Nursing regulation was held at the ICN Congress in Singapore focusing on the crucial issue of the regulation of nursing in a challenging climate, where the nursing workforce is becoming increasingly global and mobile.

ICN and WHO Celebrate 30 Years of Collaboration (see story for background)

In 2019, ICN chose the theme, *Nurses: A Voice to Lead Health For All* for International Nurses Day.

“Nurses all over the world every day are advocating for Health for All in the most challenging circumstances with limited resources to deliver health care to those most in need” said ICN President, Annette Kennedy. “ICN believes that the time is ripe for nurses to assert their leadership. As the largest health profession across the world, working in all areas where health care is provided, nursing has vast potential and value if appropriately harnessed to finally achieve the vision of Health for All.”





1989



STORY



19th ICN Congress, Seoul, Korea

The 19th ICN Congress, held in Seoul in May 1989, attracted 7,000 nurses. ICN President

Nelly Garzon from Colombia (1985-1989) along with the Korean National Nurses Association welcomed delegates. Main congress themes centred on preparing nurses for a political future and on bargaining to enhance their situation. Other themes were justice, caring, love and equity. The newly elected ICN President was Dr Mo-Im Kim (read more), who in 1981 had become the first Korean nurse to take a seat in the Korean parliament. Choosing her watchword “Love”, she made the comment that nurses’ daily life was politics.

In her keynote address, Dame Nita Barrow held the view that the 21st century nurses would emerge as policymakers at the highest level rather than policy followers and she advised nurses to create networks and establish partnerships to support this aim. In a similar vein, Baroness Caroline Cox, United Kingdom, speaking at plenary session urged nurses to become more involved in the political process in their countries, thus making the world a more humane place. Ginette Rodger, Canada, advised nurses to become more political by entering public policy debates, with courage and confidence and Kirsten Stallknecht, President of the Danish Nurses Association, said nurses were finally learning to become tough negotiators through having greater awareness of their own self-worth and by starting to speak out on political issues. She also issued a stark comment saying that if nurses did not bargain or negotiate for themselves, their organisation would wither and their influence on health care would weaken.

Of note during the Seoul Congress was the launch of a new ICN publication: *ICN – Past and Present* written by Dame Sheila Quinn.





Dr Mo-Im Kim

Dr Mo-Im Kim is a pioneer and an evolutionary leader in various areas of social and health development. She began her career as a staff nurse in Korea, and ultimately became professor of nursing and dean of the College of Nursing at Yonsei University. She was president of the Korean Nurses Association, board member and vice president of the Planned Parenthood Federation of Korea and chief adviser to the Korean Red Cross.

As a member of the Korean National Assembly, Dr. Kim was a leading advocate of legislation to improve the public's health. She developed innovative proposals for the training and utilization of nurses.

She was the first nurse in Korea appointed to Minister of Health and was a member of the World Health Organization Expert Panel of Nursing for 20 years. She served as nursing consultant to the government of Indonesia and leader of international nursing seminars in Singapore

Dr Kim served as ICN President from 1989 to 1993.

John Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public health (n.d.) History, Heroes of Public health. Mo-Im Kim, Dr PH, MPH. Available at: <https://www.jhsph.edu/about/history/heroes-of-public-health/mo-im-kim.html>



Dr Mo-Im Kim

