Originally Processed With FOIA(s): S

FOIA Number: S

FOIA MARKER

This is not a textual record. This is used as an administrative marker by the George Bush Presidential Library Staff.

Record Group/Collection: George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
Collection/Office of Origin: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File Backup Files
Subseries: Chron File, 1989-1993

OA/ID Number: 13731
Folder ID Number: 13731-004

Folder Title:
U.N. Conference on Children 9/30/90 [OA 8316] [1]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	26	20	7	5

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 28, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: **CHRISS WINSTON** CW

FROM: **MARK DAVIS** MD

SUBJECT: **UNITED NATIONS WORLD SUMMIT ON CHILDREN**

On Sunday, September 30, at 10 a.m., you will address the United Nations World Summit on Children. Sixty-five to seventy-five heads-of-state are expected at this event. Your remarks, 14 minutes in length, will be on teleprompter.

Davis/Blymire
Title: UNKIDS2
Date: September 18, 1990
Draft: Four

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: WORLD SUMMIT FOR CHILDREN
10 a.m., Sunday, September 30, 1990

My distinguished colleagues from around the world, thank you all, and welcome to the United States.

In recent days, the world community has acted decisively in defense of a principle: that small states shall not become souvenirs of conquest.

Your leadership against aggression is a matter of pride for me, as a fellow head of state, and as a former ambassador to the United Nations. **The U.N. has come so much closer to realizing the aspirations of its founders: Let this be the beginning of a <u>new partnership of nations</u>.**

Three weeks ago, I spoke to the American people about a new world order freer from the threat of terror, stronger in the pursuit of justice, more secure in the quest for peace.

Today, we are holding this unprecedented world Summit to work for the well-being of those who will live in, and lead, this new world. Their voices are still faint and unheard. So we have come together, ((seventy-five strong)) -- presidents, prime ministers and kings -- **to speak for the children of the earth.**

But first, we should acknowledge that for many children, the only blessing they will ever know is their innocence. So before we speak, perhaps we should listen.

Saint-Exupery ((SAHN zoo-PRAY)), the French author of The Little Prince, spoke for all children when he wrote that: "Grown-ups never understand anything but themselves,\\ and it is tiresome for children to be always and forever explaining things to them."\\\

((Of course, by the time you get to be a grandfather, you start to catch on anyway.))\\\

If we listen, our own children will remind us that there is magic and mystery and laughter in everyday life. If we listen, they will also teach us of a child's need to be nourished, in body and spirit. And from the bewildered, hollow looks of the most helpless, we learn a primal truth: **The first need of a child is to survive.**\\\

The facts are as stark as they are oppressive. **There are almost three billion young people on earth today -- and more than fourteen million of them will die this year.**\\\

In the next hour alone, 1,000 babies will perish. But we are here to defy cold statistics. We have seen children with swollen bellies. We have seen the pleading eyes of starvation. We have heard the cries of children dying of disease.

So let us affirm, in this historic world Summit, **that these children can be saved.**\\\

They can be saved when **we** live up to our responsibilities -- not just as an assembly of governments -- **but as a world community of adults, of parents.**\\\

In my time as President, I have heard the heart-rending cries of AIDS babies. I have stood helpless over infants born addicted to cocaine, their tiny bodies trembling with pain. But I have also been to many classrooms across America, where the influence of love and well-being can be seen instantly -- in bright faces and wondering eyes.

Last year, I went to Warsaw, where I presented baseball equipment to Poland's first Little Leaguers. I saw children eager to learn the value of sportsmanship, generosity and teamwork -- lessons so central to life. And I saw in these Polish children how millions of lives open up when a nation opens itself to the world.

From all these experiences, I have learned that our children are a mirror, an honest reflection of their parents and their world. Sometimes, the reflection is flattering. At other times, we do not like what we see. But we **must never** turn away.\\\

So let me tell you what the American people intend to do. This month, our Secretary of Health and Human Services, Dr. Louis Sullivan, announced ambitious new health objectives that we as a nation -- citizens, families, business and government -- hope to reach by the year 2000. We seek to reduce infant mortality and low-weight births, increase child-immunization levels and improve the health of both mothers and children. And we want to see the day when every American child is part of a strong, stable family.

We are working in partnership with other governments and international organizations to eliminate child-killing diseases.

Our global effort has already sent smallpox to the graveyard of eradicated diseases. By century's end, we can bury polio. **And the same must come true for measles.**

The United States, through the Agency for International Development, has launched a worldwide assault against this deadly disease with a $50 million, five-year initiative. Let us work for a 95-percent reduction in measles deaths by 1995. **Let us wipe this scourge from the faces of our children and off the face of the earth.**\\\

We also hope for the development of a single-dose "children's vaccine." But even if such a vaccine remains elusive, better vaccines for children are not. The United States **already** offers technical advice and assistance to the World Health Organization. We are inspired by private-sector lifesaving efforts. And we will do even more. I have directed our Department of Health and Human Services and A.I.D. to focus **even more** of their research on children's vaccines.

Of course, many diseases are but a manifestation of an even more basic disorder -- **malnutrition.** And to combat world starvation, the United States will continue to help food production in many countries. And we will send almost 150 million metric tons of food abroad **this year.**

Sadly, there is still another child-killer loose in the world that knows no cure: AIDS. And nowhere is this killer taking more lives than in Africa. So I've asked Dr. Sullivan and Dr. Ronald Roskens, administrator of A.I.D., to go to Africa;\\

to see what else America and the world can do to advance child survival **across that continent -- and across the world.**

So far, I have spoken of the most urgent issues of survival. But simple survival is not enough for a child lacking in health or learning, or denied the love of family and time for play.

One year and two days ago, I met with the governors of my country -- on a single topic of national importance. We agreed to set ambitious education goals for the year 2000. For America, this is a stiff challenge, self-imposed. I see among us today many leaders who should take pride in giving the world examples of educational excellence -- **examples the next generation of Americans will <u>not</u> leave unchallenged.**

But, of course, education is a mystery to the 100 million children not in school. It is an outrage that so many spend their childhood in mines, in factories, in the twilight world of the streets. The United States outlawed most forms of child labor decades ago. Let us strive together, **to make <u>education</u> the primary work of <u>all</u> children.**

So all children must be given the chance to lead happy, healthy, productive lives. Let me be the first to say that the United States can learn from many nations represented here today. But what my countrymen **have** learned from hard experience is that progress begins when we **empower** people, not bureaucracies.

We must not become like the monarch in <u>The Little Prince</u>, sitting on a majestic throne, clad in royal purple, issuing one pronouncement after another . . . all to no effect whatsoever.

Programs best enhance the welfare of children by strengthening the mutual responsibilities of public institutions **and** individual families. We should also look to the private sector as an essential partner. And public efforts on behalf of children should **encourage** experimentation among neighborhoods and local governments -- **not stifle it.**

So when it comes to improving the welfare of children, empowerment should begin **first with their parents.**\\\

In the end, we can **empower our children** by living up to the great aspiration of our times -- the quest for freedom. As the world turns to free markets and less bureaucracy, this will bring prosperity -- the surest antidote to disease and starvation for any society. Freedom to learn, to pick a vocation, to speak one's mind, to worship, to choose a government -- all this means opportunity, the broadest education of all.

So our new partnership of nations doesn't have to become a coalition of powers that merely shares self-interests. Let it be a true partnership, a partnership between people, a partnership between opportunity societies.

Saving **one** child is a miracle. As world leaders, we can realize such miracles -- **and count them in the millions.**\\\

My friends and colleagues, thank you very much, and may God bless the children of the world.

# # #

Staffed 3pm 9/27

Davis/Blymire
Title: UNKIDS2
Date: September 18, 1990
Draft: Three

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: WORLD SUMMIT FOR CHILDREN
((Time)) Sunday, September 30, 1990

10am

((Acknowledgements -- Secretary-General de Cuellar, my friend Pete Teeley)) my distinguished colleagues from around the world, thank you all, very much.

Patty Conrad

In recent days, the world community has acted decisively in defense of a principle: that small states shall not become souvenirs of conquest.

Your leadership against aggression is a matter of pride for me, as a fellow head of state, and as a former ambassador to the United Nations. **There is no longer room to doubt. The U.N. has lived up to the highest aspirations of its founders: We are creating a <u>new partnership of nations</u>.**

I told the American people three weeks ago that we can make this new world order freer from the threat of terror, stronger in the pursuit of justice, more secure in the quest for peace.

Today, we are holding this unprecedented world Summit to work for the well-being of those who will live in, and lead, this new world. But their voices are still faint and unheard. So we have come together, ((seventy-five strong)) -- presidents, prime ministers and kings -- **to speak for the children of the earth.**

Patty Conrad

But first, we should acknowledge that for many children, the only blessing they will ever know is their innocence. So before we speak, perhaps we should listen.

415-4090
Linda Strenwick

Saint-Exupery ((SAHN zoo-PRAY)), the French author of The Little Prince, spoke for all children when he wrote that: "Grown-ups never understand anything but themselves,\\ and it is tiresome for children to be always and forever explaining things to them."\\\

((Of course, by the time you get to be a grandfather, you start to catch on anyway.))\\\

If we listen, our children will remind us that there is magic and mystery and laughter in everyday life.\\ If we listen, they will tell us that their childhood fears -- the ominous shadows of a dark room, the foreboding space beneath a bed -- are as real to them as the problems we discuss today.

If we listen, they will also teach us of a child's need to be nourished, in body and spirit. And from the bewildered looks of the most helpless, we learn a primal truth: **The first need of a child is to survive.**\\\

The facts are as stark as they are oppressive. Just one generation ago, there were 2.8 billion people on earth. Now, twenty-six years later, the youth population of the world alone equals this number. Imagine: **there are almost three billion young people on earth today, most of them children.**\\\

~~Fourteen million of these children~~ will die this year. In the next hour alone, 1,000 babies will perish. But no number can represent the truth conveyed by a single image -- of a child with a swollen belly, or the pleading eyes of starvation.

exceeds
Report
10 million babies
more than
40,000 children die every day - from [redacted] diseases that are preventable. (malnutrition & disease)

We could resort to a hard calculus. But we are here to defy cold statistics. We affirm, in this historic world Summit, that these children can be saved.\\\

They can be saved when we live up to our responsibilities -- not just as an assembly of governments -- but as a world community of adults.\\\

In my time as President, I have heard the heart-rending cries of AIDS babies. I have stood helpless over infants born addicted to cocaine, their tiny bodies trembling with pain. But I have also been to many grade schools across America, where the influence of love and well-being can be seen instantly -- in bright faces and wondering eyes.

Last year, I also went to Warsaw, where I presented baseball equipment to Poland's first Little Leaguers. I saw children eager to learn the value of sportsmanship, generosity and teamwork -- lessons so central to life. And I saw in these Polish children how millions of lives open up when a nation opens itself to the world.

From all these experiences, I have learned something: Our children are a mirror, an honest reflection of their parents and their world. Sometimes, the reflection is flattering. At other times, we do not like what we see. But we have an obligation to never turn away.\\\

So let me tell you what the United States intends to do. This month, our Secretary of Health and Human Services, Dr. Louis Sullivan, announced ambitious new health objectives. By the year

Dyke/Kuttner

2000, the United States seeks to reduce infant mortality and low-weight births, increase child-immunization levels and improve the lives of both mother and child. And we must prevent unintended -- especially teenage -- pregnancies.

Secretary Sullivan will tell you what we are doing around the world, from education to treatment. He can tell you that we've already sent smallpox to the graveyard of eradicated diseases. By century's end, we can bury polio. And the same must come true in the Americas for measles.

The United States, through the Agency for International Development, has launched a worldwide assault against this deadly disease with a $50 million, five-year initiative. Let us work for a 95-percent reduction in measle deaths by 1995. **Let us wipe this scourge from the faces of our children and off the face of the earth.**

We also take hope from the prospect of a single-dose "children's vaccine." But even if such a vaccine remains elusive, better vaccines for children are not. The United States **already** offers technical advice and assistance to the World Health Organization. And we will do even more. I have directed our Department of Health and Human Services and A.I.D. to focus **even more** of their research on children's vaccines.

Of course, many diseases are but a manifestation of an even more basic disorder -- **malnutrition.** And to combat world starvation, the United States will send almost 150 million metric tons of food abroad **this year alone.**

Sadly, there is still another killer of children loose in the world that as of yet knows no cure: AIDS. And nowhere is this killer taking more lives than in Africa. So I have asked Dr. Sullivan to go to Africa;\\ to see what America and the world can do to advance child survival **across that continent -- and across the world.**\\

Then there is the ultimate children's survival issue -- the environment. **After all, the fate of the earth is nothing less than the fate of our children.** So we need to forge a lasting environment policy, a policy **between the generations.**\\

So far, I have spoken of the most urgent issues of survival. But simple survival is not enough for a child lacking in health or learning, or denied the love of family and time for play.

One year and two days ago, I met with the governors of my country -- only the third such meeting in my nation's history -- to set ambitious education goals for the year 2000. For America, this is a stiff challenge, self-imposed. I see among us today many leaders who should take pride in giving the world examples of educational excellence -- **examples the next generation of Americans will not leave unchallenged.**

But, of course, education is a cruel joke to children not in school. More than 100 million worldwide have spent their childhood in mines, in factories, in the twilight world of the streets. The United States outlawed most forms of child labor decades ago. Let us strive together, **to make education the primary work of all children.**\\\

The link between the well-being of children and the protection of their rights is also undeniable. **All** children deserve a life free from exploitation, neglect and abuse. We must work for this, and one thing more: **We must bring to justice the greatest child-abusers of all time -- drug dealers.**\\\

But in each and every one of these worthy efforts, we should resist the temptation of trying to reform our societies from above. Or else we risk becoming like the monarch in The Little Prince: sitting on a majestic throne, clad in royal purple, issuing one pronouncement after another\\ . . . all to no effect whatsoever.

Let me be the first to acknowledge that the United States can learn from many nations represented here today. But what my countrymen **have** learned from hard experience is that progress begins when we **empower** people, not programs.

When it comes to improving the welfare of children, empowerment should begin **first and foremost with their parents.**\\\ This is the crux of our Head Start program, what some would call the "hidden curriculum of the home." A curriculum that must also empower the wider community of family, faith and neighbors.

Of course, parental love for a child is, in part, an instinctual commandment. We must also empower those whose love is a moral necessity. This is a guiding principle behind our "Thousand Points of Light" -- to encourage and again -- **empower** -

- the great souls of our times, be they Mother Hale or Mother Theresa.

In the end, we can **empower our children** by living up to the great aspirations of our times. The world is turning to free markets and less bureaucracy. This means prosperity -- the surest antidote to disease and starvation for any society. The world is also turning to freedom -- freedom to choose a vocation, to speak one's mind, to choose a government. This means opportunity -- the broadest education of all.

So the new partnership of nations doesn't have to become a coalition of powers that merely share a vector of self-interest. Let it be a true partnership, a partnership between individuals, a partnership between opportunity societies.

If we can achieve this, we will truly have done all we can for the children of the world.

Secretary-General de Cuellar, my friends and colleagues, thank you very much, and may God bless the children of the world.

# # #

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 10, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR MARK DAVIS
CAROL BLYMIRE

FROM: HANNS KUTTNER

SUBJECT: World Summit for Children

The attached material includes an outline proposed by HHS, a fact sheet on the four key elements of Head Start, and a HHS minipaper on how America's Head Start and its elements can be used as a metaphor for what the President might desire for all the world's children. Also being forwarded to Carol is a fact book, "Children's Well-Being: An International Comparison," put together by the House Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families.

The HHS outline runs through many of the issues that might be covered; I do not know if the international discussion reflects the views of the international agencies.

The points that I commend to your attention are:

- o The need to be frank about our problems and failings.

We don't lead the world in a lot of indicators of the well-being of children. So let's be frank and upfront about it. We'll get credit from certain foreign quarters and our domestic critics for making this point. It also means we have challenges, and there is nothing Americans like better than challenges.

- o We accept the summit declaration's call to mobilization. (You can find a more artful way of expressing UNICEF's bureaucratic term.)

America has found, from de Toqueville to a thousand points of light, that our problems require solutions that involve all sectors of society.

- o We've already started the process of mobilizing through the education goals and our health goals for the year 2000.

We have goals, perhaps better thought of challenges, for the year 2000, just as the summit declaration calls for. This is the strongest point the US has to make, and I hope you will give it emphasis. The education goals evolved from the

Charlottesville summit; the health goals are the follow on to the 1990 objectives, updated and expanded in a process involving input from thousands of individuals and hundreds of groups.

- o We must not forget this: that the well-being of our children lies first and foremost with parents.

In the midst of a gathering of governments, non-governmental organizations, and a few children, a few words on behalf of parents would be appropriate. In terms of efficiency alone the case for increasing parents' capacity to care for their children makes itself. This notion is at work in our child care proposal (dollars for parents, not child care bureaucracies). It is also an important part of Head Start, for by improving what some would call the "hidden curriculum of the home," Head Start makes it possible for children to keep that Head Start even after the government program is over.

cc: Nancy Dyke
Rae Nelson

→ Mark Davis
from Nancy
Dyke

NGO Forum/World Summit for Children 1
9-18

Child Welfare of Am -
#s growing
Pres. should announce
major initiative
for kids -
White House Conf. on
Young Americans
Pub. sector
Priv. "

9.7/1000 infant mortality

Cavazos - 1st educ goal -
Every child start
school ready to
learn

Given
Baker - YWCA + NY school Bd

Drugs
Wasting resources & time
Work together NGOs & govts.
to stretch resources
Get homeless into schools
Coalition needed

Horner
HHS - Sullivan wants
enhanced access to
med. care

Baker - Community focus
schools 7 - 7 incl.
feeding - Use the
bldgs. we already have for
city needs - the schools

House - March of Dimes - Need a plan of action
Healthy People 2000
plus Surg. Gen. Plan
is a basis

Inf. mort - Passionate leadership -
Comm. Pres. must show
+ he must announce
initiatives
- WH Conf
- Infant mort.

→ Sign Conv. on Rts of child

Need a national plan for children

Our children are our future

Bring tog. task force
to integrate
all aspects

Bill on Hill that may be dropped in hopper before Sum.

Hispanic – Whole child
Poor children are thought of as poor – helps all colors

Anback – To get more emph. on educ, Pres. mention Conf on Education for all + framework
Pres. add emph joint dom/internat.
See US goals alongside on Ed. for all →

universality

also, US we are
diverse ethnic society
US as microcosm
of world

Ellis/
UN-NY/
Approp.

concerns in our
country are
concerns in
world

Jomtien (Conference on Education for All)
also was
govt + non govt
together

Educ as road to
self realization

Jabsimon – Put out info
understandable
& programs available –
updated

If Prez. doesn't talk C
kids + the programs,
they won't be
considered important –
need more press attention
Need momentum +
leadership from
WH

Porter – who thinks C children
" cares ?
followed logic to needing
partnership of govt + private
+ needing sustainment

Plan Internat USA - Conv on
130 orgs Rts of Child

Does b issue of US
leadership

Encompasses everything
we have talked about

Conv. / signing is biggest thing
he can do

Hague Convention -
adoption

Children as refugees -
Encourage adoption
in less than 2 yrs

Homeless around world

8

Make clarion call to
priv. sector + tell
how they can focus
them

"I call upon those
in the private
sector + ask
them to . . . see next pg "

Join hands to
eradicate some
of these problems
facing children

& task force of X agencies
to come together
Need your time
Pres takes moral lead
& tie domestic + int. together
"We have much to learn
from others"

Investment in children
now is a savings
in funding later
on.

Joey Hall intro
Universal childhood
security Act

USAID News
Agency for International Development
Washington, D.C. 20523
Bureau for External Affairs

#80
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Thursday, Sept. 13, 1990

CONTACT: Jerry Lipson
202/647-4274

USAID LAUNCHES MAJOR ASSAULT ON MEASLES; 'SILENT KILLER' OF THIRD WORLD CHILDREN

Calling measles the world's largest killer of young children, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) today announced it is launching a major assault on the disease.

USAID Administrator Dr. Ronald Roskens announced that the agency will commit $50 million over the next five years to combat measles among children in developing countries.

Noting that the disease claimed nearly two million young lives last year, Dr. Roskens called measles a "silent killer" and said the agency will join in global efforts to reduce the number of deaths 95 percent in 1995.

Achieving this requires expanding immunizations from the current level of 60 percent to 90 percent of children. Dr. Roskens said USAID's efforts toward this goal will include:

* Improving the use of appropriate equipment and technology so that the measles vaccine reaches clinics in the cold state necessary to ensure its potency;

(more)

* Improving training of health care workers in immunization activities, and mass communication to mothers about the importance of complete immunization;

* Providing technical assistance to improve the skills of managers of health programs in developing countries so they can plan and carry out more cost effective immunization programs.

"People feel measles is not harmful, but it kills by devastating a child's immune system, opening the way for a host of other illnesses and infections," Dr. Roskens said. "It is especially deadly to children in developing countries."

"Only by greatly expanding the umbrella of immunization can we hope to shelter millions of infants and young children from the scourge of measles," Dr. Roskens added.

The new USAID initiative was announced as President Bush and more than 60 heads of state prepared to gather September 29 at the United Nations for the World Summit for Children.

"This is not a job that you do one time," Dr. Roskens said of the agency's commitment.

"Every year 125 million children are born in developing countries. If the world is to control and eventually eliminate measles, then all countries must have strong programs to reach these new infants."

Officials call measles the "silent killer" because, while its vaccine is highly effective, it is last in the lineup of immunizations to be given and so has the lowest coverage.

(more)

Immunization efforts against other diseases such as polio, diptheria and whooping cough are more effective because, given earlier in the series, they reach more children.

Each vaccination or set of vaccinations requires a trip to the clinic and officials say the return rate drops at each stage because of transportation difficulties or other problems that inhibit completion of the series.

In addition, health workers and parents in developing countries do not consider measles dangerous despite its role in leading to malnutrition and other, often fatal, illnesses, such as pneumonia or diarrhea.

USAID is the U.S. government agency that administers $7.2 billion in economic and humanitarian assistance in more than 80 countries worldwide.

-0-

Nancy

REMARKS OF
DR. RONALD W. ROSKENS
ADMINISTRATOR
USAID
WORLD SUMMIT FOR CHILDREN
HILL PRESS CONFERENCE
SEPTEMBER 13, 1990

I am very pleased to be here as part of a united effort to put children high atop the world's agenda.

about children

The World Summit for Children was conceived to do just that.

This Administration is strongly committed to programs to improve the health and well-being of all children. President Bush -- who has long provided leadership in this area -- will attend the Summit to underscore his personal commitment.

We at the Agency for International Development -- working with the Congress -- have committed over $1 billion to child survival programs just since 1985. This joint effort -- with U.S. universities, the private sector and a wide range of voluntary organizations -- is a partnership of which we can all be proud.

I am pleased to recognize one of our important partners in child survival today.

Project Concern International promotes the health of children from The Gambia, to Bolivia, to Indonesia....frequently in the most isolated regions of a country....often where no other services are available. PCI has been an indispensable ally in A.I.D.'s child survival programs.

It is very important that I emphasize, however, that our concern for children does not end with mere survival. We are equally concerned about the preparation of children for school....for adulthood....and with helping families and communities to meet the needs of their children.

The United States has been a leader in support of basic education programs world-wide, and we will continue to work to increase attention to early childhood development needs.

Finally, I want to call attention to a very special need of children around the world, and an A.I.D. initiative being announced today. The special need is for protection against a deadly, silent killer.

Last year measles killed more children than any other single disease....almost 2 million young lives obliterated....including, I am sad to note, some 50 children in the U.S.

Many people feel measles is not harmful, but it kills insidiously by devastating a child's immune system, opening the way for a host of other illnesses and infections. And it is especially deadly to children in developing countries.

I am convinced that measles vaccination is one of the most important health measures we can provide children of the developing world.

For that reason, I have directed the Agency for International Development to plan for a $50 million initiative over the next five (5) years to combat measles among children in the developing world. This initiative will involve expanding immunization coverage -- both through more effective health delivery systems and through improvements in immunization technologies.

I am convinced -- with hard work -- that we can achieve the international goal of 95 by 95: a 95 percent reduction in measles deaths by 1995.

Thank you for inviting me today. With an eye on the Summit....with continued partnerships and creative initiatives....with a clear vision of our goals, we can, I am convinced, look to a better and brighter future for all the world's children.

XA/PL:LVWalter:1765K:9/11/90:7-3542

World Summit for Children
Sommet Mondial pour les Enfants

Planning Committee

DRAFT DECLARATION

CF/WSC/1990/PC-031
13 September 1990

World Declaration
on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children

1) We have gathered at the World Summit for Children to undertake a joint commitment and to make an urgent universal appeal -- to give every child a better future.

2) The children of the world are innocent, vulnerable and dependent. They are also curious, active and full of hope. Their time should be one of joy and peace, of playing, learning and growing. Their future should be shaped in harmony and co-operation. Their lives should mature, as they broaden their perspectives and gain new experiences.

3) But for many children, the reality of childhood is altogether different.

The Challenge

4) Each day, countless children around the world are exposed to dangers that hamper their growth and development. They suffer immensely as casualties of war and violence; as victims of racial discrimination, apartheid, [redacted] agression, foreign occupation and annexation; as refugees and displaced children, forced to abandon their homes and their roots; as disabled; or as victims of neglect, cruelty and exploitation.

5) Each day, millions of children suffer from the scourges of poverty and economic crisis -- from hunger and homelessness, from epidemics and illiteracy, from degradation of the environment. They suffer from the grave effects of the problems of external indebtedness, and also from the lack of sustained and sustainable growth in many developing countries, particularly the least developed ones.

6) Each day, 40,000 children die from malnutrition and disease, including AIDS, from the lack of clean water and inadequate sanitation, and from the effects of the drug problem.

7) These are challenges that we, as political leaders, must meet.

The Opportunity

8) Together, our nations have the means and the knowledge to protect the lives of children and to diminish enormously their suffering. [redacted] to promote the full development of their human potential, and to make them aware of their needs, rights and opportunities. The Convention on the Rights of the Child provides a new opportunity to make respect for children's rights and welfare truly universal.

9) Recent improvements in the international political climate can facilitate this task. Through international co-operation and solidarity it should now be possible to achieve concrete results in many fields -- to revitalize economic growth and development, to protect the environment, to prevent the spread of fatal and crippling diseases, and to achieve greater social and economic justice. The current moves towards disarmament also mean that significant resources could be released for purposes other than military ones. Improving the well-being of children must be a very high priority when these resources are reallocated.

The Task

10) Enhancment of children's health and nutrition is a first duty, and also a task for which solutions are now within reach. The lives of tens of thousands of boys and girls can be saved, every day, because the causes of their death are readily preventable. Child and infant mortality is unacceptably high in many parts of the world, but can be lowered dramatically with means that are already known and easily accessible.

11) Further attention, care and support should be accorded to disabled children, as well as to other children in very difficult circumstances.

12) Strengthening the role of women in general, and ensuring their equal rights, will be to the advantage of the world's children. Girls must be given equal treatment and opportunities from the very beginning.

13) At present, over 100 million children are without basic schooling, and two-thirds of them are girls. The provision of basic education and literacy for all are among the most important contributions that can be made to the development of the world's children.

14) Half a million mothers die each year from causes related to child birth. Safe motherhood must be promoted in all possible ways. Emphasis must be placed on responsible planning of family size and on child spacing. The family, as a fundamental group and natural environment for the growth and well-being of children, should be given all necessary protection and assistance.

15) All children must be given the chance to find their identity and realize their worth in a safe and supportive environment, through families and other care-givers committed to their welfare. They must be prepared for responsible life in a free society. They should, from their early years, be encouraged to participate in the cultural life of their societies.

16) Economic conditions will continue to influence greatly the fate of children, especially in developing nations. For the sake of the future of all children, it is urgently necessary to ensure or reactivate sustained and sustainable economic growth and development in all countries, and also to continue to give urgent attention to an early, broad and durable solution to the external debt problems facing developing debtor countries.

17) These tasks require a continued and concerted effort by all nations, through national action and international co-operation.

The Commitment

18) The well-being of children requires political action at the highest level. We are determined to take that action.

19) We ourselves hereby make a solemn commitment to give high priority to the rights of children, to their survival and to their protection and development. This will also ensure the well-being of all societies.

20) We have agreed that we will act together, in international co-operation -- as well as in our respective countries. We now commit ourselves to the following 10 point programme to protect the rights of children and to improve their lives:

i. We will work to promote earliest possible ratification and implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Programmes to encourage information about children's rights should be launched worldwide, taking into account the distinct cultural and social values in different countries.

ii. We will work for a solid effort of national and international action to enhance children's health, to promote pre-natal care, and to lower infant and child mortality in all countries and among all peoples. We will promote the provision of clean water in all communities for all their children, as well as universal access to sanitation.

iii. We will work for optimal growth and development in childhood, through measures to eradicate hunger, malnutrition and famine, and thus to relieve millions of children of tragic sufferings in a world that has the means to feed all its citizens.

iv. We will work to strengthen the role and status of women. We will promote responsible planning of family size, child spacing, breast feeding and safe motherhood.

v. We will work for respect for the role of the family in providing for children, and will support the efforts of parents, other caregivers and communities to nurture and care for children, from the earliest stages of childhood through adolescence. We also recognize the special needs of children who are separated from their families.

vi. We will work for programmes that reduce illiteracy and provide educational opportunities for all children, irrespective of their background and gender; that prepare children for productive employment and lifelong learning opportunities, i.e. through vocational training; and that enable children to grow to adulthood within a supportive and nurturing cultural and social context.

vii. We will work to ameliorate the plight of millions of children who live under especially difficult circumstances -- as victims of apartheid and foreign occupation; orphans and street children and children of migrant workers; the displaced children and victims of natural and man-made disasters; the disabled and the abused, the socially disadvantaged and the exploited. Refugee children must be helped to find new roots in life. We will work for special protection of the working child, and for the abolition of illegal child labour. We will do our best to ensure that children are not drawn into becoming victims of the scourge of illicit drugs.

viii. We will work carefully to protect children from the scourge of war and to take measures to prevent further armed conflicts, in order to give children everywhere a peaceful and secure future. We will promote the values of peace, understanding and dialogue in the education of children. The essential needs of children and families must be protected even in times of war and in violence-ridden areas. We ask that periods of tranquility and special relief corridors be observed for the benefit of children, where war and violence are still taking place.

ix. We will work for common measures for the protection of the environment, at all levels, so that all children can enjoy a safer and healthier future.

x. We will work for a global attack on poverty, which would have immediate benefits for children's welfare. The vulnerability and special needs of the children of the developing countries, and in particular the least developed ones, deserve priority. But growth and development need promotion in all States, through national action and international co-operation. That calls for transfers of appropriate additional resources to developing countries as well as improved terms of trade, further trade liberalization and measures for debt relief. It also implies structural adjustments that promote world economic growth, particularly in developing countries, while ensuring the well-being of the most vulnerable sectors of the populations, in particular the children.

Next Steps

21) The World Summit for Children has presented us with a challenge to take action. We have agreed to take up that challenge.

22) Among the partnerships we seek, we turn especially to children themselves. We appeal to them to participate in this effort.

23) We also seek the support of the United Nations system, as well as other international and regional organizations, in the universal effort to promote the well-being of children. We ask for a greater involvement on the part of non-governmental organizations, in complementing national efforts and joint international action in this field.

24) We have decided to adopt and implement a Plan of Action, as a framework for more specific national and international undertakings. We appeal to all our colleagues to endorse that plan. We are prepared to make available the resources to meet these commitments, as part of the priorities of our national plans.

25) We do this not only for the present generation, but for all generations to come. There can be no task nobler than giving every child a better future.

New York, September 30, 1990
/s

World Summit for Children
Sommet Mondial pour les Enfants

Planning Committee

DRAFT PLAN OF ACTION

CF/WSC/1990/PC-032
13 September 1990

Plan of Action for Implementing the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children in the 1990s

I. Introduction

II. Specific Actions for Child Survival, Protection and Development

- The Convention on the Rights of the Child
- Child Health
- Food and Nutrition
- Role of Women, Maternal Health and Family Planning
- Role of the Family
- Basic Education & Literacy
- Children in Especially Difficult Circumstances
- Protection of Children During Armed Conflicts
- Children and Environment
- Alleviation of Poverty and Revitalisation of Economic Growth

III. Follow-up Actions and Monitoring

- Action at National Level
- Action at International Level

IV. Annex : Goals for Children and Development in the 1990s

I. Introduction

1. This Plan of Action is intended as a guide for national governments, international organisations, bilateral aid agencies, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and all other sectors of society in formulating their own programmes of action for ensuring the implementation of the Declaration of the World Summit for Children.

2. The needs and problems of children vary from country to country, and indeed from community to community. Individual countries and groups of countries, as well as international, regional, national and local organizations, may use this plan of action to develop their own specific programmes in line with their needs, capacity, and mandates. However, parents, elders and leaders at all levels throughout the world have certain common aspirations for the well-being of their children. This plan of action deals with these common aspirations, suggesting a set of goals and targets for children in the 1990s, strategies for reaching those goals, and commitments for action and follow-up measures at various levels.

3. Progress for children should be a key goal of overall national development. It should also form an integral part of the broader international development strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade. As today's children are the citizens of tomorrow's world, their survival, protection and development is the pre-requisite for the future development of humanity. Empowerment of the younger generation with knowledge and resources to meet their basic human needs and to grow to their full potential should be a primary goal of national development. As their individual development and social contribution will shape the future of the world, investment in children's health, nutrition and education is the foundation for national development.

4. The aspirations of the international community for the well-being of children are best reflected in the Convention on the Rights of the Child unanimously adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1989. This Convention sets universal legal standards for the protection of children against neglect, abuse and exploitation, as well as guaranteeing to them their basic human rights, including survival, development and full participation in social, cultural, educational and other endeavours necessary for their individual growth and well-being. The Declaration of the World Summit calls on all Governments to promote earliest possible ratification and implementation of the Convention.

5. In the past two years, a set of goals for children and development in the 1990s have been formulated in several international fora attended by virtually all Governments, relevant UN agencies and major non-governmental organizations. In support of these goals and in line with the growing international consensus in favour of greater attention to the human dimension of development in the 1990s, this Plan of Action calls for concerted national action and international cooperation to strive for the achievement in all countries of the following major goals for the survival, protection and development of children by the year 2000.

i. Reduction of 1990 under-5 child mortality rates by one-third or to a level of 70 per 1000 live births, whichever is the greater reduction;
ii. Reduction of maternal mortality rates by half of 1990 levels;
iii. Reduction of severe and moderate malnutrition among under-5 children by one half of 1990 levels;
iv. Universal access to safe drinking water and to sanitary means of excreta disposal;
v. Universal access to basic education and completion of primary education by at least 80 per cent of primary school age children;
vi. Reduction of the adult illiteracy rate to at least half its 1990 level (the appropriate age group to be determined in each country), with emphasis on female literacy;
vii. Protection of children in especially difficult circumstances, particularly in situations of armed conflicts.

6. A list of more detailed sectoral goals and specific actions which would enable the attainment of the above major goals can be found in the Annex to this Plan of Action. These goals will first need to be adapted to the specific realities of each country in terms of phasing, priorities, standards and availability of resources. The strategies for the achievement of the goals may also vary from country to country. Some countries may wish to add other development goals that are uniquely important and relevant for their specific country situation. Such adaptation of the goals is of crucial importance to ensure their technical validity, logistical feasibility, financial affordability and to secure political commitment and broad public support for their achievement.

II. Specific Actions for Child Survival, Protection and Development

7. Within the context of these overall goals, there are promising opportunities for eradicating or virtually eliminating age-old diseases that have afflicted tens of millions of children for centuries, and for improving the quality of life of generations to come. Achievement of these goals would also contribute to lowering population growth, as sustained decline in child death rates towards the level at which parents become confident that their first children will survive is, with some time lag, followed by even greater reduction in child births. To seize these opportunities the Declaration of the World Summit for Children calls for specific actions in the following areas:

Convention on the Rights of the Child

8. The Convention on the Rights of the Child, unanimously adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, contains a comprehensive set of international legal norms for the protection and well-being of children. All Governments are urged to promote earliest possible ratification of the Convention, where it has not already been ratified. Every possible effort should be made in all countries to disseminate the Convention and, wherever it has already been ratified, to promote its implementation and monitoring.

Child Health

9. Preventable childhood diseases -- such as measles, polio, tetanus, tuberculosis, whooping cough and diptheria, against which there are effective vaccines, and diarrhoeal diseases, pneumonia and other acute respiratory infections which can be prevented or effectively treated through relatively low-cost remedies -- are currently responsible for the great majority of the world's 14 million deaths of children under 5 years, and disability of millions more every year. Effective action can and must be taken to combat these diseases by strengthening primary health care and basic health services in all countries.

10. Besides these readily preventable or treatable diseases and some others, such as malaria, which have proved more difficult to combat, children today are faced with the new spectre of the AIDS pandemic. In the most seriously affected countries HIV/AIDS threatens to offset the gains of child survival programmes. It is already a major drain on limited public health resources needed to support other priority health services. The consequences of HIV/AIDS go well beyond the suffering and death of the infected child, and include risks and stigmas which affect parents and siblings, and the tragedy of "AIDS orphans". There is an urgent need to ensure that programmes for the prevention and treatment of AIDS, including research on possible vaccines and cures which can be applicable in all countries and situations, and massive information and education campaigns, receive a high priority for both national action and international cooperation.

11. A major factor affecting the health of children as well as adults is the availability of clean water and safe sanitation. These are not only essential for human health and well-being, but also contribute greatly to the emancipation of women from the drudgery that has pernicious impact on children, especially girls. Progress in child health is unlikely to be sustained if one-third of the developing world's children remain without access to clean drinking water, and half of them without adequate sanitary facilities.

12. Based on the experience of the past decade, including the many innovations in simple, low-cost techniques and technologies to provide clean water and safe sanitary facilities in rural areas and urban shanty towns, it is now desirable as well as feasible, through concerted national action and international cooperation, to aim for providing all the world's children with universal access to safe drinking water and sanitary means of excreta disposal by the year 2000. An important related benefit of universal access to water and sanitation combined with health education will be the control of many water-borne diseases, among them elimination of guinea worm disease (dracunculiasis), which currently afflicts some 10 million children in parts of Africa and Asia.

Food and Nutrition

13. Hunger and malnutrition in their different forms contribute to about half of the deaths of young children. More than 20 million children suffer from severe malnutrition, 150 million are underweight and 350 million women suffer from nutritional anemia. Improved nutrition requires a) adequate household food security, b) healthy environment and control of infections, and c) adequate maternal and child care. With the right policies, appropriate institutional arrangements and political priority, the world is now in a position to feed all the world's children, and to overcome the worst forms of malnutrition, viz. to drastically reduce diseases which contribute to malnutrition, to halve protein-energy malnutrition, to virtually eliminate vitamin A deficiency and iodine deficiency disorders, and to significantly reduce nutritional anemia.

14. For the young child and the pregnant woman, provision of adequate food during pregnancy and lactation; promotion, protection and support of breastfeeding and complementary feeding practices, including frequent feeding; growth monitoring with appropriate follow-up actions, and nutritional surveillance, are the most essential needs. As the child grows older, and for the adult population as a whole, an adequate diet is an obvious human priority. Meeting this need requires employment and income generating opportunities, dissemination of knowledge and supporting services to increase food production and distribution. These are key actions within broader national strategies to combat hunger and malnutrition.

Role of Women, Maternal Health and Family Planning

15. Women in their various roles play a critical part in the well-being of children. The enhancement of the status of women and their equal access to education, training, credit and other extension services constitute a valuable contribution to a nation's social and economic development. Efforts for the enhancement of women's status and their role in development must begin with the girl child. Equal opportunity should be provided for the girl child to benefit from the health, nutrition, education and other basic services to enable her to grow to her full potential.

16. Maternal health, nutrition and education are important for the survival and well-being of women in their own right, and are key determinants of the health and well-being of the child in early infancy. The causes of the high rates of infant mortality, especially neonatal mortality, are linked to untimely pregnancies, low birth weight and pre-term births, unsafe delivery, neonatal tetanus, high fertility rates, etc. These are also major risk factors for maternal mortality claiming the lives of 500,000 young women each year, and resulting in ill health and suffering of many millions more. To redress this tragedy, special attention should be given to health, nutrition and education of women.

17. All couples should have access to information on the importance of responsible planning of family size and the many advantages of child spacing to avoid pregnancies that are too early, too late, too many or too frequent. Pre-natal care, clean delivery, access to referral facilities in complicated cases, tetanus toxoid vaccination and prevention of anemia and other nutritional deficiencies during pregnancy are other important interventions to ensure safe motherhood and a healthy start in life for the newborn. There is an added benefit of promoting maternal and child health programmes and family planning together in that, acting synergistically, these activities help accelerate the reduction of both mortality and fertility rates, and contribute more to lowering rates of population growth than either type of activity alone.

Role of the Family

18. The family has the primary responsibility for the nurturing and protection of children from infancy to adolescence. Introduction of children to the culture, values and norms of their society begins in the family. For the full and harmonious development of their personality, children should grow up in a family environment, in an atmosphere of happiness, love and understanding. Accordingly, all institutions of society should respect and support the efforts of parents and other caregivers to nurture and care for children in a family environment.

19. Every effort should be made to prevent the separation of children from their families. Whenever children are separated from their family due to force majeur or in their own best interest, arrangements should be made for appropriate alternative family care or institutional placement, due regard being paid to the desirability of continuity in a child's upbringing in his or her own cultural milieu. Extended families, relatives and community institutions should be given support to help the special needs of orphaned, displaced and abandoned children. Efforts must be made to ensure that no child is treated as an outcaste from society.

Basic Education and Literacy

20. The international community, including virtually all the governments of the world, have undertaken a commitment at the World Conference on Education for All at Jomtien, Thailand, to significantly increase educational opportunity for over 100 million children and nearly 1000 million adults, two-thirds of them girls and women, who at present have no access to basic education and literacy. In fulfilment of that commitment, specific measures must be adopted for a) the expansion of early childhood development activities, b) universal access to basic education, including completion of primary education or equivalent learning achievement by at least 80 per cent of the relevant school age children with emphasis on reducing the current disparities between boys and girls, c) the reduction of adult illiteracy by half, with emphasis on female literacy, d) vocational training and preparation for employment, and e) increased acquisition of knowledge, skills and values through all educational channels, including modern and traditional communication media, to improve the quality of life of children and families.

21. Besides its intrinsic value for human development and improving the quality of life, progress in education and literacy can contribute significantly to improvement in maternal and child health, in protection of the environment and in sustainable development. As such, investment in basic education must be accorded a high priority in national action as well as international cooperation.

Children in Especially Difficult Circumstances

22. Millions of children around the world live under especially difficult circumstances -- as orphans and street children, as refugees or displaced persons, as victims of war and natural and man-made disasters including such perils as exposure to radiation and dangerous chemicals, as children of migrant workers and other socially disadvantaged groups, as child workers or youth trapped in the bondage of prostitution, sexual abuse and other forms of exploitation, as disabled children and juvenile delinquents and as victims of apartheid and foreign occupation. Such children deserve special attention, protection and assistance from their families and communities and as part of national efforts and international cooperation.

23. More than 100 million children are engaged in employment, often heavy and hazardous and in contravention of international conventions which provide for their protection from economic exploitation and from performing work that interferes with their education and is harmful to their health and full development. With this in mind, all states should work to end such child labour practices and see how the conditions and circumstances of children in legitimate employment can be protected to provide adequate opportunity for their healthy upbringing and development.

24. Drug abuse has emerged as a global menace to very large numbers of young people and, increasingly, children -- including permanent damage incurred in the pre-natal stages of life. Concerted action is needed by Governments and inter-governmental agencies to combat illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances to counter this tragedy. Equally important is community action and education, which are vitally needed to curb both the supply of and demand for illicit drugs. Tobacco and alcohol abuse are also problems requiring action, especially preventive measures and education among young people.

Protection of Children During Armed Conflicts

25. Children need special protection in situations of armed conflict. Recent examples in which countries and opposing factions have agreed to suspend hostilities and adopt special measures such as "corridors of peace" to allow relief supplies to reach women and children and "days of tranquility" to vaccinate and to provide other health services for children and their families in areas of conflict need to be applied in all such situations. Resolution of a conflict need not be a prerequisite for measures to explicitly protect children and their families to ensure their continuing access to food, medical care and basic services, to deal with trauma resulting from violence, and to exempt them from other direct consequences of violence and hostilities. To build the foundation for a peaceful world where violence and war will cease to be acceptable means for settling disputes and conflicts, children's education should inculcate the values of peace, tolerance, understanding and dialogue.

Children and the Environment

26. Children have the greatest stake in the preservation of the environment and its judicious management for sustainable development as their survival and development depends on it. The child survival and development goals proposed for the 1990s in this Plan of Action seek to improve the environment by combating disease and malnutrition and promoting education. These contribute to lowering death rates as well as birth rates, improved social services, better use of natural resources and, ultimately, to the breaking of the vicious cycle of poverty and environmental degradation.

27. With their relatively low use of capital resources and high reliance on social mobilization, community participation and appropriate technology, the programmes designed to reach the child related goals of the 1990s are highly compatible with and supportive of environmental protection. The goals for the survival, protection and development of children as enunciated in this Plan of Action should therefore be seen as helping to protect and preserve the environment. Still more action is needed, of course, to prevent the degradation of the environment in both the industrialised and developing countries, through changes in the wasteful consumption patterns of the affluent and by helping to meet the necessities of survival and development of the poor. Programmes for children that not only help meet their basic needs but which inculcate in them respect for the natural environment with the diversity of life which it sustains, and its beauty and resourcefulness which enhance the quality of human life, must figure prominently in the world's environmental agenda.

Alleviation of Poverty and Revitalization of Economic Growth

28. Achievement of child related goals in the areas of health, nutrition, education, etc., will contribute much to alleviating the worst manifestations of poverty. But much more will need to be done to ensure that a solid economic base is established to meet and sustain the goals for long-term child survival, protection and development.

29. As affirmed by the international community at the 18th Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly (April 1990), a most important challenge for the 1990s is the need for revitalization of economic growth and social development in the developing countries, and to address together the problems of abject poverty and hunger that continue to afflict far too many people in the world. As the most vulnerable segment of human society, children have a particular stake in sustained economic growth and alleviation of poverty without which their well-being cannot be secured.

30. To foster a favourable international economic environment, it is essential to continue to give urgent attention to an early, broad and durable solution to the external debt problems facing developing debtor countries; to mobilise external and domestic resources to meet the increasing needs for development finance of developing countries; to take steps to ensure that the problem of the net transfer of resources from developing to developed countries does not continue in the 1990s and that its impact is effectively addressed; to create a more open and equitable trading system to facilitate the diversification and modernisation of the economies of developing countries, particularly those that are commodity-dependent; and to make available substantial concessional resources, particularly for the least developed countries.

31. In all of these efforts the fulfilment of the basic needs of children must receive a high priority. Every possible opportunity should be explored to ensure that programmes benefitting children, women and other vulnerable groups are protected in times of structural adjustments and other economic restructuring. For example, as countries reduce military expenditures, part of the resources released should be channelled to programmes for social and economic development, including those benefitting children. Debt relief schemes could be formulated in ways that the budget reallocations and renewed economic growth made possible through such schemes would benefit programmes for children. Debt relief for children, including debt swaps for investment in social development programmes, should be considered by debtors and creditors. The international community, including private sector creditors, are urged to work with developing countries and relevant agencies to support debt relief for children. To match increased efforts by developing countries themselves, the donor countries and international institutions should consider targetting more development assistance to primary health care, basic education, low-cost water and sanitation programmes and other interventions specifically endorsed in the Summit Declaration and this Plan of Action.

32. The international community has recognised the need to stop and reverse the increasing marginalisation of the least developed countries, including most countries of Sub-Saharan Africa and many land-locked and island countries that face special development problems. These countries will require additional long-term international support to complement their own national efforts to meet the pressing needs of children over the 1990s.

III. Follow-up Actions and Monitoring

33. Effective implementation of this Plan of Action will require concerted national action and international cooperation. As affirmed in the Declaration, such action and cooperation must be guided by the principle of a "first call for children" -- a principle that the essential needs of children should be given high priority in the allocation of resources, in bad times as well as in good times, at national and international as well as at family levels.

34. It is particularly important that the child-specific actions proposed must be pursued as part of strengthening broader national development programmes combining revitalised economic growth, poverty reduction, human resource development and environmental protection. Such programmes must also strengthen community organisations, inculcate civic responsibility and be sensitive to the cultural heritage and social values which support progress without alienation of the younger generation. With these broad objectives in mind, we commit ourselves and our Governments to the following actions:

Action at National Level

a) All Governments are urged to prepare, before the end of 1991, national programmes of action to implement the commitments undertaken in the World Summit Declaration and this Plan of Action. National Governments should encourage and assist provincial and local governments as well as non-governmental organisations, the private sector and civic groups to prepare their own programmes of action to help implement the goals and objectives included in the Declaration and this Plan of Action.

b) Each country is encouraged to re-examine in the context of its national plans, programmes and policies, how it might accord higher priority to programmes for the well-being of children in general, and for meeting over the 1990s the major goals for child survival, development and protection as enumerated in the World Summit Declaration and this Plan of Action.

c) Each country is urged to re-examine in the context of its particular national situation, its current national budget, and in the case of donor countries, their development assistance budgets, to ensure that programmes aimed at the achievement of goals for the survival, protection and development of children will have a priority when resources are allocated. Every effort should be made to ensure that such programmes are protected in times of economic austerity and structural adjustments.

d) Families, communities, local governments, non-governmental organisations, social, cultural, religious, business and other institutions, including the mass media, are encouraged to play an active role in support of the goals enunciated in this Plan of Action. The experience of the 1980s shows that it is only through the mobilization of all sectors of society, including those that traditionally did not consider child survival, protection and development as their major focus, that significant progress can be achieved in these areas. All forms of social mobilization, including the effective use of the great potential of the new information and communication capacity of the world, should be marshalled to convey to all families the knowledge and skills required for dramatically improving the situation of children.

e) Each country should establish appropriate mechanisms for the regular and timely collection, analysis and publication of data required to monitor relevant social indicators relating to the well-being of children -- such as neonatal, infant and under-5 mortality rates, maternal mortality and fertility rates, nutritional levels, immunization coverage, morbidity rates of diseases of public health importance, school enrollment and achievement, and literacy rates -- which record the progress being made towards the goals set forth in this Plan of Action and corresponding national plans of action. Statistics should be disaggregated by gender to ensure that any inequitable impact of programmes on girls and women can be monitored and corrected. It is particularly important that mechanisms be established to quickly alert policy makers of any adverse trends to enable timely corrective action. Indicators of human development should be periodically reviewed by national leaders and decision-makers, as is currently done with indicators of economic development.

f) Each country is urged to re-examine its current arrangements for responding to natural disasters and man-made calamities which often afflict women and children the hardest. Countries which do not have adequate contingency planning for disaster preparedness are urged to establish such plans, seeking support from appropriate international institutions where necessary.

g) Progress toward the goals endorsed in the Summit Declaration and this Plan of Action could be further accelerated, and solutions to many other major problems confronting children and families greatly facilitated, through further research and development. Governments, industry and academic institutions are requested to increase their efforts in both basic and operational research, aimed at new technical and technological breakthroughs, more effective social mobilisation and better delivery of existing social services. Prime examples of the areas in which research is urgently needed include, in the field of health, improved vaccination technologies, malaria, AIDS, respiratory infections, diarrhoeal diseases, nutritional deficiencies, tuberculosis, family planning and care of the newborn. Similarly there are important research needs in the area of early child development, basic education, hygiene and sanitation, and in coping with the trauma facing children who are uprooted from their families and face other particularly difficult circumstances. Such research should involve collaboration among institutions in both the developing and industrialised countries of the world.

Action at International Level

35. Action at the community and national levels is, of course, of critical importance in meeting the goals and aspirations for children and development. However, many developing countries, particularly the least developed and the most indebted ones, will need substantial international cooperation to enable them to participate effectively in the worldwide effort for child survival, protection and development. Accordingly, the following specific actions are proposed to create an enabling international environment for the implementation of this Plan of Action.

a) All international development agencies -- multilateral, bilateral and non-governmental -- are urged to examine how they can contribute to the achievement of the goals and strategies enunciated in the Declaration and this Plan of Actions as part of more general attention to human development in the 1990s. They are requested to report their plans and programmes to their respective governing bodies before the end of 1991 and periodically thereafter.

b) All regional institutions, including regional political and economic organizations, are requested to include consideration of the Declaration and this Plan of Action on the agenda of their meetings, including at the highest political level, with a view to developing agreements for mutual collaboration for implementation and on-going monitoring.

c) Full cooperation and collaboration of all relevant United Nations agencies and organs as well as other international institutions is requested in ensuring the achievement of the goals and objectives of the national plans envisaged in the World Summit Declaration and Plan of Action. The governing bodies of all concerned agencies are requested to ensure that within their mandates the fullest possible support is given by these agencies for the achievement of these goals.

d) The assistance of the United Nations is requested to institute appropriate mechanisms for monitoring the implementation of this Plan of Action, using existing expertise of the relevant UN statistical offices, the specialised agencies, UNICEF and other United Nations organs. Furthermore, the Secretary-General of the United Nations is requested to arrange for a mid-decade review, at all appropriate levels, of the progress being made towards implementing the commitments of the Declaration and Plan of Action.

e) As the world's lead agency for children, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) is requested to prepare, in close collaboration with the relevant specialised agencies and other United Nations organs, a consolidated analysis of the plans and actions undertaken by individual countries and the international community in support of the child-related development goals for the 1990s. The Governing bodies of the relevant specialised agencies and United Nations organs are requested to include a periodic review of the implementation of the Declaration and this Plan of Action at their regular sessions, and to keep the General Assembly of the United Nations, through the Economic and Social Council, fully informed of progress to date and additional action required during the decade ahead.

36. The goals enunciated in the Declaration and this Plan of Action are ambitious and the commitments required to implement them will demand consistent and extraordinary effort on the part of all concerned. Fortunately, the necessary knowledge and techniques for reaching most of the goals already exist. The financial resources required are modest in relation to the great achievements which beckon. And the most essential factor -- the provision to families of the information and services necessary to protect their children -- is now within reach in every country and for virtually every community. There is no cause which merits a higher priority than the protection and development of children, on whom the survival, stability and advancement of all nations -- and, indeed, of human civilisation -- depends. Full implementation of the Declaration and this Plan of Action must therefore be accorded a high priority for national action and international cooperation.

30 September 1990
New York

Annex

GOALS FOR CHILDREN AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE 1990s

The following goals have been formulated through extensive consultation in various international fora attended by virtually all Governments, the relevant UN agencies including WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNESCO, UNDP and IBRD, and a large number of non-governmental organisations. These goals are recommended for implementation by all countries where they are applicable, with appropriate adaptation to the specific situation of each country in terms of phasing, standards, priorities and availability of resources, with respect for cultural, religious and social traditions. Additional goals that are particularly relevant to a country's specific situation should be added in its national plan of action.

I. Major Goals for Child Survival, Development and Protection

- Between 1990 and the year 2000, reduction of infant and under-5 child mortality rate by one-third or to 50 and 70 per 1000 live births respectively, whichever is less.
- Between 1990 and the year 2000, reduction of maternal mortality rate by half.
- Between 1990 and the year 2000, reduction of severe and moderate malnutrition among under-5 children by half.
- Universal access to safe drinking water and to sanitary means of excreta disposal.
- By the year 2000, universal access to basic education and completion of primary education by at least 80% of primary school age children.
- Reduction of the adult illiteracy rate (the appropriate age group to be determined in each country) to at least half its 1990 level with emphasis on female literacy.
- Improved protection of children in especially difficult circumstances.

II. Supporting/Sectoral Goals

1. *Women's Health and Education*

- Special attention to the health and nutrition of the female child, and pregnant and lactating women.
- Access by all couples to information and services to prevent pregnancies which are too early, too closely spaced, too late or too many.
- Access by all pregnant women to prenatal care, trained attendants during child birth and referral facilities for high risk pregnancies and obstetric emergencies.
- Universal access to primary education with special emphasis for girls, and accelerated literacy programmes for women.

2. *Nutrition*

- Reduction in severe as well as moderate malnutrition among under-5 children by half of 1990 levels.
- Reduction of the rate of low birth weight (2.5 kg or less) to less than 10%.
- Reduction of iron deficiency anaemia in women by one-third of 1990 levels.
- Virtual elimination of iodine deficiency disorders.
- Virtual elimination of vitamin A deficiency and its consequences, including blindness.
- Empowerment of all women to exclusively breast-feed their child for four to six months and to continue breast-feeding with complementary food well into the second year.
- Growth promotion and its regular monitoring to be institutionalised in all countries by the end of the 1990s.
- Dissemination of knowledge and supporting services to increase food production to ensure household food security.

3. *Child Health*

- Global eradication of poliomyelitis by the year 2000.
- Elimination of neonatal tetanus by 1995.
- Reduction by 95 per cent in measles deaths and reduction by 90 per cent of measles cases compared to pre-immunisation levels by 1995, as a major step to the global eradication of measles in the longer run.
- Maintenance of a high level of immunisation coverage (at least 90% of children under one year of age by the year 2000) against diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, measles, poliomyelitis, tuberculosis and against tetanus for women of child bearing age.
- Reduction by 50 per cent in the deaths due to diarrhoea in children under the age of five years; and 25 per cent reduction in the diarrhoea incidence rate.
- Reduction by one-third in the deaths due to acute respiratory infections in children under five years.

4. *Water and Sanitation*

- Universal access to safe drinking water.
- Universal access to sanitary means of excreta disposal.
- Elimination of guinea-worm disease (dracunculiasis) by the year 2000.

5. *Basic Education*

- Expansion of early childhood development activities including appropriate low-cost family and community based interventions.
- Universal access to basic education, and achievement of primary education by at least 80 per cent of primary school age children through formal schooling or non-formal education of comparable learning standard, with emphasis on reducing the current disparities between boys and girls.
- Reduction of the adult illiteracy rate (the appropriate age group to be determined in each country) to at least half its 1990 level, with emphasis on female literacy.
- Increased acquisition by individuals and families of the knowledge, skills and values required for better living, made available through all educational channels, including the mass media, other forms of modern and traditional communication, and social action, with effectiveness measured in terms of behavioural change.

6. *Children in Difficult Circumstances*

- Provide improved protection of children in especially difficult circumstances and tackle the root causes leading to such situations.

March 16, 1990

Possible Outcomes of World Summit for Children

-- Truly of benefit and focused on children: fewer deaths, better quality of life, better hope for their individual futures

-- Declaration that includes

- o Commitments by nations to design and be committed to national frameworks for action to accomplish the above
- o Guidelines for national targets on basic action for children, such as reduction of child mortality rates, availability of vaccines, basic education, etc.
- o Commitment of active participation of NGOs, communities, and families in providing information, services and support for children
- o Commitment of international organizations to involvement in the development of a framework for international action.
- o Increased attention to the needs of children at risk
- o Increased focus on support for women in their role as mothers
- o Improvements in resource allocation and priority setting regarding children both within and among nations

-- Consciousness raised worldwide in leaders and populations about the needs of children and threats to children

-- Renewed commitment by world leaders, international organizations, and NGOs to children

-- Follow-up for all of the above without creating new organizations

-- Sharing of information on successful strategies and techniques for meeting the challenges to children

Nancy Dyke
8/29/90

Chamber - 3 different subjects
SURVIVAL / PROTECTION / EDUCATION - Free/loving discussion. 65 heads of ~~state~~ - [redacted] panel discussion
Will there be bilaterals
Delegation - POTUS w/ 5 U.S. delegates - Need Unicef ~~to~~ set up side meetings so ~~they~~ can exchange ideas - free moving discussion.
Large number health + ed. ministers -

[redacted]

Hans Kuttner

[UNICEF] 40,000 children die every day - focus mind to save 50 million children - in next ten years / DON'T OVERLY FOCUS ON ISSUES OF DEVELOPED WORLD.

"Dr. Razzleton" book for children who live [redacted] Religious sector / cross-faith basis / work together for children. * [redacted]

(UW) * POINTS OF LIGHT ASPECT - What they call "mobilizations" & we call "P.O.L."
Bouquet to NGO.
List of potential private sector

Possible big role for Barbara Bush + private sector person [if no B^2 - Surgeon General].

Mother Hale

World Vision • Hatfield strong supporter

NGO

Poverty
Starvation

Worst, wars
↳ "Poison gas"

Hark back to Charlottesville

Suffer the little children

World concern → 1) Narcs
2) AIDS

Mother Hale → Bu

MEETING w/ Teeley and 12th

Speech - and I've brought along - Mother Hale (or whomever) means to me -

NUTRITION, VACCINATION

[UNICEF]

Big story - could be Bush-Gorbachev - commitment + chance to show our resolve for the future. In the midst of turmoil, we need a stable world for children. 10 to 15 minutes

Can visit her (M.H.) in Harlem - Easy for media to pick up on her -

/Heath Ministers/ Education Ministers/ Roundtables

bifurcated Porter/Teeley/Canavos/Sullivan
AID Roscoe Roskins

* Pete Teeley* - President's personal rep. to UNICEF

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

S&T/H/HSD

HealthCom

REACH

PRITECH

NURSECARE

Health Financing and Sustainability

MotherCare

SUPPORT

Dialogue on Diarrhea

Health Services Division
Bureau for Science and Technology

TO: Nancy Pearson, Pyxis
ORGANIZATION: NSC
TELEPHONE NO.:
FAX NO.: 395-6926

FROM: Nancy Pielemeier
ADDRESS: AID/S&T/H/HSD, SA-18, RM 714
TELEPHONE NO.: 875-4600
our fax number: (703) 875-5490

- ☐ as requested
- ☐ for clearance
- ☐ per conversation
- ☐ for your information
- ☒ for your comment
- ☐ per memorandum

Number of pages (including cover sheet) 34

Message

[redacted]

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20523

Ms. Nancy Bearg-Dyke
Natonal Security Council
The White House
1600 Pennslyvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Ms. Bearg-Dyke:

Following is draft language for the United States Initiative on Children to be presented by the President at the Summit for the Children. We will continue adding specifics and I will be happy to discuss any ideas or questions you may have with my Agency for International Development and State colleagues.

Sincerely,

Nancy R. Pielemeier

Nancy Pielemeier
Acting Office Director
Office of Health

Enclosure: a/s

DRAFT

Suggested wording for U.S. initiative insert for President's speech:

Introduction

I want to reaffirm the commitment of the United States of America to child survival and development. In 1983, I launched our country's contribution to saving the lives of children in the developing world in my opening address at the first International Conference on Oral Rehydration. At that time we estimated that ten million died each year before their fifth birthday from preventable diseases. Now over three million children are saved each year through the combined efforts of governments, international organizations and the private sector.

Working together we have:

eradicated smallpox,

brought polio to the brink of elimination in the Americas,

protected 60% of the world's children from six major childhood diseases -- including the greatest killer: measles,

raised access to life-saving oral rehydration salts from 1 to 60 percent in 7 years.

We are working to sustain these gains and also to

prevent deaths from childhood pneumonia,

ensure safe pregnancy, delivery and a well breastfed infant,

improve the nutritional levels of infants and mothers,

increase access to family planning,

and educate all children.

Initiative

We have come a long way, but our work is far from done. We must stay the course. Having launched the U.S. contribution to this critical effort in 1983, I am proud to share with you a few concrete initiatives of the American people:

DRAFT

From the government side, I have asked HHS[1] and the Agency for International Development to accelerate their efforts towards the elimination of measles within the United States and abroad. Measles is killing two million children each year. Let's see how far we can go toward eliminating these deaths in the next five years. [There may be other domestic initiatives from HHS or the Office of Education to add to the governmental initiative section.]

The U.S. scientific community, both public and private, the brains and financial resources to invest in this topic. I have asked the Institute of Medicine to convene an expert panel to review and recommend improvements in vaccine development and research. And I am confident that U.S. vaccine manufacturers will continue to use their know-how for the benefit of the world's children.

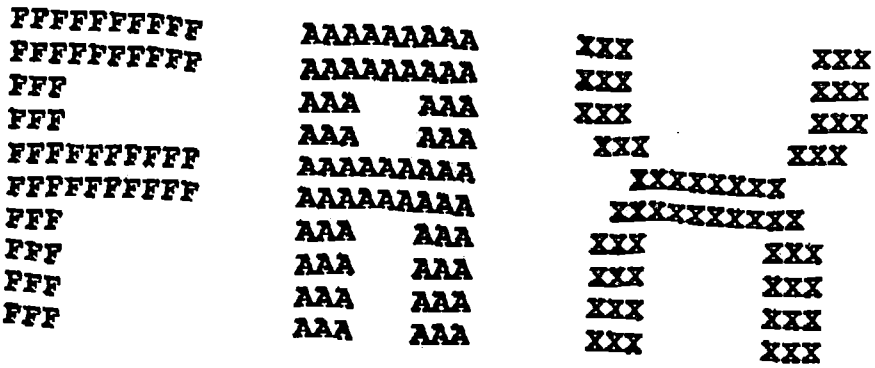
From the private voluntary sector, a very critical group of people when it comes to reaching the world's children with needed services, an expanded commitment of time and energy dedicated to improving the health and welfare of children is evident. [Insert NGO initiative as it happens.]

From the news media, we need the talents of communicators to showcase the needs of children. [An international press award(s) for coverage of children's issues, possibly sponsored by Ambassador Walter Annenberg, is under discussion.]

Together we must mobilize our energies, our resources and our hearts to open a future for the world's children.

---

[1]A.I.D. cannot speak for HHS, however it is our understanding that a domestic measles initiative is under consideration. Dr. Mason, HHS Assistant Secretary of Health, is likely to be an appropriate point of contact to provide or confirm HHS initiatives.



DATE: August 10, 1990

TO:

Nancy Bearg-Dyke

FROM: Melanie D Lambeth - OSTA/IA - PPC/PDPR

FAX NUMBER: (202) 647-0432

NUMBER OF PAGES (W/COVER): 9

MESSAGE: Here are two options for the Suggested U.S. Revision of the Summit Declaration. Please let Me know how you think we should Proceed.

Thanks

Please deliver upon receipt.

Suggested U.S. Revision of the World Summit for Children Declaration

The following is a rewrite of "The Commitment" and "Next Steps" sections of the Summit for Children Declaration. The only purpose for rewriting this is to integrate the major goals listed on page two of the Summit Plan of Action into the Declaration itself. The goals will be not be taken out of the Plan of Action, but rather repeated in the Declaration. The purpose for doing this is to: (1) establish a closer link between the Declaration and Plan of Action, (2) outline concrete measures to be taken and progress to be achieved, and (3) catch media and public attention by making the document more dramatic. The Declaration will probably be quoted and circulated widely. The Plan of Action will not get the same widespread attention. Therefore, the US feels that if the Summit is to be a success, Heads of State should sign a document which commits them to concrete progress during the next decade.

All changes are underlined and are additions. They would not be underlined in the final document. The basic text of the ten points in the Declaration is more or less unchanged. Two options for the integration of goals into "The Commitment" and "Next Steps" sections are presented. The first option integrates the goals into the ten points or "The Commitment" section of the Declaration. The second option inserts the goals into the "Next Steps" section of the Declaration.

OPTION 1

The Commitment

(18) The well-being of children requires political action at the highest level. We are determined to take that action.

(19) We ourselves hereby make a solemn commitment to give high priority to the rights of children, to their survival and to their protection and development. This will also ensure the well-being of all societies.

(20) We have agreed that we will act together, in international cooperation -- as well as in our respective countries. To protect the rights of children and to improve their lives during the next decade, we commit ourselves to strive to achieve the following ten goals by the year 2000. Following the Summit, we will use these goals as guidelines to develop national plans which strive for achievement of concrete goals within the context of our own national realities.

1. We will work to promote earliest possible ratification and implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Programmes to encourage information about children's rights should be launched worldwide, taking into account the distinct cultural and social values in different countries.

2. We will work for a solid effort of national and international action to enhance children's health.

We will work for the reduction of 1990 under-5 child mortality rates in all countries by one-third or to a level of 70 per 1000 live births, whichever is the greater reduction.

To assist in achieving this goal, we will promote universal access to safe drinking water, as well as access to sanitation for all children.

3. We will work to eradicate hunger, malnutrition and famine, and thus to relieve millions of children of tragic sufferings in a world that has the means to feed all its citizens.

We will work to reduce severe and moderate malnutrition among under 5 children by one-half of 1990 levels.

4. We will work to support women in their efforts to improve their status and roles and to strengthen control over their lives and resources. We will also promote women's active participation in the design and delivery of social services for themselves and their children including responsible planning of family size, child spacing and safe motherhood.

We will work to reduce maternal mortality rates by half of 1990 levels.

5. We will work to respect the role of the family in providing for their children, and will support the efforts of parents and other caregivers to nurture and care for children, from the earliest stages of childhood through adolescence. We also recognize the special needs of children who are separated from their families.

6. We will work to reduce illiteracy everywhere, to provide educational opportunities for all children, irrespective of their background and gender, and to provide children with vocational preparation for productive employment and for lifelong learning. Further, children should be helped to grow to adulthood within a supportive and nurturing cultural and social context.

We will work for universal access to basic education and completion of primary education by at least 80 per cent of primary school age children. We will work to reduce the adult illiteracy rate to not more than half of its 1990 level (the appropriate age group to be determined in each country), with emphasis on female illiteracy.

7. We will work to ameliorate the plight of millions of children who live under especially difficult circumstances -- as victimes of apartheid and foreign occupation; orphans and street children and children of migrant workers; displaced and victims of natural and man-made disasters; the disabled; the abused, the socially disadvantaged and the exploited. Refugee children must be helped to find new roots in life. We will work for special protection of the working child, and for abolition of child labour in accordance with internationally recognized standards. We will do our best to ensure that children are not drawn into becoming victims of the scourge of illicit drugs.

8. We will work carefully to protect children from the scourge of war, and to take measures to prevent further armed conflicts, in order to give children everywhere a peaceful and secure future. The essential needs of children and families must be protected even in armed conflicts and in violence-ridden areas. We ask that periods of tranquility and special relief corridors be observed for the benefit of children, where war and violence are still taking place.

9. We will work for common measures to protect the environment -- at local and regional, at national and international levels -- so that all children can have a safer and healthier future.

10. We will work for a global attack on poverty, which would have immediate benefits for children's welfare. The vulnerability and special needs of children of the developing countries, and in particular the least developed ones, deserve priority. But growth and development need promotion in all States, through national action and international cooperation. That implies transfers of additional resources to developing countries as well as improved terms of trade, further trade liberalization and measures for debt relief. It also implies structural adjustments that promote world economic growth, particularly in

developing countries, while ensuring the well-being of the most vulnerable sectors of the populations, in particular the children.

(17) Achievement of these goals will help to save the lives of fifty million children worldwide this decade and substantially improve the lives and futures of millions more.

Next Steps

(18) The World Summit for Children has presented us with a challenge to take action. We have agreed to answer that challenge.

(19) Among the partnerships we seek, we turn especially to children themselves. We appeal to them to participate in this effort.

(20) We also seek the support of the United Nations system, as well as other international and regional organizations, in the universal effort to promote the well-being of children. We ask for greater involvement on the part of non-governmental organizations, in complementing national efforts and joint international action in this field.

(21) We have decided to adopt and implement a Plan of Action, as a framework for more specific national and international undertakings. We appeal to all our colleagues to endorse that plan. We are prepared to make available the resources to meet these commitments, as part of the priorities of our national plans.

(22) We commit ourselves to strive for the achievement of the goals in this Declaration and in the following Plan of Action. We do this not only for the present generation, but for all generations to come. There can be no task nobler than giving every child a better future.

(5)

OPTION 2

The Commitment

(18) The well-being of children requires political action at the highest level. We are determined to take that action.

(19) We ourselves hereby make a solemn commitment to give high priority to the rights of children, to their survival and to their protection and development. This will also ensure the well-being of all societies.

(20) We have agreed that we will act together, in international cooperation -- as well as in our respective countries. We now commit ourselves to the following 10 point programme to protect the rights of children and to improve their lives:

1. We will work to promote earliest possible ratification and implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Programmes to encourage information about children's rights should be launched worldwide, taking into account the distinct cultural and social values in different countries.

2. We will work for a solid effort of national and international action to enhance children's health.

3. We will work to eradicate hunger, malnutrition and famine, and thus to relieve millions of children of tragic sufferings in a world that has the means to feed all its citizens.

4. We will work to support women in their efforts to improve their status and roles and to strengthen control over their lives and resources. We will also promote women's active participation in the design and delivery of social services for themselves and their children including responsible planning of family size, child spacing and safe motherhood.

5. We will work to respect the role of the family in providing for their children, and will support the efforts of parents and other caregivers to nurture and care for children, from the earliest stages of childhood through adolescence. We also recognize the special needs of children who are separated from their families.

(6)

6. We will work to reduce illiteracy everywhere, to provide educational opportunities for all children, irrespective of their background and gender, and to provide children with vocational preparation for productive employment and for lifelong learning. Further, children should be helped to grow to adulthood within a supportive and nurturing cultural and social context.

7. We will work to ameliorate the plight of millions of children who live under especially difficult circumstances -- as victimes of apartheid and foreign occupation; orphans and street children and children of migrant workers; displaced and victims of natural and man-made disasters; the disabled; the abused, the socially disadvantaged and the exploited. Refugee children must be helped to find new roots in life. We will work for special protection of the working child, and for abolition of child labour in accordance with internationally recognized standards. We will do our best to ensure that children are not drawn into becoming victims of the scourge of illicit drugs.

8. We will work carefully to protect children from the scourge of war, and to take measures to prevent further armed conflicts, in order to give children everywhere a peaceful and secure future. The essential needs of children and families must be protected even in armed conflicts and in violence-ridden areas. We ask that periods of tranquility and special relief corridors be observed for the benefit of children, where war and violence are still taking place.

9. We will work for common measures to protect the environment -- at local and regional, at national and international levels -- so that all children can have a safer and healthier future.

10. We will work for a global attack on poverty, which would have immediate benefits for children's welfare. The vulnerability and special needs of children of the developing countries, and in particular the least developed ones, deserve priority. But growth and development need promotion in all States, through national action and international cooperation. That implies transfers of additional resources to developing countries as well as improved terms of trade, further trade liberalization and measures for debt relief. It also implies structural adjustments

that promote world economic growth, particularly in developing countries, while ensuring the well-being of the most vulnerable sectors of the populations, in particular the children.

Next Steps

(21) The World Summit for Children has presented us with a challenge to take action. We have agreed to answer that challenge.

(22) Among the partnerships we seek, we turn especially to children themselves. We appeal to them to participate in this effort.

(23) We also seek the support of the United Nations system, as well as other international and regional organizations, in the universal effort to promote the well-being of children. We ask for greater involvement on the part of non-governmental organizations, in complementing national efforts and joint international action in this field.

(24) We have decided to adopt and implement a Plan of Action, as a framework for more specific national and international undertakings. We appeal to all our colleagues to endorse that plan. We are prepared to make available the resources to meet these commitments, as part of the priorities of our national plans.

(25) Specifically, and in relation to the ten points above, we commit ourselves to strive to achieve the following goals by the year 2000. Following the Summit, we will use these goals as guidelines to develop national plans which strive for achievement of concrete goals within the context of our own national realities.

i. We will work for the reduction of 1990 under-5 child mortality rates in all countries by one-third or to a level of 70 per 1000 live births, whichever is the greater reduction.

ii. We will promote universal access to safe drinking water, as well as access to sanitation for all children.

iii. We will work to reduce severe and moderate malnutrition among under 5 children by one-half of 1990 levels.

(8)

iv. We will work to reduce maternal mortality rates by half of 1990 levels.

v. We will work for universal access to basic education and completion of primary education by at least 80 per cent of primary school age children.

vi. We will work to reduce the adult illiteracy rate to not more than half of its 1990 level (the appropriate age group to be determined in each country), with emphasis on female illiteracy.

vii. We will work to protect children in especially difficult circumstances, particularly in situations of armed conflicts.

(26) Achievement of these goals will help to save the lives of fifty million children worldwide this decade and substantially improve the lives and futures of millions more.

(27) We commit ourselves to strive for the achievement of the goals in this Declaration and in the following Plan of Action. We do this not only for the present generation, but for all generations to come. There can be no task nobler than giving every child a better future.

World Summit for Children
Sommet Mondial pour les Enfants

Planning Committee

DRAFT DECLARATION

CF/WSC/1990/PC-031
31 July DRAFT

World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children

1) We have gathered at the World Summit for Children to undertake a joint commitment and to make an urgent universal appeal -- to give every child a better future.

2) The children of the world are innocent, vulnerable and dependent. Their time should be one of joy and peace, of playing, learning and growing. Their future should be shaped in harmony and co-operation. Their lives should mature, as they broaden their perspectives and gain new experiences.

3) But for many children, the reality of childhood is altogether different.

The Challenge

4) Each day, countless children around the world are exposed to dangers that hamper their growth and development. They suffer immensely as casualties of war and violence; as victims of racial discrimination, apartheid and foreign occupation; as refugees and displaced children, forced to abandon their homes and their roots; as disabled; or as victims of neglect, cruelty and exploitation.

5) Each day, millions of children suffer from the scourges of poverty and economic crisis -- from hunger and homelessness, from epidemics and illiteracy, from degradation of the environment. They suffer from the grave effects of the problems of external indebtedness, and also from the lack of sustained and sustainable growth in many developing countries, particularly the least developed ones.

6) Each day, 40,000 children die from malnutrition and disease, including AIDS, from the lack of clean water and inadequate sanitation, and from the effects of the drug problem.

7) These are challenges that we, as political leaders, must meet.

The Opportunity

8) Together, our nations have the means and the knowledge to diminish enormously the suffering of children, to promote the full development of their human potential, and to make them aware of their needs, rights and opportunities. The Convention on the Rights of the Child provides a new opportunity to make respect for children's rights and welfare truly universal.

9) Recent improvements in the international political climate can facilitate this task. Through international co-operation and solidarity it should now be possible to achieve concrete results in many fields -- to revitalize economic growth and development, to protect the environment, to prevent the spread of fatal and crippling diseases, and to achieve greater social and economic justice. The current moves towards disarmament also mean that significant resources could be released for purposes other than military ones. Improving the well-being of children must be a very high priority when these resources are reallocated.

The Task

10) Enhancment of children's health and nutrition is a first duty, and also a task for which solutions are now within reach. The lives of tens of thousands of boys and girls can be saved, every day, because the causes of their death are readily preventable. Child and infant mortality is unacceptably high in many parts of the world, but can be lowered dramatically with means that are already known and easily accessible.

11) Further attention, care and support should be accorded to disabled children, as well as to other children in very difficult circumstances.

12) Strengthening the role of women in general, and ensuring their equal rights, will be to the advantage of the world's children. Girls must be given equal treatment and opportunities from the very beginning.

13) At present, over 100 million children are without basic schooling, and two-thirds of them are girls. The provision of basic education and literacy for all are among the most important contributions that can be made to the development of the world's children.

14) Half a million mothers die each year form causes related to child birth. Safe motherhood must be promoted in all planning of family size and on child spacing. The family, as a fundamental group and natural environment for the growth and well-being of children, should be given all necessary protection and assistance.

15) All children must be given the chance to find their identity and realize their worth in a safe and supportive environment, through families and other care-givers committed to their welfare. They must be prepared for responsible life in a free society. They should, from their early years, be encouraged to participate in the cultural life of their societies.

16) Economic conditions will continue to influence greatly the fate of children, especially in developing nations. For the sake of the future of all children, it is urgently necessary to ensure or reactivate sustained and sustainable economic growth and development in all countries, and also to give a broad and durable solution to the serious external debt problems of developing countries.

17) These tasks require a continued and concerted effort by all nations, through national action and international co-operation.

The Commitment

18) The well-being of children requires political action at the highest level. We are determined to take that action.

19) We ourselves hereby make a solemn commitment to give high priority to the rights of children, to their survival and to their protection and development. This will also ensure the well-being of all societies.

20) We have agreed that we will act together, in international co-operation -- as well as in our respective countries. We now commit ourselves to the following 10 point programme to protect the rights of children and to improve their lives:

i. We will work to promote earliest possible ratification and implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Programmes to encourage information about children's rights should be launched worldwide, taking into account the distinct cultural and social values in different countries.

ii. We will work for a solid effort of national and international action to enhance children's health, to promote pre-natal care, and to lower infant and child mortality in all countries and among all peoples. We will promote the provision of clean water in all communities for all their children, as well as universal access to sanitation.

iii. We will work for optimal growth and development in childhood, through measures to eradicate hunger, malnutrition and famine, and thus to relieve millions of children of tragic sufferings in a world that has the means to feed all its citizens.

iv. We will work to strengthen the role and status of women. We will promote responsible planning of family size, child spacing and safe motherhood.

v. We will work for respect for the role of the family in providing for children, and will support the efforts of parents and other caregivers to nurture and care for children, from the earliest stages of childhood through adolescence. We also recognize the special needs of children who are separated from their families.

vi. We will work for programmes that reduce illiteracy and provide educational opportunities for all children, irrespective of their background and gender; that prepare children for productive employment and lifelong learning opportunities, i.e. through vocational training; and that enable children to grow to adulthood within a supportive and nurturing cultural and social context.

vii. We will work to ameliorate the plight of millions of children who live under especially difficult circumstances -- as victims of apartheid and foreign occupation; orphans and street children and children of migrant workers; the displaced children and victims of natural and man-made disasters; the disabled and the abused, the socially disadvantaged and the exploited. Refugee children must be helped to find new roots in life. We will work for special protection of the working child, and for the abolition of illegal child labour. We will do our best to ensure that children are not drawn into becoming victims of the scourge of illicit drugs.

viii. We will work carefully to protect children from the scourge of war and to take measures to prevent further armed conflicts, in order to give children everywhere a peaceful and secure future. We will promote the values of peace, understanding and dialogue in the education of children. The essential needs of children and families must be protected even in times of war and in violence-ridden areas. We ask that periods of tranquility and special relief corridors be observed for the benefit of children, where war and violence are still taking place.

ix. We will work for common measures for the protection of the environment, at all levels, so that all children can enjoy a safer and healthier future.

x. We will work for a global attack on poverty, which would have immediate benefits for children's welfare. The vulnerability and special needs of the children of the developing countries, and in particular the least developed ones, deserve priority. But growth and development need promotion in all States, through national action and international co-operation. That implies transfers of additional resources to developing countries as well as improved terms of trade, further trade liberalization and measures for debt relief. It also implies structural adjustments that promote world economic growth, particularly in developing countries, while ensuring the well-being of the most vulnerable sectors of the populations, in particular the children.

Next Steps

21) The World Summit for Children has presented us with a challenge to take action. We have agreed to take up that challenge.

22) Among the partnerships we seek, we turn especially to children themselves. We appeal to them to participate in this effort.

23) We also seek the support of the United Nations system, as well as other international and regional organizations, in the universal effort to promote the well-being of children. We ask for a greater involvement on the part of non-governmental organizations, in complementing national efforts and joint international action in this field.

24) We have decided to adopt and implement a Plan of Action, as a framework for more specific national and international undertakings. We appeal to all our colleagues to endorse that plan. We are prepared to make available the resources to meet these commitments, as part of the priorities of our national plans.

25) We do this not only for the present generation, but for all generations to come. There can be no task nobler than giving every child a better future.

New York, September 30, 1990
/s

World Summit for Children
Sommet Mondial pour les Enfants

Planning Committee

DRAFT PLAN OF ACTION

CF/WSC/1990/PC-032
31 July DRAFT

Plan of Action
for Implementing the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children in the 1990s

I. Introduction

II. Specific Actions for Child Survival, Protection and Development

- The Convention on the Rights of the Child
- Child Health
- Food and Nutrition
- Role of Women, Maternal Health and Family Planning
- Role of the Family
- Basic Education & Literacy
- Children in Especially Difficult Circumstances
- Protection of Children During Armed Conflicts
- Children and Environment
- Alleviation of Poverty and Revitalisation of Economic Growth

III. Follow-up Actions and Monitoring

- Action at National Level
- Action at International Level

IV. Annex : Goals for Children and Development in the 1990s

I. Introduction

1. This Plan of Action is intended as a guide for national governments, international organisations, bilateral aid agencies, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and all other sectors of society in formulating their own programmes of action for ensuring the implementation of the Declaration of the World Summit for Children.

2. The needs and problems of children vary from country to country, and indeed from community to community. Individual countries and groups of countries, as well as international, regional, national and local organizations, may use this plan of action to develop their own specific programmes in line with their needs, capacity, and mandates. However, parents, elders and leaders at all levels throughout the world have certain common aspirations for the well-being of their children. This plan of action deals with these common aspirations, suggesting a set of goals and targets for children in the 1990s, strategies for reaching those goals, and commitments for action and follow-up measures at various levels.

3. Progress for children should be a key goal of overall national development. As today's children are the citizens of tomorrow's world, their survival, protection and development is the pre-requisite for the future development of humanity. Empowerment of the younger generation with knowledge and resources to meet their basic human needs and to grow to their full potential should be a primary goal of national development. As their individual development and social contribution will shape the future of the world, investment in children's health, nutrition and education is the foundation for national development.

4. The aspirations of the international community for the well-being of children are best reflected in the Convention on the Rights of the Child unanimously adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1989. This Convention sets universal legal standards for the protection of children against neglect, abuse and exploitation as well as guaranteeing to them their basic human rights, including survival, development and full participation in social, cultural, educational and other endeavours necessary for their individual growth and well-being. The Declaration of the World Summit urges all Governments to consider earliest possible ratification and implementation of the Convention.

5. In the past two years, a set of goals for children and development in the 1990s have been formulated in several international fora attended by virtually all Governments, relevant UN agencies, and major non-governmental organizations. In support of these goals and in line with the growing international consensus in favour of greater attention to the human dimension of development in the 1990s, this Plan of Action calls for concerted national action and international cooperation to strive for the achievement of the following major goals for the survival, protection and development of children by the year 2000.

(3)

i. Reduction of 1990 under-5 child mortality rates in all countries by one-third or to a level of 70 per 1000 live births, whichever is the greater reduction;
ii. Reduction of maternal mortality rates by half of 1990 levels;
iii. Reduction of severe and moderate malnutrition among under-5 children by one half of 1990 levels;
iv. Universal access to safe drinking water and to sanitary means of excreta disposal;
v. Universal access to basic education and completion of primary education by at least 80 per cent of primary school age children;
vi. Reduction of the adult illiteracy rate to at least half its 1990 level (the appropriate age group to be determined in each country), with emphasis on female literacy;
vii. Protection of children in especially difficult circumstances, particularly in situations of armed conflicts.

6. A list of more detailed sectoral goals and specific actions which would enable the attainment of the above major goals can be found in the Annex to this Plan of Action. These goals will first need to be adapted to the specific realities of each country in terms of phasing, priorities, standards and availability of resources. The strategies for the achievement of the goals may also vary from country to country. Some countries may wish to add other development goals that are uniquely important and relevant for their specific country situation. Such adaptation of the goals is of crucial importance to ensure their technical validity, logistical feasibility, financial affordability and to secure political commitment and broad public support for their achievement.

II. Specific Actions for Child Survival, Protection and Development

7. Within the context of these overall goals, there are promising opportunities for eradicating or virtually eliminating age-old diseases that have afflicted tens of millions of children for centuries, and for improving the quality of life of generations to come. Achievement of these goals would also contribute to lowering population growth, as sustained decline in child death rates towards the level at which parents become confident that their first children will survive is, with some time lag, followed by even greater reduction in child births. To seize these opportunities the Declaration of the World Summit for Children calls for specific actions in the following areas:

Convention on the Rights of the Child

8. The Convention on the Rights of the Child, unanimously adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, contains a comprehensive set of international legal norms for the protection and well-being of children. All Governments are urged to promote earliest possible ratification of the Convention, where it has not already been ratified. Every possible effort should be made in all countries to disseminate the Convention and, wherever it has already been ratified, to promote its implementation and monitoring.

Child Health

9. Preventable childhood diseases -- such as measles, polio, tetanus, tuberculosis, whooping cough and diptheria, against which there are effective vaccines, and diarrhoeal diseases, pneumonia and other acute respiratory infections which can be prevented or effectively treated through relatively low-cost remedies -- are currently responsible for the great majority of the world's 14 million deaths of children under 5 years, and disability of millions more every year. Effective action can and must be taken to combat these diseases by strengthening primary health care and basic health services in all countries.

10. Besides these readily preventable or treatable diseases and some others, such as malaria, which have proved more difficult to combat, children today are faced with the new spectre of the AIDS pandemic. In the most seriously affected countries HIV/AIDS threatens to offset the gains of child survival programmes. It is already a major drain on limited public health resources needed to support other priority health services. The consequences of HIV/AIDS go well beyond the suffering and death of the infected child, and include risks and stigmas which affect parents and siblings, and the tragedy of "AIDS orphans". There is an urgent need to ensure that programmes for the prevention and treatment of AIDS, including research on possible vaccines and cures which can be applicable in all countries and situations, and massive information and education campaigns, receive a high priority for both national action and international cooperation.

11. A major factor affecting the health of children as well as adults is the availability of clean water and safe sanitation. These are not only essential for human health and well-being, but also contribute greatly to the emancipation of women from the drudgery that has pernicious impact on children, especially girls. Progress in child health is unlikely to be sustained if one-third of the developing world's children remain without access to clean drinking water, and half of them without adequate sanitary facilities.

12. Based on the experience of the past decade, including the many innovations in simple, low-cost techniques and technologies to provide clean water and safe sanitary facilities in rural areas and urban shanty towns, it is now desirable as well as feasible, through concerted national action and international cooperation, to aim for providing all the world's children with universal access to safe drinking water and sanitary means of excreta disposal by the year 2000. An important related benefit of universal access to water and sanitation combined with health education will be the control of many water-borne diseases, among them elimination of guinea worm disease (dracunculiasis), which currently afflicts some 10 million children in parts of Africa and Asia.

(5)

Food and Nutrition

13. Hunger and malnutrition in their different forms contribute to about half of the deaths of young children. More than 20 million children suffer from severe malnutrition, 150 million are underweight and 350 million women suffer from nutritional anemia. Improved nutrition requires a) adequate household food security, b) healthy environment and control of infections, and c) adequate maternal and child care. With the right policies, appropriate institutional arrangements and political priority, the world is now in a position to feed all the world's children, and to overcome the worst forms of malnutrition, viz. to drastically reduce diseases which contribute to malnutrition, to halve protein-energy malnutrition, to virtually eliminate vitamin A deficiency and iodine deficiency disorders, and to significantly reduce nutritional anemia.

14. For the young child and the pregnant woman, provision of adequate food during pregnancy and lactation; promotion, protection and support of breastfeeding and complementary feeding practices, including frequent feeding; growth monitoring with appropriate follow-up actions, and nutritional surveillance, are the most essential needs. As the child grows older, and for the adult population as a whole, an adequate diet is an obvious human priority. Meeting this need requires employment and income generating opportunities, dissemination of knowledge and supporting services to increase food production and distribution. These are key actions within broader national strategies to combat hunger and malnutrition.

Role of Women, Maternal Health and Family Planning

15. Women in their various roles play a critical part in the well-being of children. The enhancement of the status of women and their equal access to education, training, credit and other extension services constitute a valuable contribution to a nation's social and economic development. Efforts for the enhancement of women's status and their role in development must begin with the girl child. Equal opportunity should be provided for the girl child to benefit from the health, nutrition, education and other basic services to enable her to grow to her full potential.

16. Maternal health, nutrition and education are important for the survival and well-being of women in their own right, and are key determinants of the health and well-being of the child in early infancy. The causes of the high rates of infant mortality, especially neonatal mortality, are linked to untimely pregnancies, low birth weight and pre-term births, unsafe delivery, neonatal tetanus, high fertility rates, etc. These are also major risk factors for maternal mortality claiming the lives of 500,000 young women each year, and resulting in ill health and suffering of many millions more. To redress this tragedy, special attention should be given to health, nutrition and education of women.

17. All couples should have access to information on the importance of responsible planning of family size and the many advantages of child spacing to avoid pregnancies that are too early, too late, too many or too frequent. Pre-natal care, clean delivery, access to referral facilities in complicated cases, tetanus toxoid vaccination and prevention of anemia and other nutritional deficiencies during pregnancy are other important interventions to onsure safe motherhood and a healthy start in life for the newborn. There is an added benefit of promoting maternal and child health and family planning programmes together in that, acting synergistically, these programmes help accelerate the reduction of both mortality and fertility rates, and contribute to population stabilisation sooner and at lower levels than either type of programme alone.

Role of the Family

18. The family has the primary responsibility for the nurturing and protection of children from infancy to adolescence. Introduction of children to the culture, values and norms of their society begins in the family. For the full and harmonious development of their personality, children should grow up in a family environment, in an atmosphere of happiness, love and understanding. Accordingly, all institutions of society should respect and support the efforts of parents and other caregivers to nurture and care for children in a family environment.

19. Every effort should be made to prevent the separation of children from their families. Whenever children are separated from their family due to force majeur or in their own best interest, arrangements should be made for appropriate alternative family care or institutional placement, due regard being paid to the desirability of continuity in a child's upbringing in his or her own cultural milieu. Extended families, relatives and community institutions should be given support to help the special needs of orphaned, displaced and abandoned children. Efforts must be made to ensure that no child is treated as an outcaste from society.

Basic Education and Literacy

20. The international community, including virtually all the governments of the world, have undertaken a commitment at the World Conference on Education for All at Jomtien, Thailand, to significantly increase educational opportunity for over 100 million children and nearly 1000 million adults, two-thirds of them girls and women, who at present have no access to basic education and literacy. In fulfilment of that commitment, specific measures must be adopted for a) the expansion of early childhood development activities, b) universal access to basic education, including completion of primary education or equivalent learning achievement by at least 80 per cent of the relevant school age children with emphasis on reducing the current disparities between boys and girls, c) the reduction of adult illiteracy by half, with emphasis on female literacy, d) vocational training and preparation for employment, and e) increased acquisition of knowledge, skills and values through all educational channels, including modern and traditional communication media, to improve the quality of life of children and families.

21. Besides its intrinsic value for human development and improving the quality of life, progress in education and literacy can contribute significantly to improvement in maternal and child health, in protection of the environment and in sustainable development. As such, investment in basic education must be accorded a high priority in national action as well as international cooperation.

Children in Especially Difficult Circumstances

22. Millions of children around the world live under especially difficult circumstances -- as orphans and street children, as refugees or displaced persons, as victims of war and natural disasters, as children of migrant workers and other socially disadvantaged groups, as child workers or youth trapped in the bondage of prostitution, sexual abuse and other forms of exploitation, as disabled children and juvenile delinquents and as victims of apartheid and foreign occupation. Such children deserve special attention, protection and assistance from their families and communities and as part of national efforts and international cooperation.

23. More than 100 million children are engaged in employment, often heavy and hazardous and in contravention of international conventions which provide for their protection from economic exploitation and from performing work that interferes with their education and is harmful to their health and full development. With this in mind, all states should look again at the needs of young children, to see how their condition and circumstances can be changed to provide adequate opportunity for their healthy upbringing and development.

24. Drug abuse has emerged as a global menace to very large numbers of young people and, increasingly, children -- including permanent damage incurred in the pre-natal stages of life. Concerted action is needed by Governments and inter-governmental agencies to combat illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances to counter this tragedy. Equally important is community action and education, which are vitally needed to curb both the supply of and demand for illicit drugs. Tobacco and alcohol abuse are also problems requiring action, especially preventive measures and education among young people.

Protection of Children During Armed Conflicts

25. Children need special protection in situations of armed conflict. Recent examples in which countries and opposing factions have agreed to suspend hostilities and adopt special measures such as "corridors of peace" to allow relief supplies to reach women and children and "days of tranquility" to vaccinate and to provide other health services for children and their families in areas of conflict need to be applied in all such situations. Resolution of a conflict need not be a prerequisite for measures to explicitly protect children and their families to ensure their continuing access to food, medical care and basic services, to deal with trauma resulting from violence, and to exempt them from other direct consequences of violence and hostilities. To build the foundation for a peaceful world where violence and war will cease to be acceptable means for settling disputes and conflicts, children's education should inculcate the values of peace, tolerance, understanding and dialogue.

Children and the Environment

26. Children have the greatest stake in the preservation of the environment and its judicious management for sustainable development as their survival and development depends on it. The child survival and development goals proposed for the 1990s in this Plan of Action seek to improve the environment by combating disease and malnutrition and promoting education. These contribute to lowering death rates as well as birth rates, improved social services, better use of natural resources and, ultimately, to the breaking of the vicious cycle of poverty and environmental degradation.

27. With their relatively low use of capital resources and high reliance on social mobilization, community participation and appropriate technology, the programmes designed to reach the child related goals of the 1990s are highly compatible with and supportive of environmental protection. The goals for the survival, protection and development of children as enunciated in this Plan of Action should therefore be seen as helping to protect and preserve the environment. Still more action is needed, of course, to prevent the degradation of the environment in both the industrialised and developing countries, through changes in the wasteful consumption patterns of the affluent and by helping to meet the necessities of survival and development of the poor. Programmes for children that not only help meet their basic needs but which inculcate in them respect for the natural environment with the diversity of life which it sustains, and its beauty and resourcefulness which enhance the quality of human life, must figure prominently in the world's environmental agenda.

Alleviation of Poverty and Revitalization of Economic Growth

28. Achievement of child related goals in the areas of health, nutrition, education, etc., will contribute much to alleviating the worst manifestations of poverty. But much more will need to be done to ensure that a solid economic base is established to meet and sustain the goals for long-term child survival, protection and development.

29. As affirmed by the international community at the 18th Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly (April 1990), a most important challenge for the 1990s is the need for revitalization of economic growth and social development in the developing countries, and to address together the problems of abject poverty and hunger that continue to afflict far too many people in the world. As the most vulnerable segment of human society, children have a particular stake in sustained economic growth and alleviation of poverty without which their well-being cannot be secured.

30. To foster a favourable international economic environment, it is essential to reach an early and durable solution to the serious external debt problems facing many developing countries; to reverse the net transfer of resources from the developing to the developed countries; to create a more open and equitable trading system to facilitate the diversification and modernisation of the economies of developing countries, particularly those that are commodity-dependent; and to make available substantial concessional resources, particularly for the least developed countries.

31. In all of these efforts the fulfilment of the basic needs of children must receive a high priority. Every possible opportunity should be explored to ensure that programmes benefitting children, women and other vulnerable groups are protected in times of structural adjustments and other economic restructuring. For example, as countries reduce military expenditures, part of the resources released should be channelled to programmes for social and economic development, including those benefitting children. Debt relief schemes could be formulated in ways that the budget reallocations and renewed economic growth made possible through such schemes would benefit programmes for children. Debt relief for children, including debt swaps for investment in social development programmes, should be considered by debtors and creditors. The international community, including private sector creditors, are urged to work with developing countries and relevant agencies to support debt relief for children. To match increased efforts by developing countries themselves, the donor countries and international institutions should consider targetting more development assistance to primary health care, basic education, low-cost water and sanitation programmes and other interventions specifically endorsed in the Summit Declaration and this Plan of Action.

32. The international community has recognised the need to stop and reverse the increasing marginalisation of the least developed countries, including most countries of Sub-Saharan Africa and many land-locked and island countries that face special development problems. These countries will require additional long-term international support to complement their own national efforts to meet the pressing needs of children over the 1990s.

III. Follow-up Actions and Monitoring

33. Effective implementation of this Plan of Action will require concerted national action and international cooperation. As affirmed in the Declaration, such action and cooperation must be guided by the principle of a "first call for children" -- a principle that the essential needs of children should be given high priority in the allocation of resources, in bad times as well as in good times, at national and international as well as at family levels.

34. It is particularly important that the child-specific actions proposed must be pursued as part of strengthening broader national development programmes combining revitalised economic growth, poverty reduction, human resource development and environmental protection. Such programmes must also strengthen community organisations, inculcate civic responsibility and be sensitive to the cultural heritage and social values which support progress without alienation of the younger generation. With these broad objectives in mind, we commit ourselves and our Governments to the following actions:

(10)

Action at National Level

a) All Governments are urged to prepare, before the end of 1991, national programmes of action to implement the commitments undertaken in the World Summit Declaration and this Plan of Action. National Governments should encourage and assist provincial and local governments as well as non-governmental organisations, the private sector and civic groups to prepare their own programmes of action to help implement the goals and objectives included in the Declaration and this Plan of Action.

b) Each country is encouraged to re-examine in the context of its national plans, programmes and policies, how it might accord higher priority to programmes for the well-being of children in general, and for meeting over the 1990s the major goals for child survival, development and protection as enumerated in the World Summit Declaration and this Plan of Action.

c) Each country is urged to re-examine its current national budget, and in the case of donor countries, their development assistance budgets, to ensure that programmes aimed at the achievement of goals for the survival, protection and development of children will have a priority when resources are allocated. Every effort should be made to ensure that such programmes are protected in times of economic austerity and structural adjustments.

d) Families, communities, local governments, non-governmental organisations, social, cultural, religious, business and other institutions, including the mass media, are encouraged to play an active role in support of the goals enunciated in this Plan of Action. The experience of the 1980s shows that it is only through the mobilization of all sectors of society, including those that traditionally did not consider child survival, protection and development as their major focus, that significant progress can be achieved in these areas. All forms of social mobilization, including the effective use of the great potential of the new information and communication capacity of the world, should be marshalled to convey to all families the knowledge and skills required for dramatically improving the situation of children.

e) Each country should establish appropriate mechanisms for the regular and timely collection, analysis and publication of data required to monitor relevant social indicators relating to the well-being of children -- such as neonatal, infant and under-5 mortality rates, maternal mortality and fertility rates, nutritional levels, immunization coverage, morbidity rates of diseases of public health importance, school enrollment and achievement, and literacy rates -- which record the progress being made towards the goals set forth in this Plan of Action and corresponding national plans of action. Statistics should be disaggregated by gender to ensure that any inequitable impact of programmes on girls and women can be monitored and corrected. It is particularly important that mechanisms be established to quickly alert policy makers of any adverse trends to enable timely corrective action. Indicators of human development should be periodically reviewed by national leaders and decision-makers, as is currently done with indicators of economic development.

f) Each country is urged to re-examine its current arrangements for responding to natural disasters and man-made calamities which often afflict women and children the hardest. Countries which do not have adequate contingency planning for disaster preparedness are urged to establish such plans, seeking support from appropriate international institutions where necessary.

g) Progress toward the goals endorsed in the Summit Declaration and this Plan of Action could be further accelerated, and solutions to many other major problems confronting children and families greatly facilitated, through further research and development. Governments, industry and academic institutions are requested to increase their efforts in both basic and operational research, aimed at new technical and technological breakthroughs, more effective social mobilisation and better delivery of existing social services. Prime examples of the areas in which research is urgently needed include, in the field of health, improved vaccination technologies, malaria, AIDS, respiratory infections, diarrhoeal diseases, nutritional deficiencies, tuberculosis, family planning and care of the newborn. Similarly there are important research needs in the area of early child development, basic education, hygiene and sanitation, and in coping with the trauma facing children who are uprooted from their families and face other particularly difficult circumstances. Such research should involve collaboration among institutions in both the developing and industrialised countries of the world.

Action at International Level

35. Action at the community and national levels is, of course, of critical importance in meeting the goals and aspirations for children and development. However, many developing countries, particularly the least developed and the most indebted ones, will need substantial international cooperation to enable them to participate effectively in the worldwide effort for child survival, protection and development. Accordingly, the following specific actions are proposed to create an enabling international environment for the implementation of this Plan of Action.

a) All international development agencies -- multilateral, bilateral and non-governmental -- are urged to examine how they can contribute to the achievement of the goals and strategies enunciated in the Declaration and this Plan of Actions as part of more general attention to human development in the 1990s. They are requested to report their plans and programmes to their respective governing bodies before the end of 1991 and periodically thereafter.

b) All regional institutions, including regional political and economic organizations, are requested to include consideration of the Declaration and this Plan of Action on the agenda of their meetings, including at the highest political level, with a view to developing agreements for mutual collaboration for implementation and on-going monitoring.

(12)

c) Full cooperation and collaboration of all relevant United Nations agencies and organs as well as other international institutions is requested in ensuring the achievement of the goals and objectives of the national plans envisaged in the World Summit Declaration and Plan of Action. The governing bodies of all concerned agencies are requested to ensure that within their mandates the fullest possible support is given by these agencies for the achievement of these goals.

d) The assistance of the United Nations is requested to institute appropriate mechanisms for monitoring the implementation of this Plan of Action, using existing expertise of the relevant UN statistical offices, the specialised agencies, UNICEF and other United Nations organs. Furthermore, the Secretary-General of the United Nations is requested to arrange for a mid-decade review, at all appropriate levels, of the progress being made towards implementing the commitments of the Declaration and Plan of Action.

e) As the world's lead agency for children, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) is requested to prepare, in close collaboration with the relevant specialised agencies and other United Nations organs, a consolidated analysis of the plans and actions undertaken by individual countries and the international community in support of the child-related development goals for the 1990s. The Governing bodies of the relevant specialised agencies and United Nations organs are requested to include a periodic review of the implementation of the Declaration and this Plan of Action at their regular sessions, and to keep the General Assembly of the United Nations, through the Economic and Social Council, fully informed of progress to date and additional action required during the decade ahead.

36. The goals enunciated in the Declaration and this Plan of Action are ambitious and the commitments required to implement them will demand consistent and extraordinary effort on the part of all concerned. Fortunately, the necessary knowledge and techniques for reaching most of the goals already exist. The financial resources required are modest in relation to the great achievements which beckon. And the most essential factor -- the provision to families of the information and services necessary to protect their children -- is now within reach in every country and for virtually every community. There is no cause which merits a higher priority than the protection and development of children, on whom the survival, stability and advancement of all nations -- and, indeed, of human civilisation -- depends. Full implementation of the Declaration and this Plan of Action must therefore be accorded a high priority for national action and international cooperation.

30 September 1990
New York

(13)

Annex
GOALS FOR CHILDREN AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE 1990s

The following goals have been formulated through extensive consultation in various international fora attended by virtually all Governments, the relevant UN agencies including WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNESCO, UNDP and IBRD, and a large number of non-governmental organisations. These goals are recommended for implementation by all countries where they are applicable, with appropriate adaptation to the specific situation of each country in terms of phasing, standards, priorities and availability of resources. Additional goals that are particularly relevant to a country's specific situation should be added in its national plan of action.

I. Major Goals for Child Survival, Development and Protection

- Between 1990 and the year 2000, reduction of infant and under-5 child mortality rate in all countries by one-third or to 50 and 70 per 1000 live births respectively, whichever is less.
- Between 1990 and the year 2000, reduction of maternal mortality rate by half.
- Between 1990 and the year 2000, reduction of severe and moderate malnutrition among under-5 children by half.
- Universal access to safe drinking water and to sanitary means of excreta disposal.
- By the year 2000, universal access to basic education and completion of primary education by at least 80% of primary school age children.
- Reduction of the adult illiteracy rate (the appropriate age group to be determined in each country) to at least half its 1990 level with emphasis on female literacy.
- Improved protection of children in especially difficult circumstances.

II. Supporting/Sectoral Goals

1. *Women's Health and Education*

- Special attention to the health and nutrition of the female child, and pregnant and lactating women.
- Access by all couples to information and services to prevent pregnancies which are too early, too closely spaced, too late or too many.
- Access by all pregnant women to prenatal care, trained attendants during child birth and referral facilities for high risk pregnancies and obstetric emergencies.
- Universal access to primary education with special emphasis for girls, and accelerated literacy programmes for women.

2. *Nutrition*

- Reduction in severe as well as moderate malnutrition among under-5 children by half of 1990 levels.
- Reduction of the rate of low birth weight (2.5 kg or less) to less than 10%.
- Reduction of iron deficiency anaemia in women by one-third of 1990 levels.
- Virtual elimination of iodine deficiency disorders.
- Virtual elimination of vitamin A deficiency and its consequences, including blindness.
- Empowerment of all women to exclusively breast-feed their child for four to six months and to continue
- Growth promotion and its regular monitoring to be institutionalised in all countries by the end of the 1990s.
- Dissemination of knowledge and supporting services to increase food production to ensure household food security.

3. *Child Health*

- Global eradication of poliomyelitis by the year 2000.
- Elimination of neonatal tetanus by 1995.
- Reduction by 95 per cent in measles deaths and reduction by 90 per cent of measles cases compared to pre-immunisation levels by 1995, as a major step to the global eradication of measles in the longer run.
- Maintenance of a high level of immunisation coverage (at least 90% of children under one year of age by the year 2000) against diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, measles, poliomyelitis, tuberculosis and against tetanus for women of child bearing age.
- Reduction by 50 per cent in the deaths due to diarrhoea in children under the age of five years; and 25 per cent reduction in the diarrhoea incidence rate.
- Reduction by one-third in the deaths due to acute respiratory infections in children under five years.

4. *Water and Sanitation*

- Universal access to safe drinking water.
- Universal access to sanitary means of excreta disposal.
- Elimination of guinea-worm disease (dracunculiasis) by the year 2000.

5. *Basic Education*

- Expansion of early childhood development activities including appropriate low-cost family and community based interventions.
- Universal access to basic education, and achievement of primary education by at least 80 per cent of primary school age children through formal schooling or non-formal education of comparable learning standard, with emphasis on reducing the current disparities between boys and girls.
- Reduction of the adult illiteracy rate (the appropriate age group to be determined in each country) to at least half its 1990 level, with emphasis on female literacy.
- Increased acquisition by individuals and families of the knowledge, skills and values required for better living, made available through all educational channels, including the mass media, other forms of modern and traditional communication, and social action, with effectiveness measured in terms of behavioural change.

6. *Children in Difficult Circumstances*

- Provide improved protection of children in especially difficult

[Nancy Dyke] meeting 8/15/90 3pm Nancy Dyke

UN Children's Summit 9/30/90

65/75 Heads of State
UNICEF
6 initiating countries (not US included)

outcomes:
declaration & plan of action
- will be done by 2-day summit

speaking at opening session

declaration of why kids are important
problems facing them
what can we do about it

plan of action - embodied goals

"Give every child a future"

40,000 die every day
most by diseases that are preventable
better their future - education, health, etc.

stand on world platform & speak on behalf of the world
leadership for US children (how many?)

based on educ goals & HHS statement (US health goals)

↑ funding for Food for Peace?? ck this!

Talk about foreign countries, and their child programs.

Suggested Language on International Immunization Initiatives for President Bush's Speech on "Ensuring Child Survival"

The task ahead is to ensure child survival. . .

- To reaffirm our commitment to a strategy of investing in our future and the future of our world;

- To apply the fruits of technology not to the ends of war but to the aims of peace.

Working together, we have accomplished a great deal - but there is much to do. . .

- To reach out to children who are beyond the reach of our health systems;

- To expand our efforts to work with the private sector.

And there is much we can do.

Measles is still killing more than one and a half million children around the world. We <u>know</u> how to prevent this terrible toll. We must not let this continue to happen on our watch.

Through the Agency for International Development (A.I.D.), the United States has launched a major assault against this deadly disease. This $50 million, 5 year initiative will combat measles among children in the developing world.

This effort will involve expanding immunization coverage - both through more effective health delivery systems and through improvements in immunization technologies. Working together with developing countries and international and private voluntary organizations, we will strive not only to save the children of today, but also to build programs to keep children alive tomorrow.

I am convinced that in this manner we can achieve the international goal of 95 by 95: a 95 percent reduction in measles deaths by 1995.

Looking to the future, we can help realize the promise and benefits of science in the lives of children. While a "children's vaccine" may not be possible in our life time, we can have better vaccines for children:

- Vaccines that are less sensitive to temperature, are affordable, and can be combined in fewer doses;

- Vaccines that protect against more of the diseases that cut short the lives and promise of our youngest citizens.

The Declaration of New York on the Children's Vaccine Initiative is a worthy international goal - which the public and private sector can achieve together. We offer our technical advice, assistance, and cooperation to the World Health Organization and others as this initiative is pursued.

For our part, I have asked the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and A.I.D. to further focus their research efforts to improve children's vaccines. I am calling upon the expertise of the U.S. scientific community to look at ways to encourage more rapid technology development to achieve the aims of this Summit. And I urge that the private sector join in this effort so that vaccines developed will move rapidly to vaccines delivered.

'Super Vaccine' Sought For Childhood Infections

U.N.-Sponsored Effort to Cost $150 Million

By Susan Okie
Washington Post Staff Writer

Three U.N. agencies are launching an international research effort to develop a single-dose "super vaccine" that children could receive soon after birth to protect them against all of the major childhood infections.

The program, sponsored jointly by the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), is expected to cost at least $150 million over the next decade. It is being announced today in New York at an international meeting on vaccine development.

Enormous gains have been made in the last two decades in immunizing the world's children against potentially fatal infections. About 70 percent of children in developing countries now receive six standard vaccines, preventing an estimated 2.5 million deaths each year, said Ralph H. Henderson, assistant director-general of WHO. The vaccines protect against measles, tetanus, diphtheria, whooping cough, polio and tuberculosis.

But an equal number of deaths are thought to occur each year among the 30 percent of children in developing countries who are not immunized. Henderson said that the key to reaching those children—the world's poorest and most vulnerable—is to combine vaccines and to make them more effective, so that a child could be immunized during a single visit to a clinic instead of making four visits during the first year of life.

It may take two or three decades to realize the goal of a single-dose super vaccine, said Barry Bloom, a professor of microbiology at Albert Einstein College of Medicine and a WHO consultant. But he added that the technology is already available to combine vaccines and to make them in a timed-release form. He predicted that by the end of the decade, all of the standard immunizations could be given at a single visit.

"Vaccines are the most cost-effective medical intervention against disease in the world," he said. He added that the new program, which is being announced in anticipation of the U.N.'s World Summit for Children later this month, will "bring the highest power of biotechnology to what many people see as the most vulnerable part of society."

Many of the vaccines currently available require several doses to provide maximum protection. Most are less effective in newborn infants than in older children because an infant's immune system responds less vigorously to foreign organisms and proteins. American children typically visit a pediatrician six times for immunizations by the age of 5.

In addition, three vaccines—for measles, polio and tuberculosis—contain live viruses or bacteria and must be refrigerated, which complicates their use in developing countries. And all of the commonly used vaccines except the oral polio vaccine must be given by injection, which requires clean needles and trained health-care workers.

Researchers now have ways to attack all of those problems. Two promising developments make the idea of a super vaccine realistic. First, researchers can "piggyback" components from several different vaccines onto one carrier. Second, vaccine components can be packaged in microcapsules that dissolve slowly after injection, continuously stimulating the immune system for weeks or months. Such timed-release vaccines could eliminate the need for multiple doses.

Bloom said this approach may soon be used to create a single-dose tetanus vaccine that could be given to pregnant women. Antibodies against tetanus made by a woman's immune system would pass through the circulation to her infant, protecting the baby from tetanus after birth. Henderson said tetanus kills an estimated 750,000 newborn infants a year in developing countries.

He said efforts also are underway to develop new vaccines for major childhood killers for which no protection is currently available. These include respiratory syncytial virus, which causes an estimated 3 million deaths a year; rotavirus, a major cause of diarrhea that kills 800,000 children a year; meningococcal meningitis, which kills about 200,000 children a year; and malaria and other parasitic infections.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 18, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR MARK DAVIS

FROM: HANNS KUTTNER

SUBJECT: World Summit for Children

While the length of the President's remarks to the World Summit shrinks, our list of points to hit does not. A final list from the domestic side is:

o A National Plan of Action

The summit will adopt a plan of action that calls for governments to prepare national programs of action to implement the commitments undertaken at the commit. We are ahead of the curve and should have a plan for presentation at the summit. The President will be able to hold up the plan and talk about it.

The plan will lay out the national education goals and the health objectives for the year 2000. (The summit also sets out its goals as goals for the year 2000.)

o Education Goals

The President's remarks come two days after the anniversary of the President's education summit with governors. Its something we can point to with lessons for the world:

- You need goals to lift expectations, set our focus, and aim high. Goals step in where platitudes fail to go.

- They focus our attention on outcomes. That's the standard we need; bureaucratic ineptitude and tin cup pleas need outcome measures to discern who has done a good and which programs work.

- There's no substitute for will.

o Immunization

HHS would like something on immunization; I agree. The US is already on record (1978) to support eradicate measles

in the US. We aren't doing well: cases are up in 1989-90, plus we took a number of hits for the President showing no signs of caring.

The World Health Organization has a goal of eradicating polio by the year 2000 and reducing measles by 95% by 1995.

This issue needs a sentence. Here's a try: "Working together we put smallpox into the graveyard of eradicated diseases. We can do it again. Working together polio can be in the same graveyard by the end of the century. And by that time the same can be true in the Americas for measles."

o Vaccine development

The idea of a single-dose "children's vaccine" that would deliver protection against multiple infectious agents in one dose has suddenly taken hold. A group of scientists gathering last week in New York and issued a statement endorsing the concept and announcing international backing (clipping attached.) Unfortunately, our scientists are not as sanguine about the technical feasibility.

A too-long statement HHS developed with AID is attached.

I would suggest a passage like: "Looking off to the horizon, a "children's vaccine," a single dose to deliver protection against multiple childhood killers, offers hope. We can improve children's vaccines, and our scientists and our private sector will be part of that effort."

o Sullivan to Africa

Secretary Sullivan will travel to Africa later this year. Nancy Dyke agreed that this would be appropriate.

Suggestion: "There is a new killer casting a shadow across the lives of some children: AIDS. And nowhere is that shadow longer than in Africa. I will send Louis Sullivan, our Secretary of Health and Human Services and a delegate to this summit, to Africa to review our efforts to improve child survival on that continent."

o Technology transfer

We have something on some new centers relating to maternal health; details from HHS are en route.

Suggested Language on International Immunization Initiatives for President Bush's Speech on "Ensuring Child Survival"

The task ahead is to ensure child survival. . .

- To reaffirm our commitment to a strategy of investing in our future and the future of our world;

- To apply the fruits of technology not to the ends of war but to the aims of peace.

Working together, we have accomplished a great deal - but there is much to do. . .

- To reach out to children who are beyond the reach of our health systems;

- To expand our efforts to work with the private sector.

And there is much we can do.

Measles is still killing more than one and a half million children around the world. We <u>know</u> how to prevent this terrible toll. We must not let this continue to happen on our watch.

Through the Agency for International Development (A.I.D.), the United States has launched a major assault against this deadly disease. This $50 million, 5 year initiative will combat measles among children in the developing world.

This effort will involve expanding immunization coverage - both through more effective health delivery systems and through improvements in immunization technologies. Working together with developing countries and international and private voluntary organizations, we will strive not only to save the children of today, but also to build programs to keep children alive tomorrow.

I am convinced that in this manner we can achieve the international goal of 95 by 95: a 95 percent reduction in measles deaths by 1995.

Looking to the future, we can help realize the promise and benefits of science in the lives of children. While a "children's vaccine" may not be possible in our life time, we can have better vaccines for children:

- Vaccines that are less sensitive to temperature, are affordable, and can be combined in fewer doses;

- Vaccines that protect against more of the diseases that cut short the lives and promise of our youngest citizens.

The Declaration of New York on the Children's Vaccine Initiative is a worthy international goal - which the public and private sector can achieve together. We offer our technical advice, assistance, and cooperation to the World Health Organization and others as this initiative is pursued.

For our part, I have asked the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and A.I.D. to further focus their research efforts to improve children's vaccines. I am calling upon the expertise of the U.S. scientific community to look at ways to encourage more rapid technology development to achieve the aims of this Summit. And I urge that the private sector join in this effort so that vaccines developed will move rapidly to vaccines delivered.

'Super Vaccine' Sought For Childhood Infections

U.N.-Sponsored Effort to Cost $150 Million

By Susan Okie
Washington Post Staff Writer

Three U.N. agencies are launching an international research effort to develop a single-dose "super vaccine" that children could receive soon after birth to protect them against all of the major childhood infections.

The program, sponsored jointly by the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), is expected to cost at least $150 million over the next decade. It is being announced today in New York at an international meeting on vaccine development.

Enormous gains have been made in the last two decades in immunizing the world's children against potentially fatal infections. About 70 percent of children in developing countries now receive six standard vaccines, preventing an estimated 2.5 million deaths each year, said Ralph H. Henderson, assistant director-general of WHO. The vaccines protect against measles, tetanus, diphtheria, whooping cough, polio and tuberculosis.

But an equal number of deaths are thought to occur each year among the 30 percent of children in developing countries who are not immunized. Henderson said that the key to reaching those children—the world's poorest and most vulnerable—is to combine vaccines and to make them more effective, so that a child could be immunized during a single visit to a clinic instead of making four visits during the first year of life.

It may take two or three decades to realize the goal of a single-dose super vaccine, said Barry Bloom, a professor of microbiology at Albert Einstein College of Medicine and a WHO consultant. But he added that the technology is already available to combine vaccines and to make them in a timed-release form. He predicted that by the end of the decade, all of the standard immunizations could be given at a single visit.

"Vaccines are the most cost-effective medical intervention against disease in the world," he said. He added that the new program, which is being announced in anticipation of the U.N.'s World Summit for Children later this month, will "bring the highest power of biotechnology to what many people see as the most vulnerable part of society."

Many of the vaccines currently available require several doses to provide maximum protection. Most are less effective in newborn infants than in older children because an infant's immune system responds less vigorously to foreign organisms and proteins. American children typically visit a pediatrician six times for immunizations by the age of 5.

In addition, three vaccines—for measles, polio and tuberculosis—contain live viruses or bacteria and must be refrigerated, which complicates their use in developing countries. And all of the commonly used vaccines except the oral polio vaccine must be given by injection, which requires clean needles and trained health-care workers.

Researchers now have ways to attack all of those problems. Two promising developments make the idea of a super vaccine realistic. First, researchers can "piggyback" components from several different vaccines onto one carrier. Second, vaccine components can be packaged in microcapsules that dissolve slowly after injection, continuously stimulating the immune system for weeks or months. Such timed-release vaccines could eliminate the need for multiple doses.

Bloom said this approach may soon be used to create a single-dose tetanus vaccine that could be given to pregnant women. Antibodies against tetanus made by a woman's immune system would pass through the circulation to her infant, protecting the baby from tetanus after birth. Henderson said tetanus kills an estimated 750,000 newborn infants a year in developing countries.

He said efforts also are underway to develop new vaccines for major childhood killers for which no protection is currently available. These include respiratory syncytial virus, which causes an estimated 3 million deaths a year; rotavirus, a major cause of diarrhea that kills 800,000 children a year; meningococcal meningitis, which kills about 200,000 children a year; and malaria and other parasitic infections.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 18, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR MARK DAVIS

FROM: HANNS KUTTNER

SUBJECT: World Summit for Children

While the length of the President's remarks to the World Summit shrinks, our list of points to hit does not. A final list from the domestic side is:

o A National Plan of Action

The summit will adopt a plan of action that calls for governments to prepare national programs of action to implement the commitments undertaken at the commit. We are ahead of the curve and should have a plan for presentation at the summit. The President will be able to hold up the plan and talk about it.

The plan will lay out the national education goals and the health objectives for the year 2000. (The summit also sets out its goals as goals for the year 2000.)

o Education Goals

The President's remarks come two days after the anniversary of the President's education summit with governors. Its something we can point to with lessons for the world:

- You need goals to lift expectations, set our focus, and aim high. Goals step in where platitudes fail to go.

- They focus our attention on outcomes. That's the standard we need; bureaucratic ineptitude and tin cup pleas need outcome measures to discern who has done a good and which programs work.

- There's no substitute for will.

o Immunization

HHS would like something on immunization; I agree. The US is already on record (1978) to support eradicate measles

in the US. We aren't doing well: cases are up in 1989-90, plus we took a number of hits for the President showing no signs of caring.

The World Health Organization has a goal of eradicating polio by the year 2000 and reducing measles by 95% by 1995.

This issue needs a sentence. Here's a try: "Working together we put smallpox into the graveyard of eradicated diseases. We can do it again. Working together polio can be in the same graveyard by the end of the century. And by that time the same can be true in the Americas for measles."

o Vaccine development

The idea of a single-dose "children's vaccine" that would deliver protection against multiple infectious agents in one dose has suddenly taken hold. A group of scientists gathering last week in New York and issued a statement endorsing the concept and announcing international backing (clipping attached.) Unfortunately, our scientists are not as sanguine about the technical feasibility.

A too-long statement HHS developed with AID is attached.

I would suggest a passage like: "Looking off to the horizon, a "children's vaccine," a single dose to deliver protection against multiple childhood killers, offers hope. We can improve children's vaccines, and our scientists and our private sector will be part of that effort."

o Sullivan to Africa

Secretary Sullivan will travel to Africa later this year. Nancy Dyke agreed that this would be appropriate.

Suggestion: "There is a new killer casting a shadow across the lives of some children: AIDS. And nowhere is that shadow longer than in Africa. I will send Louis Sullivan, our Secretary of Health and Human Services and a delegate to this summit, to Africa to review our efforts to improve child survival on that continent."

o Technology transfer

We have something on some new centers relating to maternal health; details from HHS are en route.

[from HHS]

THE WORLD SUMMIT FOR CHILDREN

I. **INTRODUCTION** - We are gathered here today, as stated in our declaration, to make a joint commitment and to issue an urgent universal appeal--to give every child a future.

A. To give the future of the world's children a head start it must be acknowledged that all children share certain basic needs:

1. to begin life healthy and grow up free of preventable illnesses and disabilities

2. to have opportunities to learn and develop their full potential

3. and to be part of a caring, nurturing family and community.

B. ...and that all in society share in the responsibility for meeting those needs. We must

1. have goals for the basic well-being of children

2. support programs which are of the highest quality, and are family centered and community based.

3. acknowledge that efforts to promote good health, effective education, and supporting welfare are inextricably related.

II. **IN THE UNITED STATES**

A. Our aspirations for the well-being of our children by the year 2000 are great.

1. Explicit goals and objectives were recently published in Healthy People 2000: National Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Objectives. More than half of these objectives are for improving the health of mothers, infants, children, adolescents and youth.

2. Healthy People 2000 is a profound and provocative call to action. It reflects thinking from a wide range of views, and it should be viewed as a national document--constructed by health professionals and others in health-related industries.

3. While there was not complete agreement on all of the goals, nor on the ways and means to achieve them, there is surprising, substantial consensus on efforts to improve the health status of all our citizens in the decade ahead.

B. This national agenda is the product of an extraordinary three

year process involving thousands of professionals and citizens, private organizations and public agencies from every part of the country.

1. Comprehensive and open debate defined this national agenda as potential opportunities to prevent unnecessary illness and disability and achieve a better quality of life.

2. These opportunities are presented as specific objectives and measurable targets which can serve as a guide, a reference, a strategy that can be pursued at every level and in all sectors of society:

   - individual commitment and family support to adopt healthy lifestyles--decisions ranging from avoiding drugs and smoking during pregnancy to establishing healthful habits during childhood

   - public--Federal, State and community--programs to support child health, education and development. An example is Baltimore's immunization campaign which is happening right now, to urge parents and caretakers to take all children from 15 months to school age to health care providers for a medical history and, if needed, free vaccines.

   - professional and voluntary organizations which support innumerable innovative and far-reaching projects.

   - Business, labor, media, and all other private organizations, which have much to gain from and much to give to a healthy society.

C. Our highest priorities are:

1. Infant Health

   - The goal is to reduce infant mortality in the United States to no more than 7 deaths per 1,000 live births by the year 2000

   - Health care providers and individuals must focus on modifying the behaviors and lifestyles that affect birth outcome

   - Early prenatal care is a key factor in reducing infant death and low birth weight. The objective in the United States is to increase from 76 to 90% the proportion of all pregnant women who receive prenatal care in the first three months of pregnancy.

   - Increasing abstinence from smoking, alcohol and drug abuse while pregnant is one of the most critical factors in reducing infant death and birth defects

- o Both pregnant women and newborn infants are particularly vulnerable to poor nutrition, so there are several objectives to improve maternal nutrition and increase to 75% the proportion of women who breastfeed their babies.

2. Child development

   - o Early interventions with parents and children that address prenatal care, parental skills, and remedial help in early school programs may help prevent developmental problems and their progression

   - o The establishment of systems of service that reflect the principle of family-centered, community-based, coordinated, quality care will enhance the ability of families to care for and cope with children with actual or potential chronic and disabling conditions

   - o One of the most successful programs in the United States is Project Head Start which provides preschool children and their parents with quality education, health, and social services.

   - o Education goals include reducing the proportion of high school dropouts, improving reading skills, and increasing to at least 95% the proportion of low-income preschool children who receive at least one year of a child development program.

3. Substance Abuse

   - o Smoking, drinking alcohol, and using drugs during pregnancy are some of the major causes of infant death and disability. And they are preventable. Many of the objectives deal with reducing these risks.

   - o Smoking among young people is decreasing but those who smoke are beginning at a younger age, and more young people are using snuff and chewing tobacco. This needs to change.

   - o Alcohol consumption and use of illicit drugs among adolescents has been declining, but still remain too high and lead to the accidents and violence which are two of the leading causes of death and disability among young people.

   - o Objectives for the United States over the next decade include several targets for reducing the use of cigarettes, alcohol and drugs among young people, and providing educational programs on alcohol and other

drugs, preferably as a part of comprehensive school health education.

D. Other health priorities concerned with children are:

1. Pediatric AIDS - In the United States, the most rapid increases in HIV infections are occurring among intravenous drug-abusers, their partners, women and infants born to these high risk individuals. We have objectives which would reduce the incidence of HIV infection among women giving birth, and to increase the HIV education curricula.

2. Child Abuse - In 1986, an estimated 1.6 million children in the United States experienced some form of abuse or neglect. By the year 2000 we plan to reduce this incidence, and extend the number of states that implement systems to review unexplained deaths of children.

3. Childhood Injury - Among children ages 1-19, injuries cause more deaths than all diseases combined and are a leading cause of disability. One of our goals for the year 2000 is to increase use of state-of-the-art protection systems, such as child safety seats.

I. THE WORLD'S CHILDREN

A. A priority we have in the United States which we share with the rest of the world is immunization.

1. Immunization is the most important, practical, and cost effective single tool in the public health armamentarium.

2. Investment in immunizations has led to extraordinary benefits for the world with enormous cost savings.

3. Not only has the scourge of smallpox been removed from the earth, but the entire cost of eradicating smallpox is more than recouped every 30 days.

4. In the United States, the goal for this decade is to eliminate measles, and to immunize 90-95% of all children.

5. And we join the rest of the world in our mutual goal to eradicate polio worldwide.

6. As in the past, new technologies continue to provide unprecedented opportunities to develop new vaccines, to address new diseases--vaccines that can be provided early in life and be administered in a simplified manner.

7. We will continue to emphasize our childhood vaccine

development program, and look toward extensive public and private cooperation, on a worldwide basis, to capitalize on these opportunities.

B. The unifying themes which are critical to the success of Healthy People 2000 in the United States, and may be valuable for others, are:

1. acknowledging personal responsibility of each individual to make decisions conducive to good health....decisions about the food we eat, the ways that we use our leisure time, the physical activities we engage in, our use or nonuse of alcohol, drugs and tobacco, the choices we make about sexual behavior and many other aspects of personal life.

2. expanding the benefits of good health to the most vulnerable among us, including our children, whose good health should not be dependent upon where they happen to live, whether they belong to any particular racial or ethnic group, or whether they can afford it.

3. investing in prevention, not only to avoid unnecessary suffering and premature death, but to reduce the ever increasing portion of our resources that we spend to treat preventable illness and functional impairment.

THE MAJOR COMPONENTS OF HEAD START

There are four major components in Project Head Start.

EDUCATION Every child receives a variety of learning experiences to foster intellectual, social and emotional growth. Children are introduced to the concepts of words and numbers. They are encouraged to express their feelings and to develop self-confidence and the ability to get along with others.

HEALTH Head Start emphasizes the importance of early identification of health problems. Since many preschool children of low-income families have never seen a doctor or dentist, Head Start provides every child with a comprehensive health care program, including medical, dental, mental health and nutrition services.

Medical and Dental Children receive a complete examination, including vision and hearing tests, identification of handicapping conditions, immunizations, and a dental exam. Follow-up treatment is provided for identified health problems.

Nutrition Children are served a minimum of one hot meal and snack each day, in order to meet at least one-third of their daily nutritional needs. A trained nutritionist supervises these meals and plans an education program to teach Head Start parents how to select healthy foods, prepare well balanced meals, and, where needed, access community food services.

Mental Health A mental health professional must be available to every Head Start program to provide mental health training to staff and parents.

PARENT INVOLVEMENT An essential part of every Head Start program is the involvement of parents in parent education, program planning and operating activities.

Many parents serve as members of policy councils and have a voice in administrative and managerial decisions.

Through participation in classes and workshops on child development and through staff visits to the home, parents learn about the needs of their children and about educational activities that can be carried out at home.

Many parents also serve on a volunteer or paid basis as aides to teachers, social service personnel and other staff members, and as cooks, storytellers and supervisors of play activities.

SOCIAL SERVICES The social services component of Head Start represents an organized method of assisting families to assess their needs, and then providing those services that will build upon the individual strengths of families to meet their own needs. Some of the activates Head Start social service staff use are: community outreach, referrals, family needs assessments, providing information about available community resources, and emergency assistance.

DRAFT

CONCEPT PROPOSAL:
Giving the Future a Head Start

PRINCIPLES:
ALL children share certain needs [define]
e.g. - a caring, nurturing, loving family (responsible adults)
- a safe environment
- a community which provides opportunities to learn, grow, and develop their full potential

ALL societies share in the responsibility for meeting those needs

ALL children can benefit form a comprehensive developmental family centered community based approach to meet their needs

GOALS:
- improving the child's health (mind & body)
- improving the child's social and emotional well-being
- improving the child's cognitive and communication abilities
- improving the child's chances for success and achievement
- improving and strengthening family and community relationships
- improving self-confidence, worth, and reliance

PROGRAM FRAMEWORK:
Promotion and Prevention (inter- and multi-disciplinary)
- health
  *begin life healthy
  *freedom from vaccine preventable disease
  *achievement of full potential
  *freedom from intentional and non-intentional injury
- education
  *school readiness
  *enthusiasm and excitement about learning
- welfare
  *social and emotional competence

PROJECT:
Expand and establish Head Start Program for the world's children

Call Hans on one-line - newsline children as proposed U.N.

Address. Gen. Assembly Monday

Hans - need to meet USIA types next week - HHS public affairs, to arrange sidetrips in NYC. Agency marching orders. Op-eds.

D² meet w/ [redacted] agency guide PA's

Census 26th / Poverty STATISTICS

Nancy Dyke says USIA/STATE people pulling out hoole.

CREDIT: FOR WHAT WE HAVE DONE - FOR WORLD - FOR OURSELVES

Tuesday: Pete Teeley
Overview of planning / potential outcomes / international N.G.O.'s

Hans: 1) UNICEF - Developed countries disease - Killer >2
2) Focal point on children - in all countries.
U.S. Action plan for children
They've called for GOALS FOR 2000 - We've already done it.

a) Govement action
b) Society action

ed-choice in INTER. CHOICE
CHILDREN = FUTURE
FUTURE - EN IND. / ED. / CHARACTER, FAMILIES

Pete Teeley as our UNICEF rep. stokes Presidents commitment. [~~CARE~~ UNICEF not UNESCO ed.]

Davis/Blymire
Title: UNKIDS
Date: September 18, 1990
Draft: One

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: WORLD SUMMIT FOR CHILDREN
((Date, time))

((Acknowledgements -- Secretary-General de Cuellar, Pete Teeley)) my distinguished colleagues from around the world, thank you all, very much.

In recent days, the world community has acted decisively in defense of a principle: that small states shall not become souvenirs of conquest.

Your leadership against aggression is a matter of pride for me, as a fellow head of state, and as a former ambassador to the United Nations. **There is no longer room to doubt. The U.N. has lived up to the highest aspirations of its founders: <u>This</u> is a parliament of sovereign nations.**

Today, we meet on another matter, one that isn't on the front pages of the world's newspapers. ~~But~~ we have come together, ((seventy-five strong)) to affirm that the fate of our children is not another issue. It is the **only** issue.\\\ Our very U.N. Charter calls upon us "to save succeeding generations." Everything we do, everything we aspire to, is for them.

My colleagues, remember where you were one generation ago, in 1964. At that time, there were 2.8 billion people on earth. Now, twenty-six years later, that number only equals the youth population of the world. Imagine: **there are almost three billion young people on earth today, most of them children.**

What kind of world are they born into? Sadly, for many, their only blessing is their innocence. What can we do for them? Perhaps, the first thing we should do is listen.

Saint-Exupery ((SAHN-zoo-PRAY)), the French author of The Little Prince, spoke for all children when he wrote these words: "Grown-ups never understand anything but themselves,\\ and it is tiresome for children to be always and forever explaining things to them."\\\

If we listen, they will tell us of a child's hopes and fears, of a child's need to be nourished, in body and spirit. And from the bewildered faces of the most helpless, we hear a primal plea: **The first need of a child is to survive.**\\\

The facts are as stark as they are oppressive. Fourteen million children will die this year. In the next hour alone, 1,000 babies will perish. But these children **can** be saved by concerted effort, by our commitment. They can be saved when we live up to our responsibilities -- not just as an assembly of governments -- but as a world community of adults.\\

Let me live up to **my** responsibility by being the first to say that the United States does not always have a leading record. Like you, we are here to listen and learn. But we are firmly convinced of one thing: **Sound, well-defined goals succeed where platitudes fail.** The simple test of meeting, or failing to meet, a goal lets us know which programs **work.**

Let me tell you about **our** goals ((hold document)), from our National Program of Action for Children. This very month,

Secretary Sullivan announced ambitious health objectives for America. By the year 2000, the United States seeks to:

*** Reduce infant mortality by one-third.

*** Increase child immunization levels to at least 90 percent of two-year-olds.

*** Reduce low-birth weight to no more than five percent of births.

*** Increase prenatal care and improving maternal and infant nutrition.

*** Increase breastfeeding and reducing unintended -- especially teenage -- pregnancy.

Around the world, we must also continue to promote oral rehydration therapy as the first treatment for diarrhea, breastfeeding and nutrition education. And we will promote the reduction of high-risk births through proper birth-spacing, and immunization against vaccine-preventable diseases such as polio, neonatal tetanus and measles.

We have already sent smallpox to the graveyard of eradicated diseases. By century's end, we can bury polio. And the same must come true in the Americas for measles.

The United States, through A.I.D., has launched a worldwide assault against this deadly disease with a $50 million, five-year initiative. By working bilaterally and with the world community, we can achieve our international goal of a 95-percent reduction in measle deaths by 1995. **We can wipe this scourge from the faces of our children and off the face of the earth.**

We also take hope from the prospect of a single-dose "children's vaccine" to deliver protection against multiple childhood killers. But even if such a vaccine remains elusive for many years to come, better vaccines for children are not. Vaccines less sensitive to temperature, more affordable and combined in fewer doses. Vaccines that protect against diseases that cut short the lives and promise of our youngest citizens.

That is why the United States shares the aspirations of the Declaration of New York on the Children's Vaccine Initiative. We also offer our technical advice and assistance to the World Health Organization. And I have asked our Department of Health and Human Services and A.I.D. to focus even more of their research on children's vaccines.

Sadly, there is another killer no vaccine can yet stop: AIDS. And nowhere is that killer taking more lives than in Africa. That is why I have asked Dr. ~~Louis~~ Sullivan, a delegate to this summit ~~and our Secretary of Health and Human Services,~~ to go to Africa;\\ to see what America and the world can do to advance child survival across that continent.

Then there is the final children's survival issue -- the environment. Future generations, like all generations, must depend on natural resources to live. We must work together to forge an intergenerational policy to protect our common ecology. **After all, the fate of the earth is the fate of our children.**\\\

So far, I have spoken of the measures most urgently needed.

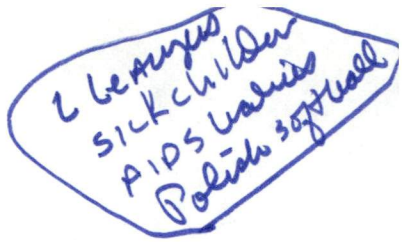
But simple survival is not enough for a child without health, without learning, without the love of family and time for play.

One year and two days ago, I met with the governors of my country -- only the third such meeting in my nation's history -- to set hard and fast education goals for the year 2000. This Summit is another opportunity for the United States to reaffirm our commitment to improving education.

But education is a cruel joke to children not in school. More than 100 million worldwide have lost their childhoods and their very futures in mines, in factories, and the twilight world of the streets. The United States outlawed most forms of child labor decades ago. Let us work, in the same spirit, to make education the primary work of children around the world.

There is also a strong and powerful link between the survival of children and the protection of their rights. The Convention on the Rights of the Child requires every nation to ensure the survival and development of its children, and to give all children a life free from exploitation, neglect and abuse. **And we must all do our best to bring to justice the greatest child-abuser of all -- the dealer of illegal drugs.**

But in all these worthy efforts, government must resist the temptation of trying to reform society from above. Or else we risk becoming like the monarch in The Little Prince: sitting on a majestic throne, clad in royal purple, issuing one pronouncement after another\\ . . . all to no effect whatsoever.



We can best begin by **not** regarding children as creatures living in isolation. Let us acknowledge **that the well-being of children lies first and foremost with parents.**

That is why the United States is learning to invest -- not in child-care bureaucracies -- but in parents, and their capacity to raise their children well. This is a critical part of our Head Start program, what some would call the "hidden curriculum of the home." A curriculum that must also include the wider community of family, faith and community.

A parent's desire to love a child is a biological commandment. But we must look even further, to those whose yearning to help is a moral necessity. This is a guiding principle behind our "Thousand Points of Light" -- to encourage and assist the great souls who illuminate our times. One such person is with us today, a delegate to this Summit -- Mother Hale.\\\

I am sure each and every one of you from around the world can tell us of your own Mother Hales.

So let us leave this summit resolved that wherever in the world a Mother Hale or a Mother Theresa arises, we will acknowledge them, support them, and thank God for their love.

After all, they are the true leaders of the world.

Once again, thank you, and may God bless the children of the world.

# # #

((So the United States is proud to join you today in ratifying The Convention on the Rights of the Child. This is not a statement of interest. It is a document of intention, a Constitution, a Magna Carta, for half of humanity. It is the voice of those whose voices are still faint and unheard.))

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: POLISH LITTLE LEAGUE

WARSAW, POLAND

MONDAY, JULY 10, 1989

4:15 P.M.

FINAL Steptu

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, FRIENDS OF POLAND AND AMERICA. THANK YOU FOR THOSE WORDS OF WELCOME. IT IS A PLEASURE FOR ME TO BE WITH YOU IN THIS GREAT AND LOVELY CITY.

YOU KNOW, FIFTY YEARS AGO AN AMERICAN INSTITUTION WAS BORN: LITTLE LEAGUE BASEBALL. AND IT'S GROWN TO BECOME AMERICA'S AMBASSADOR OF GOODWILL, AND THE LARGEST YOUTH SPORTS PROGRAM IN THE WORLD.

THIS YEAR, THAT PROGRAM HAS COME TO POLAND. AS HAVE THESE WORDS OF THE LITTLE LEAGUE PLEDGE: "I TRUST IN GOD. I LOVE MY COUNTRY, AND WILL RESPECT ITS LAWS. I WILL PLAY FAIR TO STRIVE TO WIN. BUT WIN OR LOSE, I WILL ALWAYS DO MY BEST."

YOU KIDS HERE TODAY -- PLEASE REMEMBER THOSE WORDS. FOR THEIR SPIRIT IS POLAND'S SPIRIT. AND OVER THE YEARS THAT SPIRIT HAS INSPIRED THE MANY POLES WHO'VE ENRICHED AMERICAN BASEBALL.

I THINK, FOR INSTANCE, OF BIG-LEAGUERS LIKE TED KLUSZEWSKI [KLA ZOO SKI] -- NICKNAMED BIG KLU. OR GREG LUZINSKI [LOU ZIN SKI] -- THE BULL. OR TONY KUBEK [KOO BECK] -- NOW A NOTED SPORTSCASTER. OR THE NIEKRO [NEEK RO] BOYS -- PHIL AND JOE --WHO WON MORE GAMES THAN ANY PAIR OF BROTHERS IN BIG-LEAGUE HISTORY.

OVER THE YEARS, POLAND'S GIVEN A LOT TO AMERICAN BASEBALL. AND NOW, IT'S OUR TURN TO RETURN THE FAVOR.

FOR WE'RE HERE TO PRESENT POLAND'S CHARTERS FOR LITTLE LEAGUE BASEBALL. AND TO PRESENT ENOUGH EQUIPMENT TO FIELD TEN TEAMS. PERHAPS NOTHING IS MORE AMERICAN THAN LITTLE LEAGUE BASEBALL. WELL, FEW THINGS SHOW AMERICA'S LOVE FOR POLAND LIKE BRINGING OUR NATIONAL PASTIME TO YOU.

LITTLE LEAGUE WAS BORN ON A MAKESHIFT DIAMOND -- THREE TEAMS, 36 KIDS, A HANDFUL OF ADULT VOLUNTEERS. AND IT STARTED IN WILLIAMSPORT, PENNSYLVANIA -- A STATE WITH MANY CITIES WITH A LARGE POLISH POPULATION -- PITTSBURGH, PHILADELPHIA, SCRANTON, WILKES-BARRE.

SINCE THEN, MORE THAN 20 MILLION YOUNGSTERS HAVE WORN THE LITTLE LEAGUE UNIFORM -- KIDS IN PENNSYLVANIA, AND NOW IN POLAND. THEY'VE HAD THE CHANCE TO COMPETE, AND THE CHANCE TO LEARN.

LEARN THE VALUE OF SPORTSMANSHIP, GENEROSITY, AND TEAMWORK. LEARN THE LESSONS SO CENTRAL TO LIFE.

IN ONE SENSE, THEN, YOU KIDS HERE ARE HEIRS TO A TRADITION. BUT IN ANOTHER SENSE, YOU'RE PIONEERS. FOR YOU ARE AMONG THE FIRST 1,000 KIDS TO PLAY ON 18 LITTLE LEAGUE TEAMS IN FOUR OF YOUR CITIES. JOINING MILLIONS OF BOYS AND GIRLS IN 32 OTHER COUNTRIES.

THIS EQUIPMENT WILL HELP YOU. AND I WANT TO THANK THE RAWLINGS COMPANY. LET ME THANK THE COACHES HERE -- LIKE I USED TO WHEN I WAS COACHING LITTLE LEAGUE, I KNOW YOU'LL HAVE A BALL. AND A SPECIAL SALUTE TO THE MAN WHO SPURRED THE DRIVE TO BRING LITTLE LEAGUE TO POLAND: STAN KOKOSKA [KO KO SKA] OF WINDHAM, CONNECTICUT.

THANKS TO ALL OF YOU, THESE ARE GREAT TIMES FOR POLAND'S LITTLE LEAGUE. AND ANOTHER GREAT MOMENT WILL COME 13 DAYS FROM NOW. FOR ON THAT DAY AMERICA'S BASEBALL HALL OF FAME WILL INDUCT THE FIRST FORMER LITTLE LEAGUER. HE'S MY GOOD FRIEND CARL YASTRZEMSKI OF THE BOSTON RED SOX. AND HE'S A POLISH-AMERICAN.

IN COOPERSTOWN, NEW YORK, WHERE THE HALL OF FAME IS LOCATED, YASTRZEMSKI WILL JOIN THREE OTHER POLISH-AMERICANS.

AL SIMMONS AND STAN COVELESKI [COV EL EH SKI]. AND THE MAN OF WHOM IT ONCE WAS SAID: "HERE STANDS BASEBALL'S PERFECT WARRIOR. HERE STANDS BASEBALL'S PERFECT KNIGHT."

AS THE SON OF POLISH IMMIGRANTS IN DONORA [DA NOR A], PENNSYLVANIA, STAN MUSIAL HAD A DREAM: TO MAKE THE BIG LEAGUES. LIKE SO MANY POLES, HARD WORK MADE HIS DREAM COME TRUE.

STAN THE MAN WAS ALREADY CLIMBING TOWARD THE MAJORS WHEN LITTLE LEAGUE BEGAN. HE NEVER PLAYED IT, BUT HE EMBODIED ITS QUALITIES. FOR HE WAS A HUMBLE WINNER, AND A GRACIOUS LOSER. A MAN OF SELF-DISCIPLINE AND PRIDE.

IN TIME, STAN MUSIAL BECAME PERHAPS THE MOST FAMOUS POLISH-AMERICAN. AND AFTER HE RETIRED, HE SAID, SIMPLY, WHAT CARL YASTRZEMSKI AND MILLIONS OF OTHER PLAYERS BELIEVE: "MY GREATEST THRILL WAS JUST PUTTING MY UNIFORM ON EVERY DAY."

MY FRIENDS, I SUSPECT YOU'LL FEEL THE SAME. THANK YOU, GOD BLESS YOU, GOD BLESS POLAND AND THE UNITED STATES, AND "PODAJ PILKE" [PO-DIE PIL-KEH] -- PLAY BALL.

# # #

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

7538

copy has been put on credenza 9/24 S.

90 SEP 24 PM 5:09

September 24, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR JAMES W. CICCONI

FROM: WILLIAM F. SITTMANN

SUBJECT: State Department Input for World Summit for Children Speech

Attached are State Department themes for the President's speech to the World Summit for Children.

Attachment
Tab A State Department Themes for the President's Speech to the World Summit for Children

JG -
Pls be sure this gets to Chris.
Thanks
Jim
9-24-90

Chris -
P.S. see attached
Thanks,
J.S.
9/24

United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

7538

S/S 9020529

September 20, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR BRENT SCOWCROFT
THE WHITE HOUSE

SUBJECT: Themes for the President's Address to the World Summit for Children

Enclosed are our suggestions for themes for the President's address at the World Summit for Children on September 30, 1990.

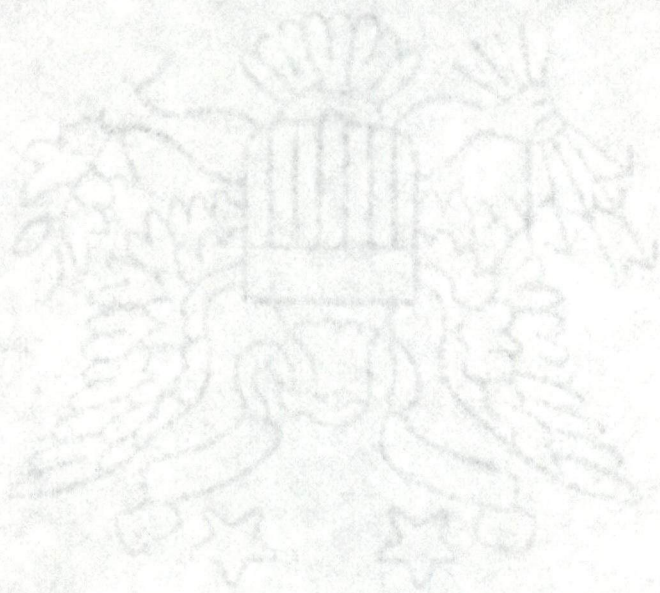
J. Stapleton Roy
Executive Secretary

Attachment:

As stated.

RECEIVED

90 SEP 21 A 9: 38



Suggested Themes for the President's Remarks
on
Ensuring Child Survival

1. Ensuring child survival is essential if we are to give every child a future. This Summit provides an opportunity to reaffirm a global commitment to protect the lives and promote the well-being of children, under the Charter of the United Nations "to save succeeding generations".

2. Ensuring child survival requires a concerted effort and commitment from all sectors of society. It will require applying the fruits of technology, not to the ends of war, but to the aims of peace.

3. Working together, we have accomplished a great deal.

-- In the early 1980's vaccines were reaching only 10-20 percent of the developing world's children. Today, through a massive global coalition, immunization coverage reaches 60 percent of the developing world's children.

-- In 1980 few children in the developing world were able to obtain appropriate treatment for diarrheal disease. Dramatic progress has been made over the past 10 years; almost 60 percent of the children in developing countries now have access to oral rehydration therapy. Currently 100 countries have diarrheal disease control programs and have already achieved success in reducing the number of child deaths due to diarrhea.

-- Since the 1970's an estimated 1.1 billion people have benefitted from improved water supply and sanitation.

-- Since World War II, 35 advanced developing countries have achieved universal primary school enrollment.

-- In 36 of the poorest countries, average enrollment in primary education increased from 48 percent of the school age population in 1960 to 70 percent in 1980.

4. Much remains to be done to reach out to children who are still beyond the reach of our health and education systems.

5. Together there is much more we can do. The United States will join the global effort to mobilize public and private energies to ensure the survival of all children, giving all children not only a future, but a better future.

Child Health

Fourteen million children still die each year - most of them needlessly. We can prevent the majority of these tragic deaths by expanding the simple, inexpensive practices that are the core of child survival efforts. We must continue to promote:

-- oral rehydration therapy as the first treatment for diarrhea,
-- breastfeeding and nutrition education,
-- reduction of high risk births through proper birth spacing, and
-- immunization against vaccine-preventable diseases, such as polio, neonatal tetanus and measles.

The United States will continue to do its part, supporting child survival activities in our own country and in cooperative efforts with other nations and organizations.

We can also move beyond this core of basic child survival efforts. Just this month, we have announced an ambitious set of health objectives for our nation. They are part of our response to the challenge of the Summit.

By the year 2000, the United States is committed to:

-- reducing infant mortality by one-third,
-- increasing child immunization levels to at least 90% of 2-year olds,
-- reducing low birth weight to no more than 5% of births,
-- increasing prenatal care and improving maternal and infant nutrition, and
-- increasing breastfeeding and reducing unintended and teenage pregnancy.

Measles still kills more than one and a half million children around the world. We know how to prevent this terrible toll. In the United States, we are committed to eliminating measles by the year 2000.

Working together with individual countries and the world community, we can achieve the international goal of 95 by 95 - a 95% reduction in measles deaths by 1995.

To this end, the United States has launched a major assault against this deadly disease. A $50 million, 5-year initiative, through our Agency for International Development, will combat measles among children in the developing world.

The Declaration of New York on the Children's Vaccine Initiative is a worthy international goal - which the public and private sector can achieve together. We offer our technical advice, assistance, and cooperation to the World Health Organization and others as this initiative is pursued.

Looking to the future, we can help realize the promise and benefits of science in the lives of children. While a "children's vaccine" immunizing against all childhood diseases may not be possible in our lifetime, we can have better vaccines for children:

-- vaccines that are less sensitive to temperature, more easily transportable, are affordable, and can be combined in fewer doses;
-- vaccines that protect against more of the diseases that cut short the lives and promise of our youngest citizens.

The United States will continue its research efforts to improve children's vaccines. I am calling upon the expertise of the American scientific community to look at ways to encourage more rapid technology development to achieve the aims of this Summit. And I urge that the private sector join this effort so that vaccines developed will move rapidly to vaccines delivered.

Child Development

Health measures are urgently needed to ensure child survival. Yet they are not enough to ensure the quality of a child's life. We also have the knowledge and tools to influence our children's development and help them realize their full potential.

This Summit enables the United States to reaffirm its commitment to the education goals set forth this past March at the World Conference on Education for All. Key elements of a comprehensive approach to ensuring child survival must include:

-- early childhood development,
-- literacy for mothers and adult care-givers, and
-- basic education for children of school age.

Children must arrive at school ready to learn, they must complete their education and they must be equipped with necessary life skills.

But too many children are not in school today. They are working -- in mines, in factories, or on the streets. Over 100 million worldwide have lost their childhood and are

sacrificing their future. The United States has launched strong initiatives to combat illegitimate child labor. We must all work together to ensure that education is the primary "work" of all children around the world.

Equally, we must jointly strive to create an ecologically viable world where children of future generations can depend on the earth's natural resource base to meet their nutritional and physical needs. We must forge an intergenerational policy of ecological protection and child survival -- for these two goals are inextricably linked.

Many children live in especially difficult circumstances; they have been abandoned or they suffer the effects of conflict. These children deserve special assistance if they are to have a future. We must pay greater attention to assisting their families and to adoption for those who have no homes.

There is also a strong and powerful link between the survival of children and the protection of their rights and physical safety.

The Convention on the Rights of the Child requires every nation to ensure the survival and development of its children and to give all children a life free from exploitation, neglect, and abuse. The United States recognizes the importance of the principles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and places a high priority on the health, safety and happiness of all children.

Antoine de Saint-Exupéry

"He feel as gently as a tree falls."

Adults "They always need to have things explained."

"Grown-ups never understand anything by themselves, and it is tiresome for children to be always & forever explaining things to them." Listen. Learn to the children

in 2 yrs 100th Anniv.
Ellis Island Museum
Immigrants Wall of Honor

King clad in royal purple & ermine (on throne)