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Notes

Suggestions by Governments; Suggestions by United Nations agencies and offices

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Number of images
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ANNEXE 11

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SANTÉ DES ENFANTS

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DONNÉES ÉPIDÉMIOLOGIQUES

- La mortalité périnatale a énormément baissé en France depuis 20 ans. Elle est actuellement de 9,9 ‰
- La mortalité infantile (7,8 ‰) est très faible avec, cependant, une stagnation de la mortalité post-néonatale dont la Mort Subite du Nourrisson représente une grande part.
- La morbidité est surtout connue sous l'angle de la morbidité hospitalière.

ACTIONS MISES EN FRANCE

Elles peuvent avoir un but préventif :

- mise en place des dépistages anténatals de qualité,
- extension des vaccinations avec la promotion du vaccin rougeole, oreillon, rubéole,
- réalisation d'un suivi systématique des enfants de 0 à 6 ans par 20 examens obligatoires,
- actions d'information pour prévenir les accidents domestiques.

Dans le cadre de l'épidémiologie, un travail de recueil des données est réalisé pour la mort subite du nourrisson.

Enfin, en dehors des prises en charge médicale des différentes pathologies, une prise de conscience de la nécessité de mieux prendre en charge les enfants victimes de mauvais traitements a abouti à une modification de la législation.

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PROPOSITIONS

Dans les domaines qui restent à améliorer figure la santé scolaire dont l'organisation et la fonction sont à repenser.

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NOTION DE PAUVRETE

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I. SITUATION

1.1. On peut distinguer trois niveaux d'appréhension de la pauvreté, selon le type de problème qu'elle pose :

- la PAUVRETE absolue (physiologique) caractéristique du Tiers Monde. Sa rencontre aussi dans les pays développés lorsque la protection sociale est lacunaire ;
- la PAUVRETE relative : niveau de vie faible mais supérieur au minimum vital. On la rencontre dans les pays en voie de développement et les pays socialistes ;
- la PAUVRETE relative (inégalité de revenus).

Sont considérés comme en voie de développement les pays dont le PIB/habitant est inférieur à 4.900 \$ en 1986. 30 pays ont un PIB/habitant inférieur à 400 \$, 30 autres ont un PIB compris entre 400 et 1.670 \$.

En 1983, 75 % de la population mondiale dispose de moins de 2.500 calories par jour et par personne. 35 % connaissent la malnutrition, 30 % la sous-nutrition et 10 % la famine ou la faim absolue.

1.2. En ce qui concerne les pays développés, la pauvreté atteint aujourd'hui de nouveaux groupes sociaux -les jeunes à la recherche d'un premier emploi, les familles monoparentales, etc. ou des lieux où les risques sont plus présents qu'ailleurs -certaines quartiers, certaines familles. La pauvreté peut alors recouvrir des situations diverses depuis une situation économique, au sens strict, à une incapacité socio-culturelle pour échapper à la misère.

En ce qui concerne plus précisément les situations de pauvreté des enfants, celles-ci ne se rencontrent pas en France en tant que telles. Les enfants vivant au sein de leur famille, c'est à travers le contexte familial que peut être observé l'incidence de la pauvreté sur l'enfant. C'est dans cet esprit qu'ont été conçus et développés les institutions et dispositifs de protection que nous connaissons. Parmi celles-ci, l'aide sociale et en particulier l'aide sociale à l'enfance (A.S.E.) permettent d'aider directement les familles par un soutien financier. L'ensemble des politiques familiales et les actions spécifiques des caisses d'allocations familiales contribuent également à ces aides.

ACTIONS ENTREPRISES

2.1. Avec le revenu minimum d'insertion, la France s'est dotée d'un dispositif original de lutte contre l'exclusion matérialisé par le contrat d'insertion élaboré avec le bénéficiaire de l'allocation. Considérant qu'une simple garantie de ressource ne peut constituer une politique parce que l'enjeu est ici l'accès aux droits fondamentaux (droit au logement, droit à la santé, droit au travail, etc...), l'insertion a été conçue comme une démarche globale variant l'approche sociale et l'approche économique. Avec le R.M.I., c'est la cellule familiale qui est prise en considération et la présence de l'enfant est prise en compte. L'intervention est faite en direction de la famille tant dans les actions socio-éducatives. L'ensemble de ces actions bénéficie donc aux enfants.

2.2. À côté du R.M.I., il convient de signaler les programmes de lutte contre l'exclusion, des programmes spécifiques de lutte contre l'échec scolaire, contre l'illettrisme et la création récente d'un fonds d'insertion jeunes.

III. PROPOSITIONS

En matière de lutte contre l'exclusion sociale pourraient être affirmés, sous une forme qui reste à définir, les principes suivants (1) :

(1) Ces principes sont ceux retenus dans la résolution concernant la lutte contre l'exclusion adoptée lors du Conseil des Ministres des Affaires Sociales du 29 septembre 1989. Cette résolution constitue un premier pas vers la généralisation de ce type d'approche dans les pays de la Communauté européenne.

- les prestations monétaires ne peuvent être suffisantes. Elles doivent être accompagnées ou complétées par des mesures d'insertion ;
- une démarche d'insertion doit être globale et intéresser tous les domaines ou jouent les facteurs d'exclusion ;
- une démarche d'insertion doit donc associer tous les partenaires locaux, nationaux et les intéressés eux-mêmes.

Pourraient être privilégiés :

- des politiques permettant à l'enfant de continuer à vivre dans sa famille. A cet égard, il faudrait développer des actions visant la famille dans son intégralité ;
- des politiques spécifiques destinées à la petite enfance (préscolarisation, etc.) ;
- des programmes de formation destinés aux parents pour les amener à favoriser la scolarisation de leurs enfants.

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UNOFFICIAL-UNCHECKED TRANSLATION

New York
13 March 1990

French Permanent Mission
to the United Nations

Mr. Executive Secretary:

Please find enclosed a number of issues that France would like to be given priority at the World Summit for Children.

I would greatly appreciate your taking the necessary steps to have them translated into English so that France's contribution can be made available to the participants of the Preparatory Committee meeting foreseen for 19 March 1990.

Very truly yours,

Nicole Courson

Mr. Michael Shower
Executive Secretary
World Summit for Children

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WORLD SUMMIT FOR CHILDREN
New York - 29 - 30 September 1990

France's Contribution to
the Preparation of the Summit

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PLAN

- I. Issues which are currently given priority by UNICEF:
 - A. Health:
 - . immunisation problems
 - . a new threat - AIDS
 - B. Schooling:
 - . definition of priorities
 - . an example of solidarity
- II. Issues where political action in favour of children should be strengthened:
 - A. Refugee children
 - B. Street children:
 - . educational aid
 - . work, a social integration factor
 - C. Drug Addiction:
 - . traditional weapons for fighting it
 - . taking demand into consideration
 - D. Adolescent Suicide
 - E. Trafficking in Children
- III. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
 - . the right to life
 - . the right to protection
 - . the right to development
- IV. Summary of Suggestions
- V. Annexes 1 to 12

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France greatly appreciates the initiative taken by UNICEF to propose the first meeting of Heads of States and Governments in order to promote at the highest level, commitments, goals and strategies for the survival, protection and development of children; this Summit should also be instrumental in accelerating ratification processes and the application of the international convention dealing with the rights of the child.

France intends to actively participate in endeavors implemented to ensure the success of this Summit, and wishes to communicate its views on the potential impact of this meeting, as well as on the possibilities it raises for the international community to support the objectives developed in the U.N. charter of "to save succeeding generations".

It therefore, suggests hereunder, as a first contribution to the preparation of the Summit that:

an examination of current policies be conducted, particularly those carried out by UNICEF, as well as of the ways and means of further specifying them in order to better fit the needs and interests of children, particularly in the developing world (see Annex No. 1).

an analysis, inspired at times by French national experiences of new issues for which action plans could be developed which would enable the gap between the present situation of the children and the objectives set out by the aid strategies for children for future decades to be bridged.

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careful consideration be given to implementation methods of the U.N. convention on the Rights of the Child, particularly by industrialized countries.

I. ISSUES WHICH ARE CURRENTLY GIVEN PRIORITY BY UNICEF

A. Health

In the second half of the 1980s, the effects of reduced spending in the areas of health and nutrition, as a result of recession, have become increasingly apparent. In a number of countries, the decrease in the infant mortality rate has slowed down, indeed stabilised, and the incidence of malnutrition has increased while the AIDS syndrome has become a major threat. A similar tendency was observed in the field of education.

Thanks to the cooperation of WHO and UNICEF, concrete actions for reducing infant mortality, were set up. The first objective to be pursued, therefore is to encourage them to develop further initiatives.

Despite rapid progress in the 1980s, immunisation remains one of the major weapons for defending children's lives. Today there are many possibilities for increasing immunisation coverage up to a ratio of 80 percent or more in the coming years. This ratio could increase if small, decentralized health units could sufficiently cover their own territory, and if one could ascertain that every child had received all the immunisations required when visiting the health center for whatever reason. No opportunity for immunising should be overlooked, and parents should be informed not only of the importance of immunisation, but also of the need to integrate it into a wider circle of primary health care which would rapidly increase the coverage ratio at low cost (see Annex No. 2)

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Another area where action is a priority for child survival is that of infection with the human immuno-deficiency virus (HIV), and AIDS a consequence of transmission by an HIV-infected mother to the fetus or the newborn. The ratio of perinatal transmission varies between 30 and 50 percent; and newborn children infected by their mothers who present serious clinical symptoms before they reach six months, rarely live for more than two years. Moreover, this disease has orphaned thousands of children.

Innovative education methods have been developed to check the spread of the infection, and the future evolution of the epidemic lies with the success of preventive measures and the speed with which treatment and vaccines will be made available. UNICEF is using its specific qualifications in primary health care to tackle this problem.

The training of health care workers in methods of AIDS prevention should therefore be encouraged, information should be made available through the media to promote child survival, and sterilization of vaccination instruments should be closely controlled.

Such steps, however, in the case of a global epidemic are not sufficient. Participation in research work on pediatric AIDS must be undertaken as treatment methods are currently unavailable for children in developing countries for logistical and financial reasons. Finally, definitive research on the risk of HIV transmission through breast feeding should be carried out, as well as on the factors of the risk and frequency of perinatal transmission risk. In addition, diagnostic techniques for infants should be improved.

An international conference on the implications of AIDS for mother and child was organized in November 1989 by the French Government and WHO. Its purpose was to intensify the efforts of the international community to reduce the consequences of the epidemic for

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women and children, and to contribute to the development of medicine and social policies, as well as those of prevention.

Approval by the World Summit of the declaration adopted by this conference (see Annex No. 3) would be most desirable.

Furthermore, members of the European community have adopted a policy of cooperation designed to improve the results of the battle against AIDS, and to prevent victim discrimination.

B. Education

There is a direct relationship between better health and education. Both are simultaneously a cause and a consequence of economic development. Nevertheless, after years of rapid progress in the developing world, a clear decrease in the efforts for "education for all" was noted in the 1980s: spending decreased as did literacy levels while at the same time the cost of education and the advantages attributed to it increased in relation to real income.

Approximately 100 million children from developing countries, 20 percent of whom are of primary school age, do not attend school. Of those who do attend school, one third do not finish the four years of primary education. In these countries 900 million illiterate adults are counted, of which two-thirds are women.

UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, and the World Bank have all promoted initiatives in favour of "education for all". In order to support this goal, one must define priorities through broad intermediate objectives. These would vary with the specific character of each country, and would focus on universal access to primary education and job training. Efficiency would not be based on cost but on optimal utilization of resources.

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As primary education is a concern common to both industrialised countries and developing ones, international cooperation can provide valuable support to national efforts and to regional initiatives with priorities in the following fields:

- universalisation of primary education in economically weak countries improvement of its qualities and pertinency
- improvement of educational possibilities and job training opportunities available for uneducated youth, women, poor people of rural areas and the handicapped.

During the 1980s, UNESCO set up four regional programmes to support national efforts aimed at universal primary education, and the elimination of adult illiteracy (notable advancement in the field of education in Latin America and the Caribbean; regional programme for eliminating illiteracy in Africa; education programmes for all in Asia and the Pacific; regional programmes of standardisation and renovation of primary teaching methods, and the elimination of illiteracy in Arab countries).

Non-formal education, literacy courses, and correspondence course work are all additional important possibilities for attaining results, but their success lies with the capability of each country to conceive and implement programmes adapted to the national context.

France has attempted to put such solidarity, desirable at the world level, into practice for educational purposes, and has decided to take into consideration the development components of other societies, particularly those of developing countries.

Such an objective, which inspired the operation "North-South Educational Partnership" (see Annex No. 4), aspires to promote cultural enrichment and a spirit of tolerance, to deepen the knowledge of other

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countries and of the interdependent relations governing the world, and to encourage solidarity.

The French Federation of the UNESCO Club, the French Committee for UNICEF and the Ministry of Cooperation and Development contribute to the support of these objectives by providing concrete aid to African or Malagasy schools in order to mobilize the solidarity of French society towards its own school system towards that of Africa.

II. ISSUES WHERE POLITICAL ACTION IN FAVOUR OF CHILDREN SHOULD BE STRENGTHENED

Numerous children from developing countries and industrialized ones are neglected, abandoned or exploited. Such is the case for refugees, street children, and adolescents caught in the traps of prostitution and drugs.

A. Refugee Children

The seven million refugee children who constitute almost half of the world's refugees are particularly vulnerable and at risk due to their separation both from their family environment and from their country of origin. It is therefore important that the World Summit confirms its support of the actions carried out by the High Commissioner for Refugees in this field, and UNICEF is invited to strengthen its collaboration with this institution in order to attain a better application as regards children, of the recommendations of both the Convention regarding refugee status of 28 July 1951, and the Protocol of New York of 31 January 1967.

B. Street Children

The millions of children living in the big cities of Latin America and Africa are faced with the necessity to survive. They

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do so through begging, small jobs, and organized gang robbery. Hunger, disease, prostitution, and delinquency are always just round the corner (see Annex No. 5).

Ways and means of self-support should be made available to them through education and, for the older ones, by integrating them into the work world.

Legal protection for minors, such as it exists in France (see Annex No. 6) supports interventions both in favour of the juvenile delinquent and the minor at risk. It distinguishes between the subsidiary correctional character vested in the legal authority, and the predominant one of educational formation regarding minors whose health, security and morality are endangered, or whose educational conditions are seriously compromised. The application of such measures are entrusted to several institutions and services in the public sector and qualified private sector.

This legislation for minors has strongly inspired several African countries, such as Senegal, who have already adopted it for the benefit of their street children; it would be desirable to study the possibility of adapting it to countries experiencing similar problems. In fact, educational assistance can be adapted to many situations, and is designed solely with the child's interest in mind, with any steps taken receiving his prior approval.

In this respect, it would also be of interest to study the work of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) whose mandate is to help developing countries overcome the difficulties they encounter with rising crime.

Child's labour can be considered desirable when it forms a genuine system, and when placed within a legal framework such as the one defined by article 32 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child

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and the international legislation on work elaborated by the International Labour Organisation. In the rural world, it would have the advantage of slowing down the exodus into the cities, and would be carried out under family supervision. In the urban world, it would enable the serious problem of exploitation of which working children are victims, to be tackled. In fact, engaged in work which compromises their physical and mental development, while benefitting those who entrust them with such work, they receive very low salaries and are deprived of their rights to play, to learn and to develop. Therefore, steps should be taken to act on the frequency and extensiveness. There are two categories of action: the first is concerned with education, training and apprenticeship; the second covers adoption and the application of protective labour laws, the improvement of work sites, and the supply of social services which will ensure minimum protection when child labour is inevitable.

C. Child Victims of Drugs

The dangers that lie in wait for street children are not restricted to their milieu as difficulties for the young are increasing throughout the world, particularly those related to drug use.

Most countries report that drug use has reached all social strata and all age groups, but particularly that of children and teenagers who often begin to use drugs at a much earlier age than in the past. Their first attempt often leads them to experiment with more harmful drugs and to develop dangerous habits.

Because of the physical and emotional abuse of using drugs, and the personal and social behaviour which goes with it, as well as the damaging effect on their health and the resulting delinquent attitudes, children and teenagers run the risk of becoming economically dependent as well as a disruptive element in society during what normally is the most productive period of their life. Article 33 of the

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Convention on the Rights of the Child foresees that children have the right to be protected against use and trafficking of drugs.

The many attempts undertaken to fight this scourge reveal firstly that detection and punishment activities alone do not solve the problem; that preventative steps, sensitization of the public, early intervention, treatment readaptation and social rehabilitation are also essential to check narcotics abuse, but there is room for a great deal of improvement in these areas. (see Annex #7)

Thus, the idea that has the most support is to tackle the narcotics phenomenon at demand level.

The U.N. Convention against illicit drug traffic, adopted in Vienna on the 19 December 1988, requested in article 14, that parties should take steps to eliminate or reduce demand. Furthermore, the "Pompidou Group" played a leading role in the cooperation and coordination of efforts made by the European Community to reduce demand for drugs, and for the treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts.

Now the young often resort to drug use out of a sense of failure when facing the difficulties they encounter in life, be it decisionmaking or communicating with other people. We should therefore rejoice that this political action specifically designed to deal with the drug addiction problems of the young has been adopted.

With this in mind, we can now consider the concrete measures to be taken for reducing demand.

Prevention programmes should be set up targetted at parents and others who are confronted with the problems of children and teenagers. Such programmes would call on media and other audio-visual methods to inform target groups.

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Their success depends on the unreserved participation of concerned individuals, high risk groups, families and communities. It is essential that maximum interest be awakened in all social strata: NGOs, religious and civic, and solidarity networks should be organised.

At the local level, such programmes foreseen for the needs of the population should encourage the participation of the young, thus facilitating its social integration, and destroying any prestige that drug addiction can confer by glamourising the advantages of a drug-free life.

At the international level, the Narcotics Commission, which is the principal decisionmaking body of the United Nations for the fight against drug abuse, is in the course of defining the appropriate methods used by member countries as a followup on the International Conference on Abuse and Illicit Traffic of Narcotics.

Finally, the fight against utilising children in narcotics traffic constitutes another important aspect of the sort of action that specialised institutions will have to carry out in the future, particularly Interpol who has decided to put on the agendas of all the regional conferences of their organisation, the matter of all offences against minors and the improvement of international cooperation in prevention and punishment of such offenses.

D. Teenage Suicide

Whether it be or not a consequence of narcotics, the teenage suicide problem, which in France is the second highest cause of death in youth between 15 and 24 years old, requires a lot of thought. The information provided by the teenagers themselves and by those around them who are responsible for working with them, listening to them and looking after them, taking into account the highly emotional phenomena related to adolescence, should make it possible to curb this situation

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which, for whatever reason, is a response to the existential problems of the young . (see Annex No. 8)

E. Child Trafficking

The adoption of foreign children enables a good number of them to escape poverty, isolation and disease. Nevertheless, what might have been a mere phenomenon regulating the desires of one with the needs of another has given birth to that is described as Child Trafficking.

Even when it results in a legal adoption decision, this procedure often goes through the motions of a commercial transaction.

The financial bait for giving up the child, and the cost of the "middle man" as practiced in certain countries, warranted the setting up of controls for the adoption of foreign children in France, although the private aspect of the operation remains unchanged.

It is for this reason that there should be a concerted effort with the countries of origin of the children to facilitate the development of a protection system for the children and the biological parents, as well as for the adoptive parents, which would inhibit any sort of trafficking by establishing state control.

Such cooperation would constitute the application of Article 21 of the International Convention on the Rights of the Child. (see Annex No. 9)

III. APPLICATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD IN INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES

In industrialized countries, as in the developing world, there is a growing consciousness of the physical, mental and emotional needs of young people.

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The meeting of the first world Summit for children should be the opportunity to encourage the application of the U.N. Convention on the Rights of the Child.

This Convention constitutes both the legal and moral foundation to ensure the protection of children in the developing world, as well as those in the industrialized countries who are far from having attained the goals established by the new international instrument. (see Annex No. 10)

The first right in the Convention is the right of survival. Progress in this sense, in the field of health is still needed. The objective of universal child immunisation has not yet been reached, the problem of sudden infant death has not yet been solved, the organisation and the function of school health care are still to be improved. On the other hand, children are more than ever the victims of household accidents. (see Annex No. 11)

The right to survive is also the right to a satisfactory standard of living. The Convention thus encourages the industrialized countries to accept the responsibility of the impact of family poverty on the child. Together with family policies, actions designed specifically to combat social exclusion, school failure and illiteracy should be promoted.

With "the minimum integration income" law, France has adopted an original mechanism which takes the entire family into consideration, thus benefitting the child. (see Annex No. 12)

Industrialized countries should attempt to reduce the differences between the opportunities offered to the different population strata, in order to allow them all to lead a satisfactory social and economic life. It is the equality of parents faced with the

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responsibility of a child that is sought. Article 18 of the Convention also seeks to ensure the establishment of institutions and services that would provide day care for children, and would grant their parents the right to use such services and day care centres.

In 1981, Convention No 156 of the ILO on workers with family responsibilities underlined the need to develop day care centres to increase the protection of all concerned workers. Nevertheless, the shortage of quality day care centres at a reasonable cost is still an economic and social concern today.

The second right is that a child is physically weaker, he has the right to be protected.

The Convention accepts that in certain cases, it may be necessary to protect children against maltreatment. This is dealt with in the French law of 10 July 1989.

The protection of endangered minors or delinquents is linked to the status or the future of children and teenagers in our society, which justifies a strengthening of legal protection for such minors.

Strengthening the legal protection of minors is primarily to better ensure that the child in court will be heard, and that there will be a defence of his interests. Even though French law is at the forefront in this area, the minor child already having the right to appeal to a family court judge when in danger, a minor delinquent must be provided with the services of a lawyer and a minor victim may be defended by a lawyer. Such defense mechanisms foreseen by the law are not always sufficient. In fact, they require greater availability. This is why the Ministry of Justice decided to support 10 to 20 barrister groups to organize a proper defense of minors. Provisional detention must also be reduced, and imprisonment should constitute an

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exception. The law of 30 December 1987, which came into effect on the 1st of March 1989, has abolished provisional detention of 16 year-old minors for misdemeanors and for 13 year-olds altogether.

The characteristics of juvenile delinquency, the consideration for the time required for identity development in children and teenagers, the concern for integration and the need to rectify the harm incurred by the vulnerable, also lead to a reaffirmation of the need for specific penal legislation for minors.

These reform projects are included in the international recommendations (the BEISING rule - European Council).

Finally, in order to ensure that a child will develop as well as his possibilities permit, the Convention contains provisions regarding the child's right to education, to rest and to leisure, to freedom of speech and information, and to freedom of thought, conscience and religion. It would be advisable to allow the minor to exercise these rights, first having been made aware of them, the adults retaining the role of guiding and advising the child.

It is also advisable to create and support all initiatives related to such needs, notably, in the area of counselling for minors, such as that carried out by associations in collaboration with local groups.

Interministerial actions should guarantee access to such rights.

To prevent expulsion from school, the national educational services work hand-in-glove with established groups working against illiteracy.

The adoption of the U.N. Convention on the Rights of the

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Child and the organisation of the Summit suggested by UNICEF, provides all participants with a unique opportunity to define a policy where exploration, research and action at world, country, community and family levels will facilitate the reintroduction of the problems raised.

The most practical and concrete steps designed to protect the life and health of all children in the coming years are in fact no more than an inventory of the most fundamental and evident steps, proving that the new commitment to children throughout the world has become a reality.

IV. SUMMARY OF ACTION PROPOSALS

Regarding Health

In the field of health, and to reach an immunisation level of 80 percent in the coming year, one must:

- decentralize health care units;
 - immunise at every available opportunity;
 - integrate immunisation into primary health care;
- To check the spread of AIDS:
- support the training of health care workers;
 - inform the population;
 - control sterilization of needles;
 - participate in research on transmission;
 - study practical and financial aspects of treatment;
 - improve diagnosis techniques; and
 - develop medical and social policies for prevention at the international level.

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Regarding Education

- universalize primary education, improve quality and relevance;
- encourage adult access to literacy courses;
- improve educational possibilities and apprenticeship conditions;
- define priorities and identify intermediate objectives; and
- utilize the international conference on education as a starting point for information and consultations.

Refugee Children

Reaffirm support by UNICEF of actions undertaken by the High Commissioner for Refugees.

Street Children Phenomenon

- provide for the adaptation of a system resembling that of educational assistance;
- educate and train children in apprenticeships, apply the labour protection laws;
- provide coverage for these children; and
- support UNICRI action.

Battle Against Drug Abuse

Establish measures:

- for prevention targeted at parents, risk groups;
- to sensitize the public;

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- of early intervention;
- of readaptation;
- of reintegration into society;
- organize solidarity networks;
- take steps to eliminate or reduce demand;
- encourage young people to participate in any action deglamourizing drug abuse; and
- support actions of specialized institutions, particularly Interpol.

Adolescent Suicide

- inform youngsters of the existence of therapy centres and solidarity networks; and
- consider emotional phenomena connected with adolescence.

Trafficking in Children

- impose national or semi-national control;
- see that the adoption of a child is authorized by competent authorities;
- accept that adopting abroad could be considered as a way of ensuring necessary medical care for the child; ensure that the internationally adopted child receives all the guarantees and same treatment that a nationally adopted child would receive;
- take necessary steps to ensure that the placing of the child does not constitute a financial gain; and
- enter into bilateral or multilateral agreements to ensure that placement of children abroad be carried out by authorities or competent bodies.

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Application of the U.N. Convention on the Rights of the Child

- fight against expulsion and failure in schools;
 - reduce the incidence of poverty;
 - ensure the establishment of institutions and day care services;
 - strengthen legal protection of minors;
 - ensure specialized training for lawyers;
 - reduce provisional detention;
 - reaffirm the need for specialized penal legislation;
- and
- inform minors of their rights.

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