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Suggestions by Governments; Suggestions by United Nations agencies and offices

Print Name of Person Submit Images

Signature of Person Submit

Number of images
without cover

EDUARDO RUIZ

50

15 March 1990

UNITED NATIONS
CENTRE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

WORLD SUMMIT FOR CHILDREN

CHILDREN'S RIGHTS AND HUMAN RIGHTS

A Contribution by the Centre for Human Rights

CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
A. Children's rights in the human rights context	1-6	2-3
B. Standards	7-9	4
C. Goals	10-11	4-5
D. Strategies	12-22	5-8
E. Initiatives	23-30	8-10

A. Children's rights in the human rights context

1. Effective action to ensure the survival, protection and development of children in the 1990s must be based on the triple interdependency involved in implementing children's rights.

2. Firstly, enjoyment by children of their basic rights depends in large measure and certainly over the long-term on the level of enjoyment of human rights in the child's society as a whole; a child can only be truly free in a free society, truly healthy in a healthy community and truly safe in a safe environment. Therefore, the goals and strategies designated to promote the

well being and development of the child must, to be effective, form part of overall efforts to maintain and improve respect for human rights and the well-being of society as a whole.

3. Secondly, the rights of the child must be looked upon as an interdependent whole. The drafting of the Convention on the Rights of the Child taught us that the effective enjoyment of one right cannot be separated from the enjoyment of the others. The freedom needed for a child to develop her or his intellectual, moral and spiritual capacities requires, among other things, a healthy and safe environment, access to medical care, and minimum standards of food, clothing and shelter. Programmes aimed at enhancing the enjoyment of one or several rights must take into account the other rights of the child and form part of an overall approach to improving the enjoyment of all the rights of the child.

4. Thirdly, we have come to understand the interdependent and potentially mutually reinforcing nature of all actions in the field of human rights and social and economic development. On the international level a large number of mechanisms exist for the promotion and protection of human rights such as the Human Rights Committee, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, the Commission on Human Rights, its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and in particular the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery - the latter dealing with many issues relating to the exploitation and mistreatment of children. Each one of these organs has its own specific contribution to make to improving respect for the rights of the child, and together with the soon to be established Committee on the Rights of the Child, the actions of each will mutually reinforce the actions of the others. Conversely, should concerns for the rights of the child be absent from one, the efforts of all will suffer.

5. In the wider context we have come to see clearly that activities in the

fields of development and economics can have a direct impact on the enjoyment of human rights and, vice versa, respect for human rights can play a key role in ensuring worthwhile development. Unfortunately, efforts to raise the standards of life of children in specific situations can be thwarted unintentionally by projects or activities designed or implemented without due regard for their impact on human rights or the rights of the child. On the other hand, appropriately designed development can contribute in important ways to improving the enjoyment of all the rights of the child. Here, for example, we may well refer to the recommendations of 1 February 1990 of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. The Committee stated that "as a matter of principle, the appropriate United Nations organs and agencies should specifically recognize the intimate relationship which should be established between development activities and efforts to promote respect for human rights in general, and economic, social and cultural rights in particular". The Committee went on to say that "Every effort should be made, at each phase of a development project, to ensure that the rights contained in the Covenants are duly taken into account. This would apply, for example, in the initial assessment of the priority needs of a particular country, in the identification of particular projects, in project design, in the implementation of the project, and in its final evaluation".

6. In approaching the preparation of the World Declaration for the Survival, Protection and Development of Children in the 1990s, account may be taken of the framework of international standards within which the objectives are to be pursued, the goals which might be fixed, the strategies which should be chosen to achieve those goals as well as suggestions for specific initiatives to that end.

B. Standards

7. The 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child is certainly the most appropriate international framework for dealing with the survival, protection and development of the child. It is the most recent and complete international pronouncement on these issues and will become in the near

future, it is hoped, binding international law for many if not all States. Other instruments including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the 1924 and 1959 Declarations on the Rights of the Child and the International Covenants on Human Rights are relevant to some or many of the issues raised, but only the 1989 Convention places the whole range of the rights of the child in one perspective. One important element in this perspective is the vital role which international co-operation has to play in achieving the realization of the rights of the child and within which the World Summit for Children falls precisely.

8. Two other key elements in the approach adopted by the Convention to the realization of the rights of the child are the emphasis on the responsibility of the family for the care and protection of the child, and the importance of taking due account of the cultural values of the child's community. These, together with the generally recognized importance of the right to participate in public affairs will require the close involvement of the people directly concerned in the conception, management and evaluation of the specific projects for implementing the rights of the child.

9. It is within this framework set by the 1989 Convention and the other international human rights instruments, including those prohibiting discrimination, that the success of our effort to promote the well-being of the whole child can be measured.

C. Goals

10. The goal of the World Summit and its Declaration should be to bring about perceivable changes for the better in child survival, health and protection in every country in the world through programmes of direct and concrete action. If successful, this could be the basis for achievements well into the next century. To bring about such changes, the rights of the child must become a permanent, urgent and priority item on the agendas of the United Nations and the world community as a whole, and of the authorities at the national and local levels and promotion of respect for the rights of the child

must be integrated as part of the concerns of all decision making organs at whatever level.

11. Structures must be established at every level and the resources made available to constantly renew the political commitment for the promotion of the rights of the child and one important outcome of the World Summit could be the creation of those structures, and the mobilization of the needed resources.

D. Strategies

Structural

12. The first strategy should be to establish the institutional or organizational structure on the national and international levels which will permit the continued focus on the implementation of the rights of the child, suggest new initiatives and evaluate results. Of first importance here is the entry into force of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the establishment of the Committee on the Rights of the Child and achieving universal ratification of the Convention.

13. Nationally, encouragement and resources should be made available for the establishment of national commissions on the child to serve as independent focal points for reviewing the situation of the child in the national context, assisting in a dialogue of all concerned about problems relating to the realization of the rights of the child and to proposing and evaluating the measures and programmes in that field. Towards the middle of the decade a meeting could be organized of these national commissions to exchange experiences on methods of work and achievements. Also on the national level the work of non-governmental organizations should be supported and exchanges and co-operation among them encouraged.

14. Internationally, the Committee on the rights of the Child, as the corner stone of the new international monitoring system for the protection of the rights of the child should be supported and afforded the resources necessary

for its efficient operation. The important role in the Committee's activities reserved for the specialized agencies, UNICEF and non-governmental organizations uniquely equips it to be the constant watch dog over children's rights. This will not, however, be sufficient. It may therefore be appropriate that the World Summit envisage and provide a role in promoting children's rights for other human rights bodies, such as the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the Human Rights Committee, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and Discrimination against Women.

15. Depending on the particular field of concern and competence of each human rights body a variety of approaches exist which would enable that body to focus its attention on the rights of the child. In this regard, it might be useful to offer as an example the recent developments within the Commission on Human Rights. At its forty-sixth session in 1990, the Commission on Human Rights adopted resolution 1990/74 in which it considered that it should afford special concern to questions concerning the human rights of children and it expressed its belief that such attention by the Commission could lead to greater understanding and improved responses to children's special needs and vulnerability. The dissemination of information on the Convention on the Rights of the Child was called for and the Commission decided to include in the agenda of its next session a separate item on the status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. In that regard the Commission requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Commission the report of the World Summit on Children as far as the promotion and implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child were concerned.

16. Initiatives to involve United Nations human rights bodies more fully in protecting the rights of the child could be supported by meetings every two years of the chairpersons of those bodies in order to co-ordinate the consideration of the rights of the child. Similarly, an annual secretariat wide meeting of the staff working to promote the rights of the child could be organized for the same purpose.

17. Finally, on the international level, consideration may be given to organizing every five years a World Summit on Children to evaluate achievements, renew commitments of national and international authorities at the highest levels and to provide guidance for future work.

Substantive

18. Substantively, a certain focus can be given initially to international and national activities for the survival, protection and development of children by encouraging specific and practical programmes for improving the situation of children in particularly vulnerable groups; the extremely poor, minorities, indigenous population, children without parents, refugee children, and handicapped children for example. In this respect, of course, of key importance will be programmes designated to promote the child's inherent right to life and survival, such as those bringing about reductions in infant and child mortality, providing social care and preventive health care, promoting universal immunization, maternal breast feeding programmes, protecting the child from traditional practices affecting her or his health and encouraging the use of oral rehydration therapy.

19. At the same time, and along with programmes protecting the life, physical integrity and promoting the survival of the child, efforts must be made to develop the intellectual, moral and spiritual capacities of the child through literacy programmes, informal and formal education programmes for and about the rights of the child and cultural support and enhancement activities. This would require States, public organizations, schools, etc. to play an active role in the implementation of the Rights of the Child.

20. In addition, the World Summit may wish to consider the advisability of encouraging international, regional, national and inter-governmental mechanisms for improving the protection of children from dangers to which they are especially vulnerable such as child labour, sale, trafficking and abduction of children, drug abuse and other forms of exploitation and

neglect. Certain of these evils are inherently international in nature and their suppression and prevention can only be achieved by effective international action.

21. As a first step in the direction of employing an international mechanism to deal with the international consequences and character of these phenomenon, it may be noted that the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-sixth session decided, pursuant to resolution 1990/68, to appoint a Special Rapporteur on the sale of children and that the results of this study would be made available to the Commission at its forty-seventh session.

Information

22. Activities on the national and international levels to promote the survival, protection and development of the child can be carried out successfully only in an atmosphere of enlightened and supportive public opinion. A prime strategy of the World Summit should be to inaugurate the World Campaign for the Rights of the Child, to designate the co-ordinating agency and to encourage the provision of necessary resources. All parts of the United Nations system and all sectors of society, including the non-governmental organizations community and the media should be associated in this effort.

E. Initiatives

23. The World Summit may suggest that a number of specific initiatives be taken by Governments or international organizations to support the specific strategies agreed upon. Of first importance in a sustained programme for the improvement of the rights of children will be the availability of information. The identification of the problems posed world wide related to the survival, protection and development of the child, the identification of possible approaches to solving these problems and, the evaluation of success or failure will require mastery over a very considerable amount of information.

Information/Rights of the Child Data Base

24. A number of steps can be suggested in developing the information necessary to implementing the rights of the child, among them are the following:

- (a) Establishment of an inventory of available sources of information on the rights and conditions of children (including grass-roots non-governmental organizations);
- (b) Establishment of an inventory of child-related projects in development, education, health and other relevant fields;
- (c) Initiation of work towards selecting and defining criteria or indicators of progress to be used in speaking about the rights for the child (for example, percentage of children in schools, infant mortality, separation of child detainees from adults, etc.).

25. The only feasible way of controlling and having access to the information on the rights of the child would be through a computerized data base. Work could soon be started on the establishment and organization of such a data base. It should be structured so as to reflect the international obligations of States regarding the rights of the child, and take into account the indicators and criteria mentioned above. At its first level the data base should be built on information supplied by the United Nations system, regional organizations and other credible sources. In addition to this general background information, the reports under the Convention on the Rights of the Child to be submitted by States parties and other sources would be added as well as the eventual comments and recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child. Consultation between agencies could establish the outline of such a data base.

26. The rights of the child data base would be useful not only for the Committee on the Rights of the Child but for the work of other agencies, e.g.

UNICEF, ILO, UNESCO, and for the work regarding the conditions of children (labour, traffic, sale, prostitution, etc.) of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery. It would be open to access by all.

Advisory Services and Technical Assistance

27. Providing assistance to Governments in carrying out their international human rights obligations has proved of growing importance to the United Nations human rights programme over the recent years. In this context, consideration may thus be given to developing specific arrangements within the advisory services programme aimed at supporting improvements in the rights of the child and the implementation of the Convention. Drafting and other expert services (including seminars on the Convention) could be provided prior to ratification or as a result of the decision to ratify and in order to assist in implementation. Other services could be offered as follow-up to recommendations and observations of the Committee and a list of recognized experts on the diverse areas of the Convention could be maintained for referral purposes such as advisory services programme could be designed in more detail as a result of inter-agency consultations and in close co-operation with UNICEF, ILO and UNESCO..

Other Initiatives

28. Specific initiatives aimed at strengthening the promotion and protection of children on the national level could be envisaged especially with regard to the establishment and functioning of national commissions for the rights of the child.

29. In addition, in each country or community efforts could be made to identify those existing institutions and organizations which could be called upon to play a role in making the rights of the child and the Convention better known and understood in the specific educational, cultural and social context, these could be for example religious organizations or communities or groups such as trade unions, teachers associations, parents' associations, etc.

30. Finally, initiatives will have to be taken to assure sufficient resources for the functioning of international bodies and especially the Committee on the Rights of the Child to ensure that the principles of the Convention and the undertakings of the World Summit are followed by real achievements. Political commitments, ideas and initiatives will be hollow promises to the children of the world in the absence of the mobilization of resources on the national and international levels. Worse, the words without resources - giving the illusion of action - would work to the detriment of the children of the world.

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UNICEF

GOALS FOR CHILDREN AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE 1990S

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 one-third.
- Between 1990 and the year 2000, reduction in 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.

I. 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, especially women, to knowledge on child spacing.
- Achievement of universal 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) by half of 1990 levels.
- Reduction of iron deficiency anaemia in women by half of 1990 levels.
- Virtual elimination of iodine deficiency disorders.
- Virtual elimination of the blindness and other consequences of vitamin A deficiency.
- Enable virtually 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 polio by the year 2000.
- Elimination of neonatal tetanus by 1995.
- Reduction by 95 percent in measles deaths and reduction by 90 per cent of measles cases by 1995, compared to pre-immunisation levels as a major step to the global eradication of measles in the longer run.
- Maintenance of a high level of immunisation coverage (at least 85% of children under one year of age) against DPT, BCG, measles, polio and TT.
- 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 50 per cent 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 by 1995.

5. Basic Education

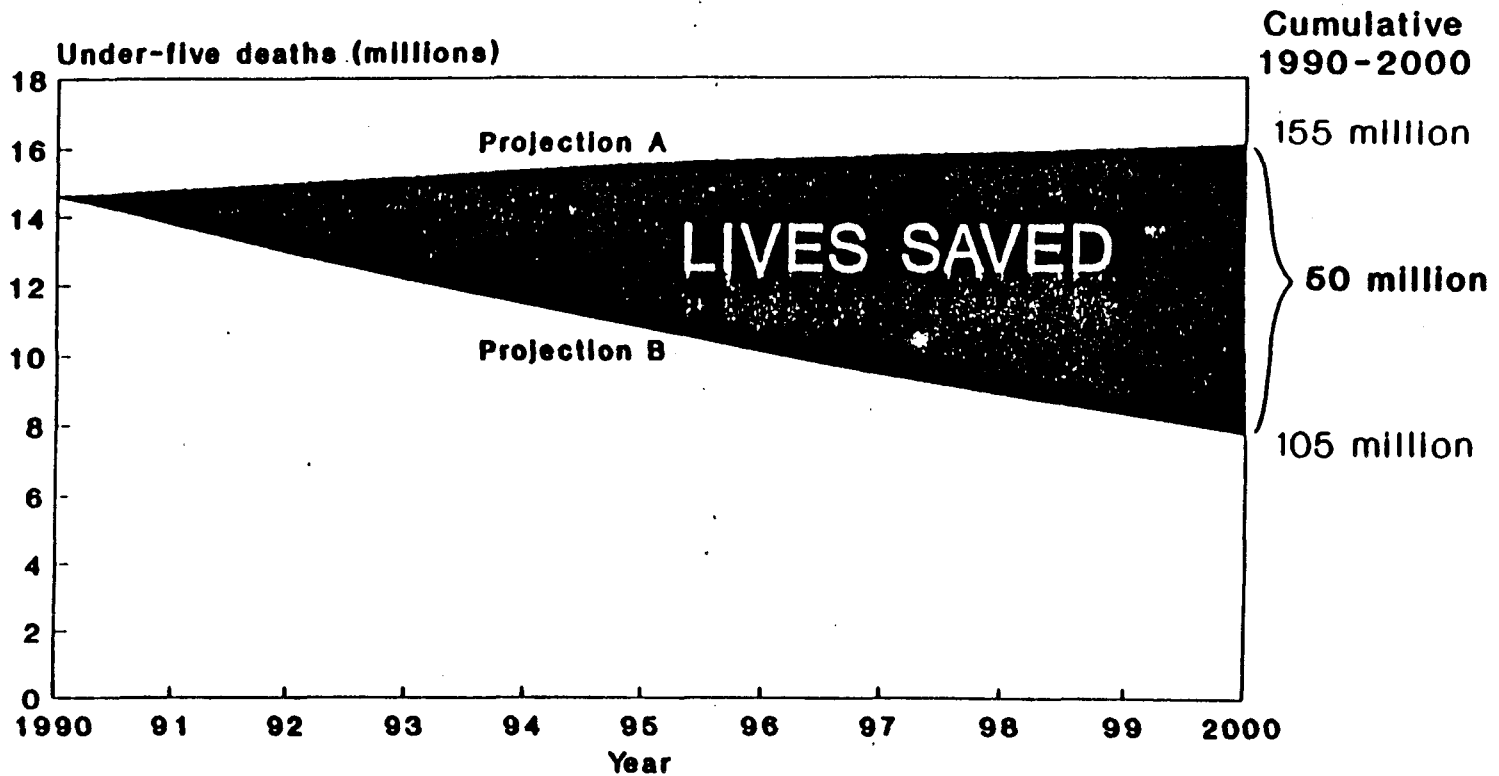
- Expansion of early childhood development activities including appropriate low-cost family and community based interventions.
- Universal access to basic education, and completion of primary education by at least 80 per cent of primary school age children through formal schooling or non-formal education 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.

GLOBAL LIVES SAVED

Children under five years of age



Projection A

The 1990 under-five mortality rates remain constant to the year 2000.

Projection B

Countries progress to reach their year 2000 under-five mortality reduction goals of 70 per 1,000 live births or half their 1980 rate, whichever is lower.



The Administrator
United Nations Development Programme

16 March 1990

Dear Jim,

Following recent consultations between Mr. Kul Gautam and concerned UNDP staff on the World Summit for Children and with reference to your letter of 17 January 1990 on this subject, I would like to state that we in UNDP see the planned World Summit for Children as an important step towards achieving the human development goals of the 1990s. These will no doubt also figure prominently in the new International Development Strategy.

Accordingly, we would suggest that the draft Declaration, which is to be submitted for the Summit's consideration, emphasize the importance of encouraging more human-focused development. Such a development process, marked by the management of economic growth in the interest of the broadest number of people, would provide the socio-economic overall context for the survival, protection and development of children.

Issues closely related to the pursuit of more human-oriented development strategies would include: - the restructuring of budgetary priorities (including the shift of resources from military expenditures to economic and social development purposes); and the creation of a more conducive international economic and financial framework for achieving globally agreed-upon human development goals (including the question of what would be innovative ways for the UN system agencies to assist countries in mobilizing and/or protecting resources required for human development purposes).

Mr. James P. Grant
Executive Director
UNICEF House
3 United Nations Plaza
New York, New York - 10017.

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ACTION: Grant

cc: Jolly





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While the primary objective of the Summit is to focus international attention on the needs of children, the Declaration could, and probably would have to draw attention to some of these more general principles of people-oriented development in order to ensure that the concern about children is not an isolated concern but embedded into a broader strategy for balancing economic and social development priorities.

Should your staff wish to have a further discussion on any of the points raised in this letter, please request them to contact Mr. Mahbub ul Haq, my Senior Adviser, or in his absence, Ms. Inge Kaul.

Sincerely,

A large, stylized handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Billie'.

William H. Draper III



UNFPA FNUAP

United Nations
Population Fund

Fonds des Nations Unies
pour la population

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23 February 1990

Dear Mr. Grant,

Thank you for your letter of 17 January 1990 inviting UNFPA to participate in the elaboration of the draft Declaration. We are pleased to work together with UNICEF and other agencies on this important initiative of World Summit for Children.

As we have expressed many times and reiterated on the occasion of my recent presentation to your New York staff, UNFPA is eager to collaborate with UNICEF for the improvement of health and well-being of mothers and children. We therefore welcome the occasion of the World Summit for Children as a critical avenue to further strengthen UNFPA/UNICEF co-operation and we look forward to closely participating in the Summit's preparation.

As a first step, we would like to offer a few initial suggestions as to the content of the Declaration. We would suggest that the following issues be included in the draft Declaration:

1. As you well know, a number of studies have proven without any doubt the value of birth spacing and family planning for the health of mothers and for the survival of children. Also, as has been seen in many countries, the decline in fertility can happen, while infant mortality is still elevated; thus, the Declaration should recognize that programmatic effort should aim simultaneously at a reduction in mortality and in fertility, through, inter alia, a strong family planning information and service programme.

Mr. James P. Grant
Executive Director
UNICEF
Room H-13 P
UNICEF House
United Nations, N.Y. 10017

EX. DIR.
DATE: FEB 26 1990
ACTION: <i>RJG</i>
CC: <i>Gautam</i>
<i>Hossain</i>
<i>Declaration file</i>



UNFPA FNUAP

United Nations
Population Fund

Fonds des Nations Unies
pour la population

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2. It is also undeniable that the well-being of children goes beyond mere survival. Therefore, the harmonious development of children necessitates the best utilization of available resources within the family and the community. It has been demonstrated that a reduced number of children will undoubtedly favour a better physical and intellectual development.

In this respect it is important to pay special attention to the development of girl children, who too often have been valued less than boys and, therefore, need extra care and consideration to develop into healthy, active members of society, ready to assume in due time their role as the mothers of healthy children.

3. In the same vein, one cannot insist strongly enough on the social and health risks facing young pregnant girls, married or unmarried, still children themselves, but soon to be child-mothers unprepared to face the responsibilities and heavy burden of adult life. This should be of further concern to us since studies find a sizeable excess mortality for the first-born and subsequent infants of teenage mothers.

4. And finally, we must stress the importance of the health of mothers which can be improved by strengthening efforts to provide ante-natal and post-natal care. Most importantly, raising the status of women is a critical measure towards improved health of both women and children. Special attention has to be directed to the education of girls and women.

We would be pleased to meet with you and your colleagues in order to provide any clarification and assistance needed in preparing the draft Declaration, and to discuss the contribution UNFPA can make to the substantive content of the Summit. In furthering the goals of the Summit, we look forward to our close participation in the Summit proceedings as well as in the systematic follow-up of the Summit's outcomes.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Nafis Sadik
Executive Director
and Under-Secretary-General

17
UNITED
NATIONS



Economic and Social
Council

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1 March 1990

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COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS
Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 11

FURTHER PROMOTION AND ENCOURAGEMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL
FREEDOMS, INCLUDING THE QUESTION OF THE PROGRAMME AND METHODS OF
WORK OF THE COMMISSION

Angola*, Australia*, Austria*, Brazil, Canada, Egypt*, France,
Germany, Federal Republic of, Norway*, Poland*, Portugal,
Romania*, Senegal, Sweden, Venezuela, Yugoslavia;
draft resolution

Convention on the Rights of the Child

The Commission on Human Rights,

Welcoming the adoption of the Convention on the Rights of the Child by
the United Nations General Assembly on 20 November 1989,

Encouraged by the fact that an unprecedented number of States became
signatories to that Convention at the signing ceremony on 26 January 1990,
thereby demonstrating the widespread commitment that exists to strive for the
promotion and protection of the rights of the child,

Noting the World Summit for Children to be held in September 1990,

*/ In accordance with rule 69, paragraph 3, of the rules of procedure of
the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council.

Considering that the Commission on Human Rights should afford special concern to questions concerning the human rights of children,

Believing that the Commission's attention to this question could lead to greater understanding of, and improved responses to, children's special needs and vulnerability, and could also contribute significantly in due course to the work of the future Committee on the Rights of the Child,

1. Calls upon all States to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the Convention on the Rights of the Child;
2. Also calls upon the Secretary-General to assume an active role in the diffusion of information on the Convention on the Rights of the Child and in its promotion, through the World Campaign for Human Rights and the Advisory Services Programme and in co-operation with the United Nations Children's Fund and other concerned United Nations bodies;
3. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child for presentation to the Commission on Human Rights;
4. Decides to include on the Commission's agenda an item entitled "Status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child" at its forty-seventh session;
5. Also requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Commission on Human Rights the report of the World Summit on Children as far as the promotion and implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child are concerned.

902038

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The Director-General
IAA-DG/90/307

E. DIR. DATE MAR 16 1990 ACTION: <u>RT</u> CC: <u>H. Dir. Sec.</u> <u>MS</u> <u>Edouard Sacuma</u>

Rome 07. III 1990

Dear Mr. Grant,

I refer to your letter of 17 January 1990 concerning the World Summit for Children.

I would like, first of all, to extend my congratulations to UNICEF and to those countries which have taken the initiative to call a World Summit for Children. I have no doubt that the World Summit will help to achieve the goal of drawing attention and promoting commitment, at the highest political level, to strategies for ensuring the survival, protection and development of children, and to the recognition that their welfare is a crucial element in the development of society as a whole.

I would appreciate receiving more information from you on the draft World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children in the 1990s. We would be most pleased to provide our technical input, but this may be more relevant on the basis of an outline of the Declaration. We would also be interested in hearing the results of the Planning Committee deliberations, in particular in so far as the role of the agencies is concerned, both in preparations for, and participation in the Summit and in implementation of action which may result from it.

Finally, I trust you will be informing the members of the Administrative Committee on Coordination of this important initiative at the next session of the ACC in May.

With best personal regards.

Yours sincerely,

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Date:		19/3/90	

Edouard Sacuma

Mr. James P. Grant
Executive Director
United Nations Children's Fund
(UNICEF)
New York

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The Director-General

reference : DG/3.1/139

10 FEB 1990

Dear Mr. Grant,

Thank you for your letter of 17 January informing me of the initiative taken by the six Heads of State or Government to call a World Summit for Children to be held at United Nations Headquarters in September 1990. I fully support this endeavour and would like to congratulate the initiators.

I have noted that the Secretary-General will send invitations to all Heads of State or Government of Member States of the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies. I have also learned with interest that a Planning Committee has been established to prepare the Summit and that UNICEF has been asked to provide Secretariat support for the Planning Committee and the Summit.

I sincerely appreciate your invitation to Unesco to take part in this initiative and join forces with UNICEF in order to direct attention and promote commitment to a cause espoused by Unesco, now as in the past.

The Organization is acutely aware of the vital importance of healthy childhood development for the overall development of societies. In fact, the growing concern of Member States and the international community about this issue prompted me to focus the attention of the Organization on what it could do, in its fields of competence, to contribute to the well-being of children, particularly those most deprived.

.../...

Mr. James Grant
 Executive Director
 UNICEF
 UNICEF House
 3 United Nations Plaza
 New York, N.Y. 10017

UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT FOR CHILDREN

FEB 12 '90

EXDIR Exec ASP JSG
 ProgMub Public

ACTION: Declaration file

CC: gautrea

EX. DIR.

DATE: FEB 12 1990

ACTION: APG

CC: VMS!

To come to terms with this pressing problem, I decided to initiate for 1990-95 an intersectoral and interagency project on early childhood care, development and education, entitled "The Young Child and the Family Environment". My proposal gained the immediate support of Unesco's Executive Board and was approved by the General Conference at its twenty-fifth session last November. Implementation of the project will now begin.

It would seem to me that its purpose and goals - namely, the enhancement of parental and community knowledge in areas such as nutrition and early childhood stimulation, child-rearing practices, childhood disabilities, social integration, pre-school education and the mobilization of both modern and traditional resources to improve children's competence and well-being - correspond very well to the goals of the Summit. The establishment of a data base and Interchild Network within this project - to be undertaken together with other UN agencies and NGOs so as to disseminate information on successful policies, programmes and activities - also falls within the parameters you underline.

A first consultation within the framework of this project with the United Nations (including UNICEF), the World Bank, WHO and UNFPA at the end of this month in Paris will assess existing data on childhood care and development. In addition, provision is made on the agenda of this meeting for consideration of a common plan of action with the World Summit and the Conference on Education for All in mind.

You ask me to suggest "themes and issues" that might be addressed in the Summit documents. I feel that the issues encompassed in the Unesco project embody the themes Unesco would wish to propose. They would also provide good lines of approach for the follow-up to the Summit.

To conclude, Unesco will be happy to participate in the preparation of the Summit. I have therefore asked Mr. Wolfgang Schwendler, Coordinator of the above project, to establish contact with Mr. Michael Shower, the Executive Secretary, regarding questions pertaining to the Summit.

I look forward to forming another alliance with you to foster the well-being of children and families.

Sincerely yours,

Federico Mayor

THE WORLD BANK
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

BARBER B. CONABLE
President

EXH. DTR:
DATE: FEB 23 1990
ACTION:
CC:
February 9 1990

WORLD SUMMIT FOR CHILDREN
FEB 23 '90
EX-101 EX-102 REP 126 Programs Publics
ACTION: <i>D allocation file</i>
CC: <i>Grantman</i>
<i>Jolly</i>
<i>Heldani</i>

February 9 1990

Mr. James Grant
Executive Director
UNICEF
3 United Nations Plaza
New York, New York 10017

Dear Jim:

Thank you for your letter of 17 January 1990 concerning the World Summit for Children scheduled to be held this September at the United Nations and the invitation for suggestions of themes which might be addressed.

As we look back on progress in the last decade, it is clear that a coordinated international effort, focusing on affordable, low technology interventions, was a key element in the global decline of infant and child mortality. In the next decade, we need to strengthen our efforts to sustain and expand that progress to improve not only the life chances of mothers and children but also the quality of life. This will require the continued attention and cooperation of the donor community as well as the definition of specific targets and a commitment to action by each country.

The Bank is increasingly assisting developing countries in basic education, health, nutrition and family planning, in recognition that children are not only the population group most vulnerable to disease, war and deprivation, but that their enhanced potential is an investment in the future.

I have assigned Dr. Anthony R. Measham, Division Chief for Population, Health and Nutrition, Population and Human Resources Department, to be the Bank's contact for the Secretariat.

Sincerely,

Barber Conable

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WHO FACSIMILE

Message No. _____ Page 1 of 8 pages

Date: 2 March 1990

From: Director
Planning, Coordination and
Cooperation

To: Mr Michael Shower, Counsellor
to the Executive Director, UNICEF

Fax No.: UNICEF NEW YORK (212) 888-7465

22.6E

Obj.ref.: ECO-M3/86/1

Subject: THE WORLD SUMMIT FOR CHILDREN

EXT

The Director-General, Dr Nakajima, wishes to express his thanks to Mr Grant, Executive Director of UNICEF, for his letter of 17 January 1990 inviting the World Health Organization to submit informal notes on suggested themes and issues that might be addressed in the background documentation for the World Summit for Children. We have consulted a large number of WHO Programme Managers and would offer the attached suggestions.

Please also note that WHO is ready to develop any or all of the themes suggested into background papers, should the Planning Committee for the Summit so desire.

02.03.1990 14:23

Yuji Kawaguchi

Yuji Kawaguchi, M.D., Ph.D.

JK

Signed:

cc: Director DGR/LUN, New York
Dr M. Sathianathan, WAU, New York

) NY OPERATOR PLEASE TRANSMIT
)

INFORMAL NOTES FROM THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
ON SUGGESTIONS OF THEMES AND ISSUES FOR DOCUMENTATION FOR THE

World Summit for Children

1. We note that the major aim of the World Summit for Children is to stimulate new initiatives in all countries, and among the international community, to address critical problems that will affect children now and in the decades ahead, and to secure a declaration of commitment to achieving defined goals during the 1990s to ameliorate this situation. We believe that the Convention on the Rights of the Child establishes a very suitable framework for an intersectoral, multidisciplinary approach to collaboration in countries to implement the provisions of the Convention. Among the provisions of importance to WHO is the right of the child to health and the need for maternal health and family planning as part of a child's right. We believe these rights can become reality through implementing primary health care and the Strategy for Health for All in countries. The focus of the Summit should therefore not be on isolated packages of technologies which view children simply as recipients, but should be on broader themes such as:

- (a) Recognizing children as dynamic, growing human beings who require cultural and educational support, family stability and parental care and guidance, together with an ecologically balanced environment, all of which stimulate cognitive learning and emotional and social development. Thus children will be able to realize the full potential of their own health and well-being and will be equipped and empowered to contribute effectively to the growth and development of their societies.
- (b) Recognizing the overriding importance of identifying the linkages between macro-economic reforms and children's health and well-being as well as the ways and means of sustaining action on behalf of children.
- (c) Recognizing that economic stringency in the 1990s will make it necessary to establish clear priorities and a focus in particular on the improvement of the health status of children in countries and among population groups in greatest need.
- (d) Emphasizing the need for the international community to support countries in order that they might make the best possible use of international cooperation on behalf of children, including the valuable contributions of both national and international NGOs.

2. Under the aegis of the Joint Committee on Health Policy (JCHP), WHO and UNICEF have already established common goals for the health of women and children in the 1990s (copy attached for ease of reference). Achieving these goals within the broad perspective outlined above could form one of the main themes for a free exchange of views at the Summit.

3. Among the programmes and strategies which are required to ensure improved health status of children and which should be brought to the attention of the Summit are the following:

- (a) Ensuring adequate nutrition of infants and young children through the promotion of breast-feeding and the introduction and use of affordable weaning foods at the appropriate periods in the child's

- (b) Achieving and sustaining in all countries full immunization coverage with all the antigens used by the Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI); controlling the target diseases, including the global eradication of poliomyelitis by the year 2000, global elimination of neonatal tetanus by 1995, and reduction of measles by 90% compared to pre-immunization levels; introducing within routine national immunization services new or improved vaccines as these become available for public health use. This would include consideration of the option of creating a centralized fund for purchase of such new or improved vaccines, including Hepatitis B vaccine which is currently too highly priced for most families in the world.
- (c) Saving children's lives through improved management of cases of diarrhoea and of acute respiratory infections (ARI) through the integration of priority life-saving interventions at the delivery level of the health services, as well as introducing appropriate methods into the home; training health staff and other providers of health care (for example, pharmacists and other sellers of drugs and traditional healers) in improving case management; stressing the importance of sound nutrition in preventing illness and death; and breast-feeding as a priority intervention for both prevention and treatment.
- (d) The serious impact of tropical diseases on children's health is a topic which should also be stressed at the Summit. Among these are:
- (i) Malaria which remains a serious global health problem affecting 2,700 million people. A few studies indicate that more than 100 000 infants and about 600 000 children aged one to four years die each year from malaria in Africa alone. Malaria can also present special risks to children belonging to such population groups as refugees, returnees or those in new settlement areas where there is high malaria transmission. During pregnancy malaria often poses serious risks to the mother and the foetus contributing to increased maternal mortality, abortion, premature labour and foetal death. It retards interuterine growth and results in low-birthweight babies. Clearly malaria is a health problem of high priority in the developing world.
- (ii) Children are increasingly carrying the burden of infections from schistosomiasis and intestinal parasites in the face of water resource development projects, burgeoning urbanization, civil unrest and instability. Children tend to be the most diseased of all and are at the highest risk of acquiring new infections. Of the 200 million persons in the world estimated to be infected with schistosomiasis, 88 million are children below the age of fifteen years, while the figures for ascaris (roundworm), hookworm and trichuris (whipworm) are considerably higher. This is a daunting public health problem for many governments, particularly in Africa where 16 million children have some form of schistosomiasis or other intestinal parasite.
- (iii) About 15 to 20% (600 000 to 800 000) of the registered leprosy patients in the world are estimated to be children below 15 years of age. About one-third of these children are affected by deformities. Moreover, about 640 million children are estimated to be at risk of

developing the disease in thirty-three countries where the prevalence of leprosy is greater than one case per thousand population. Multidrug therapy (MDT) régimes have proved to be very effective. There is, in addition, a need to identify and treat patients as early as possible in order to prevent disabilities, particularly in the child population.

(iv) Leishmaniases (which are various diseases caused by a variety of protozoan parasites) are life-threatening and disfiguring to children of all ages. The possibility to intervene needs to be urgently explored. Dracunculiasis or guinea-worm disease, for example, is considered possible to eliminate by the year 2000.

(v) The animal environment is an important source of infection and accident and an important factor in the spread of zoonotic enteric infections among children. Domestic animals, while they exert a positive influence on the growing child, are also a source of infections, such as rabies. New directions in urban rabies control indicate that the cost of rabies elimination is, under most conditions, cheaper than focussing mainly on treating children who are bitten, and that it is possible to mobilize the required resources.

(e) Injuries are the leading cause of death in children over one year of age in the developed countries and among children over four or five years of age in many developing countries.

(i) The unique vulnerabilities of children to environmental hazards must be taken into consideration, particularly when establishing exposure standards (for example for increasing product safety).

(ii) Children are the victims of unintentional injuries such as motor vehicle accidents, falls, burns, and drownings, particularly in families where both parents work outside the home, necessitating provision of more careful supervision of children.

(iii) The issue of disability in children includes prevention, early detection, and intervention to minimize the impact of all types of disability - locomotor, mental, visual and hearing disabilities. Interventions would include rehabilitative procedures which provide for the optimum development of children with disabilities. In particular, the right of the mentally ill and the mentally disabled child to have access to the best available treatment and rehabilitation needs to be protected.

(iv) Childhood blindness can be prevented through the elimination of Vitamin A deficiency during infancy together with the risk of contracting measles. Hygienic and safety measures can be taken to protect the eye health of children, notably against communicable eye diseases such as trachoma and conjunctivitis, as well as ocular trauma. Unnecessary visual loss and sensoral deprivation (squint/amblyopia and refractory anomalies) in children can also be prevented through early detection and management. Children suffering from "low vision" require an optimal optical correction to overcome the visual disability which could be an obstacle to their intellectual development.

(v) Children are also victims of neglect, as well as increasing physical, emotional and sexual abuse due in part to the deteriorating

Community-based primary health care approaches are a possible way of intervening on behalf of children.

- (f) Psychoactive substances including tobacco, alcohol and illicit drugs, have adverse effects upon the health and well-being of children. This harm, which may be physical, mental or social, is preventable.

(i) Children have the right to grow up without tobacco, in a smoke-free environment, and to be informed and educated, both in and out of school, on the harmful effects of the use of tobacco. There is need for legislation to restrict cigarette sales to minors and to restrict advertising aimed at women and minors, both directly or indirectly. Pregnant women and mothers need to be informed of the risk to themselves, to the foetus and to their children, brought about by the consumption of tobacco. These issues need to be aired during the Summit and international backing sought for national efforts to protect children against the effects of tobacco use and to promote healthy lifestyles.

(ii) While it is not feasible to promote an alcohol-free environment for children, yet the protective actions outlined above in respect to tobacco apply equally to alcohol abuse. Pregnant women and mothers need to know that sustained alcohol consumption during pregnancy often results in the foetal alcohol syndrome and damage to the baby could include reduced birthweight and developmental retardation.

(iii) Drug abuse affects infants and children in three distinct ways: babies born to drug addicted mothers are often already physically dependant upon narcotic drugs, typically heroine or cocaine; pre-adolescent children (8-12 years of age) are particularly susceptible to the use of volatile solvents/inhalants while adolescents, particularly those out-of-school, become addicted to harder drugs; and increasing numbers of children under 15 years are involved in the illicit trade in narcotic drugs in some countries. The Summit will need to discuss this issue in the light of the outcome of the 17th Special Session of the UNGA devoted to drug abuse control with a focus on educational programmes directed at pregnant women, at mothers and at parents, who, through modelling behaviour, teach children to imitate their consumption patterns, and who devote high proportions of their financial resources to purchase drugs (as well as tobacco and alcohol) resulting in child neglect and under-nutrition. Demand reduction, treatment and rehabilitation of children adversely affected by substance abuse should also receive a high priority.

4. AIDS has emerged as a leading cause of death among young and middle-aged adult women in major cities in the Americas, Western Europe, and Sub-Saharan Africa. Approximately 30% of children born to HIV-infected women will also be infected.

- (a) HIV infection has a different natural history in children than in adults and the latency period of HIV infection is shorter in children than in adults. This has important consequences regarding management of their infection and disease.
- (b) Children with HIV infection have a chronic, progressive, usually fatal disease and thus are at greater risk for medical complications, which affect their physical and social development. They also suffer from increased rates of neurodevelopmental disabilities and from a

frequently complicated by poverty, homelessness, malnutrition, inadequate access to appropriate medical care, and serious physical and/or psychological problems in the family. Moreover, their lives are often further impaired by the gradual physical deterioration or even death of their HIV-infected parents.

- (c) HIV infection and disease is a major source of family stress and may have profound effects upon the family's overall functioning which can, in turn, have serious adverse effects upon a child's health and development. Families affected by HIV disease also suffer loss of income and occupation which constitute an additional major problem for the family.
- (d) Little systematic research has been done on the psychosocial impact of HIV/AIDS on children. While the complexity of HIV infection is unique, experience with chronic, life-threatening diseases can be used to begin to understand the long- and short-term implications of the disease upon the psychological health of children.
- (e) The implications for policy-makers are vast, particularly since with the HIV/AIDS pandemic, many of the gains made in the health of women and children are being threatened. It has therefore been suggested that children and AIDS should become a specific topic for the Summit.

5. WHO is ready to develop in-depth papers on HIV infection and AIDS, as well as any of the other topics which have been suggested above. We would suggest further that in the organization of the discussions at the Summit, the greater part of the time be devoted to a free exchange of views on the key issues identified, in either closed or public sessions, as deemed appropriate.

WHO/UNICEF COMMON GOALS FOR THE HEALTH OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN
BY THE YEAR 2000

1. Reduction of mortality
 - 1.1 Reduction by 50% from 1980 levels of maternal mortality rates.
 - 1.2 Reduction of 1980 infant mortality rates by at least half or to 50 per 1000 live births, whichever is the greater reduction.
 - 1.3 Reduction of 1980 under-five mortality rates by at least half or to 70 per 1000 live births, whichever is the greater reduction.
2. Women's education and health
 - 2.1 Achievement of universal primary education and 80% female literacy.
 - 2.2 Access by all couples to information and services for child spacing.
3. Better nutrition
 - 3.1 Reduction of the rate of low birth weight (2.5 kg) to less than 10%.
 - 3.2 Empowerment of all women to exclusively breast-feed their children for four to six months and to continue breast-feeding with complementary food well into the second year.
 - 3.3 Virtual elimination of severe malnutrition (severe stunting, severe wasting, severe obesity) in children under five years, and reduction by half of moderate malnutrition.
 - 3.4 Virtual elimination of iodine deficiency disorders.
 - 3.5 Virtual elimination of the blindness and other consequences of vitamin A deficiency.
4. Control of childhood diseases
 - 4.1 Global eradication of poliomyelitis.
 - 4.2 Elimination of neonatal tetanus by 1995.
 - 4.3 Reduction by 95% of measles deaths and reduction by 90% of measles cases compared to pre-immunization levels by 1995, as a major step towards the global eradication of measles in the longer term.
 - 4.4 Reduction by 70%, compared to 1980 levels, of deaths due to diarrhoea in children under five years; and 25% reduction of the diarrhoea incidence rate compared to 1980.
 - 4.5 Reduction by 25%, compared to 1980 levels, of deaths due to acute respiratory infections in children under five years, excluding the current target diseases of EPI.¹

¹ Diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, measles, poliomyelitis and tuberculosis.

Annex III

5. Control of the environment

- 5.1 Universal access to safe drinking-water.
- 5.2 Universal access to sanitary means of excreta disposal.
- 5.3 Elimination of guinea-worm disease (dracunculiasis).
- 5.4 Achievement of a safer and more sanitary environment with significant reduction of radioactive, chemical, microbiological and other pollutants.

SUGGESTIONS FROM INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS AND CONFERENCES

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COMMISSION ON HEALTH RESEARCH FOR DEVELOPMENT
AN INDEPENDENT INTERNATIONAL INITIATIVE

Commission Members

John Evans, Chair: Canada · Gelis Castillo, Deputy Chair: Philippines
F.H. Abed: Bangladesh · Sune Bergstrom: Sweden · Doris Calloway: United States · Esmat Ezzat: Egypt · Demissie Habte: Ethiopia
Walter J. Kamba: Zimbabwe · Adetokunbo O. Lucas: Nigeria · Adolfo Martinez-Palomo: Mexico · Saburo Okita: Japan · V. Ramalingaswami: India

Mr. James P. Grant
Executive Director, UNICEF
UNICEF House
3 UN Plaza
New York, New York 10017 USA

23 February 1990

Dear Jim,

During your address to the Nobel Conference in Stockholm last week, you asked the Commission on Health Research for Development and others attending for ideas that should be carried into the planned Summit for Children. In response the Commissioners and many of the leading health figures attending the conference offer the statement attached.

All of us on the Commission for Health Research for Development hope this statement can be developed and feed into the agenda for the Summit for Children and be refined for inclusion into the declarations that issue from that Summit.

At Bill Foege's request we have also sent to the Task Force meeting a number of copies of the pre-publication draft of the Commission's report. Please let us know if there is any clarification or further work is required.

Sincerely,

John Evans
John Evans
Chair

WORLD SUMMIT FOR CHILDREN
FEB 23 '90
EXCISE PROGRAMS I&C PROGRAMS PUBLISHED
ACTION: Declaration file
cc: <u>Grant</u> <u>Hastings</u>

Secretariat: Lincoln Chen, Study Director

22 Plympton Street, Cambridge, MA 02138 U.S.A. · Tel: (617) 495-8498 · Telex: 415313 · Fax: (617) 495-5418

Statement from the
Commission on Health Research for Development
to the
Task Force on Child Survival

Based on the understanding of the Commission on Health Research for Development that the Summit for Children intends to commit countries around the world to a global effort to greatly decrease infant mortality and morbidity, the recommendations of the Commission in its report, Health research: An Essential Link to Equity in Development, become absolutely critical to success.

Essential National Health Research must be strengthened and expanded in all countries of the developing world. This includes research in how to effectively apply existing technologies in the context of economic crisis and in the context of greatly differing social and cultural environments. Only country specific research, and an increased capacity to carry it out, will allow countries to reach out to and actually reach the unreached groups who will be the key to achieving the ambitious goals which the Summit will discuss. This research should include analysis of successes and failures of delivery systems and social organization. It also includes research to make important interventions cheaper and more simple to deliver.

There must also be research to discover new approaches to unsolved problems exemplified by AIDS and the resurgence of malaria. There is also a need for new knowledge about family and community behavior in their specific cultural settings.

The developing countries, industrialized countries and the international community must each commit greater resources to essential national health research.

The developing countries, must take the strongest lead. They must lead in commissioning, conducting and utilizing research to guide and reinforce their public health programs. Two percent of the health budget should be the minimum spent on health research, and every effort should be made to commission research that serves the most urgent national health priorities.

COMMISSION ON HEALTH RESEARCH FOR DEVELOPMENT

AN INDEPENDENT INTERNATIONAL INITIATIVE

Commission Members

John Evans, Chair: Canada · Gelia Castillo, Deputy Chair: Philippines
F.H. Abed: Bangladesh · Sune Bergstrom: Sweden · Doris Calloway: United States · Esmat Ezzat: Egypt · Demissie Habte: Ethiopia
Walter J. Kamba: Zimbabwe · Adetokunbo O. Lucas: Nigeria · Adolfo Martinez-Palomo: Mexico · Saburo Okita: Japan · V. Ramalingaswami: India

page 2

International and national partnerships must be strengthened in order that health research capacities of the developing countries are enhanced and so that their research can better feed into global health networks and forums. In addition, bilateral and multilateral assistance should allocate a minimum of 5 percent of their health budgets to strengthening capacities and supporting essential national health research.

The preliminary information on the goals of the Summit for Children hold the promise for a truly great effort which may rapidly gain high priority on the global agenda for the 1990s.

However, achieving the goals proposed will require new knowledge, refinements and improvements of existing technologies and continual program tailoring to the circumstances of all those communities they hope to serve.

Programs based on commitments generated at the Summit for Children will quickly gear up in countries around the world. While many of these programs will begin by standing on the shoulders of effective primary health care and child survival efforts of the 1980s, each new step toward full equity in health will be more difficult and new research will be needed to reach the higher health goals anticipated.

For example, while vaccines have greatly improved, new and even more stable ones, as well a new combined vaccine are needed. While the composition of ORS has improved, its successful application requires far better knowledge mothers and families behavior in a myriad of social and environmental contexts. With AIDS, even the risk factors are not yet understood in many countries. Thus, with each new political commitment to child health, and with each step of achievement, ongoing coverage must be sustained and each higher service target represents harder to reach groups.

For these reasons, health research, essential national health research, done by and applied by every country and supported all governments and the international agencies truly is an "essential link to equity in development" in the 1990s.

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NICOSIA 2 - 7 APRIL 1990

Planning Office		
Action	Info	Initial
20		4/90

- Version finale
 - Accepted by consensus
 7 Apr '90 2:45 pm

Conference
Item 3

CONF/83/3-DR.22
6 April 1990

ACTION TO COMBAT DRUG TRAFFICKING

Draft resolution adopted unanimously by the Committee on Parliamentary, Juridical and Human Rights Questions

Rapporteur: Mr. Tim Rathbone (United Kingdom)

The 83rd Inter-Parliamentary Conference,
representing Parliaments around the world,

Increasingly concerned at the scale of the international problem of drug abuse and illicit production and trafficking,

Alarmed by the threat this poses to the health of the world population, particularly the young, and to the political, economic and social fabric of States,

Equally alarmed at the social and economic impact on the family where stress, broken homes and loneliness all too often result in recourse to drugs and in turn to physical and mental abuse,

Believing that problems of drug production and trafficking are intimately linked to the need to expand trade, particularly in agricultural products for drug crop replacement, to tackle poverty and build prosperity, especially in countries going through economic and political transition,

Realizing that there is no longer any justification for making the traditional distinction between producing, trafficking and consuming countries, because all concerned are now affected simultaneously by production, trafficking and consumption problems,

Conscious that supply and demand are inseparably linked and constitute a single problem, since demand not only generates but is also fuelled by supply,

Aware that drug traffickers are continually exploiting new transit routes so that an increasing number of countries, large and small, are being affected,

Aware that criminal organizations resort to corruption, violence and the use of arms to reap enormous profits from the illicit drug trade,

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Recognizing that better international co-operation and concerted action are essential to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking,

Recalling the resolutions and declarations adopted by the Inter-Parliamentary Union at its 60th (Rome, 1972), 74th (Ottawa, 1985) and 82nd Conferences (London, 1989), as well as the Final Declaration and Recommendations of the Inter-Parliamentary Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking in the Western Hemisphere (Caracas, 1987),

Expressing its concern at the considerable reduction in the budget and staff of the UN Division of Narcotic Drugs and the Secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board, which threatens their ability to perform effectively;

Noting that the United Nations plays a leading role in drug abuse control but that it is hampered by lack of human and financial resources,

Noting also the need to improve the cost-effectiveness of the UN drug abuse control agencies by rationalizing their structure,

Recalling that the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (Vienna, June 1987) adopted the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control (CMO), which provides useful guidelines for international co-operation against drugs,

Recognizing the importance of the UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, adopted in Vienna in December 1988,

Recognizing specially the importance of removing the profits of the illicit drug trade by tracing, freezing and confiscating the proceeds of drug trafficking which fuel the prosperity and power of organized crime,

Supporting the Political Declaration and Programme of Action on Drugs which was adopted at the UN Special Session on Drugs in February 1990,

Aware of the efforts of countries that produce drugs for scientific and additional purposes to prevent the leakage of such substances into the illicit market,

Recognizing the need for international co-operation to control better the export of chemical substances used to manufacture illicit drugs and psychotropic substances,

Realizing that success in reducing the worldwide problem of drug misuse depends upon the effectiveness of community participation in a comprehensive strategy, including the reduction of supply and of demand, particularly among young people,

Aware that education, especially health education, has a crucial part to play in reducing demand,

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1. Emphatically condemns the crime of drug trafficking, the activities of the criminal organizations behind it and the laundering of illicit earnings from those activities;
2. Reaffirms its solidarity with Governments and peoples which are combating criminal narcotics production, consumption and trafficking;
3. Calls on all Governments to renew their commitment and intensify their efforts to combat trafficking, reduce demand, suppress production of illicit drugs, strengthen preventive measures and improve treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts;
4. Stresses that any aid rendered by one country to another in the field of action to combat drug production and trafficking must respect the principles of the sovereignty of nations and must take place under United Nations auspices;
5. Recommends a comprehensive multilateral approach to the drug problem as indispensable to the pursuit of the global struggle against drugs;
6. Calls for improved analysis of results obtained, the study of other approaches to the problem of drug misuse and trafficking, and better dissemination internationally of the results of such analysis;
7. Expresses support for the Declaration of Cartagena for a plan for alternative development signed in February 1990 by the Presidents of Peru, Colombia, Bolivia and the United States of America;
8. Urges all Governments to apply, as appropriate, the recommendations in the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline agreed at the UN International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (Vienna, 1987);
9. Urgently appeals to all countries that have not yet ratified the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1954, the 1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1954, the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971, and the Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, to do so without delay and to adopt the necessary measures at the domestic level to implement these instruments;
10. Endorses UN General Assembly resolutions 44/140, 44/141 and 44/142 concerning, respectively, the implementation of the UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, the Global Programme of Action against Illicit Narcotic Drugs and international action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking, as well as the Political Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the UN Special Session on Drugs in February 1990;
11. Recommends that Parliaments urge their respective Governments to ensure that the United Nations drug agencies are guaranteed sufficient funds to carry out and improve their activities;

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12. Calls on developed nations and other donors to ensure that additional funds are made available to the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control;
13. Further urges States to introduce the necessary legislation to enable the tracing, freezing and confiscation of the proceeds of drug trafficking and to negotiate and sign bilateral agreements with other States to reciprocate these powers;
14. Requests countries that produce the chemical substances necessary for the manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances to adopt measures which ensure effective control of the export of these substances;
15. Urges States to devote resources to reducing the demand for drugs, as speedily and comprehensively as possible, by social policies and measures aimed particularly at young people focusing, inter alia, on education, especially health education, information, publicity, treatment and rehabilitation, and on unemployment, poverty and hunger;
16. Further urges all Governments and international organizations to reduce trade barriers, expand trade and increase economic and technical aid in order to support alternative development plans, stabilize developing economies and encourage freedom, prosperity and democratic stability, all of which are essential to the success of national and international efforts to tackle all problems;
17. Urges Governments, when formulating social policies, to take full account of the special threat that drug misuse poses to family structures;
18. Supports the Heads of State and Government World Summit for Children scheduled to be held in New York in September 1990, at which the comprehensive struggle against drug misuse will be one of the major themes considered;
19. Invites all Governments, public authorities, associations and parties to mark appropriately every year on 26 June the International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking.

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Conference
Item 3

CONF/83/3-DR.22.Corr.1
7 April 1990

ACTION TO COMBAT DRUG TRAFFICKING

C O R R I G E N D U M

to the draft resolution adopted unanimously by the Committee
on Parliamentary, Juridical and Human Rights Questions

Operative paragraph 4 should read as follows:

- "4. Stresses that any aid rendered by one country to another in the field of action to combat drug production and trafficking must receive the approval of the beneficiary country, respect the sovereignty of States and conform to the principles of the United Nations;"

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