

Newsletter

June 2017

I. MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF CoNGO

Many of you will be as surprised as I am to discover that I have been President of CoNGO for 2,339 days (and nights..) with 266 more to go. During that time I have been envelopped in different measures of joy, of enthusiasm, of satisfaction, but of course also of frustration, of anguish, of incomprehension.

But I want today to tell you of one big achievement finally reached on my 2,311th day as President, namely May 13, 2017, when the CoNGO Regional Committee in Asia-Pacific (RCAP) was launched. Over some 2,000 days this had been a challenging and time-intensive process, from the time when in January 2011 I inherited the groundwork laid by my predecessor Liberato Bautista and was alerted by him as to just how much more needed to be done. It has now been done! And much more lies ahead!

It was in December 2007 that the CoNGO Board, in response to proposals from the membership, took the first step that led nearly ten years later to the creation of RCAP. Outreach to Asia-Pacific NGOs/CSOs was initiated, resulting many years later in the establishment of a CoNGO data base of over 500 such bodies. Once it was agreed that the focus of planning would be on Bangkok, given the siting there of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), much energy naturally had to be devoted to generating arrangements for on-site hosting, hospitality, logistics and mechanisms. Outreach to and dialogue with ESCAP had to be conducted, taking account of ESCAP's existing strong Asia-Pacific NGO/CSO networking, heavily focussed in recent years on making the SDGs a reality.

Given CoNGO's paucity of funds, progress was boosted by contributions from Siam University, the Pan-Pacific and SouthEast Asia Women's Association, the International Federation of Business and Professional Women, and the United Methodist Church-Global Board of Church and Society. Progress was also immensely advanced by the outstanding work of CoNGO Volunteers Sheila Bordier and Donna Reitano, and a series of CoNGO Interns from Kyung Hee University.

Section II of this E-NEWSLETTER sets out the Conclusions of the RCAP Launch meeting on May 12-13, and will indicate summarily what I mean above by "Much more lies ahead". CoNGO now has a responsibility towards the committed speakers and participants who made the RCAP Launch a reality. Based on the meeting outcomes, an RCAP Continuation Committee will be appointed by the next CoNGO Board Session (October 2017) and will propose follow-up actions.

Stand by for more news !

Cyril Ritchie, President of CoNGO

NOTE: This issue of the CoNGO E-NEWSLETTER has been processed by the current Kyung Hee University Intern, Yoojeong Jeong, who was also a vital support for all this year's RCAP preparations and implementation. My deep thanks to her. CR

II. CoNGO Regional Committee in Asia-Pacific (RCAP) Chairman's Conclusions of RCAP Launch 12-13 May 2017

The CoNGO Board in December 2007, in response to proposals from the membership, took the first steps that led towards the creation of the CoNGO Regional Committee in Asia-Pacific (RCAP), in accordance with CoNGO Rules.

At the launch of RCAP held at Siam University in Bangkok, Thailand on 12-13 May 2017, participants encouraged further development of RCAP and identified priority themes for consideration. In the RCAP discussions, the points below (1-16) were highlighted:

The RCAP Plenary Theme was: "The United Nations and Civil Society - What Experience, What Lessons, What Results?"

Presentations were made by:

- Sai Jyothirmai Racherla, Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women (ARROW)
"Civil Society experience in working with ESCAP"
- Cyril Ritchie, President of CoNGO: "Experience of CoNGO in working with the United Nations"
- Soon-Young Yoon, IAW Representative to the United Nations: "Experience of the International Alliance of Women in working with the United Nations"
- Pornchai Mongkhonvanit, Past President of IAUP: "Experience of the International Association of University Presidents in working with the United Nations"
- Neha Chauhan, Asia-Pacific Hub, IPPF: "Experience of the International Planned Parenthood Federation in working with the United Nations"

1. **Democracy:** There is need to broaden and deepen the democratic discourse (substantive issues) and widen the scope and sphere of democratic space (access). The institutions of the United Nations System are predicated on the belief that the system has the ability to deliver on its promises. In order to achieve effective delivery, functional participatory mechanisms engaging Civil Society need to be put into place, enhanced and implemented successfully. Civil Society Organizations are central to determining and achieving success in this process.

2. **Leadership:** Participants welcomed CoNGO's role in fostering and facilitating competent and responsible input from NGOs/CSOs in UN deliberations. This role needs to be expanded and supported by the UN.

3. **Civil Society relations:** Making a distinction between NGOs in consultative status and grassroots NGOs/CSOs which are not necessarily in dialogue with the UN, participants recognized that an effective critical social movement in the Region must include both categories. RCAP constitutes an opportunity to facilitate a platform for international discourse, helping CSOs to see the value of engaging with the UN. RCAP can become a platform for reaching a wider Civil Society, not yet familiar with CoNGO, building on the vast potential of people's engagement throughout the Region.

4. **Transparency and Accountability:** Participants stressed the importance of cultivating and fostering an ethic of transparency and accountability within NGOs and CSOs.

5. **Civil Society Platform:** NGO/CSO inputs are crucial in multilateral and regional platforms and must also be as transformative as is expected of the UN and its Member States. It is recommended that pre- and post-event NGO/CSO meetings be organized around ESCAP strategic planning meetings to provide a forum for Civil Society Organizations to contribute to ESCAP's strategy and planning.

6. **Shrinking Civil Society Space:** Governments that are currently restricting Civil Society space are, in so doing, denying their citizens their fundamental rights of opinion, expression, association and assembly. Participants recognized the critical importance of countering the widespread shrinking Civil Society space and sharing solidarity with those directly targeted. Good practices of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and the Human Rights Council, including its Special Rapporteurs are welcomed, and need to be positively replicated. The UN and its Member States should respect and apply existing principles on access to information. These include most

notably the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), Principle 10 of Agenda 21 and the many international instruments deriving from them.

7. **Monitoring and Advocacy:** The monitoring of binding and non-binding international instruments is essential for understanding and achieving results from multilateral processes. Civil Society plays a critical role in advocating, developing and working towards the amendment of national legislation in accordance with international laws and standards. Committed to greater adherence to international law, CoNGO, through RCAP, will contribute to localizing knowledge in the Region. In the sphere of national implementation of international law (Conventions, Treaties, Covenants, inter alia), NGO/CSO Shadow reports to intergovernmental oversight committees are an essential component of monitoring and subsequent advocacy. Advocacy partnerships, shared planning and priorities among NGOs/CSOs will enhance outcomes.

8. **Activism and Academia:** Siam University hosted the RCAP launch. This illustrates the relationship between active advocacy and academic rigour and research, and exemplifies the links that need to be developed between activists and academics in forging a democratic society that adequately reflects and builds on the diversity of the Region. Decision makers need to make available more 'open data', and researchers need to be welcomed to intergovernmental fora, in order that governments may benefit from their expertise.

9. **Mechanisms:** Participants emphasized the need to strengthen current structural relations between Civil Society and ESCAP in order to develop a mechanism, comparable to that of ECOSOC Resolution 1996/31, that will enhance inclusive, meaningful, effective and participatory dialogue. Current inadequacies in access to UN subsidiary bodies or meetings need to be examined and addressed. Critical improvements would include: development of guidelines and policy instruments establishing Civil Society as an essential contributor to the decision-making process, participation of Civil Society in preparatory processes, timely access to key documents, documented recognition of Civil Society inputs, providing "decent" conference facilities, and a more inclusive approach to cross-cutting issues. CoNGO's long-standing role as convener and facilitator was deemed appropriate to help move this process forward.

10. **Funding:** There is a positive correlation between adequate resources for representation and outcomes that support the desired needs and goals of society. Funding gaps negatively affect the potential for broader participation of NGOs and CSOs and their capacity to contribute to the UN

decision-making processes. Marginalized organizations are particularly vulnerable and exposed to exclusion despite their grassroots knowledge and valuable experience.

11. **Collaboration and Partnerships:** Participants supported wide regional collaborative efforts with organizations working on complementary issues and objectives. Emphases were laid on the importance of developing synergies among ESCAP, NGOs/CSOs and other stakeholders including the private sector. Well-coordinated work and exchanges amongst NGO/CSO constituencies will foster greater recognition of their legitimacy. Many opportunities are lost due to a lack of coordination and unsynchronized contributions.

12. **Communications:** In addition to improving dialogue between Governments and Civil Society, communications within the NGO/CSO community require structural enhancements and increased solidarity to allow for more effective, informed and coordinated outcomes. There is a need for better communications and increased openness in the dialogue and involvement mechanisms among ESCAP, NGOs/CSOs and other stakeholders including the private sector. ESCAP member governments would benefit from more comprehensively recognizing and incorporating – at both national and regional levels - the competence of the many Asia-Pacific NGO/CSO constituencies.

13. **Results-Based Management:** Targeted follow up after decision-making is essential for sustained and adequately funded policy change, effective processes, and for mobilizing public opinion.

14. **Civil Society Values:** Civil Society shares the values and goals of the UN, as so well defined in the UN Charter. Participants called for UN member governments to more faithfully adhere to and act on these values, including implementing International laws and conventions, and to provide the UN System with the resources needed to fulfil its essential global mandates. Civil Society must increase and harmonize its efforts to help achieve strong institutions and to expand partnerships. To achieve maximum benefit in the Region, it is the intention of participants to proceed with RCAP, based on close collaboration and partnership with networks and organizations working towards complementary objectives, without duplicating existing efforts.

15. **SDGs:** The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are currently the overarching mandate of the UN and also the collective aspiration of both the UN and Civil Society. Realizing the SDGs also demands timely and adequate provision of resources. In order for the SDGs to be adequately implemented, the vital substantive and access issues which RCAP will address must be resolved with all due urgency.

16. **Follow-up:** Participants welcomed the proposed formation of an RCAP **Continuation Committee** that will respect existing regional mechanisms, taking into account precedents that favour NGO access. In light of the deliberations of RCAP, and looking ahead to decisions that will be considered by the CoNGO Board, the President of CoNGO will invite organizations in the Region to be available to serve on the Continuation Committee, which will subsequently propose follow-up actions. Noting that CoNGO has a 500+ database of Asia-Pacific NGOs, a resource that will serve in the broader context of information dissemination, participants were encouraged to share their own databases with CoNGO, thus enabling RCAP to expand the current reach.

The participants at the RCAP launch in Bangkok on 12-13 May 2017 pledge to continue and augment their best efforts towards accomplishing the implementation of the SDGs, with the constant preoccupation that no-one will be left behind.

The Chair renewed profound gratitude to Siam University, its President Pornchai Mongkhonvanit, his colleagues and team for their generous hospitality and gracious welcome to CoNGO and the participants of the RCAP launch.

III. UN NEWS & UPCOMING UN EVENTS

▪ TECHNOLOGY FOR HUMAN RIGHTS; UN.OHCHR PARTNERSHIP WITH MICROSOFT

The Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) has signed a landmark five-year partnership with Microsoft. As part of the agreement, Microsoft will provide a grant of USD 5 million to support the work of the OHCHR. This represents an unprecedented level of support from a private sector organization.

A particular area of focus for the partnership will be the development and use of advanced technology designed to better predict, analyze and respond to critical human rights situations, which currently are proliferating in many parts of the world including areas previously viewed as stable and also growing in complexity.

The new partnership builds on a longstanding relationship between the OHCHR and Microsoft that is based on two shared ideas. The first is a commitment to ensuring technology plays a positive role in helping to promote and protect human rights. The second is a recognition of the need for the private sector to play a bigger part in helping to advance the cause of human rights globally.

Technology for Human Rights: While in some cases technology may contribute to human rights challenges, it also has an important role to play in tackling abuses. The grant from Microsoft will help develop and deploy new technology solutions specifically designed to advance the mission of the OHCHR and protect human rights.

One example is Rights View, an information dashboard; that will allow UN human rights staff to aggregate large quantities of internal and external data on specific countries and types of rights violations in real time. It will help to facilitate analysis, ensure early warning of emerging critical issues and provide data to guide responses. This tool is powered by cloud computing and big data analysis.

Business and Human Rights Microsoft will also work with the OHCHR to raise awareness of the role that companies can and should play in driving respect for human rights and to promote more responsible business conduct across the world. Microsoft will work closely with the OHCHR to help promote broader adoption and implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. The UN Guiding Principles provide a global standard for preventing and addressing the risk of adverse impacts on human rights linked to business activity.

- **UN OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS (OCHA)**

The post of UN Under Secretary General for Humanitarian Affairs (who heads OCHA) is currently held by Stephen O'Brien. He will be replaced by Mark Lowcock, at present the Civil Service Head of the UK Department for International Development (DFID).

- **WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)**

Margaret Chan (China-Hongkong) has been Directress-General of WHO for the past ten years. She will be succeeded from July 1, 2017, for a five-year term, by Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, a former Health Minister of Ethiopia.

- **UNITED NATIONS SECRETARY-GENERAL First Statement to the UN Human Rights Council**

In his first address to the HRC, the new UN Secretary-General, Antonio Guterres, said the following of particular interest to the CoNGO membership:

"The Council's growing engagement with civil society strengthens so much of your work - and is especially vital at a time when civil society space is shrinking in so many places....

We simply cannot achieve any of our goals without the full participation of women and girls. I will soon propose to the General Assembly ambitious new steps to help end sexual exploitation and abuse

committed under the UN flag. We must do far more around the world. Hard fought gains on women's rights are being chipped away - whether it is through a pushback on women's reproductive rights or turning a blind eye to domestic violence or violently enforcing traditional gender roles. Let us say loud and clear: women's rights are human rights...

The corpus of human rights is indivisible and interdependent. We cannot pick and choose, emphasizing some and ignoring others. As we work to promote all human rights, I want to express a word of appreciation and admiration to those on the frontlines. To human rights defenders, I say: thank you for your courage. The United Nations is on your side. And I am on your side. I remind Member states of their responsibility to ensure that human rights defenders can operate without fear of intimidation. Human rights defenders must be able to freely participate in the Council and engage more broadly with the UN without fear of reprisal. This is critical to our work and to the credibility of Member States."

▪ HUMAN RIGHTS OF ALL MIGRANTS

Statement by Louise Arbour (former United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights), UN Secretary-General's Special Representative on International Migration. Statement delivered in May 2017 in inaugurating an intergovernmental process that will lead to the creation in 2018 within the United Nations of a Global Compact for safe, orderly and regular migration.

"The existing international legal framework already provides the foundation upon which a global compact on safe, orderly and regular migration should be built. All migrants, regardless of their migratory status, are entitled to enjoy all human rights as derived from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, as well as other applicable international law such as international labor and humanitarian law, law of the sea, and international criminal law. It is a truism - but no less worth explicitly acknowledging - that migrants are above all humans. As such, their access to the full panoply of human rights protection and entitlements must not be denied....

The first step towards ensuring that migration policies are grounded in human rights norms and standards is to ratify and implement all international and regional human rights instruments and related conventions. The fundamental principle of the universality of human rights means that those individuals deemed irregular migrants also have rights. While irregular entry and stay may constitute administrative offences for non-refugee migrants, they are not crimes per se against persons, property or national security. And while states retain the sovereign prerogative to order their removal, the very presence of such migrants under their jurisdiction places certain obligations on national authorities....

The erroneous perception of an increased flux of irregular migration, combined with a lack of trust in state capacities to deal with such influxes has led to increased intolerance and rejection of migrants. Distrust grows between host communities and irregular migrants when an effective migration policy

is not in place, devolving into an 'us vs them' mentality between nationals and migrants....

It is incumbent on all of us to take the lead in enacting migration policies that will contribute to changing the negative perceptions of migration. Migrants are not a burden. Even less so are they a threat. Properly managed, migration stands to benefit all. Redressing violations of the human rights of migrants will contribute to changing the negative narrative that precludes the enjoyment by all of the dividends of human mobility....

Effective protection and inclusion of migrants will depend on ensuring that societies as a whole are invested in the success of this endeavor. This necessitates policy considerations for host communities that are, in some cases, facing a plight similar to that of the migrants themselves in terms of social exclusion or poverty. Policies related to migrants must include the participation of all actors with a stake in the outcome, including local governments, trade unions, employers' organizations, national human rights bodies, private sector, recruitment agencies, security and justice service providers, civil society and youth organizations, and migrants. "

▪ **UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING AND RESEARCH (UNITAR)**

New UNITAR online courses

Climate Change Diplomacy: Negotiating Effectively under the UNFCCC, 11 September -5 November

This on-line course will develop participants' understanding of the climate change policy framework by building an appreciation of the science, causes and impacts of climate change, the history of the policy making process and the UNFCCC framework and how to build and move forward from COP22 and prepare for COP23.

Registration: <<https://www.unitar.org/event/full-catalog/climate-change-diplomacy-negotiating-effectively-under-unfccc-13>>

1. Mediation Skills, 25 September - 22 October 2017

This online course will help students enhance their performance as a conference delegate, and as a result contribute to the overall efficiency and productiveness of conferences.

Registration: <https://www.unitar.org/event/full-catalog/mediation-skills-10>

2. Introduction to the UN System, 25 September - 5 November 2017

This e-Learning course aims to provide an overview of United Nations as well as a historical, political, and analytical framework for liaising more effectively with UN representatives and staff. With the help of interactive online exercises, participants will finish the course with a concrete understanding of the UN system's structure and functioning.

Registration: <https://www.unitar.org/event/full-catalog/introduction-united-nations-system-8>

IV. FROM THE ARCHIVES

Here is a pearl (or a lemon...) of UN-Speak from the Report of the (pearly/lemony...) ECOSOC Committee on NGOs, at its regular 2009 session:s E/2009/32 (Part 1).

After an interminable debate....."The working group agreed that deliberations on the topics should continue, and in this regard one delegation suggested holding discussions on how to put an end to the deliberations, taking into account the long-lasting consideration of the referred topic."

Cyril Ritchie's suggestion for shortening (perhaps) the next CoNGO Assembly: An agenda item "Discussions on how to put an end to our deliberations"!!

V. Publications

- "International Organizations: The politics and processes of global governance", Third Edition, 2015, pp 670
Authors: Margaret P. Karns, Karen A. Mingst, Kendall W. Stiles.
Lynne Rienner Publishers, Boulder Colorado, USA
ISBN 978-1-62637-151-4

- "International and comparative employment relations: National regulation, global changes", Sixth edition.
Editors: Greg J. Bamber, Russell D. Lansbury, Nick Wailes, Chris F. Wright.
Sage, London, 2016. xxvii + 418 pp.
ISBN 978-1-47391-154-3

- "UN ENVIRONMENT PERSPECTIVES" - Issue 24, March 2017

Conflict pollution and the toxic remnants of war: a global problem that receives too little attention/Information: Doug Weir, Toxic Remnants of War Project www.toxicremnantsofwar.info and www.trwn.org

- **INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW: A Comprehensive Introduction.** 2017
Author Nils Melzer. Coordinated by Etienne Kuster.

International Committee of the Red Cross: "Concise and accessible language. Short footnotes systematically provide the reader with references to legal provisions in both treaty and customary law. Thematic textboxes inform the reader about contemporary initiatives and processes aimed at strengthening International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and protecting persons and property in armed conflict. The ideal everyday companion for anyone approaching IHL for the first time and curious about conflict-related matters, as well as for military and humanitarian personnel seeking useful guidance on a vast array of topics." Information: icrc@icrc.org

- **THE CONTOURS OF INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTIONS: As defined by facts, charges and jurisdiction.** 2016 Author Elinor Fry.

ICRC review (S. Swart): "Divided into three parts, the book addresses the typical nature of an international crime; the factual demarcation at the case level (effectively, the micro level); and the jurisdictional reach of the International Criminal Court (ICC) (the macro level of one specific international institution).

Following an opening chapter setting out the roadmap for the analysis, the following are Chapter headings:

- 2: The nature of international crimes and evidentiary challenges
- 3: International crimes and case demarcation: What are we trying to prove?
- 4: Legal recharacterisation and the materiality of facts at ICC: Which changes are permissible?
- 5: Between show trials and sham prosecutions: The Rome Statute's potential effect on domestic due process protections
- 6: On the verge of engagement: The ICC's jurisdictional limits

This is a technical and at times quite complicated read, but one that is well worth the time for those comfortable with international criminal justice lingo and interested in the questions that aren't often asked." Publisher: Eleven International Publishing, The Hague

VI. CALENDAR

NOTICE:

1. The CoNGO Calendar is a service to the NGO constituency to enable each individual organization to determine, in good time, its possible or desired involvement in the event mentioned, in accordance with the organization's own statutory or programmatic focus.

2. The conferences and meetings listed in the CoNGO Calendar are not under the convening or invitational or access responsibility of CoNGO. They are listed for the information of readers, and any queries about any event should be addressed solely to the organizer of the event, not to CoNGO.

Cyril Ritchie, President of CoNGO

2017

July

- **July 3-5:** International Conference on Combating Sand and Dust Storms, Teheran, Iran

Information: <https://www.un.org.ir/resources/sand-and-dust-storms>

For any inquiries, please contact: sogol.jafarzadeh@one.un.org

- **July 5-8:** XXVIII Triennial Conference of the International Association of University Presidents (IAUP), Hofburg, Vienna. / Theme: "Innovation in Education" / Information: iaup@fh-ooe.at
- **July 10-19:** HIGH-LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM (HLPF), (UNHQ, New York)

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/hlpf>

- **July 22-29:** 102nd World Esperanto Congress (Seoul, Korea)
Universal Esperanto Association: uea@co.uea.org

September

- **September 4-5:** Preparatory process for the "United Nations global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration" to be adopted in 2018.

A preparatory process thematic session, to produce recommendations and inputs for the 2018

compact, will be held at UNOV, Vienna on the theme: “Smuggling of migrants, trafficking in persons and contemporary forms of slavery, including appropriate identification, protection and assistance to migrants and trafficking victims”. Information: <http://refugeesmigrants.un.org/>

- **September 20-23:** UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), Ministerial Conference on Ageing, preceded by an NGO Forum on Ageing, Lisbon Portugal
E-mail: ngoageing@gmail.com

November

- **November 8-10:** World Federation of the Deaf, Third International Conference (Budapest, Hungary) <http://wfdbudapest2017.com> glob@congressline.hu
- **November 14-16:** IV Global Conference on the sustained eradication of child labor, International Labor Organization (ILO), Buenos Aires, Argentina / Information: fundamentals@ilo.org
- **November 27-29:** United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR): Sixth Annual Forum on Business And Human Rights, UNOG Geneva

E-mail: forumbhr@ohchr.org

Web: WWW.OHCHR.ORG/2017FORUMBHR

December

- **December 4-8:** CIVICUS (World Alliance for Citizen Participation); International Civil Society Week (Suva, Fiji) Information: icsw@civicus.org

2018

CoNGO's 70th Anniversary!

February

- UN-HABITAT: 9th World Urban Forum (WUF9) (Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia)
<http://unhabitat.org/kuala-lumpur-to-host-world-urban-forum-in-2018/>

March

- **March 1-3:** 26th CoNGO General Assembly (Geneva, Switzerland)

UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY: UN High-Level Conference on Nuclear Disarmament

<http://www.2020visioncampaign.org/en/action-alerts/high-level-nuclear-disarmament-conference.html>

- **March 18-23:** 8th World Water Forum (Brasilia, Brazil) www.worldwaterforum8.org

July

- **July 4-7:** Joint World Conference on Social Work, Education and Social Development (Dublin, Ireland) Theme: "Environmental and community sustainability: Human solutions in evolving society" (Also marking the 90th anniversary of the first international conference on social work, Paris, 1928) Information: szelenev@icsw.org

2019

- 100th Anniversary of the International Labour Organization (ILO) <http://www.ilo.org/century/>
- Centenary of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (founded as the League of Red Cross Societies)

2020

- **200th Anniversary of the birth of Florence Nightingale**("The Lady with the Lamp", inspirer of modern health and nursing services)

NB: The Nightingale Initiative for Global Health (NIGH) has proposed a "Nightingale 2020 Vision" linked to the SDGs.

E-mail: NIGHinfo@gmail.com