

PREM 19/3970

MT

Confidential Filings

Message for International Year of the Child

UNITED NATIONS

WORLD SUMMIT FOR CHILDREN.

AUGUST 1979

Referred to	Date	Referred to	Date	Referred to	Date	Referred to	Date
17.8.79							
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3.3.94							

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Foreign &
Commonwealth
Office

London SW1A 2AH

3 March 1992

Dear Stephen, *file 2*

World Summit for Children Report: Foreword

I enclose a draft Prime Ministerial foreword to the World Summit for Children Report and a summary of the Report. I would be grateful if the Prime Minister would sign the foreword, if he agrees, and if you would return it as soon as possible.

The Report itself has already been sent to the printers for publication as a Command Paper. The foreword will be sent to be added on as soon as it is ready.

Jansover
S L Gass

(S L Gass)
Private Secretary

J S Wall Esq CMG LVO
10 Downing Street

PRIME MINISTER'S FOREWORD FOR THE WORLD SUMMIT FOR CHILDREN REPORT

Children First

Nearly two years ago, delegations from 159 states met at the United Nations in New York. Seventy-one heads of state or government took part, making it the largest ever gathering of heads of government. They were brought together by children. Much of the credit for bringing about a meeting on this scale must go to UNICEF.

Meetings themselves ~~do not often achieve much~~. *are not enough.* But they can set work in hand and give that work a push by high-level endorsement. The World Summit for Children did precisely that. The Summit encouraged governments everywhere to take a new look at their measures to help and protect children. All participants undertook the preparation of a plan to implement the goals agreed at the Summit.

Overall, Britain's record is excellent. In education and health, in the plans for a Citizen's Charter, in the reforms we have made in the investigation of child abuse - children's interests shape policy.

The family is the basic unit of our society. Sometimes, its stability seems fragile. One parent is often forced to bring up children with no help from the other. We want to change that. We want, for example, to make sure that absconding fathers meet their responsibilities to their children - financial if not emotional. The family must not be taken for granted. It is a guiding tenet of this government's philosophy that policies should, as far as possible, strengthen the family.

Britain's record is not perfect. But in all areas of apparent weakness - whether levels of still-births or child-care facilities -

there is another side to the story. The working group's report brings out this positive side - of work underway, of progress made. But their report will help us target our efforts better in future.

The report acknowledges the key role played by non-governmental organisations. In partnership with government they carry out many activities for children at home and overseas. Organisations such as the National Children's Bureau, the NSPCC and the Action for Sick Children, alert us to problems, channel voluntary donations and undertake specific projects often on behalf of central and local government.

Together government and NGOs make a positive contribution to the welfare and the development of our children. The World Summit put the spotlight on children's policy. I hope you'll agree that the careful examination recorded in this report shows British policy to be imaginative, sensitive and comprehensive.

REPORT ON UK DOMESTIC IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GOALS AGREED ON BY THE
WORLD SUMMIT FOR CHILDREN: SUMMARY

1. This report comprises the United Kingdom's response to the commitment made at the 1990 World Summit for Children to draw up a plan of action for the implementation of goals agreed at the Summit. It concentrates on UK domestic action to meet the needs of children, following roughly the structure of the lists of goals in the World Summit Declaration and Plan of Action. In addition it describes some of the more sophisticated areas of child policy in this country which surpass many of the primary aims of the Summit's goals. The report also contains a section which outlines how the UK bilateral aid programme helps children in developing countries.

2. Part I of the report covers child and maternal health care provision, basic education, nutrition, sanitation standards as well as an additional chapter entitled "social change and children with special needs". Statistics are included where appropriate, showing the overall excellent record of the United Kingdom in attaining high standards in all of these areas. Existing policies are summarised and new government initiatives, where relevant, are highlighted. For example, the Citizen's Charter is mentioned as part of a new drive to raise standards of public service by consulting users about their requirements. The Children Act 1989 is the single most relevant piece of legislation for this purpose and it is described in some detail. Also included is reform of the National Health Service, the publication of health education and health promotion documents, ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Parent's Charter, and the Child Support Act.

3. Besides pointing to the very high standards already attained, the report also ~~con~~cedes that there are some areas where the Government would still like to see improvements. This was done both to avoid accusations of complacency and to illustrate that the Government's approach to these issues is a dynamic one. Thus areas we cite as cause for concern are disparities in child mortality rates among different groups, the level of asthma incidence and the limitation in choice between provision of day-care for the

under-fives in some areas. In each case the report explains any measures being taken by the Government to tackle the problems.

Part II of the report responds to the Plan of Action's interest in the ways in which aid donors help mothers and children in the Third World.

In responding we have outlined the aims of our Aid Programme - to promote sustainable economic and social development, to reduce poverty and to encourage good government - and have highlighted the major areas of interest to mothers and children ie health care, water supply and sanitation and education, giving examples of the kinds of projects and programmes which we are supporting. We have also stressed the importance of our collaboration with Non-Governmental Agencies, both British and international, and have provided figures showing the extent of our commitments in all these areas.

Because so much of our Aid Programme is administered on a geographical rather than sectoral basis it is not possible for us to give a complete breakdown of our aid on a sectoral basis and so to respond directly to the goals set out in the Summit's Plan of Action. But we agreed the goals at the Summit and incorporate them as appropriate within the existing programme.

A copy of the report has already been sent to the UNICEF Secretariat in New York, and will be printed as a Commercial Paper complete with the foreword.

From: THE PRIVATE SECRETARY



HOME OFFICE
QUEEN ANNE'S GATE
LONDON SW1H 9AT

24 February 1992

Dear Mr Gass,

WORLD SUMMIT FOR CHILDREN FOLLOW-UP

Thank you for the copy of your letter of ~~14~~^{attached} January to Stephen Wall enclosing the Declaration and Plan of Action issued by the World Summit for Children and the draft report on the United Kingdom's response.

As you know this Department was represented on the inter-departmental working group which prepared the report. Apart from one or two minor amendments which have already been conveyed to the Foreign and Commonwealth Office at official level the Home Secretary is content with the report and your proposals for its handling and publication.

I am copying this letter to the recipients of yours.

by - Hellmuth.

MISS L M HELLMUTH

Simon Gass Esq
Private Secretary
Foreign and Commonwealth Office
Whitehall
London SW1A 2AH

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file
S24

10 DOWNING STREET
LONDON SW1A 2AA

From the Private Secretary

24 February 1992

Dea Suma,

WORLD SUMMIT FOR CHILDREN

Further to your letter of 14 January and Edward Bickham's letter to me of 19 February, you kindly agreed to provide the draft of a foreword which the Prime Minister might contribute to the report on UK implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Children.

I am copying this letter to Stephen Alcock (Department of Health), Alan Woods (Department of Social Security), Kevin Sadler (Department of Social Security), Colin Walters (Home Office), Jim Gallagher (Scottish Office), Judith Simpson (Welsh Office), Tony Pawson (Northern Ireland Office) and to Suma Chakrabarti (Overseas Development Administration).

Jan.
Steph

J. S. WALL

Simon Gass, Esq.,
Foreign and Commonwealth Office

de

Mr. Wall

Edward Bickham has been pressing me on this. The problem is:

(a) the document is one of these motherhood and apple pie texts that international initiatives of this kind are wont to provoke - but it does contain one or two potential policy snags.

(b) while there is a case for a general statement about our love for children, Policy Unit's energies are currently diverted elsewhere (and who will read this paper?)

19 February 1992 (c) I don't want the Prime Minister to look 'technist'. That said, what Bickham proposes looks better than the FCO draft. Can he not work up something for us to consider?

Stephen Wall Esq LVO, CMG
PS to the Prime Minister
10 Downing Street
London SW1



Foreign &
Commonwealth
Office

London SW1A 2AH

Mr True

'u' iff' about this.

What do you think?

24/2.

Dear Stephen,

WORLD SUMMIT FOR CHILDREN

John

We spoke yesterday evening about the draft follow-up report to the World Summit for Children. I enclose a note from Glynne Evans about the proposed Foreword.

I must say my conception had been rather different. Although the Report is rather compartmentalised and does not make gripping reading I had envisaged it providing a useful opportunity for the Prime Minister to put on record some constructive thoughts about the family and the protection of children. This seemed especially desirable as a means of obliquely countering the Opposition's posturing about children (eg establishing a Ministry for Children). The government has no reason to feel particularly defensive about the Report. The potential pitfalls were identified in our earlier letter and all these seem manageable.

It would be helpful if we could resolve this by the end of the month if at all possible.

Yours sincerely

Edward Bickham
Special Adviser

From : M G D Evans, UND
Date : 13 February 1992
Copies : PS/Mr Lennox-Boyd
Mr Bone
Mr Gass

Mr Bickham

WORLD SUMMIT FOR CHILDREN REPORT

1. We have now received replies from most Government Departments who were sent copies of our World Summit for Children. All have been positive and amendments, where suggested, have been incorporated into the text.

2. I understand that you will be speaking to Policy Unit, No.10 about a possible Prime Ministerial foreword. We have recently met with UNICEF UK to discuss the report who had some constructive comments which could usefully be reflected in the foreword. I would therefore suggest that the following points be considered for inclusion in the foreword:

(i) gratitude to UNICEF for its prominent role in bringing about the World Summit for Children - an unprecedented step forward for children.

(ii) substantial role played by non governmental organisations in carrying out, in partnership with the government, many activities for children both in the United Kingdom and overseas.

(iii) World Summit for Children succeeded in enabling the government to give a new focus to look at its measures for children; setting up of an inter-departmental working group on children for the completion of the report regarded as a useful and informative exercise.

(iv) the World Summit Declaration and Plan of Action emphasised the need to listen to children. It might be useful to refer back to this in the foreword, citing government attempts to make services accountable to those who use them.

(vi) any suitable rhetoric on the government's commitment to putting children first and ensuring each child fulfils its potential.

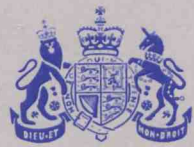
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3. We would like to send the report, complete with foreword, for printing as a Command Paper as soon as possible. I would be grateful if the foreword could be completed by Thursday 20 February.

Lucy Palmer

PP M G D Evans

R14.1



Foreign &
Commonwealth
Office

14 January 1992

London SW1A 2AH

Dear Stephen,

*Nicholas True
& Wagon*

Perhaps we can discuss

Stephen 14/1

World Summit for Children Follow-Up

The Declaration and Plan of Action (copy enclosed) issued by the World Summit for Children 1990, and signed by Mrs Thatcher, asked each State to prepare a plan for the implementation of the goals agreed at the Summit. I enclose a draft report which summarises action taken by the United Kingdom to promote children's welfare and which will form the basis for our response.

The FCO has coordinated this follow-up work. An inter-departmental working group, on which all relevant Departments were represented, has been meeting since May 1991. The draft Report which the group has prepared sets out our policy in the context of the Summit's goals and highlights relevant new initiatives within the United Kingdom's bilateral aid policy in the light of the Summit's goals.

If Ministers agree, we are now ready to pass a final copy of the Report to UNICEF and to announce to Parliament that we have done so. The Report will also be published as a Command paper.

The substance of the Report is not particularly gripping, but the Prime Minister might wish to consider using it as a vehicle for a philosophical statement on the Government's policy towards children and families - especially to counter the Opposition's attempts to make mileage out of the idea of a 'Minister for Children'. Such a Foreward might best be drafted by the No 10 Policy Unit. This idea has been floated with Nicholas True in the Unit, who undertook to prepare a draft if such a Foreward were judged desirable.

Mr True asked about the potential downside of such a Foreward in attracting attention to any weaknesses which emerge from the Report. We think that such dangers are limited. Lobby groups and the Opposition might seek to make capital out of the following points:

/- Discrepancies



- Discrepancies in health statistics, for example infant mortality, between socio-economic and ethnic groups. The Report acknowledges this but states that the Government has launched a major initiative to reduce the number of still-births and infant deaths.
- An increase in the incidence of asthma; environmental and poverty lobby groups are keen to use this as ammunition for their argument that an allegedly worsening environment is having implications for health. This increase in asthma is not, however, news.
- Alleged shortcomings in the provision of day care facilities for the under-fives. The Report does, however, describe the existing range of facilities and points to the high proportion of three to four-year olds receiving some sort of day care.

I should be grateful for confirmation that the Prime Minister is content with the Report, together with early agreement from Departmental Ministers concerned with issues raised in the Report.

I am copying this letter to Stephen Alcock (Department of Health), Alan Woods (DSS), Kevin Sadler (DSS), Colin Walters (Home Office), Jim Gallagher (Scottish Office), Judith Simpson (Welsh Office), Tony Pawson (NIO), Suma Chakrabarti (ODA) and to Sarah Hogg (Policy Unit, No 10).

Answer
S. L. Gass

(S. L. Gass)
Private Secretary

Stephen Wall Esq
10 Downing Street

FRAMEWORK REPORT ON UK DOMESTIC IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GOALS AGREED
ON BY THE WORLD SUMMIT FOR CHILDREN

INTRODUCTION

1. The British Government welcomed the convening of the World Summit for Children in September 1990 and the Declaration and Plan of Action which issued from it. The objective behind the Summit was to give children a better life; there can be few causes worthier than this. That is why the World Summit for Children attracted such extensive and high level support as countries came together to work for this common cause.
2. Mrs Thatcher, in her address to the World Summit for Children, said that economic progress does not necessarily solve human problems. Her theme was the importance of the family, not only for looking after the material needs of children, but also for giving them "our time, our affection and our wise counsel". This must be a universal truth, but it is particularly important for the more developed countries not to forget it. The United Kingdom is not burdened in the same way as many countries by the range of problems addressed by the Summit, but nonetheless finds new concerns surfacing which require a different type of approach.
3. For this, the Government believes that the part played by the State should be complementary to, and supportive of, the rôle of the family. A stable home environment is the best foundation for the emotional and physical development of children. The Government, for its part, has a responsibility to ensure that the potential of each child is fulfilled by the provision of good education and health services. It also has a special duty to protect children in certain situations, for example where family breakdown occurs or child abuse is suspected.
4. The United Kingdom's Report adheres in outline to the list of goals set out in the World Summit Declaration and Plan of Action. It also includes under a section entitled "Social Change and Children with Special Needs" some of the challenges to children

presented in an industrial society. The second part of the Report examines the United Kingdom's bilateral aid policy in the light of the Summit's goals. It identifies those activities in the United Kingdom's Aid Programme which aim to meet the goals agreed on by the Summit.

PART I: UK DOMESTIC ACTION

General

5. As in other developed countries, progress on child and family health in the UK, when measured by national statistics, already equals or surpasses many of the targets set by the World Summit. However, this gives no cause for complacency. The UK Government is resolved to play a full part in the implementation of the Plan of Action because:

- * the setting of goals is seen as a worthwhile and productive method of securing public commitment to the promotion of good health and the prevention of disease,
- * generally favourable national statistics mask disparities in health status among different social and ethnic groups which the Government is committed to reducing,
- * the Government wishes to contribute as effectively as possible to international collaboration on health and social issues including research and development into the prevention and treatment of communicable diseases, the raising of environmental standards and education.

6. The UK Government attaches particular importance to raising standards of public service by consulting users about their requirements, providing clear information on the services available and encouraging independent evaluation of performance. This has been a constant theme in recent measures taken in the areas of child and family welfare, reinforced by the Government's announcement of a Citizen's Charter.

7. Other relevant Government initiatives have included:

- * the Children Act 1989 which provides a comprehensive private and public child care law which recognises that the welfare of the child is paramount while ensuring fairness for parents and emphasising the benefits of family upbringing,
- * the support given to preparation of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. The UK government signed the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child on 19 April 1990 and ratified on 16 December 1991. It welcomes the thrust of the Convention and firmly believes that its widespread international ratification will lead to improvements in the protection of children worldwide. The United Kingdom made reservations when ratifying the Convention, the text of which can be found in Hansard Vol 201 Column 102 of 17 December 1991. Progress is also being made on ratification of the Convention by the Crown Dependencies and Dependent Territories.
- * the reform of the National Health Service which, by introducing a system of contracting for health care ensured that, for the first time, quality standards for health care are specified in public documents,
- * the publication during 1991 of consultative documents on health promotion,

8. The Health Strategy Documents propose a similar approach to that adopted in the Summit's Plan of Action on setting targets for health improvements. The Government will be implementing the health aspects of the Summit's Plan of Action in conjunction with its health strategy initiatives, and will monitor progress towards the achievement of common targets through this means. The approach to the specific goals set at the Summit will be described in the Report.

CHAPTER I

MAJOR GOALS FOR CHILD SURVIVAL, DEVELOPMENT AND PROTECTION

Child Mortality

9. Between 1979 and 1989 the infant mortality rate for the UK was reduced from 15 to 8 per 1000 live births, and the under-five mortality rate from 16 to 10 per 1000 live births. These rates are the lowest ever achieved and well below the target levels referred to in the Plan of Action. Nevertheless, infant and child mortality remains a matter of concern to UK health departments because of the following evidence that further improvement can be attained:

- * mortality rates, while in line with those of European countries at a similar stage of economic development and social composition, remain above those of some Scandinavian countries and Japan,
- * there are variations in mortality rates between different areas of the UK which show that relatively disadvantaged families, and those from some ethnic minorities, are experiencing higher than average levels of mortality.

10. The Government has launched a major initiative to reduce the number of stillbirths and infant deaths (deaths within the first year of life), the main features of which are:

- * a system of confidential enquiry into stillbirths and infant deaths is to be established,
- * a major review of the research literature on Sudden Infant Death Syndrome has been commissioned from the Medical Research Council,
- * the National Health Service's capacity to undertake expert post-mortem examinations on stillbirths and infants who die (each region now has at least one paediatric pathologist post) has been increased.

* regional epidemiological surveys of stillbirths and neo-natal deaths are being established in those regions where they are not currently in operation.

11. In connection with this ^{it} initiative, UK Health Authorities will be looking to improve access to services for certain groups of women and to improve the level of consultant cover on labour wards. They will also be asked to look afresh at initiatives to reduce smoking amongst pregnant women. England and Wales are reviewing maternity and neo-natal services during 1991/92. For 1992/93, Regional Health Authorities have been asked to agree targets to reduce the number of stillbirths and infant deaths and participate in the national confidential enquiry. In Scotland, the Scottish Perinatal Mortality Review Advisory Group was set up in 1982 to develop further the work of the Scottish Perinatal Mortality Survey which had been carried out on a research basis since 1977. Since 1982, a report on Scottish Stillbirth and Neo-natal Deaths has been published as an epidemiological survey. The Advisory Group is currently undertaking a 2-year inquiry into the intrapartum and neo-natal deaths of normally formed babies weighing 2500g and over in order to identify deficiencies in clinical care, including equipment, staffing and record-keeping. The UK Government will be looking to these measures to secure a reduction in infant mortality in line with the guidelines agreed at the World Summit for Children.

12. The mortality rate for children aged one to five in the UK is much lower than that for infants, but the Government is committed to action to reduce both mortality and morbidity in this age group. The main causes of illness and death are accidents, cancer and respiratory infections, with a reported increase in the incidence of asthma giving particular cause for concern. The Health Strategy Documents include references to accidents, cancer and asthma and any targets identified for health improvements in these areas would be relevant to reducing mortality in childhood.

Maternal Mortality

13. In the UK maternal deaths are defined to include:

'direct' deaths resulting from obstetric complications of pregnancy, labour and the puerperium,

'indirect' deaths resulting from a previous disease, or a disease which developed during pregnancy and was aggravated by pregnancy,

'fortuitous' deaths resulting from causes not related to, or influenced by, pregnancy.

4. In the three years 1985 to 1987 a total of 174 maternal deaths were recorded. This represented a reduction in the maternal mortality rate over the previous triennial period (1982 to 1984) from 9.3 deaths to 7.6 deaths per 1,000,000 births. This figure compares favourably with the rates achieved elsewhere in Northern Europe and a further reduction in the order envisaged in the Plan of Action is not practicable. However, there remains particular concern about the two most frequent causes of maternal death - high blood pressure in pregnancy and pulmonary embolism - and emphasis is being placed on the need to have expert teams available to treat hypertensive disorders.

5. An important contribution to the low level of mortality now experienced in the UK has been made by the Government's policy for improving maternity services, including the confidential enquiry into maternal deaths which has been in operation in England and Wales since 1952, in Northern Ireland from 1956 and in Scotland from 1965. The continuation of this enquiry and the incorporation of the results into training and good practice, as well as the other measures referred to for the improvement of maternity services, will ensure that maternal health remains central to the Government's health strategy.

CHAPTER II

WOMEN'S HEALTH AND EDUCATION

16. The UK Government attaches high priority to promoting women's health and ensuring they have equal opportunities in education and employment. Relevant policies are taken forward in consultation with the Women's National Commission, an advisory committee set up in 1969 with 50 women members drawn from national organisations with large and active memberships of women.
17. The Department of Health has published a women's health booklet: "Your Health - A Guide to Services for Women". It draws together in a single publication brief details of the main health services which are available to women and encourages them to make full use of them, especially the many preventative services such as breast and cervical cancer screening. It also shows where more information can be obtained on a range of issues in the form of leaflets, telephone advice lines or organisations to contact. Similar booklets are to issue in Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.
18. A book of advice to families on health and welfare in pregnancy is given free of charge to all newly-diagnosed pregnant mothers in the United Kingdom. It contains guidance on healthy eating, food handling and preparation.
19. It is the UK Government's policy to support and promote breastfeeding as the best means of nurturing infants of both sexes. Measures to implement this policy are underpinned by the steps the United Kingdom has taken to achieve the aims and principles of the WHO International Code on the Marketing of Breast-Milk Substitutes and the WHO Resolution seeking to ban the provision of free and low-priced supplies of infant formulae to hospitals and clinics.
20. Since 1975 there have been quinquennial surveys of infant feeding practice covering the first nine months of life. The early surveys showed an increase in the prevalence and duration of breastfeeding. The 1985 Survey indicated that this trend had

As a result, the Government initiated discussions that led to the formation of the Joint Breastfeeding Initiative (JBI). The JBI brings together representatives of the voluntary organisations that support breastfeeding and the relevant health care professions. The JBI aims to increase breastfeeding rates through professional education and increasing its social acceptability. The results of infant feeding surveys that began in August 1990 will assess progress made. Although the UK Government's policy is to support and promote breastfeeding, support is also given to those who choose not to breastfeed.

Planning

In the UK health education includes sex education and advice on health risks in the pre-conception period. There is also a wide range of family planning services.

The National Curriculum Council (NCC) has identified health education (including sex education) as a major cross-curricular activity contributing to pupils' personal and social development. The document "Curriculum Guidance 5: Health Education" issued to primary and secondary schools in September 1990 identifies health education for family life and sex education as two key areas which should be studied at all stages of their school careers. It also lists the types of issue to be covered at each stage and how health education might be integrated into the wider curriculum. In Scotland in 1990 the publications "Promoting Good Health - Proposals for Primary Schools" and "Health Education in Scottish Schools - an Invitation for Parents" were launched. The first of these was aimed at enabling schools to consider the promotion of health in the life of the school, and the parents' booklet aimed at strengthening the partnership between parents and schools. Health education is also a cross-curricular theme, and a statutory part, of the Northern Ireland Curriculum.

Information collected centrally indicates that in the United Kingdom some 4.5 million people make use of National Health Service family planning services. The service is available free of charge through general practitioners (over 90% of GPs now provide

contraceptive services) and clinics run by health authorities and voluntary organisations. People are free to choose their source of advice. The Government is now spending over £100 million per year on family planning services. In addition, about £1 million in central funding is being provided to voluntary organisations for work in the family planning field, eg to improve information about family planning and sexual health.

Maternal Care

24. The British Government recognises that to have the best chance of a healthy and successful pregnancy, women should be encouraged to make early and regular use of ante-natal care services. Most women visit their general practitioner for confirmation of pregnancy and to make arrangements for subsequent ante-natal care. Ante-natal care is provided by hospital obstetricians, general practitioners, and community and hospital midwives.

25. The Government believes that women should be encouraged to have babies in a maternity unit which can offer a range of obstetric, paediatric and supporting services necessary to cope with an emergency. These facilities can be provided in a consultant unit under the care of a consultant or in a general practitioner unit adjacent to a consultant unit. During pregnancy the responsibilities of the midwife and doctor are inter-related and complementary. Normally the midwife will be the key person supporting the woman with medical care available if needed. In every consultant unit there should be a doctor immediately available to the delivery suite, and a consultant obstetrician or his deputy should be available to take over from junior medical staff when necessary.

III

ON

the United Kingdom the mother of each newborn child, free of charge, a copy of the Health Education Authority publication "Birth to Five" - a guide to the first five years of parent. The section on feeding the family advises on how to children with a varied diet which should contain all the nutrients they require whilst warning of the danger of an excessive intake of sugar or fats. The introduction of healthy eating in childhood is recognised as an important determinant of adult life style and health. To increase knowledge and information in the area the Chief Medical Officer's Independent Committee on the Aspects of Food Policy has, for the first time, set up a sub-committee to look at malnutrition of young children during the weaning period. In addition, and as part of a programme of nutritional education that will eventually cover all population groups, a major national and nutritional survey of children between the ages of two-and-a-half and four-and-a-half will begin shortly. The Welfare Scheme helps families in receipt of Income Support by the provision of milk and vitamins free of charge.

Birthweight

Over the period 1984 to 1988 in the United Kingdom, it is estimated that 39,500 babies were born at a weight below 1.5 kg out of a total of 3,808,500 births - a proportion of 1%. This reflects the high standards of maternity care now being achieved in the UK. The Government recognises how critical birthweight is to the present and future health of the child and one of the objectives of the current initiative to improve the quality of maternity care (see paragraphs 13-15 and 24-25) - including standards of pre-conceptual and prenatal care - is to reduce the number of low birthweight babies.

Nutritional Deficiencies

· Dietary and Nutritional Survey of British Adults published

CHAPTER IV

CHILD HEALTH

Serious Illness and Immunization

30. The UK Government is committed to securing the eradication of poliomyelitis through international cooperation, not only among statutory agencies, but through Rotary International, with the support of voluntary organisations concerned with family and child welfare. Here promising progress has already been made in that there have been no reports of wild virus polio cases for four years and work is in hand to produce the evidence which will lead to a WHO certificate of elimination in the United Kingdom. Elimination of neo-natal tetanus has already been effectively achieved. In 1990, for the first time since records began in 1940, not one death from acute measles was reported in the UK. The Government hopes to maintain this record and has set a target reduction in the incidence of measles of 90% by 1995 in the 26,000 cases reported in 1989.

31. Diarrhoea is not a significant cause of death or serious illness among children in the UK. The Health Education Authority "Birth to Five" booklet advises of the danger of dehydration from diarrhoea in young babies and the need to seek medical advice.

32. Uptake of immunization in the United Kingdom has now exceeded 90% for diphtheria, tetanus and polio by eighteen months of age, 85% for pertussis (whooping cough) by the same age, and 90% for measles, mumps and rubella combined vaccine by twenty-four months. The targets for these diseases set in the Declaration should, therefore, be achievable but the Government remains concerned about disparities in take-up between localities. It is targetting promotion of immunization at population groups with low take-up rates. Tuberculosis (BCG) immunization policy in the UK targets not only high risk infants, but all school children at ages ten to thirteen. Reinforcing doses of tetanus vaccine are recommended for adults.

Respiratory Infections

33. Deaths from diseases of the respiratory system among children below five years in 1988 in the United Kingdom totalled 472, of which 389 occurred in infants under one year. The UK Government is concerned to see this relatively low level of mortality reduced and has identified asthma as an area in which targets might be set for health improvements as part of its health strategy. A close interest is being taken in research into the effect environmental conditions have on respiratory disease in children. Starting from such a low baseline a reduction of the order of one third in present rates of mortality may not be practicable, but the Government will continue efforts to reduce the burden of respiratory disease particularly among infants.

CHAPTER V

WATER AND SANITATION

Safe Drinking Water

34. Adequate supplies of high quality drinking water have long been generally available in the United Kingdom. About 99.3% of the residential population receives mains public water supplies. Steps are being taken to ensure that the quality of water from non-mains sources is satisfactory. Grants are available towards the cost of connecting the small proportion of the rural population still without a mains supply, where this is a feasible option.

Excreta Disposal

35. Over 95% of the residential population of the United Kingdom is connected to a public sewer. Grants are available in England and Wales to assist with the cost of connection in rural areas. In 1990/91 grants totalling £5.9 million were paid for connecting rural properties in England to mains water and sewerage. In Scotland a new £130 million Sewerage Improvement Grant was introduced in 1991 for works on sewerage, sewage treatment and disposal to reduce pollution or otherwise benefit the environment. Mains connection has the advantage over other methods of disposal in ensuring that the final disposal of waste takes place in an environmentally acceptable manner. The problem of water pollution resulting from discharges from septic tanks was highlighted in a report, published by the National Rivers Authority (NRA) in July 1990, which suggested that in sensitive receiving areas no such discharges to the soil should be permitted except with the specific consent of NRA.

CHAPTER VI

BASIC EDUCATION

Parent's Charter

36. The Government has published separate Charters for parents in England, Wales and Scotland as part of its drive to improve general standards of education in schools and colleges. A separate Charter is in preparation for Northern Ireland. The Charters aim to increase parents' involvement in their children's education by improving the information available to them and setting out clearly their rights and responsibilities as parents. The aim is that all parents of school age children should receive a copy of the appropriate Charter.

37. The Charters set out parents' existing rights and explain the Government's plans to give them new rights to information. These are an annual report on their child's progress at school and, for England and Wales, regular reports by independent inspectors on the strengths and weaknesses of schools, together with published tables comparing the performance of local schools and colleges in terms of public examination and national test results, truancy rates and the destinations of school leavers.

Pre-School Care

38. There is a wide range of services for children under five, particularly those who are approaching the years of compulsory schooling. These include nursery classes, admission when children are four to primary classes, and day care in playgroups, in day nurseries or with childminders. Playgroups, which are usually part-time, are commonly run by voluntary bodies. Day nurseries may be run by voluntary organisations or private businesses. Childminders are normally self-employed. Otherwise day care facilities are mostly private. The numbers of under fives (chiefly three and four year olds) attending school, full-time or part-time, in the United Kingdom have been increasing steadily (from 44% in 1981 to 49% in 1989). Overall, over 90% of three and four year olds

now take part in some form of group activity with their peers - part-time or full-time.

39. However, choice between alternative forms of provision is limited in some areas. The Government is encouraging growth through the annual grant settlements to local authorities. New legislation (the Children Act 1989) also gives social services and education departments a duty to review the pattern, level and future provision of day-care services in their area and publish a report. The Government is promoting the educational content of day care facilities. Measures include grants to expand the staff training programmes of the Pre-school Playgroups Association, to which the majority of playgroups are affiliated. Recent legislation enables social service departments to seek help from local authorities in exercise of their duty in regulating private and voluntary day care services and childminding. In Northern Ireland, the Government gives grants to the Northern Ireland Pre-School Playgroups Association. The forthcoming Children (NI) Order will bring Northern Ireland child care law broadly into line with the Children Act and will include a duty to review day care services.

Compulsory Education

40. Free, compulsory, universal education begins in the United Kingdom at the age of five; in Northern Ireland, children of four years and two months and over are required to begin formal schooling in the following September. In Wales, primary (and secondary) state education is also available through the medium of Welsh. Additionally, it is a statutory requirement that Welsh be taught as a subject in state schools.

41. Grants payable under Section 11 of the Local Government Act 1966 are being used to remove barriers to true equality of educational opportunity for ethnic minority groups, where mainstream programmes alone are insufficient to remove those barriers. The majority of funding provides support for teaching English as a Second Language, whilst provision is also made for projects designed to raise achievement, strengthen ties between schools and parents, and provide other special support to ethnic minority children. Such

grants enable, for example, specialist teachers to be employed in schools to help children whose mother tongue is not English to gain access to the curriculum and to benefit equally from educational opportunities. In the 1990-91 financial year some £108 million was paid through Section 11 grants in support of expenditure across all phases of education.

Adult Illiteracy

42. There are very few adults in Britain who cannot read or write at all, but there are substantial numbers (estimated at around 5.5 million) who cannot cope with the demands of everyday life. They cannot, for example, fill in forms, check pay-slips or give the correct change. The illiteracy rate is higher in men than in women and there is therefore not a need for a special focus on women. To help prepare young people for adult life the Government is taking strong action to raise standards of literacy in schools through the introduction of the National Curriculum, in which English is a core subject. Statutory attainment targets and programmes of study in English are being introduced progressively. These measures mean that pupils and teachers have clear objectives from the outset in the basic skills of reading, writing, speaking and listening, with a structured approach to the teaching of punctuation, spelling and grammar. The introduction of assessment at regular intervals means that children having problems will be identified at an early stage and appropriate help can be given.

43. The Adult Literacy and Basic Skills Unit (ALBSU), which advises the Government, acts as the central focus for adult literacy and related basic skills in England and Wales. The equivalent body for Scotland is the Community Education Service. Grants to ALBSU have increased more than six-fold over the past decade to over £3 million in 1991-92. Local Education Authorities (LEAs) individually decide what priority they give to the provision of adult literacy and basic skills. Adult Basic Education (ABE) in Scotland is overseen by the Scottish Community Education Council but provided regionally by the Community Education Service of LEAs.

44. ALBSU, the BBC and the Training Agency are joint partners in a major literacy initiative for adults - the Basic Skills Accreditation Initiative. Launched in September 1989, this is a collaborative venture with new learning opportunities, encompassing BBC radio and television programmes, associated books and study materials, and new qualifications. Students will be able to work towards two certificates, awarded by City and Guilds, the first in communications skills and the second in numeracy.

45. With funding from the Department of Education and Science of £1.1 million over three years, ALBSU has opened ten Open Learning Centres in inner city areas. These provide adults with a variety of learning opportunities for improving inadequate literacy and numeracy skills, with particular emphasis on self-help through the use of new technology.

CHAPTER VII

SOCIAL CHANGE AND CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL NEEDS

Introduction

46. The post-war years have seen dramatic improvements in the general health and welfare of children enabling the great majority of them to grow up to achieve their full physical, social and intellectual potential. However, these material improvements have also served to point up the special needs of children who, for reasons of health or circumstances, require support and protection to aid their growth and development. The Government has addressed these needs in the most comprehensive piece of legislation ever enacted about children in the United Kingdom - the Children Act 1989.

Child and Family Welfare

47. The overriding purpose of the Children Act is to promote and safeguard the welfare of children within the context of the family. It includes:

- * new measures for protecting children from abuse - the Emergency Protection Order and the Child Assessment Order,
- * a range of "Section 8" orders replacing custody and access orders to be available to the courts in family proceedings,
- * new emphasis on prevention and welfare services through partnership between parents, statutory and voluntary organisations aimed at enabling children and parents to influence decisions about themselves.

48. A key provision is the duty the Act places upon local authorities to identify children in need and take appropriate measures to meet those needs. The Act defines a child in need as one who:

- * is unlikely to achieve or maintain a reasonable standard of health or development without the provision of services by a local authority; or
- * whose health or development is likely to be significantly impaired without the provision of such services; or
- * is disabled.

49. The object is to exploit to the full the preventive potential of the surveillance and assessment activities undertaken by health, education and local authorities. Among those who will benefit from the provisions are children with disabilities, children at risk of abuse and children in families where matrimonial proceedings have implications for their care and custody. In Northern Ireland legislation similar to the Children Act 1989, designed to promote and safeguard the welfare of children, is being prepared. Scottish legislation, passed in 1968, provides broadly equivalent measures to protect children at risk and to care for children and families in need, and is currently under review.

50. Policy on child protection issues has recently been revised to take account of the new legislative provisions contained in the Children Act. This built upon the Department of Health's multi-agency guide on the investigation of child abuse, "Working Together", which was first published in 1988. The main policy messages contained in Working Together are:

- the paramount importance of the welfare of the child;
- the importance of involving parents at every stage in child protection work;
- the importance of social workers developing effective

interviewing skills;

- the need for specific agreed principles and policies for dealing with cases of organised abuse; and
- the need for advance planning to avoid inappropriate timing or unnecessary removal of children from their homes.

51. Guidelines have been prepared on the investigation of child abuse which emphasise:

- the importance of selection and training of officers for this work, including the importance of effective joint training with professionals in relevant disciplines;
- the need for the police to participate with other professionals in a free exchange of information with a view to securing the child's best interests as early as possible in an investigation;
- the importance of multi-agency Area Child Protection Committees as a forum for developing, monitoring and reviewing child protection policies;
- the particular problems posed by allegations of organised abuse and the need for scrupulous observance of joint working procedures in such cases.

Domestic Violence

52. The problem associated with domestic violence spans the interests and responsibilities of a number of Government Departments. Over recent years the Government has given a clear lead in initiatives to combat assaults against women. Work has been co-ordinated and taken forward through the auspices of the Ministerial Group on Women's Issues. Action to tackle the problem has included the publication in 1989 of research findings which provided a fresh insight into the problem and which formed the basis for a comprehensive plan of action; guidance in 1990 to the police and Crown Prosecution Service about improving the response to

domestic violence; a review of the homelessness legislation and long-term housing needs of victims of domestic assaults; a review of the provisions of both the civil and criminal laws; the inclusion of relevant sex and family life education in health education programmes; moves to educate the public and raise awareness of the problems and needs of victims of domestic violence; and the encouragement of co-operation between local voluntary and statutory organisations to work together to provide help and support to women and children who are victims of domestic assaults.

Social Security for Families with Children

53. For families with little or no other means of support, the Government provides cash help through income-related benefits: Primarily Income Support, Housing Benefit and Community Charge Benefit. These benefits are built around a system of personal allowances and premium payments which make it possible to target resources on specific groups. There are personal allowances for children, according to age, and premiums for families and disabled children. The circumstances faced by lone parents, for example, are recognised through a lone parent premium and a more generous treatment of part-time earnings. The introduction of Family Credit enabled further significant progress to be made in directing resources to working families with children. In Great Britain, Family Credit now provides substantial tax-free weekly cash payments to boost the incomes of over 350,000 working families payable, in nearly every case, to the mother. The corresponding figure for Northern Ireland is 15,000.

54. In recent years additional money has been put into the income-related benefits by increasing child allowances, and the family and lone parent premiums, over and above indexation in line with prices. In April 1990 extra help was announced for lone parents, low income families with disabled children and expectant mothers through social fund maternity payments.

55. The establishment of a Child Support Agency, to ensure that maintenance payments are made by absent parents, will help to provide many families with a more regular and reliable income.

Children with Special Educational Needs

56. The Education Act 1981, and associated regulations, provides the statutory framework for special education in England and Wales. The general principles of this Act also apply in Northern Ireland. It abolished the previous statutory categories of handicap as the basis for special education and placed the emphasis instead upon identifying the individual child's special educational needs. The appropriate special educational provision to meet those needs is then decided. The Act established a sound national framework for progress within which Local Education Authorities (LEAs) have been able to develop their own local policies for meeting local needs and circumstances. The statutory system of assessment which it has put into place gives parents clear rights of involvement at all stages and offers them significant rights of appeal against the decisions of their LEAs, including to Ministers.

57. LEAs are required by the Act to educate children with special educational needs in ordinary schools subject to the views of the child's parents, and provided that this is compatible with their receiving the special educational provision they require. The provision of efficient education for the other children with whom they are to be educated and the efficient use of resources are also taken into account. Because of these changes, more children are being educated in ordinary schools who would in former times have been placed in special schools. The position is much the same in Scotland, though education authorities are encouraged, rather than obliged, to educate children with special educational needs in mainstream schools.

58. The Government's policies under the Education Reform Act 1988 are designed to build upon and enhance the progress achieved by the 1981 Act. The National Curriculum offers all children, including those with special educational needs, a common entitlement to a broad and balanced curriculum. Teachers in special and ordinary schools will now share a common curriculum base and a common set of benchmarks, and this will enhance greatly the possibilities of the transfer of pupils from special schools to ordinary schools and help

integration. The greater freedom given to schools, including special schools, to control their own budgets under schemes of Local Management will improve the quality of education for children with special educational needs. In Scotland, the 5-14 Development Programme provides guidelines covering the main areas of the curriculum and, as in England and Wales, children with special educational needs must be given full access to it.

Juvenile Delinquency

59. The Government recognises the importance of protecting children from the harmful consequences of delinquency, and the Children Act 1989 puts a general duty on local authorities to prevent children becoming involved in offending. Parents have the main responsibility and opportunity to ensure that their children do not turn to crime. Some need support, and the 1989 Act also puts a duty on local authorities to ensure that families have access to advice, guidance, counselling and other relevant services. The Government encourages, fosters, and in some cases provides, funds for local crime prevention initiatives, many of which are targetted on young people. Most young people who offend grow out of crime. To encourage this process of development the Government's policy is that juvenile offenders should be dealt with in the community wherever possible. In recent years there has been a significant increase in the population of juvenile offenders who are cautioned (ie given a formal police warning) rather than prosecuted. The number of juveniles given custodial sentences has fallen from about 8,000 in 1982 to less than 2,000 in 1990.

60. In Scotland there is a different system for dealing with young offenders - the children's hearings system. The central feature of this system is that it places an even greater emphasis on dealing with children in the community while protecting the rights of child and family by allowing them recourse to the courts on appeal. A unique feature of the system is that it deals not only with young offenders under the age of sixteen but also with children who have been offended against and who are perhaps victims of neglect or abuse. Since 1980 there has been a slow but steady drop in the number of referrals on offence grounds with a concomitant increase

in referrals for other reasons.

61. The Children Act does not apply to Northern Ireland. There the relevant legislation, currently under review, is the Children and Young Persons Act (NI) 1968. However, the Government and its appointed agencies operate on the basis of the same philosophy as regards juvenile crime prevention and dealing with offenders in the community, and Health and Social Services Boards are required to provide services aimed at reducing the need to bring children and young people before the courts.

AIDS and Drug Misuse

62. The UK Government attaches the highest priority to confining the spread of AIDS/HIV infection which has the most serious implications for the health and welfare of both children and adults. Government action includes a health education programme aimed at increasing awareness of high risk activity and health care and social welfare support both to people suffering from the condition and their families. The Government is also cooperating in international initiatives concerned with the treatment and prevention of AIDS/HIV. It is absolutely central to Government policy that, across all aspects of their education, care and treatment, children with AIDS/HIV are seen as children first and are not unnecessarily deprived of the opportunities for growth and development available to children generally.

63. The use of illicit drugs by children under 14 years is thought to be rare in the United Kingdom. But the Government is committed to ensuring that young people are made aware of the harmful effects of drugs and are equipped with the knowledge, skills and attitudes they need to resist pressure to misuse them within the context of an overall programme of preventive health education which emphasises the positive benefits of a healthy lifestyle. All maintained schools are now required to provide education about drugs as part of the National Curriculum.

64. The Government is setting up local drug prevention teams to strengthen community resistance to drug misuse in selected areas

considered to be most at risk from drugs. Their activities will be largely directed to protection of young people from drug misuse, by developing preventative strategies with youth workers, schools and, not least, with parents.

65. Children can, of course, be adversely affected by parental drug misuse. An increasing number of drug misusers are women, and the Government has issued guidance to health authorities to ensure that the planning of drug services takes into account the special needs of pregnant women and mothers with young children. Increased funding is being provided by the Government for the development of residential services for drug misusing mothers with their children.

CONCLUSION TO PART I

66. The British Government welcomes the World Summit for Children's role in focusing attention on the welfare of children. The completion of a follow-up report to the Summit has been useful in this respect, and the United Kingdom hopes that other countries will also have found it a valuable exercise. The United Kingdom Government will continue to give the highest priority to providing good quality schooling, health care and family support for our nation's children.

**PART II : UK ACTION OVERSEAS
ACTION THROUGH THE UK AID PROGRAMME**

INTRODUCTION

1. The Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children agreed at the 1990 Summit committed all those present to work to improve child health and security, to enhance the role of the family, to develop appropriate education, to mount an attack on poverty, and to protect the environment. All of these issues are basic concerns of the British aid programme operated by the Overseas Development Administration (ODA).

2. The fundamental aims of the British aid programme are to promote sustainable economic and social development, to reduce poverty and to encourage good government. The promotion of human development, including better education and health, and supporting programmes that allow women to have children by choice, is an essential element of the programme. The targets of ODA's poverty-focused aid are poor households, with particular reference to women. Aid directed towards these targets benefits children in ways that are sustainable over the longer term.

THE POLICY ENVIRONMENT

3. The Plan of Action for the implementation of the World Summit's Declaration highlights the need for alleviation of poverty and revitalisation of economic growth to meet and sustain the goals for long-term child survival, protection and development. It also stresses the need to address abject poverty and hunger which attack children as the most vulnerable segment of Society (Para 24).

4. ODA concentrates aid on the poorest countries and uses it in ways which are the most likely to achieve a reduction in

poverty that can be sustained. About 80% of British bilateral aid goes to countries with average incomes of less than \$700 per head, and 70% to the poorest 50 countries. It alleviates poverty by:

- planning poverty reduction projects in all major aid recipient countries;
- supporting multilateral initiatives to improve the poverty reduction policies and programmes of aid recipient countries;
- developing the competence of ODA staff in this area, by seminars and improved guidelines.
- debt reduction packages, eg, initiatives proposed at the Commonwealth Finance Ministers' meeting in Trinidad in September 1990.

5. These initiatives have to be set in a policy context conducive to their success. British aid promotes economic reforms in developing countries in order to:

- promote trade liberalisation and foreign exchange reform, helping governments reduce distortions to prices and inefficient practices;
- encourage better public expenditure programmes, especially those concerned with the provision of basic social and economic services. These include education, health and water.

6. The ODA seeks to protect vulnerable groups from hardship during economic reform. It has encouraged the World Bank to incorporate social and gender considerations into its

structural and sectoral adjustment credits. As part of this initiative, a social development adviser has been seconded to the Social Dimensions of Adjustment programme in the Bank. The structural adjustment process must be undertaken with an eye to the need for longer-term development to improve the quality of human life. Short-term programmes to investigate the transitional costs of adjustment, however necessary, are no substitute for reviving those long-term social programmes which contribute most to the desirable reduction of poverty.

7. Economic success depends not only on freer, more open economies, but also on good government:

- the implementation of sound economic policies, providing open, accountable and competent administration, absence of corruption and avoidance of excessive military spending;
- observance of human rights and the rule of law;
- legitimacy, and accountability; freedom of expression, political pluralism, broad participation in the development process.

Improving the quality of government thus affects poor people both directly and indirectly. Those hitherto excluded from the development process as politically and economically marginal ultimately stand to benefit the most.

8. Paragraphs 26 and 27 of the Plan of Action stress that children have the greatest stake in the preservation of the environment. At the beginning of 1991 over 2,000 forestry projects were in progress or in preparation at a cost of £170 million. The British Government is helping developing

countries limit their contribution to global warming through our energy efficiency initiative. It has committed around £40 million as part of a new programme to improve the Global Environment to help developing countries tackle problems such as climatic change and the loss of the biological diversity of our plant and animal species. It has also integrated environmental concerns into all aspects of our developmental planning.

BRITISH AID EXPENDITURE IN SECTORS LIKELY TO AFFECT CHILD SURVIVAL, PROTECTION AND DEVELOPMENT DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY

9. The Bilateral Programme

This section shows expenditure in those sectors of the aid programme most likely to affect children, breaks this down into activities of especial relevance to the World Summit for Children's goals and illustrates, through examples, the kind of activities undertaken and sets this within the context of UK policies and strategies.

10. Project Aid & Technical Co-operation

Social and Community Services Sector. Most identifiable bilateral aid expenditure of direct relevance for children consists of project aid and technical co-operation. Total expenditure, in recent years has been as follows:-

TABLE 1 : BILATERAL SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES
EXPENDITURE 1988/1990 (£000s)

Sector	1988	1989	1990
Health & Welfare	27,584	31,316	38,224
Water & Sanitation	21,462	25,903	24,779
Education	88,727	92,743	103,860
Public Administration	21,201	25,612	32,693
Urban & Industrial Dev	6,866	8,649	4,342
Housing	1,010	1,325	1,195
Other Community Services	120	233	633
TOTAL	166,970	185,781	205,726

The following sections review ODA activity in Health, Water and Sanitation and Education, showing how these expenditures are benefitting children.

Health

11. The ODA is actively engaged in supporting the development of health care services in over 20 countries, taking account of people's actual needs when the projects are being designed. Objectives include:

- strengthening primary health care services;
- improving control of communicable diseases;
- helping to establish systems for managing health services, so that they provide good quality care at an affordable cost; and
- improving access to reproductive health services.

Expenditure over the last three years is at Table 2.

12. The Summit's Plan of Action refers to the increasingly serious effect that the AIDS pandemic is having on children's prospects in developing countries. The United Kingdom has been a major contributor to the WHO's Global Programme on AIDS and to national AIDS control programmes. It is presently reviewing ways in which it can further strengthen the impact of its assistance in this area.

13. Rapid population growth is one of the key development problems of the 1990s: it acts as a brake on developing countries' economic progress, and prevents alleviation of poverty; it puts the health of women and children at risk; and it increases pressure on natural resources and the environment. The ODA is committed to trying to ensure that reproductive health services in developing countries meet the demands of couples who want to choose when to have children. Direct assistance to population programmes amounted to some £24 million in 1990, a 28% increase in real terms over 1989. In August 1991 the ODA launched an initiative which will further strengthen support to population programmes over the next two years. Eight Asian and African countries will receive significant additional assistance to their national population programmes over this period. The aim is to help improve the coverage and quality of reproductive health services in these countries, improve the reliability of contraceptive supplies, and enable women to take greater control over their lives and exercise reproductive choice.

Table 2 : Health Expenditure 1988-1990 (£)

	1988	1989	1990
TOTAL	27,289,339	30,845,670	38,024,295

14. A considerable part of health project expenditure relates to the strengthening of primary health care, including local clinics and dispensaries as well as hospital services. Over 30% of technical cooperation expenditure on health was devoted to family planning and population activities, reflecting the priority which ODA attaches to these areas. Support to mother and child health, primary health care, social welfare and community services and nutrition also feature among activities having a direct impact upon children.

Examples of Health Sector Projects

15. While ODA does not normally specifically target children under aid projects the well-being of children has always been central to the British aid programme. The reduction of infant and child mortality and morbidity levels is a particular priority of ODA health sector assistance, whether under its bilateral or multilateral programmes or through its support to NGOs under the Joint Funding Scheme. Women's health is a further priority, and this directly benefits their children too.

16. The ODA's largest mother and child health (MCH) project is in the Indian state of Orissa, where £25 million is being spent on the second phase of a project to strengthen MCH services in 19 districts covering 25 million people. Once the project is completed in 1993 it will have constructed 2,000 health centres, trained 3,000 auxiliary nurses and midwives, and upgraded management of the state's health services generally.

17. Children, and through them their parents, are the target of a schools health project in Andhra Pradesh. The ODA is collaborating with the Indian Ministries of Education and Health to introduce the concepts of preventive health and health education into the curriculum for 8 million five to eleven year olds throughout the state. Health workers and

teachers will be trained to work together to treat common problems such as anaemia, diarrhoea, and worms, and to identify hearing and sight disabilities which may impede a child's progress. Health messages will be carried out of the classroom in interactions with the community.

18. The Integrated Family Welfare and Rural Development Project, Gujarat is jointly funded and run by an Indian NGO. The infant mortality rate in villages covered by the project has dropped from 130 per 1,000 in 1981 to 85 per 1,000 in 1988. The project also seeks to reduce maternal mortality rates through improvements in pre-natal, neo-natal, and post-natal care for mothers.

19. One of the aims of the Indore Slum Improvement Project, India, is to improve levels of maternal and child health in parallel with physical improvements to the slum areas of Indore. One specific target, for example, is to achieve an 80% immunisation rate among pregnant women and an 80% delivery of births by trained attendants in the areas covered. The project also aims to eliminate malnutrition among children in the slum population through an integrated approach to urban development which structures health inputs into wider social and economic development.

20. The ODA is providing substantial support to programmes for the control of malaria, which kills at least one million victims each year, most of them children. In Kenya, the ODA has been advising the government on a National Strategy for Malaria Control. Ways in which services can be improved, with donor assistance, are being investigated. In Gambia, the ODA funds the UK Medical Research Council's laboratory which is testing new treatments for malaria and other diseases. It is also helping national malaria control programmes in India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Cambodia, Zimbabwe and Namibia.

21. ODA is also involved in working to reduce diarrhoea, a major cause of child mortality in developing countries. As well as bilateral projects, ODA supports the International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research in Bangladesh and also the WHO's special programme on Diarrhoeal Diseases Control.

22. Health and educational needs of women are particularly addressed in the ODA's Women in Development Strategy which aims to integrate attention to women's needs into all aid activity. An example of how this approach operates and meets targets for improving matrilineal skills is:-

- the Hindustan Fertiliser Corporation Rainfed Farming Project (£3.25 million over 6 years commencing in 1988/89) which seeks to develop a low cost participatory approach for agricultural development in rainfed areas of eastern India. The project is designed to encourage and support the full participation of women farmers. The improved nutritional skills of women and children is identified as one of the key indicators of achieving the project's immediate objectives - the adoption of appropriate technologies for different agro-ecological zones.

WATER AND SANITATION

23. In the last three years ODA project and technical cooperation assistance for water and sanitation has been as follows:

TABLE 3 : WATER AND SANITATION - EXPENDITURE 1988 - 1990
(£'000s)

1988	1989	1990	Total
21,462	25,903	24,779	72,114

Water Supply

24. Activities in this sector must cover a range of needs. The ODA's schemes run from large and conventional projects such as that in Lahore, Pakistan, to the Senegal rural water supply project or the 5 towns project in Ghana. Projects have also helped to provide rural borehole supplies in Uganda, and operational and maintenance support to large-scale supplies in Madras, India. In Nepal, ODA has helped with the construction of small town supplies in Eastern Nepal, and in Mauritius and St Lucia we have helped in leak detection and the management and operation of the water utilities.

Sanitation

25. Of equal importance is the removal of foul water and solid waste. Help has been given to the improvement of conventional water-borne sewerage systems in Cairo, Egypt, and Lahore, Pakistan. Many parts of the developing world cannot yet afford such systems, however, and alternative safe systems such as improved pit latrines are provided in many areas of Southern Africa and Asia. Surface water drainage systems also need improvement and this is especially important in the poorer, often lower-lying and less well-drained sections of many developing country cities. Lack of solid waste disposal and garbage collection can provide breeding-grounds for

insects and vermin. In crowded and low-standard housing these are significant carriers of disease. Once again it is the poor and the young who are especially at risk, and increasing attention is now being focused on appropriate collection and disposal systems.

Education

26. Recent expenditure on projects and technical cooperation is shown on Table 4.

TABLE 4 : Education Expenditure 1988-1990 (£)

	1988	1989	1990
ation	57,627,154	57,139,921	61,593,086
ials and Curriculum	245,951	430,433	1,124,093
ction and Management	302,931	450,522	598,273
ational Buildings	2,178,346	1,586,457	1,367,268
ation Equipment/ als	4,238,420	5,074,313	4,601,809
ry Education	1,425,373	1,071,432	1,677,851
ary Education	7,817,248	10,111,674	8,219,475
sities	4,123,966	4,479,497	4,851,820
y Technical tion	4,126,569	4,566,212	5,595,720
er/Adviser Training	1,953,746	2,797,988	4,387,516
y Teacher Training	26,459	4,664	103,657
ary Teacher Training	914,125	1,368,271	2,218,280
oe Learning	910,812	1,109,671	1,790,307
cal Education	989,688	972,786	1,466,078
y Schools	215,438	228,752	341,471
Education and y	397,087	277,332	946,693
ch/Scientific	872,520	461,138	2,235,097
	88,365,833	92,131,063	103,098,489

27. ODA's approach to education in developing countries seeks to complement national efforts to improve education. There is a continual assessment of how investment in education in recipient countries should be divided between the various levels: primary, secondary and tertiary. There are also demands for investment in continuing education, particularly adult literacy and skills upgrading for those not completing formal education.

28. The weight of recent evidence demonstrates that investment in young children at primary level yields the best economic returns, although investment in children at secondary level may be almost as effective. There has been a significant shift in ODA assistance towards support for primary education projects and support to the provision of learning materials and books.

29. By the end of the 1980's approximately 70% of education project aid expenditure was directed towards primary and secondary education. This represents a marked shift away from investment in tertiary education which characterised earlier years. Spending on technical cooperation in education accounts for about a third of all technical cooperation expenditure. Concern is not only with the numbers of children involved but also with the quality, efficiency and effectiveness of their education. ODA has therefore been closely involved with teacher training and the production of programmes and teaching materials. Educational projects are supported by the ODA only where they can deliver demonstrable improvements in raising the skills necessary to achieve sustainable human resources development.

Examples of Education Projects

30. ODA is increasingly involved in primary and pre-school education. For example:-

The Indore Slums project seeks to ensure that 60% of three to five year olds receive pre-primary education, and that 75% of those in pre-primary education enrol in primary school. The project also focuses on school drop-outs and on adult education.

By far the most ambitious project is in Andhra Pradesh, India where a 7 year project aims to train 150,000 teachers from 50,000 Primary schools in child-centred active learning techniques and build primary schools at a cost of £35 million to provide an attractive learning environment for children.

A five year project in Kenya is designed to raise the quality of primary education through emphasis on human resources including teachers, teacher trainees and inspectors.

31. Education is not an end in itself and must link with other aspects of development such as Nutrition. ODA is supporting pre-school education where young children are not only provided with educational experiences but are fed and cared for while their mothers receive training in nutrition and health care. Such day care or pre-school centres have an important spin-off for older sisters who are often kept away from school in order to look after younger brothers and sisters.

32. ODA has a particular focus on improving female literacy and it is sensitive to the fact that the organisation of classes, the techniques used and the materials provided may have to be amended in particular circumstances to ensure that women benefit from literacy training. In all projects where it is appropriate, consideration is given to the inclusion of a female literacy component. Examples of current project activity aimed at reducing adult illiteracy which incorporate special needs of women are:-

- through the Indo-British Fertiliser Education Project (ODA allocated £34.92 million) materials are being produced to meet the needs of illiterate women farmers;
- the ODA support for the non-formal education project, part of the Government of Ghana's Programme of Action to Mitigate the Social Costs of Adjustment, is aimed at providing literacy for women, especially school girls.

Literacy is linked to other projects such as clean water, primary health care and the provision of skills for income-generation.

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS (NGOs)

33. ODA support for the NGO sector currently totals about £88 million, around half of which goes towards emergency relief, and half towards longer-term development projects. The ODA funds NGOs' work overseas in three main ways: through the Joint Funding Scheme, through the British Volunteers Programme and through Emergency Relief Aid, including disaster, refugee and food aid.

JOINT FUNDING SCHEME

34. As part of its bilateral technical cooperation expenditure, the ODA provides grants to voluntary organisations through the JFS. Under the Joint Funding Scheme (JFS) the ODA provides 50% of the cost of agreed specific projects and the NGO provides the corresponding 50%. Any British NGO involved in development work overseas is eligible for funding. The British government provides block grants to five of the larger NGOs, four of whom have the welfare of children high on their priority list. These four NGOs are Christian Aid, Oxfam, Save the Children (SCF) and the Catholic Fund for Overseas Development (CAFOD).

TABLE 5 : ODA EXPENDITURE ON CHILDREN-RELATED PROJECTS UNDER THE JFS 1988/89 - 1990/91

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>NO OF PROJECTS</u>	<u>NO OF AGENCIES</u>	<u>TOTAL SPENT</u>
			£000s
1988/89	61	12	2,135
1989/90	79	12	2,654
1990/91	72	13	2,060
TOTAL	212		6,849

The projects funded can be broken down into the following types:-

- Education: schools, special education, creches and pre-school education
- Health: immunisation, nutrition/feeding, Primary Health Care (PHC) and Mother and Child Health (MCH) programmes
- Children in Especially Difficult Circumstances: street children, drug addicts, orphans, young offenders, child protection centres, physical disability, mental handicap, lepers.

The bulk of the JFS expenditure goes to projects in the health/immunisation/feeding area, directly supporting a number of the goals contained in the Summit's Plan of Action.

35. Britain also works closely with NGOs in the field of project implementation, particularly in tackling poverty within local communities leading to obvious benefits for women and children.

36. Two projects of particular interest approved in 1990 were based on working with NGOs that are precisely aiming for sustainable models of rural development. One, in Pakistan, was a grant of £4.8 million through the Aga Khan Foundation for a second phase of its rural support project in the remote Chitral District of northern Pakistan. Following a successful initial phase supported by a £3.7 million ODA grant made in 1987, it will seek among other things to develop an apex organisation which will be able to deliver services to the local communities in future without the need for continued injections of aid. Similarly, a £7.8 million grant to the Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee will support the latter's development programmes, including the establishment of a special bank to provide credit on a self-sustaining basis. Both projects are also supported by other donors.

BRITAIN'S VOLUNTEER PROGRAMME

37. The ODA provides up to 90% of the income of 4 British agencies responsible for the recruitment of volunteers to work in developing countries. The main recipients of assistance under this scheme are Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO), the Catholic Institute for International Relations (CIIR), Skillshare Africa and the United Nations Association International Service (UNAIS). The ODA provided £14.295 million in 1990/91 and £15.890 million in 1991/92 for this purpose. There are nearly 1,500 volunteers working in over 50 countries, many of them in sectors such as Health, Education and Community Services.

MULTILATERAL AID

38. About 40% of UK aid is channelled through multilateral institutions such as the World Bank, the EC and the UN agencies. Many major development strategies can be pursued more effectively by multilateral institutions than by individual donor countries operating on their own.

Multilateral institutions are often valuable centres of expertise. These include the World Bank for economic reform and the UNFPA for population expertise.

39. The British contribution to the four UN agencies whose work is most closely associated with the goals set out in the Summit's Plan of Action - UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA and UNHCR/UNWRA - was £56.175 million in 1990. In addition to core funding contributions to UNICEF, contributions are also made to their work in emergency situations; these sums are not included in the above figure.

EMERGENCY RELIEF AID

40. There are very few emergency relief efforts which do not substantially touch the lives of women and children. ODA responds to a large number of natural and man-made disasters and to the plight of the world's 15 million refugees, with food, money and material help. In 1990 it provided over £70 million in humanitarian assistance world wide.

41. In April and May 1991 the Minister for Overseas Development announced two new allocations of humanitarian aid for Africa, together worth £50 million. This brings the total of such aid to £110 million in response to the present crisis and to £230 million since the beginning of 1989, including our share of EC aid. Of this, over £204 million has gone to the six worst hit countries and almost £130 million to Ethiopia and Sudan combined.

RESEARCH

42. In 1989/90 £48 million was spent on research which amounts to some 3% of the overall costs of the aid programme. Priority in research is given to work with direct relevance to the poorer sectors of poor countries, with particular reference to the rural sector.

43. ODA is giving increased attention to research on a number of health issues of particular relevance to children including reproductive health, malaria, AIDS, disease control, nutrition, diarrhoeal diseases, and child mortality. Other subjects include longitudinal study of young children, urban youth, substitute care policies, female participation in education, low cost housing and sanitation.

OTHER PROGRAMMES

44. The programmes described above are those where there is tangible direct benefit for children in developing countries. They cover only a nominal part of aid expenditure. The rest of British aid also benefits children, but indirectly, through benefits to improve living standards and quality of life.

ANNEX A

Crown Dependencies

Jersey, Guernsey and the Isle of Man are not part of the United Kingdom, but are dependencies of the Crown, each with its own legislature and executive, including its own child care administration. The Crown Dependencies are all considering their position in relation to the World Summit for Children document and to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. They are also considering whether they wish any of the provisions of the Children Act 1989 to form part of their own legislation.

ANNEX B

Dependent Territories

Each Dependent Territory pursues its own policies to look after its child population which vary considerably in size from Territory to Territory. All inhabited Dependent Territories have been sent copies of the World Summit Declaration and Plan of Action in order that they might take this into account when setting objectives and allocating resources.

To complement the United Kingdom's domestic follow-up to the Summit, the Dependent Territories were asked to provide information about the kinds of programmes and policies they pursued in each of the main areas targetted by the Summit. The following is a summary of contributions received:

a) Child Health

Infant and under-five mortality rates are monitored in each Dependent Territory and nowhere exceed 50 and 70 per 1,000 respectively and are typically very much lower. There is a wide provision of basic health services with immunization high on the list of priorities; in Hong Kong for example immunization coverage for babies born in 1990 was 99.8% against tuberculosis, 90.9% against diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus, 92% against poliomyelitis and 88.4% against measles, mumps and rubella. In Anguilla and the Falkland Islands, immunization rates are as high as 95%.

Dependent Territories are encouraged to develop their own plans for tackling health problems etc; Montserrat has recently proposed a "Maternal and Child Health Plan" for the period 1992-96. St Helena is developing a system for the regular collection of health data to monitor levels of health and health care provision. Its health plans already target diseases with a high incidence rate, such as asthma, allergic rhinitis and congenital defects. Anguilla is about to implement a school health programme aimed at the early

identification of child health problems.

b) Maternal Health

Pre- and post-natal services are widely available for women and have resulted in generally low maternal mortality rates - recently zero in the Falkland Islands and Turks & Caicos Islands. Most births take place in clinics or hospitals. Access to health education and family planning services is also good. Birth control devices are available free to all from the Medical Department in the Falkland Islands. Throughout, education and counselling about family planning, as well as availability, are regarded as important to make these services effective.

c) Nutrition

Malnutrition is not a serious problem in any of the Dependent Territories. More commonly, territories have focused on problems such as excessive sugar consumption leading to tooth decay. Montserrat and St Helena are among those who have made recent efforts to tackle dental disease. Nutrition continues to be monitored for potential problems; in the Turks & Caicos Islands, for example, a public health nurse was allocated in 1988 to be solely responsible for the nutritional status of school children.

d) Basic Education

Free universal primary education is available in each Dependent Territory, with equal access for girls and boys. Many provide secondary education as well. A particular problem for several of them is the provision of education for those living in sparsely populated areas. The Falkland Islands and Anguilla have both developed the provision of "distance learning" education to cope with this.

In some of the territories with the most sophisticated education systems, there is also provision for children

identified as having special educational needs. In Hong Kong such children are integrated as far as possible, though placed in special schools when their handicaps are such that they cannot benefit from the ordinary school programme. In St Helena there is also a special educational needs programme.

Where adult illiteracy occurs, it is generally among the older sections of the population who did not benefit from the introduction of universal education. Most Territories provide some adult education, for example, Hong Kong provides formal and non-formal education for adults, and Turks & Caicos Islands provides extension classes in English and literacy classes for adults. Anguilla has appointed a teacher to look into adult education including a possible literacy programme for adults.

e) Water and Sanitation

Provision of safe drinking water and sanitation facilities varies between the Dependent Territories. Hong Kong has achieved 99.8% of the population with access to safe drinking water and 95% connected to a public sewer (remainder with septic tanks). The Turks & Caicos Islands have identified the improvement of the quality and availability of bulk water supply as a priority, and aid monies from the British Government are being used for this purpose. The Pan-American Health Organisation is proposing a project to construct a limited number of pit latrines in the poorest areas of the Islands to improve sanitation.

f) Special Circumstances: Vietnamese Migrants

Hong Kong has, in addition to looking after its own children, for some time been looking after the Vietnamese migrant children on the Islands in the best way possible. All the detention centres in Hong Kong have well-equipped clinics which provide the Vietnamese population with free medical care. Any Vietnamese migrants in need of hospital services are admitted to hospitals outside the camps.

It is ensured that all Vietnamese migrants are well nourished; the dietary scales in use have been carefully drawn up by Government dieticians in consultation with UNHCR technical advisers. Despite the limited space available in the detention centres, camp managements have made major efforts to provide Vietnamese children with open space for recreation as far as possible.

Unaccompanied minors are placed under the guardianship of the Superintendent of the centre in which they are detained. In order to make their lives in the centres as normal as possible, suitable foster parents are sometimes found by voluntary agencies for these children. A Special Committee has been set up by the UNHCR to advise the Hong Kong Government on the status and durable solutions appropriate to each of these children.

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Agenda item 151

CEREMONY FOR THE PRESENTATION OF THE DECLARATION AND
PLAN OF ACTION ADOPTED BY WORLD LEADERS AT THE WORLD
SUMMIT FOR CHILDREN

Note by the Secretary-General

The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to the General Assembly the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children and the Plan of Action for Implementing the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children in the 1990s, adopted by the World Summit for Children, at New York on 30 September 1990 (see annex).

ANNEX

WORLD DECLARATION
ON THE SURVIVAL, PROTECTION
AND DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN

AND

PLAN OF ACTION
FOR IMPLEMENTING THE WORLD DECLARATION ON THE
SURVIVAL, PROTECTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN IN THE 1990s



WORLD SUMMIT FOR CHILDREN

UNITED NATIONS, NEW YORK
30 September 1990

WORLD DECLARATION ON THE SURVIVAL, PROTECTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN

1. We have gathered at the World Summit for Children to undertake a joint commitment and to make an urgent universal appeal—to give every child a better future.
2. The children of the world are innocent, vulnerable and dependent. They are also curious, active and full of hope. Their time should be one of joy and peace, of playing, learning and growing. Their future should be shaped in harmony and co-operation. Their lives should mature, as they broaden their perspectives and gain new experiences.
3. But for many children, the reality of childhood is altogether different.

The challenge

4. Each day, countless children around the world are exposed to dangers that hamper their growth and development. They suffer immensely as casualties of war and violence; as victims of racial discrimination, apartheid, aggression, foreign occupation and annexation; as refugees and displaced children, forced to abandon their homes and their roots; as disabled; or as victims of neglect, cruelty and exploitation.
5. Each day, millions of children suffer from the scourges of poverty and economic crisis—from hunger and homelessness, from epidemics and illiteracy, from degradation of the environment. They suffer from the grave effects of the problems of external indebtedness and also from the lack of sustained and sustainable growth in many developing countries, particularly the least developed ones.
6. Each day, 40,000 children die from malnutrition and disease, including acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), from the lack of clean water and inadequate sanitation and from the effects of the drug problem.
7. These are challenges that we, as political leaders, must meet.

The opportunity

8. Together, our nations have the means and the knowledge to protect the lives and to diminish enormously the suffering of children, to promote the full development of their human potential and to make them aware of their needs, rights and opportunities. The Convention on the Rights of the Child provides a new opportunity to make respect for children's rights and welfare truly universal.
9. Recent improvements in the international political climate can facilitate this task. Through international co-operation and solidarity it should now be possible to achieve concrete results in many fields—to revitalize economic growth and development, to protect the environment, to prevent the spread of fatal and crippling diseases and to achieve greater social and economic justice. The current moves towards disarmament also mean that significant resources could be released for purposes other than military ones. Improving the well-being of children must be a very high priority when these resources are reallocated.

The task

10. Enhancement of children's health and nutrition is a first duty, and also a task for which solutions are now within reach. The lives of tens of thousands of boys and girls can be saved every day, because the causes of their death are readily preventable. Child and infant mortality is unacceptably high in many parts of the world, but can be lowered dramatically with means that are already known and easily accessible.
11. Further attention, care and support should be accorded to disabled children, as well as to other children in very difficult circumstances.
12. Strengthening the role of women in general and ensuring their equal rights will be to the advantage of the world's children. Girls must be given equal treatment and opportunities from the very beginning.
13. At present, over 100 million children are without basic schooling, and two-thirds of them are girls. The provision of basic education and literacy for all are among the most important contributions that can be made to the development of the world's children.
14. Half a million mothers die each year from causes related to childbirth. Safe motherhood must be promoted in all possible ways. Emphasis must be placed on responsible planning of family size and on child spacing. The family, as a fundamental group and natural environment for the growth and well-being of children, should be given all necessary protection and assistance.

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

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

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

Commitment

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

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

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

- (1) We will work to promote earliest possible ratification and implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Programmes to encourage information about children's rights should be launched world-wide, taking into account the distinct cultural and social values in different countries.
- (2) We will work for a solid effort of national and international action to enhance children's health, to promote pre-natal care and to lower infant and child mortality in all countries and among all peoples. We will promote the provision of clean water in all communities for all their children, as well as universal access to sanitation.
- (3) We will work for optimal growth and development in childhood, through measures to eradicate hunger, malnutrition and famine, and thus to relieve millions of children of tragic sufferings in a world that has the means to feed all its citizens.
- (4) We will work to strengthen the role and status of women. We will promote responsible planning of family size, child spacing, breastfeeding and safe motherhood.

- (5) We will work for respect for the role of the family in providing for children and will support the efforts of parents, other care-givers and communities to nurture and care for children, from the earliest stages of childhood through adolescence. We also recognize the special needs of children who are separated from their families.
- (6) We will work for programmes that reduce illiteracy and provide educational opportunities for all children, irrespective of their background and gender; that prepare children for productive employment and lifelong learning opportunities, i. e. through vocational training; and that enable children to grow to adulthood within a supportive and nurturing cultural and social context.
- (7) We will work to ameliorate the plight of millions of children who live under especially difficult circumstances—as victims of apartheid and foreign occupation; orphans and street children and children of migrant workers; the displaced children and victims of natural and man-made disasters; the disabled and the abused, the socially disadvantaged and the exploited. Refugee children must be helped to find new roots in life. We will work for special protection of the working child and for the abolition of illegal child labour. We will do our best to ensure that children are not drawn into becoming victims of the scourge of illicit drugs.
- (8) We will work carefully to protect children from the scourge of war and to take measures to prevent further armed conflicts, in order to give children everywhere a peaceful and secure future. We will promote the values of peace, understanding and dialogue in the education of children. The essential needs of children and families must be protected even in times of war and in violence-ridden areas. We ask that periods of tranquillity and special relief corridors be observed for the benefit of children, where war and violence are still taking place.
- (9) We will work for common measures for the protection of the environment, at all levels, so that all children can enjoy a safer and healthier future.
- (10) We will work for a global attack on poverty, which would have immediate benefits for children's welfare. The vulnerability and special needs of the children of the developing countries, and in particular the least developed ones, deserve priority. But growth and development need promotion in all States, through national action and international co-operation. That calls for transfers of appropriate additional resources to developing countries as well as improved terms of trade, further trade liberalization and measures for debt relief. It also implies structural adjustments that promote world economic growth, particularly in developing countries, while ensuring the well-being of the most vulnerable sectors of the populations, in particular the children.

steps

World Summit for Children has presented us with a challenge to take on. We have agreed to take up that challenge.

In forging the partnerships we seek, we turn especially to children themselves. We appeal to them to participate in this effort.

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

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

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

30 September 1990

**PLAN OF ACTION FOR IMPLEMENTING
THE WORLD DECLARATION ON THE SURVIVAL, PROTECTION
AND DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN IN THE 1990s**

I. INTRODUCTION

**II. SPECIFIC ACTIONS FOR CHILD SURVIVAL, PROTECTION
AND DEVELOPMENT**

The Convention on the Rights of the Child

Child health

Food and nutrition

Role of women, maternal health and family planning

Role of the family

Basic education and literacy

Children in especially difficult circumstances

Protection of children during armed conflicts

Children and the environment

Alleviation of poverty and revitalization of economic growth

III. FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS AND MONITORING

Action at the national level

Action at the international level

Appendix:

Goals for children and development in the 1990s

I. INTRODUCTION

1. This Plan of Action is intended as a guide for national Governments, international organizations, bilateral aid agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and all other sectors of society in formulating their own programmes of action for ensuring the implementation of the Declaration of the World Summit for Children.
2. The needs and problems of children vary from country to country, and indeed from community to community. Individual countries and groups of countries, as well as international, regional, national and local organizations, may use this Plan of Action to develop their own specific programmes in line with their needs, capacity and mandates. However, parents, elders and leaders at all levels throughout the world have certain common aspirations for the well-being of their children. This Plan of Action deals with these common aspirations, suggesting a set of goals and targets for children in the 1990s, strategies for reaching those goals and commitments for action and follow-up measures at various levels.
3. Progress for children should be a key goal of overall national development. It should also form an integral part of the broader international development strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade. As today's children are the citizens of tomorrow's world, their survival, protection and development is the prerequisite for the future development of humanity. Empowerment of the younger generation with knowledge and resources to meet their basic human needs and to grow to their full potential should be a primary goal of national development. As their individual development and social contribution will shape the future of the world, investment in children's health, nutrition and education is the foundation for national development.
4. The aspirations of the international community for the well-being of children are best reflected in the Convention on the Rights of the Child unanimously adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1989. This Convention sets universal legal standards for the protection of children against neglect, abuse and exploitation, as well as guaranteeing to them their basic human rights, including survival, development and full participation in social, cultural, educational and other endeavours necessary for their individual growth and well-being. The Declaration of the World Summit calls on all Governments to promote earliest possible ratification and implementation of the Convention.

5. In the past two years, a set of goals for children and development in the 1990s has been formulated in several international forums attended by virtually all Governments, relevant United Nations agencies and major NGOs. In support of these goals and in line with the growing international consensus in favour of greater attention to the human dimension of development in the 1990s, this Plan of Action calls for concerted national action and international co-operation to strive for the achievement, in all countries, of the following major goals for the survival, protection and development of children by the year 2000.
 - (a) Reduction of 1990 under-5 child mortality rates by one third or to a level of 70 per 1,000 live births, whichever is the greater reduction;
 - (b) Reduction of maternal mortality rates by half of 1990 levels;
 - (c) Reduction of severe and moderate malnutrition among under-5 children by one half of 1990 levels;
 - (d) Universal access to safe drinking water and to sanitary means of excreta disposal;
 - (e) Universal access to basic education and completion of primary education by at least 80 per cent of primary school age children;
 - (f) Reduction of the adult illiteracy rate to at least half its 1990 level (the appropriate age group to be determined in each country), with emphasis on female literacy;
 - (g) Protection of children in especially difficult circumstances, particularly in situations of armed conflicts.
6. A list of more detailed sectoral goals and specific actions which would enable the attainment of the above major goals can be found in the appendix to this Plan of Action. These goals will first need to be adapted to the specific realities of each country in terms of phasing, priorities, standards and availability of resources. The strategies for the achievement of the goals may also vary from country to country. Some countries may wish to add other development goals that are uniquely important and relevant for their specific country situation. Such adaptation of the goals is of crucial importance to ensure their technical validity, logistical feasibility, financial affordability and to secure political commitment and broad public support for their achievement.

II. SPECIFIC ACTIONS FOR CHILD SURVIVAL, PROTECTION AND DEVELOPMENT

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

births. To seize these opportunities the Declaration of the World Summit for Children calls for specific actions in the following areas:

The Convention on the Rights of the Child

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

Child health

9. Preventable childhood diseases—such as measles, polio, tetanus, tuberculosis, whooping cough and diphtheria, against which there are effective vaccines, and diarrhoeal diseases, pneumonia and other acute respiratory infections that can be prevented or effectively treated through relatively low-cost remedies—are currently responsible for the great majority of the world's 14 million deaths of children under 5 years and disability of millions more every year. Effective action can and must be taken to combat these diseases by strengthening primary health care and basic health services in all countries.
10. Besides these readily preventable or treatable diseases and some others, such as malaria, which have proved more difficult to combat, children today are faced with the new spectre of the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) pandemic. In the most seriously affected countries HIV/AIDS threatens to offset the gains of child survival programmes. It is already a major drain on limited public health resources needed to support other priority health services. The consequences of HIV/AIDS go well beyond the suffering and death of the infected child and include risks and stigmas that affect parents and siblings and the tragedy of "AIDS orphans". There is an urgent need to ensure that programmes for the prevention and treatment of AIDS, including research on possible vaccines and cures that can be applicable in all countries and situations, and massive information and education campaigns, receive a high priority for both national action and international co-operation.
11. A major factor affecting the health of children as well as adults is the availability of clean water and safe sanitation. These are not only essential for human health and well-being, but also contribute greatly to the emancipation of women from the drudgery that has a pernicious impact on children, especially girls. Progress in child health is unlikely to be sustained if one third of the developing world's children remain without access to clean drinking water and half of them without adequate sanitary facilities.

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

Food and nutrition

13. Hunger and malnutrition in their different forms contribute to about half of the deaths of young children. More than 20 million children suffer from severe malnutrition, 150 million are underweight and 350 million women suffer from nutritional anaemia. Improved nutrition requires (a) adequate household food security, (b) healthy environment and control of infections and (c) adequate maternal and child care. With the right policies, appropriate institutional arrangements and political priority, the world is now in a position to feed all the world's children and to overcome the worst forms of malnutrition, i.e. drastically to reduce diseases that contribute to malnutrition, to halve protein-energy malnutrition, virtually to eliminate vitamin A deficiency and iodine deficiency disorders and to reduce nutritional anaemia significantly.
14. For the young child and the pregnant woman, provision of adequate food during pregnancy and lactation; promotion, protection and support of breastfeeding and complementary feeding practices, including frequent feeding; growth monitoring with appropriate follow-up actions; and nutritional surveillance are the most essential needs. As the child grows older, and for the adult population as a whole, an adequate diet is an obvious human priority. Meeting this need requires employment and income-generating opportunities, dissemination of knowledge and supporting services to increase food production and distribution. These are key actions within broader national strategies to combat hunger and malnutrition.

Role of women, maternal health and family planning

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



16. Maternal health, nutrition and education are important for the survival and well-being of women in their own right and are key determinants of the health and well-being of the child in early infancy. The causes of the high rates of infant mortality, especially neonatal mortality, are linked to untimely pregnancies, low birth weight and pre-term births, unsafe delivery, neonatal tetanus, high fertility rates, etc. These are also major risk factors for maternal mortality claiming the lives of 500,000 young women each year and resulting in ill-health and suffering for many millions more. To redress this tragedy, special attention should be given to health, nutrition and education of women.
17. All couples should have access to information on the importance of responsible planning of family size and the many advantages of child spacing to avoid pregnancies that are too early, too late, too many or too frequent. Pre-natal care, clean delivery, access to referral facilities in complicated cases, tetanus toxoid vaccination and prevention of anaemia and other nutritional deficiencies during pregnancy are other important interventions to ensure safe motherhood and a healthy start in life for the newborn. There is an added benefit of promoting maternal and child health programmes and family planning together in that, acting synergistically, these activities help accelerate the reduction of both mortality and fertility rates, and contribute more to lowering rates of population growth than either type of activity alone.

Role of the family

18. The family has the primary responsibility for the nurturing and protection of children from infancy to adolescence. Introduction of children to the culture, values and norms of their society begins in the family. For the full and harmonious development of their personality, children should grow up in a family environment, in an atmosphere of happiness, love and understanding. Accordingly, all institutions of society should respect and support the efforts of parents and other care-givers to nurture and care for children in a family environment.
19. Every effort should be made to prevent the separation of children from their families. Whenever children are separated from their family owing to force majeure or in their own best interest, arrangements should be made for appropriate alternative family care or institutional placement, due regard being paid to the desirability of continuity in a child's upbringing in his or her own cultural milieu. Extended families, relatives and community institutions should be given support to help to meet the special needs of orphaned, displaced and abandoned children. Efforts must be made to ensure that no child is treated as an outcast from society.

Basic education and literacy

20. The international community, including virtually all the Governments of the world, have undertaken a commitment at the World Conference on Education for All at Jomtien, Thailand, to increase significantly educational opportunity

for over 100 million children and nearly 1 billion adults, two thirds of them girls and women, who at present have no access to basic education and literacy. In fulfilment of that commitment, specific measures must be adopted for (a) the expansion of early childhood development activities, (b) universal access to basic education, including completion of primary education or equivalent learning achievement by at least 80 per cent of the relevant school-age children with emphasis on reducing the current disparities between boys and girls, (c) the reduction of adult illiteracy by half, with emphasis on female literacy, (d) vocational training and preparation for employment and (e) increased acquisition of knowledge, skills and values through all educational channels, including modern and traditional communication media, to improve the quality of life of children and families.

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

Children in especially difficult circumstances

22. Millions of children around the world live under especially difficult circumstances—as orphans and street children, as refugees or displaced persons, as victims of war and natural and man-made disasters, including such perils as exposure to radiation and dangerous chemicals, as children of migrant workers and other socially disadvantaged groups, as child workers or youth trapped in the bondage of prostitution, sexual abuse and other forms of exploitation, as disabled children and juvenile delinquents and as victims of apartheid and foreign occupation. Such children deserve special attention, protection and assistance from their families and communities and as part of national efforts and international co-operation.
23. More than 100 million children are engaged in employment, often heavy and hazardous and in contravention of international conventions which provide for their protection from economic exploitation and from performing work that interferes with their education and is harmful to their health and full development. With this in mind, all States should work to end such child-labour practices and see how the conditions and circumstances of children in legitimate employment can be protected to provide adequate opportunity for their healthy upbringing and development.
24. Drug abuse has emerged as a global menace to very large numbers of young people and, increasingly, children—including permanent damage incurred in the pre-natal stages of life. Concerted action is needed by Governments and intergovernmental agencies to combat illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances to

counter this tragedy. Equally important is community action and education, which are vitally needed to curb both the supply of and the demand for illicit drugs. Tobacco and alcohol abuse are also problems requiring action, especially preventive measures and education among young people.

Protection of children during armed conflicts

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

Children and the environment

26. Children have the greatest stake in the preservation of the environment and its judicious management for sustainable development as their survival and development depends on it. The child survival and development goals proposed for the 1990s in this Plan of Action seek to improve the environment by combating disease and malnutrition and promoting education. These contribute to lowering death rates as well as birth rates, improved social services, better use of natural resources and, ultimately, to the breaking of the vicious cycle of poverty and environmental degradation.
27. With their relatively low use of capital resources and high reliance on social mobilization, community participation and appropriate technology, the programmes designed to reach the child-related goals of the 1990s are highly compatible with and supportive of environmental protection. The goals for the survival, protection and development of children as enunciated in this Plan of Action should therefore be seen as helping to protect and preserve the environment. Still more action is needed, of course, to prevent the degradation of the environment in both the industrialized and the developing countries, through changes in the wasteful consumption patterns of the affluent and by helping to meet the necessities of survival and development of the poor. Programmes for children that not only help to meet their basic needs but which inculcate in them respect for the natural environment with the diversity of life that it sustains and its beauty and resourcefulness that enhance the quality of human life, must figure prominently in the world's environmental agenda.

Alleviation of poverty and revitalization of economic growth

28. Achievement of child related goals in the areas of health, nutrition, education, etc., will contribute much to alleviating the worst manifestations of poverty. But much more will need to be done to ensure that a solid economic base is established to meet and sustain the goals for long-term child survival, protection and development.
29. As affirmed by the international community at the eighteenth special session of the United Nations General Assembly (April 1990), a most important challenge for the 1990s is the need for revitalization of economic growth and social development in the developing countries and to address together the problems of abject poverty and hunger that continue to afflict far too many people in the world. As the most vulnerable segment of human society, children have a particular stake in sustained economic growth and alleviation of poverty, without which their well-being cannot be secured.
30. To foster a favourable international economic environment, it is essential to continue to give urgent attention to an early, broad and durable solution to the external debt problems facing developing debtor countries; to mobilize external and domestic resources to meet the increasing needs for development finance of developing countries; to take steps to ensure that the problem of the net transfer of resources from developing to developed countries does not continue in the 1990s and that its impact is effectively addressed; to create a more open and equitable trading system to facilitate the diversification and modernization of the economies of developing countries, particularly those that are commodity-dependent; and to make available substantial concessional resources, particularly for the least developed countries.
31. In all of these efforts the fulfilment of the basic needs of children must receive a high priority. Every possible opportunity should be explored to ensure that programmes benefiting children, women and other vulnerable groups are protected in times of structural adjustments and other economic restructuring. For example, as countries reduce military expenditures, part of the resources released should be channelled to programmes for social and economic development, including those benefiting children. Debt-relief schemes could be formulated in ways that the budget reallocations and renewed economic growth made possible through such schemes would benefit programmes for children. Debt relief for children, including debt swaps for investment in social development programmes, should be considered by debtors and creditors. The international community, including private-sector creditors, are urged to work with developing countries and relevant agencies to support debt relief for children. To match increased efforts by developing countries themselves, the donor countries and international institutions should consider targetting more development assistance to primary health care, basic education, low-cost water and sanitation programmes and other interventions specifically endorsed in the Summit Declaration and this Plan of Action.

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

LOW-UP ACTIONS AND MONITORING

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

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

the national level

- (i) All Governments are urged to prepare, before the end of 1991, national programmes of action to implement the commitments undertaken in the World Summit Declaration and this Plan of Action. National Governments should encourage and assist provincial and local governments as well as NGOs, the private sector and civic groups to prepare their own programmes of action to help to implement the goals and objectives included in the Declaration and this Plan of Action;
- (ii) Each country is encouraged to re-examine in the context of its national plans, programmes and policies, how it might accord higher priority to programmes for the well-being of children in general, and for meeting over the 1990s the major goals for child survival, development and protection as enumerated in the World Summit Declaration and this Plan of Action;
- (iii) Each country is urged to re-examine in the context of its particular national situation, its current national budget, and in the case of donor countries, their development assistance budgets, to ensure that programmes aimed at the achievement of goals for the survival, protection and development of children will have a priority when

resources are allocated. Every effort should be made to ensure that such programmes are protected in times of economic austerity and structural adjustments;

- (iv) Families, communities, local governments, NGOs, social, cultural, religious, business and other institutions, including the mass media, are encouraged to play an active role in support of the goals enunciated in this Plan of Action. The experience of the 1980s shows that it is only through the mobilization of all sectors of society, including those that traditionally did not consider child survival, protection and development as their major focus, that significant progress can be achieved in these areas. All forms of social mobilization, including the effective use of the great potential of the new information and communication capacity of the world, should be marshalled to convey to all families the knowledge and skills required for dramatically improving the situation of children;
- (v) Each country should establish appropriate mechanisms for the regular and timely collection, analysis and publication of data required to monitor relevant social indicators relating to the well-being of children—such as neonatal, infant and under-5 mortality rates, maternal mortality and fertility rates, nutritional levels, immunization coverage, morbidity rates of diseases of public health importance, school enrolment and achievement and literacy rates—which record the progress being made towards the goals set forth in this Plan of Action and corresponding national plans of action. Statistics should be disaggregated by gender to ensure that any inequitable impact of programmes on girls and women can be monitored and corrected. It is particularly important that mechanisms be established to alert policy makers quickly to any adverse trends to enable timely corrective action. Indicators of human development should be periodically reviewed by national leaders and decision makers, as is currently done with indicators of economic development;
- (vi) Each country is urged to re-examine its current arrangements for responding to natural disasters and man-made calamities which often afflict women and children the hardest. Countries that do not have adequate contingency planning for disaster preparedness are urged to establish such plans, seeking support from appropriate international institutions where necessary;
- (vii) Progress towards the goals endorsed in the Summit Declaration and this Plan of Action could be further accelerated, and solutions to many other major problems confronting children and families greatly facilitated, through further research and development. Governments, industry and academic institutions are requested to increase their

efforts in both basic and operational research, aimed at new technical and technological breakthroughs, more effective social mobilization and better delivery of existing social services. Prime examples of the areas in which research is urgently needed include, in the field of health, improved vaccination technologies, malaria, AIDS, respiratory infections, diarrhoeal diseases, nutritional deficiencies, tuberculosis, family planning and care of the newborn. Similarly there are important research needs in the area of early child development, basic education, hygiene and sanitation, and in coping with the trauma facing children who are uprooted from their families and face other particularly difficult circumstances. Such research should involve collaboration among institutions in both the developing and the industrialized countries of the world.

International level

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

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

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

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



- (iv) The assistance of the United Nations is requested to institute appropriate mechanisms for monitoring the implementation of this Plan of Action, using existing expertise of the relevant United Nations statistical offices, the specialized agencies, UNICEF and other United Nations organs. Furthermore, the Secretary-General of the United Nations is requested to arrange for a mid-decade review, at all appropriate levels, of the progress being made towards implementing the commitments of the Declaration and Plan of Action;
- (v) As the world's lead agency for children, the United Nations Children's Fund is requested to prepare, in close collaboration with the relevant specialized agencies and other United Nations organs, a consolidated analysis of the plans and actions undertaken by individual countries and the international community in support of the child-related development goals for the 1990s. The governing bodies of the relevant specialized agencies and United Nations organs are requested to include a periodic review of the implementation of the Declaration and this Plan of Action at their regular sessions and to keep the General Assembly of the United Nations, through the Economic and Social Council, fully informed of progress to date and additional action required during the decade ahead.

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

Appendix

GOALS FOR CHILDREN AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE 1990s

The following goals have been formulated through extensive consultation in various international forums attended by virtually all Governments, the relevant United Nations agencies including the World Health Organization (WHO), UNICEF, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and a large number of NGOs. These goals are recommended for implementation by all countries where they are applicable, with appropriate adaptation to the specific situation of each country in terms of phasing, standards, priorities and availability of resources, with respect for cultural, religious and social traditions. Additional goals that are particularly relevant to a country's specific situation should be added in its national plan of action.

I. MAJOR GOALS FOR CHILD SURVIVAL, DEVELOPMENT AND PROTECTION

- (a) Between 1990 and the year 2000, reduction of infant and under-5 child mortality rate by one third or to 50 and 70 per 1,000 live births respectively, whichever is less;
- (b) Between 1990 and the year 2000, reduction of maternal mortality rate by half;
- (c) Between 1990 and the year 2000, reduction of severe and moderate malnutrition among under-5 children by half;
- (d) Universal access to safe drinking water and to sanitary means of excreta disposal;
- (e) By the year 2000, universal access to basic education and completion of primary education by at least 80 per cent of primary school-age children;
- (f) 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;
- (g) Improved protection of children in especially difficult circumstances.

II. SUPPORTING/SECTORAL GOALS

A. Women's health and education

- (i) Special attention to the health and nutrition of the female child and to pregnant and lactating women;
- (ii) Access by all couples to information and services to prevent pregnancies that are too early, too closely spaced, too late or too many;
- (iii) Access by all pregnant women to pre-natal care, trained attendants during childbirth and referral facilities for high-risk pregnancies and obstetric emergencies;
- (iv) Universal access to primary education with special emphasis for girls and accelerated literacy programmes for women.

B. Nutrition

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

C. Child health

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

D. Water and sanitation

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

E. Basic education

- (i) Expansion of early childhood development activities, including appropriate low-cost family- and community-based interventions;
- (ii) Universal access to basic education, and achievement of primary education by at least 80 per cent of primary school-age children through formal schooling or non-formal education of comparable learning standard, with emphasis on reducing the current disparities between boys and girls;
- (iii) 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;

- (iv) 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.

F. Children in difficult circumstances

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



SCOTTISH OFFICE
WHITEHALL, LONDON SW1A 2AU

S L Gass Esq
Private Secretary to the Secretary of State
for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs
Foreign and Commonwealth Office
King Charles Street
LONDON
SW1A 2AH

13 February 1992

Dear Simon,

WORLD SUMMIT FOR CHILDREN FOLLOW-UP

Thank you for the copy of your letter of 14 January to Stephen Wall, enclosing the draft report prepared as the United Kingdom response to the Declaration and Plan of Action issued by the World Summit for Children 1990.

The draft provides a useful overview of the progress we have made in this field and of ongoing activities to secure further improvements. Subject, therefore, to some factual amendments which are being conveyed to the Foreign and Commonwealth Office at official level, my Secretary of State is content that the document should be published and passed to UNICEF.

Copies of this letter go to Stephen Wall (No 10), Colin Phillips (Department of Health), Alan Woods (DSS), Kevin Sadler (DSS), Colin Walters (Home Office), Judith Simpson (Welsh Office), Tony Pawson (NIO), Suma Chakrabarti (ODA) and to Sarah Hogg (Policy Unit, No 10).

Yours sincerely,
Alan Fraser

ALAN FRASER
Private Secretary





Foreign &
Commonwealth
Office

London SW1A 2AH

9 December 1991

File

Dear Stephen,

UN Convention on the Rights of the Child:
UK Ratification

I wrote to you on 15 November about ratification of this Convention. Ministers now propose to proceed with ratification of the Convention for the United Kingdom only. Formal ratification is expected to take place on 13 December and be announced by an inspired written PQ on 16 December.

We hope to be in a position to extend the instrument of ratification to the Isle of Man, Channel Islands, and Dependent Territories by the middle of next year.

S L Gass

(S L Gass)
Private Secretary

Stephen Wall Esq CMG LVO
10 Downing Street

UN: Learn at the China, Aug 79.





copy

Foreign &
Commonwealth
Office

15 November 1991

London SW1A 2AH

Dear Stephen, *file JS*

flap

UN Convention on the Rights of the Child: UK Ratification

Christopher Prentice's letter of 16 October promised to keep you informed on progress towards ratification.

Ministers have decided to proceed in two stages. This will allow the UK to ratify the Convention on behalf of itself, the Islands and some Dependent Territories first, with ratification being extended to other Dependent Territories at a later date. The main advantage of this lies in our ability to move quickly to ratification now without first having to wait for the slowest Dependent Territories.

UK Ratification will be announced by means of an inspired written PQ following ratification.

We hope to be in a position to complete ratification for the UK, Islands and the first tranche of Dependent Territories before the end of the year.

Lawson
S L Gass

(S L Gass)
Private Secretary

Stephen Wall Esq
10 Downing Street

UN: children Aug '79

Seen by DM



cc ft

Foreign &
Commonwealth
Office

16 October 1991

London SW1A 2AH

Dear Stephen, o/r

UN Convention on the Rights of the Child: UK Ratification

Thank you for your letter of 8 October asking for clarification of the areas in which the UK will need to reserve when ratifying the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Ministers agreed that reservations or interpretative declarations would be required in the following areas:

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| Immigration and Nationality | - | the provisions of the Convention on immigration and nationality are drafted in very broad terms. The Home Office require a reservation to reflect the UK Immigration and Nationality laws. |
| Juvenile Custody | - | in England and Wales adult and juvenile females are mixed when held in custody and 17 year old males are, as a matter of course, held with 18-20 year olds as young adult offenders. The Home Office require a reservation to protect UK policy on this subject. |
| Extension of the Convention to the Unborn | - | the Department of Health require a reservation to protect UK abortion laws. |



Legislation for pay and conditions of service for under 18s

- the Convention definition of a child means that 16-18 year olds, who are treated as young persons under UK employment legislation, fall within its scope. The Department of Employment require a reservation to reflect UK laws.

The right for children to be legally represented at all legal hearings (Scotland only)

- Children's hearings in Scotland are informal and do not admit adversarial representation by a lawyer. A reservation needs to be made to reflect this practice.

The right for children to make their views known in court proceedings.

- The Lord Chancellor's office require an interpretative declaration to reflect the UK position in this area.

The right to know one's genetic origins in the case of infertility treatment involving donated gametes.

- The Department of Health, who recently raised this additional point, is undecided as to whether a reservation or interpretative declaration will be required. But this should not hold up the process of ratification.

The Health Minister (Mrs Bottomley) has agreed that the Department of Health will lead on the Convention after ratification.



We are pursuing the idea of two stage ratification first for the UK Mainland and islands and some Dependent Territories, and then for the remainder. We will keep you informed of progress.

*Yours ever,
Christopher Prentice.*

(C N R Prentice)
Private Secretary

Stephen Wall Esq
10 Downing Street

UNITED NATIONS

Summit for Children

Aug 79



FILE
JA
PC

10 DOWNING STREET
LONDON SW1A 2AA

From the Private Secretary

8 October 1991

UN CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

Thank you for your letter of 8 October. We seem to have no record on our file of which areas of the UN Convention are thought to require a reservation on our part. I think the Prime Minister will want to know, and I would be grateful if you would let me have a note.

J.S. WALL

Simon Gass, Esq.,
Foreign and Commonwealth Office.



ack

Foreign &
Commonwealth
Office

8 October 1991

London SW1A 2AH

Dear Stephen,

UN Convention on the Rights of the Child

Thank you for your letter of ¹³⁰September recording the call on the Prime Minister by Sir Peter Ustinov and Lord Bridges, in their capacity as goodwill ambassadors for UNICEF.

You asked for a report on the situation regarding UK ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

The Convention was adopted by consensus at the UN General Assembly on 20 November 1989. The UK signed on 19 April 1990 and is committed to ratification. Areas of the Convention requiring reservation by the UK were identified and agreed by Ministers in February this year. We are now dealing with the Dependent Territories' reservations.

The text of the Convention was transmitted to the Dependent Territories in April 1989, and after its adoption at the UN General Assembly in November, they were asked to identify by the end of last month what reservations they thought necessary. We have now had satisfactory responses from four of the Dependent Territories. Four have not yet replied, and Anguilla and Gibraltar have said that they do not, at this stage, wish to be covered by the Convention. Pitcairn has said the reporting obligations would be burdensome. We continue to press for satisfactory responses in all these cases, and have done so again in light of the Prime Minister's comments.

In order to speed up ratification, we are exploring the idea of ratifying the Convention in two stages. We might be able to ratify for the UK, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man first. This would relieve the pressure to ratify. The Dependent Territories would

/follow



follow later. But the Convention does not explicitly provide for this and we are therefore examining whether it would be possible legally to adopt such a course. We will keep you informed about this.

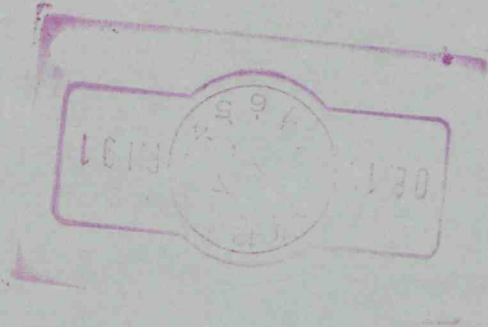
You also mentioned Sir Peter Ustinov's visit to Czechoslovakia in your letter. We are following this up with the Ambassador.

*Answer,
S. L. Gass*

(S L Gass)
Private Secretary

Stephen Wall Esq
10 Downing Street

UBI: Summit An Chuanan Aug 77



UNICEF UK

Patron:
HRH The Duchess
of Kent

President:
The Baroness Ewart-Biggs

Chairman:
Lord Bridges GCMG

Treasurer:
Michael D. Hoare

Director:
Robert D. Smith

United Kingdom
Committee for
UNICEF

United Nations
Children's Fund

55 Lincoln's Inn Fields
London WC2A 3NB

Telephone: 01-405 5592

Cable: UNICEF London WC2

Telex:
262284 quote Mon Ref 2817

Fax: 01-405 1656 ref 2817

R4

October 3, 1991

Our reference:

Registered Charity:
no. 207595

The Rt. Hon. John Major, M.P.,
10 Downing Street,
Whitehall,
London SW1

1/ce / 1/1/91
1/1/91
[Signature]

Dear Prime Minister,

Thank you very much indeed for receiving us with the outside greeting card on September 30, the first anniversary of the World Summit for Children.

Peter Ustinov and I are very grateful for your courtesy, and for the invaluable support which the Government has given to UNICEF and to our National Committee, over a long period. The welcome which you gave us is a strong encouragement, for which we are extremely grateful. There is still so much essential work to do, and we know that this country has much to contribute, in many different ways.

Yours sincerely,

Tom Bridges

Chairman



**SUBJECT
MASTER**

*Cite MRM
apc*

Filed on:

10 DOWNING STREET

LONDON SW1A 2AA

From the Private Secretary

30 September 1991

Aca Christophe,

UNICEF: CALL ON THE PRIME MINISTER

Thank you for your letter of 27 September with briefing for today's call on the Prime Minister by Sir Peter Ustinov and Lord Bridges. Sir Peter handed over the enclosed presentation copy of the documents from the World Summit.

During the course of the subsequent conversation Lord Bridges pointed out that Britain was lagging somewhat over the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. It would be a pity if we were not among the leaders. The Prime Minister agreed. He imagined that this was due to some bureaucratic delay and he would get things moved along. I would be grateful for an early report on where matters stand and what can be done to make sure that we catch up.

Sir Peter Ustinov gave an interesting account of how UNICEF had been able to help with China's immunisation programme. The Chinese produced plenty of vaccine and serum but did not have the necessary equipment to keep it cool when transporting it to remote villages. By the provision of relatively cheap cold storage facilities UNICEF had been able to deal with the problem. Lord Bridges said that this campaign had been financed by the UK National Committee of UNICEF who had wanted to act in support of the Hong Kong agreement.

Lord Bridges said that Britain had fallen from fifth to eleventh place in the league of international donors to UNICEF. The recent generous donation from the ODA for help with UNICEF's Children's Programme in Iraq would take us from eleventh to ninth.

Finally, Sir Peter Ustinov said that he would be taking his one man show to Prague next month. I expect our Ambassador already knows of this but if not, he might like to offer some hospitality.

I am copying this letter to Christina Bienkowska (Department of Education and Science).

J.S. Wall
J.S. WALL

Christopher Prentice, Esq.,
Foreign and Commonwealth Office

[Handwritten mark]

UNICEF UK

To: Ms Sandra Philips
Private Secretary to
the Prime Minister
10 Downing Street
London SW1

From: Robert Smith
Director
UK Committee for UNICEF

Patron:
HRH The Duchess
of Kent
President:
The Baroness Ewart-Biggs
Chairman:
The Lord Bridges GCMG
Treasurer:
Michael D. Hoare

United Kingdom
Committee for
UNICEF

United Nations
Children's Fund
55 Lincoln's Inn Fields
London WC2A 3NB

Telephone: 071-405 5592

Cable: UNICEF London WC2

Telex:
262284 quote Mon Ref 2817

Fax: 071-405 2332

Director:
Robert D. Smith

30 September 1991

Our reference:

Registered Charity:
no. 207595

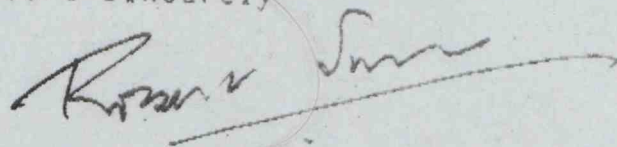
Dear Ms Philips

+ Lady Ustinov

This is to confirm that Sir Peter Ustinov will call on the Prime Minister at 2.30 pm this afternoon. He will be accompanied by Lord Bridges, Chairman of the UK Committee for UNICEF. Sir Peter will be handing to the Prime Minister, on behalf of UNICEF, the official UK signature book of the World Summit for Children Declaration and Plan of Action, signed by Mrs Thatcher exactly one year ago on 30 September 1990. He will also deliver an enlarged UNICEF Greetings Card - Monet's Thames at Charing Cross - with a message signed by 4 UNICEF Goodwill Ambassadors - Audrey Hepburn, Imran Khan, Roger Moore and Sir Peter himself. We faxed the text of the message to you on Friday.

Sir Peter and Lord Bridges very much look forward to the occasion. I shall be coming to Downing Street separately with our Press Officer, Anna Wright. I trust that she and I will be able to stand with the photographers and handle any queries.

Yours sincerely



Robert D Smith
Director

PS: Lord Bridges attended the Summit by invitation as an observer in his capacity as Chairman of UNICEF UK, a post he has occupied for the past 2 years, following his retirement from the Diplomatic Service.

UNICEF UK

To: Ms Sandra Philips
Private Secretary to
the Prime Minister
10 Downing Street
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From: Robert Smith
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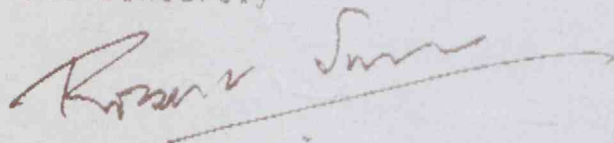
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Yours sincerely



Robert D Smith
Director

PS: Lord Bridges attended the Summit by invitation as an observer in his capacity as Chairman of UNICEF UK, a post he has occupied for the past 2 years, following his retirement from the Diplomatic Service.

PRIME MINISTER

cc Press Office
Mr. Taylor
Mr. Mathieson

Monday 30 September is the first anniversary of UNICEF's World Summit for Children in New York, which Mrs. Thatcher attended. You agreed to receive two of their Special Advisers, Sir Peter Ustinov and Imran Khan, at 1430 that day for a photocall. Unfortunately, Imran Khan will now be in the USA for a fund-raising event in connection with a cancer hospital in memory of his mother. Sir Peter Ustinov is, however, very keen to meet you again. (He attended the UNICEF Summit in New York.)

The Programme is as follows:

1425 Sir Peter Ustinov and Lord Bridges
(Chairman of UNICEF UK) arrive Downing Street
(Lady Ustinov will be in the car, ready to go on to Chichester. She will therefore join the party.)
1430 (Weather permitting) Doorstep photocall, when Sir Peter will hand over to you:

1. a presentation copy of the signatures to the World Summit for Children Declaration and Plan of Action;
2. a (very large, I believe) greetings card thanking HMG for its role at the Summit, and its support for UNICEF's work (text below). It will be signed by UNICEF's 4 Special Ambassadors:

Sir Peter Ustinov
Imran Khan
Audrey Hepburn
Roger Moore

Sir Peter is aware that it is a very brief meeting and welcomes that as he has to leave immediately afterwards for Chichester to

prepare for the first in a series of his one-man shows. He does, however hope to have a few private words with you, and you might wish to consider bringing him and Lord Bridges briefly into the house after the photocall (for a quick coffee in the Cabinet Room?). But you are due to meet building industry leaders at 1445.

I attach a short FCO background brief.

S

SANDRA PHILLIPS

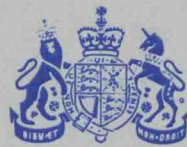
27 September 1991

c:\wpdocs\diary\unicef.dca

USTINOV, Sir Peter (Alexander), Kt 1990; CBE 1975; FRSA, FRSL; actor, dramatist, film director; Rector of the University of Dundee, 1968-74; Goodwill Ambassador for UNICEF, 1969; b London, 16 April 1921; s of late Iona Ustinov and Nadia Benois, painter; m 1st, 1940, Isolde Denham (marr. diss. 1950); one d; 2nd, 1954, Suzanne Cloutier (marr. diss. 1971); one s two d; 3rd, 1972, Hélène du Lau d'Allemans. *Educ*: Westminster School. Served in Army, Royal Sussex Regt and RAOC, 1942-46. Author of plays: *House of Regrets*, 1940 (prod Arts Theatre 1942); *Blow Your Own Trumpet*, 1941 (prod Playhouse [Old Vic] 1943); *Beyond*, 1942 (prod Arts Theatre, 1943); *The Banbury Nose*, 1943 (prod Wyndham's 1944); *The Tragedy of Good Intentions*, 1944 (prod Old Vic, Liverpool, 1945); *The Indifferent Shepherd* (prod Criterion, 1948); *Frenzy* (adapted from Swedish of Ingmar Bergman, prod and acted in St Martin's, 1948); *The Man in the Raincoat* (Edinburgh Festival, 1949); *The Love of Four Colonels* (and acted in, Wyndham's, 1951); *The Moment of Truth* (Adelphi, 1951); *High Balcony*, 1952 (written 1946); *No Sign of the Dove* (Savoy, 1953); *The Empty Chair* (Bristol Old Vic, 1956); *Romanoff and Juliet* (Piccadilly, 1956, film, 1961; musical, R loves J, Chichester, 1973); *Photo Finish* (prod and acted in it, Saville, 1962); *The Life in My Hands*, 1963; *The Unknown Soldier and his Wife*, 1967 (prod and acted in it, Chichester, 1968, New London, 1973); *Halfway up the Tree* (Queen's), 1967; compiled, prod and acted in *The Marriage*, Edinburgh, 1982; wrote and acted in *Beethoven's Tenth* (Vaudeville, 1983); *An Evening with Peter Ustinov*, (Haymarket), 1990. Co-Author of film: *The Way Ahead*, 1943-44. Author and Director of films: *School for Secrets*, 1946; *Vice-Versa*, 1947. Author, director, producer and main actor in film *Private Angelo*, 1946; acted in films: *One of Our Aircraft is Missing*, 1941; *The Way Ahead*, 1944; *Odette, Quo Vadis*, *Hotel Sahara*, 1950; *Beau Brummell*, *The Egyptian*, *We're No Angels*, 1954; *Lola Montez*, 1955; *The Spies*, 1955; *I Girovaghii*, 1956; *An Angel Flew Over Brooklyn*, 1957; *Spartacus*, 1960 (Academy Award, Best Supporting Actor, 1961); *The Sundowners*, 1961; *Romanoff and Juliet*, 1961; *Topkapi* (Academy Award, Best Supporting Actor), 1964; *John Goldfarb, Please Come Home*, 1964; *Blackbeard's Ghost*, 1967; *The Comedians*, 1968; *Hot Millions*, 1968; *Viva Max*, 1969; *Big Truck and Poor Clare*,

1971; *One of our Dinosaurs is Missing*, 1974; *Logan's Run*, 1975; *Treasure of Matecumbe*, 1977; *Un Taxi Mauve*, 1977; *The Last Remake of Beau Geste*, 1977; *Death on the Nile*, 1978 (Best Film Actor, Variety Club of GB); *Ashanti*, *The Thief of Baghdad*, 1979; *Charlie Chan and the Curse of the Dragon Queen*, 1981; *Evil under the Sun*, 1981; *Appointment with Death*, 1988; *The French Revolution*, 1989; director, producer and actor in film *Billy Budd*, 1961; director and actor in films: *Hammersmith is Out*, 1971; *Memed My Hawk*, 1984. Directed operas at: *Covent Garden*, 1962; *Hamburg Opera*, 1968; *Paris Opera*, 1973; *Edinburgh Fest.*, 1973, 1981; *Berlin Opera*, 1978; *Piccola Scala*, Milan, 1981, 1982; *Hamburg Opera*, 1985, 1987. *Master's Course* (opera direction), Salzburg, 1986. Acted in: revues: *Swinging the Gate*, 1940, *Diversion*, 1941; plays: *Crime and Punishment*, *New Theatre*, 1946; *Love in Albania*, *St James's*, 1949; *King Lear*, *Stratford, Ont*, 1979; *Beethoven's Tenth*, *Berlin*, 1987; directed *Lady L*, 1965; *television*: *Omnibus: the life of Samuel Johnson* (Emmy Award), 1957-58; *Barefoot in Athens* (Emmy Award), 1966; *Storm in Summer* (Emmy Award), 1970; *The Mighty Continent* (series), 1974; *Einstein's Universe* (series), 1979; *13 at Dinner*, 1985; *Dead Man's Folly*, 1985; *World Challenge* (series), 1985; *Peter Ustinov's Russia* (series), 1987; *Peter Ustinov in China*, 1987 (ACE Award, 1988); *Around the World in 80 Days*, 1988-89; *Secret Identity of Jack the Ripper*, 1989. Member: *British Film Academy*; *Acad. of Fine Arts*, Paris, 1988. Mem., *British USA Bicentennial Liaison Cttee*, 1973-; *Hon. DHL Georgetown Univ.*, 1988. *Benjamin Franklin Medal*, *Royal Society of Arts*, 1957; *Grammy Award*, *Order of the Smile* (for dedication to idea of internat. assistance to children), *Warsaw*, 1974; *Commandeur des Arts et des Lettres*, France, 1985; *Order of El Istiqlal*, *Jordan*; *Order of Yugoslav Flag*, *Yugoslavia*. *Publications*: *House of Regrets*, 1943; *Beyond*, 1944; *The Banbury Nose*, 1945; *Plays About People*, 1950; *The Love of Four Colonels*, 1951; *The Moment of Truth*, 1953; *Romanoff and Juliet* (Stage and Film); *Add a Dash of Pity* (short stories), 1959; *Ustinov's Diplomats* (a book of photographs), 1960; *The Loser* (novel), 1961; *The Frontiers of the Sea*, 1966; *Krumnagel*, 1971; *Dear Me* (autobiog.), 1977; *Overheard* (play), 1981; *My Russia*, 1983; *Ustinov in Russia*, 1987; *The Disinformers*, 1989; contributor short stories to *Atlantic Monthly*. *Recreations*: lawn tennis, squash, collecting old masters' drawings, music. *Address*: 11 rue de Sully, 92100 Boulogne, France. *Clubs*: Garrick, Savage, Royal Automobile, Arts Theatre, Queen's.

BRIDGES, 2nd Baron *et* 1957; **Thomas Edward Bridges**, GCMG 1988 (KCMG 1983; CMG 1975); HM Diplomatic Service, retired; b 27 Nov. 1927; s of 1st Baron Bridges, KG, PC, GCB, GCVO, MC, FRS, and late Hon. Katharine Dianthe, d of 2nd Baron Farrer; S father, 1969; m 1953, Rachel Mary, y d of late Sir Henry Bunbury, KCB; two s one d. *Educ*: Eton; New Coll., Oxford. Entered Foreign Service, 1951; served in Bonn, Berlin, Rio de Janeiro and at FO (Asst Private Sec. to Foreign Secretary, 1963-66); Head of Chancery, Athens, 1966-68; Counsellor, Moscow, 1969-71; Private Sec. (Overseas Affairs) to Prime Minister, 1972-74; RCDS 1975; Minister (Commercial), Washington, 1976-79; Dep. Under Sec. of State, FCO, 1979-82; Ambassador to Italy, 1983-87. Mem., Select Cttee on Europ. Communities, H of L, 1988-. Dir, Consolidated Gold Fields, 1988-89. Indep. Bd Mem., Securities Assoc., 1989-. Member: *Anglian Bd, BR; Council, Aldeburgh Foundn; E Anglian Regl Cttee, NT, Pres., Dolmetsch Foundn*. *Heir*: s Hon. Mark Thomas Bridges [b 25 July 1954; m 1978, Angela Margaret, *et d* of] L. Collinson, Mansfield, Notts; three d]. *Address*: 57 Church Street, Orford, Woodbridge, Suffolk IP12



CCB/JP

Foreign &
Commonwealth
Office

27 September 1991

London SW1A 2AH

Dear Stephen,

Call on the Prime Minister by UNICEF Special Ambassadors

At 1430 on Monday 30 September ~~Imran Khan and~~
Sir Peter Ustinov, ~~two~~^{one} of UNICEF's Special Ambassadors,
will call on the Prime Minister to give him a
presentation copy of the Declaration signed at the World
Summit for Children.

Mrs Thatcher attended the World Summit for Children
in New York from 29-30 September 1990 and signed the
"Declaration and Plan of Action on the Survival,
Protection and Development of Children". This document
asks each country to produce a report on its domestic
action to implement the Summit's goals. These reports
should be submitted to the UNICEF Secretariat by the end
of 1991.

The Prime Minister may wish to note to the visitors
that the United Kingdom is working towards meeting the
national and international targets set for all nations by
the Summit. The Foreign and Commonwealth Office is
coordinating an exercise among all interested Whitehall
departments to prepare a progress report on action
underway in the areas targetted by the Summit's
Declaration and Plan of Action. These are:

- child and maternal health
- basic education
- water and sanitation
- nutrition

The Overseas Development Administration has
commissioned an independent consultant, who began work in
September, to examine the United Kingdom's bilateral aid
policy in the light of the Summit targets.

The Summit's targets primarily address problems of
most concern to the developing world (eg child mortality
rates, basic nutrition) but there is also scope for the
developed countries to work on their own particular
concerns.



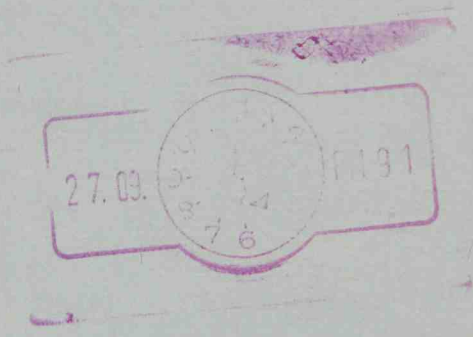
Mr Imran Khan is spearheading a Government campaign to promote immunization, especially in inner-city areas.

Yours ever

Christopher Prentice

(C N R Prentice)
Private Secretary

J S Wall Esq
10 Downing Street



**TO: Ms Sandra Philips
Private Secretary to
the Prime Minister
10 Downing Street**



Patron:
HRH The Duchess
of Kent
President:
The Baroness Ewart-Biggs
Chairman:
The Lord Bridges GCMG
Treasurer:
Michael D. Hoare

**United Kingdom
Committee for
UNICEF**

United Nations
Children's Fund
55 Lincoln's Inn Fields
London WC2A 3NB

Telephone: 071-405 5592

Cable: UNICEF London WC2

Telex:
262284 quote Mon Ref 2817

Fax: 071-405 2332

**FROM: Eileen Willis
Secretary to the Director
UKNC**

Director:
Robert D. Smith

27 September 1991

Our reference:

Registered Charity:
no. 207595

Dear Sandra

As promised, copy of the text in the UNICEF greeting card
for the Prime Minister.

Thank you for all your help.

Eileen.

No of Pages: 2

*note for Box
S 27/7*

We

AMBASSADORS FOR UNICEF

on the first Anniversary of the historic World Summit for Children **welcome** the significant role played by Her Majesty's Government in the preparation and conduct of the Summit and in the adoption by the world's leaders of the Declaration and Plan of Action;

- **we are aware** of the important contribution made by the United Kingdom to the drafting, and adoption on 20 November 1989, of the Convention on the Rights of the Child;
- **and we thank** the Government for its continuing support for UNICEF's long-term and emergency work for children in 129 countries.
- **We urge** the British Government to keep the promise made to children at the Summit,
 - **by ratifying** the Convention as soon as possible;
 - **by producing** a National Plan to help create a First Call for Children at all times and in all places; and
 - **by increasing**, to the maximum extent possible, support for programmes which will benefit children at home and abroad in the decade ahead.

30 September 1991

TO: Ms Sandra Philips
Private Secretary to
the Prime Minister
10 Downing Street



Patron:
HRH The Duchess
of Kent
President:
The Baroness Ewart-Biggs
Chairman:
The Lord Bridges GCMG
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Michael D. Hoare

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Director:
Robert D. Smith

FROM: Eileen Willis
Secretary to the Director
UKNC

27 September 1991

Our reference:

Registered Charity:
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Dear Sandra

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No of Pages: 2

*note for Box
S 27/9*

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30 September 1991

TO: Ms Sandra Philips
Private Secretary to
the Prime Minister
10 Downing Street



Patron:
HRH The Duchess
of Kent
President:
The Baroness Ewart-Biggs
Chairman:
The Lord Bridges GCMG
Treasurer:
Michael D. Hearn

United Kingdom
Committee for
UNICEF

United Nations
Children's Fund
57 Lincoln's Inn Fields
London WC2A 3JF
Telephone: 071 406 1254
Telex: UNICEF 2603-1 UK
Fax: 071 406 1255

Director:
Robert D. Smith

FROM: Eileen Willis
Secretary to the Director
UKNC

27 September 1991

Our reference

Registered Charity
No. 207596

Dear Sandra

As promised, copy of the text in the UNICEF booklet is being sent for the Prime Minister.

Thank you for all your help.

Eileen

No of Pages: 2

*note for Box
S 27/3*

We

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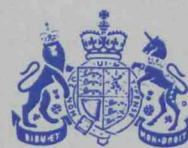
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- and we **thank** the Government for its continuing support for UNICEF's long-term and emergency work for children in 129 countries;
- We **urge** the British Government to keep the promise made to children at the Summit,
 - by ratifying the Convention as soon as possible;
 - by producing a National Plan to Help create a First Call for Children at all times and in all places; and
 - by increasing, to the maximum extent possible, support for programmes which will benefit children, during and beyond the Decade ahead.

23 September 1991

19 September 1991

*Eileen
Morrison*

*Prime Minister
If you agree, I
shall try + fix in
a 15 minute
photocall on 30
Sept. (Stephen +
Andrew think it
wants doing.)
SLG*



Foreign &
Commonwealth
Office

London SW1A 2AH

*CLB-UP
NT
GR*

Pear Sandra

OK

Call on the Prime Minister by two of UNICEF's
Special Ambassadors

Thank you for your letter of 6 September,
asking for advice on whether the Prime Minister should see
Sir Peter Ustinov and Imran Khan, two of UNICEF's Special
Ambassadors, on the morning of 30 September.

We recommend that the Prime Minister should see them,
if he has time. 30 September will mark the first
anniversary of the World Summit for Children, which was
attended by Mrs Thatcher. The United Kingdom has embarked
upon a follow-up exercise to the World Summit and we aim to
submit a report to UNICEF by the end of the year. Agreement
to see the Special Ambassadors would underline the
continuing importance we attach to the World Summit for
Children.

Our other calls on the Prime Minister's time a week
either side of 30 September are as follows:

- | | | | |
|------|--------------|-----------------------------|---------|
| i) | 24 September | President dos Santos Angola | Accept |
| ii) | 24 " | Mme Cresson PM France Lunch | Accept |
| iii) | 26/27 " | Landsdorf SDP Germany | Reject |
| iv) | 3 " | Amir Kuwait | Request |

S L Gass
Private Secretary

Miss Sandra Phillips
10 Downing Street

MD7AAI

*Suggested 1430 on 30
September (for 10-15 mins).
They will let me know.
cc: Press Officer Sp. 20/9*



G.R.
I have warned Mr
Smith that the day is full,
already but as he
wants to
discuss it
with me
at 10 Downing Street
(with few
advice).
Diana



10 DOWNING STREET

Sandra,

Robert Smith rang. He is
the director of UNICEF.
He wants to talk to you
about the possibility of
the PM receiving Peter Ustinov
& Imran Khan who will
present a book to the
PM to mark the Anniversary
on 30 September of the
World Summit for Children.
He wonders if he could
have a chat.

Robert.

- 405 - 5592.

SMITH, Robert

11/9

Enc. to be returned



Feb
EA

10 DOWNING STREET

LONDON SW1A 2AA

Chased 12/9

From the Private Secretary

Arch/6 September 1991

I enclose a copy of a letter which the Prime Minister has received from Mr Robert Smith, Director of UNICEF.

I should be grateful for your advice on the suggestion that the Prime Minister should receive two of UNICEF's Special Ambassadors on Monday 30 September. We have a diary meeting scheduled for Thursday, 12 September and it would be very helpful to include this item if you are able to let us have a reply before then.

SANDRA PHILLIPS

S L Gass Esq
Foreign and Commonwealth Office

SA

The Rt Hon John Major MP
Prime Minister
10 Downing Street
London SW1

Patron:
HRH The Duchess
of Kent
President:
The Baroness Ewart-Biggs
Chairman:
The Lord Bridges GCMG
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United Kingdom
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Cable: UNICEF London WC2

Telex:
262284 quote Mon Ref 2817

Fax: 071-405 2332

Director:
Robert D. Smith

5 September 1991

Our reference:

Registered Charity:
no. 207595

Dear Prime Minister,

Monday 30 September will be the first anniversary of the historic World Summit for Children, in which Mrs Thatcher played such a prominent and influential role.

We have been given, to hand over to you on a suitable occasion, a presentation copy of the signatures to the World Summit for Children Declaration and Plan of Action and the text in the major United Nations languages. It seems to us that the first anniversary of the Summit would be the best possible occasion for this.

By chance we shall have in the United Kingdom on that day Sir Peter Ustinov and Imran Khan, two of UNICEF's most eminent Special Ambassadors, both of whom were present at the Summit in New York last year. They would like to call on you on the morning of 30th - if a small slot can be found in your immensely busy programme - to hand to you personally the presentation copy, together with a special UNICEF anniversary card thanking Her Majesty's Government for its role at the Summit and its support for UNICEF's work and urging Britain to continue to give a lead to the world in giving priority to children in the 1990s.

We very much hope you will wish and be able to receive our Ambassadors on this important anniversary, which would give great encouragement and pleasure to our UNICEF colleagues and to governments and people in many countries.

*Yours sincerely,
Robert Smith*

Robert D Smith
Director

PS. Sir Peter will be here for the first of a series of further performances around the UK of his one-man show; Imran Khan yesterday launched for the Health Education Authority in association with us, a new immunisation campaign to reach many minority groups in Britain. Details are attached.



Foreign &
Commonwealth
Office

London SW1A 2AH

From The Parliamentary Under Secretary of State

Dear Colleague,

A number of you have written recently about the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. It may be helpful to set out the Government's position.

The United Kingdom played a positive role during the ten years that it took to draft the Convention. We fully supported its adoption at the UN General Assembly just over a year ago, signed the Convention on 19 April last year and will ratify it as soon as possible. By our early signature, a legal prelude to ratification, and by our support for the subsequent Commission on Human Rights and General Assembly resolutions, we have clearly demonstrated our commitment to ratifying the Convention.

During the drafting of the Convention the Working Group proceeded only by consensus, with participating countries in some cases subordinating their national interest to allow the consensus to be maintained. The United Kingdom welcomed the thrust of the Convention, and firmly believes that its widespread international ratification will lead to improvement in the protection of children worldwide. But we do have to ensure that we can meet the obligations placed upon us when we come to ratify. A detailed scrutiny involving nine government departments has therefore been trying to clarify those areas where we may have to make reservations or interpretative declarations to cover elements in the Convention where the United Kingdom's legislation concerning the protection of children differs from the letter of the wording of the Convention.

That scrutiny is at an advanced stage and we will be in a position to announce the areas where the United Kingdom will have to make reservations before the end of the month. But we also have responsibilities for the Dependent Territories who wish to be included in our ratification and also for the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man. Each of the Dependent Territories has its own domestic legislatures, as do the Islands. We have begun consultations with them on the terms of ratification and these will continue.

POJAAT



This detailed and methodical approach to ratification is not new. Nor does it detract from our firm support for the Convention or our commitment to ratify. On the contrary, it ensures that once we have ratified a wide-ranging Convention of this sort we are able to honour our obligations fully. We do not wish to be among the ever-increasing number of countries who ratify Conventions but who then fail to meet their obligations.

Yours,

Mark

Mark Lennox-Boyd



File
DA

10 DOWNING STREET
LONDON SW1A 2AA

pa

From the Private Secretary

No ack/20 August 1990

UNIFEM AWARD

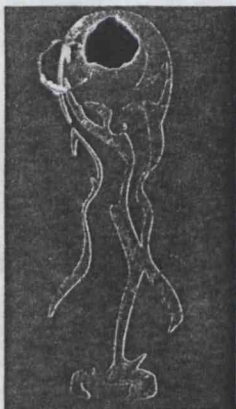
I enclose a copy of a letter to the Prime Minister from the principal backer of the UNIFEM Award which the Prime Minister is to receive in New York on 30 September. It would be helpful to have a draft reply dealing both with the programme for the occasion and with the two UNIFEM projects mentioned by Mrs. Irwin-Hentschel. You will no doubt wish to consult the ODA on the latter point.

I am copying this letter and enclosure to Eamonn Taylor (Overseas Development Administration).

CHARLES POWELL

Simon Gass, Esq.,
Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

ls



THE NOËL FOUNDATION

NEW YORK

Empire State Building
350 Fifth Avenue, Suite 718
New York, New York 10118
Telephone: (212) 239-6635
FAX: (212) 695-0218

WASHINGTON D.C.

1212 New York Avenue NW,
Washington, D.C. 20005
Telephone: (202) 842-3004
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in support of the
UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT FUND
FOR WOMEN

August 15, 1990

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher
10 Downing Street
London, England

Dear *Madam Prime Minister,*

I cannot begin to tell you how much it meant to all of us at The Noël Foundation and UNIFEM when we received the news of your attending *A Celebration of International Leadership* in your honor on October first at the United Nations.

You are an inspiration to the many international business and government leaders who will be attending and your acceptance of the award personally from the Secretary-General will be the highlight and most important part of the event.

We have just received news that President Reagan will be unable to attend due to a schedule conflict. We are working closely with the White House inviting President and Mrs. Bush to participate in your honour.

We are pleased the former President Oscar Arias of Costa Rica has changed his plans to be at this event honouring you. Our corporate chairman is Mr. David Rockefeller and corporate co-chair is Mr. Sid Bass, both of whom were thrilled to participate in an event honouring you and at the same time helping global economic development through the UNIFEM projects which we are sponsoring in your name and the names of the other honorees. Our event co-chairs are Mrs. Georgette Mosbacher and Mrs. Pamela Harriman.

We are also pleased that Mrs. Brundtland has confirmed her attendance with the Norway U.N. Mission and that Barbara Walters is our mistress of ceremonies.

I have recently visited two UNIFEM projects which I would like to share with you. I was very impressed with the women and the work of UNIFEM.

In Golfito, a very depressed region of Costa Rica the women were first taught to read and write and workshops were created to teach them bookkeeping and organizational skills and small loans were give to them to open businesses such as a laundry and a fish business. In Tempoal, a poor rural region of Mexico, the women were asked what they needed to improve their lives and their community and they drew pictures of what their days were

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher
August 15, 1990
Page 2

like since they could not read and write and it was determined by the women themselves that with a corn grinder and a water pump their days of domestic work could be reduced from 16 hours a day to 2 hour, thereby leaving them 14 hours a day for income producing work and time to care for their health and education of their children. UNIFEM gave them a loan to buy a corn grinder for their community which is income producing and provided training for 10 of the women to learn how to make water pumps from a factory run by women in Colombia. On August 3rd, the women of Tempoal opened their own factory making the water pumps which will be distributed throughout Mexico. This will provide jobs for the women of Tempoal producing income and the profits will be used for expansion, distribution and training of women in Africa and Asia to open factories in their own regions so that this income producing business will have the same benefits in these areas. This is helping those most in need to help themselves which is the core principle of The Noël Foundation and the philosophy of UNIFEM.

I was particularly impressed to see the confidence and self esteem the women of Golfito and Tempoal now has as a result of these projects and the positive effect it had on the whole community. UNIFEM and The Noël Foundation are committed to global economic development through education, entrepreneurship and environmental awareness.

We look forward to honouring you on October first at the United Nations and we hope that your family will be able to attend as our guests. Congratulations on your grandchild!

Warmest personal regards,

Noël Irwin-Hentschel

Mrs. Noël Irwin-Hentschel
Founder

NIH/nn

NT CF
GR?



C D Powell Esq
Private Secretary
10 Downing Street
LONDON
SW1A 2AA

Handwritten initials 'CP' and a large checkmark.

Richmond House
79 Whitehall
London SW1A 2NS
Telephone 071 210 3000
From the Secretary of
State for Health

30 JUL 1990

Dear Mr Powell

WORLD CHILDREN'S SUMMIT

Thank you for your letter of 7 July. I have also seen Peter Storr's reply of 12 July. Things have moved on slightly since these were sent and I am told that ODA have now taken the lead in preparing any material which is needed. That, I think, is sensible. It will more accurately reflect the purpose of this summit which in our view is to increase commitment to assisting children in developing countries. The Summit is mainly the concern of UNICEF and a group of its member countries.

My Department along with all others with an interest in children's matters will of course need to be involved in the preparation of any speech and officials here have already begun work on this.

I am copying this letter to recipients of yours and, with papers, to the Private Secretaries of Cabinet Ministers at DES and DOE as they may have an interest too.

Yours sincerely

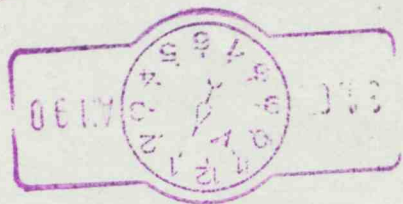
Handwritten signature of Paul Ahearn.

PAUL AHEARN
Assistant Private
Secretary

UNITED NATIONS:

World summit

Aug 79



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MIPT: PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT TO NEW YORK, 30 SEPTEMBER - 1 OCTOBER

TENTATIVE PROGRAMME (UNITED NATIONS - RELATED ENGAGEMENTS ONLY)

SATURDAY 29 SEPTEMBER

EVENING
1930-2200

ARRIVE.
DINNER FOR HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT
ATTENDING THE WORLD SUMMIT FOR CHILDREN.

SUNDAY 30 SEPTEMBER

0930
LATER
1345-1545?

OPENING SESSION OF SUMMIT.
POSSIBLE BILATERAL MEETINGS.
PRIVATE WORKING LUNCHEON/DISCUSSION SESSION.

1600-1730?

CONCLUDING SESSION AND PRESENTATION OF
DECLARATION AND PLAN OF ACTION TO CHILDREN OF
THE WORLD.

1730?

CONCLUDING RECEPTION
OR
POSSIBLE BILATERAL MEETINGS.
DINNER (POSSIBLY) GIVEN BY PRESIDENT BUSH.

MONDAY 1 OCTOBER

POSSIBLE BILATERAL MEETINGS.

1100

ATTEND PRESIDENT BUSH'S ADDRESS TO GENERAL
ASSEMBLY.
CALL ON SECRETARY-GENERAL.

LUNCH (POSSIBLY) GIVEN BY PRESIDENT BUSH.

AFTERNOON

PROGRAMME OUTSIDE THE UNITED NATIONS.

1900

UNIFEM AWARDS RECEPTION.

2000

UNIFEM AWARDS CEREMONY.
DEPART

NOTE: IT IS POSSIBLE THAT THE ORDER OF THE AWARDS CEREMONY AND RECEPTION WILL BE REVERSED. IN THAT CASE THE PRIME MINISTER COULD LEAVE SHORTLY AFTER THE BEGINNING OF THE RECEPTION AND HER DEPARTURE TIME COULD BE BROUGHT FORWARD CORRESPONDINGLY.

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MR PETTITT, ODA

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TO IMMEDIATE FCO
TELNO 896
OF 302230Z JULY 90
INFO IMMEDIATE WASHINGTON

YOUR TELNO 397 AND MY TELNO 894: PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT TO
NEW YORK 30 SEPTEMBER - 1 OCTOBER

1. THE MEETING OF THE PLANNING COMMITTEE FOR THE WORLD SUMMIT FOR CHILDREN WHICH TOOK PLACE ON 27 JULY (MY TUR) MADE IT CLEAR BEYOND ANY DOUBT THAT THE SUMMIT WILL BE A MAJOR (PERHAPS EVEN AN UNPRECEDENTED) GATHERING OF WORLD LEADERS. ITS SCOPE IS BOUND TO GO BEYOND THE SUBJECT OF THE SUMMIT ITSELF. THERE WILL BE OPPORTUNITIES FOR NUMEROUS BILATERAL CONTACTS IN THE MARGINS IF SPACE IN THE PROGRAMME CAN BE FOUND. THE VERY SUCCESS OF THE ORGANISERS IN ATTRACTING SUCH HIGH-LEVEL ATTENDANCE HAS HOWEVER THROWN THEIR PLANNING OF THE SUMMIT INTO COMPLETE DISARRAY. AT THIS STAGE THEREFORE WE CAN ONLY MAKE VERY TENTATIVE SUGGESTIONS ABOUT THE PRIME MINISTER'S PROGRAMME.

2. IT IS STILL THE INTENTION OF THE ORGANISERS THAT THERE SHOULD BE A DINNER ON THE EVENING OF SATURDAY 29 SEPTEMBER (1930 TO 2200) FOR HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT ATTENDING THE SUMMIT. THIS WILL CLEARLY BE A MAJOR OCCASION OFFERING OPPORTUNITIES FOR CONSIDERABLE BILATERAL DIPLOMACY. I RECOMMEND THAT THE PRIME MINISTER SHOULD ARRIVE IN TIME FOR THE DINNER IF IT IS AT ALL POSSIBLE.

3. FOLLOWING THE MEETING OF THE PLANNING COMMITTEE IT IS NOW UNCLEAR WHAT THE FORMAT OF THE SUMMIT ON THE FOLLOWING DAY WILL BE. IF IT CONTINUES TO FOLLOW THE GENERAL OUTLINES OF THE PRESENT PROGRAMME I RECOMMEND THAT THE PRIME MINISTER SHOULD ATTEND THE OPENING SESSION, THE WORKING LUNCHEON AND THE CONCLUDING SESSION. THERE SHOULD HOWEVER BE TIMES DURING THE DAY WHEN THE PRIME MINISTER CAN LEAVE THE SUMMIT AND HOLD BILATERAL MEETINGS WITH OTHER WORLD LEADERS: THESE COULD MOST CONVENIENTLY TAKE PLACE AT OUR SMALL SUITE OF OFFICES IN THE UN SECRETARIAT BUILDING. AT PRESENT PROCEEDINGS ARE PLANNED TO END WITH A RECEPTION AT 1730. BUT THE ORGANISERS DO NOT EXPECT THAT ALL HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT WILL TAKE PART IN THE RECEPTION, AND THIS PERIOD MAY OFFER FURTHER OPPORTUNITIES FOR BILATERAL MEETINGS.

4. PRESIDENT BUSH PROPOSES TO ATTEND THE SUMMIT ON 30 SEPTEMBER AND TO STAY OVERNIGHT IN NEW YORK. ON 1 OCTOBER HE WILL DELIVER HIS USUAL ADDRESS TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY (RESCHEDULED FROM THE PREVIOUS WEEK) AND PERHAPS ALSO PUT IN AN APPEARANCE AT THE MEETING OF CSCE FOREIGN MINISTERS WHICH BEGINS IN NEW YORK ON THE SAME DAY. A NUMBER OF OTHER HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT ARE LIKELY TO FOLLOW HIS EXAMPLE AND STAY ON IN NEW YORK UNTIL 1 OCTOBER. IT SEEMS LIKELY THAT THE PRESIDENT WILL OFFER ENTERTAINMENT TO OTHER HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT, PROBABLY A DINNER ON 30 SEPTEMBER OR A LUNCH ON 1 OCTOBER. I THINK IT WOULD BE WISE FOR THE MORNING OF 1 OCTOBER TO BE LARGELY SET ASIDE FOR BILATERAL MEETINGS. AT SOME POINT IN HER STAY THE PRIME MINISTER WILL WANT A BILATERAL MEETING WITH PRESIDENT BUSH. I RECOMMEND THAT THE PRIME MINISTER SHOULD ALSO ATTEND PRESIDENT BUSH'S ADDRESS TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON THAT MORNING AND PAY A COURTESY CALL ON THE SECRETARY-GENERAL. THIS WOULD LEAVE EITHER DINNER ON 30 SEPTEMBER OR LUNCH ON 1 OCTOBER, AND ALSO THE AFTERNOON OF 1 OCTOBER, FOR OTHER ACTIVITIES IN NEW YORK. THESE WILL BE THE SUBJECT OF RECOMMENDATIONS IN A FURTHER TELEGRAM, WHICH WILL BE SENT AFTER CONSULTATION WITH WASHINGTON AND WITH THE CONSULATE-GENERAL, BTIO AND BIS NEW YORK. THE DRAFT PROGRAMME IN MIFT DOES NOT YET COVER THESE ACTIVITIES.

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WORLD SUMMIT FOR CHILDREN: OTTAWA MEETING

SUMMARY

1. BUSH AND KAIFU TO ATTEND SUMMIT. SPECULATION THAT GORBACHEV MAY ATTEND. MORE THAN 70 OTHER HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT EXPECTED, CREATING MAJOR PROBLEMS FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE SUMMIT

DETAIL

2. MEMBERS OF THE PLANNING COMMITTEE FOR THE SUMMIT AND REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT WHO HAVE ANNOUNCED THEIR INTENTION TO ATTEND MET IN OTTAWA ON 27 JULY AT THE INVITATION OF THE CANADIAN AND PAKISTANI CO-CHAIRMEN. THE MAIN POINTS DISCUSSED WERE:

(A) ATTENDANCE

57 HEADS OF STATE OR GOVERNMENT HAVE NOTIFIED THEIR INTENTION TO ATTEND (LIST BY FAX). THE FINAL COUNT IS EXPECTED TO BE BETWEEN 70 AND 100. THE LATEST ADDITIONS ARE PRESIDENT BUSH, KINGS FAHD AND BAUDOIN, AND PRESIDENT HAVEL. WE CONFIRMED THAT THE PRIME MINISTER HOPED TO ATTEND. THE JAPANESE SAID THAT KAIFU ALSO INTENDED TO COME. ANDREOTTI APPEARS TO BE WAVERING. THERE IS NO NEWS ABOUT MITTERRAND OR KOHL. THE FRENCH ARE PLAYING A FULL PART IN THE PLANNING PROCESS BUT THE GERMANS DID NOT ATTEND THE OTTAWA OR EARLIER MEETINGS. THE SUMMIT SECRETARIAT WILL ISSUE A PRESS RELEASE ABOUT ATTENDANCE ON 2 AUGUST.

UNICEF CONTINUES TO BE OPTIMISTIC ABOUT GORBACHEV'S ATTENDANCE ALTHOUGH SOVIET ABSENCE FROM THE OTTAWA MEETING MAY BE A BETTER INDICATION OF HIS INTENTIONS. NEVERTHELESS THE SWEDES HAVE HEARD THAT A POSSIBLE BUSH/GORBACHEV MEETING IN NEW YORK ON OCTOBER 1, THE DAY FOLLOWING THE CHILDREN'S SUMMIT, IS UNDER DISCUSSION. THE AMERICAN DELEGATION IN OTTAWA HAD NO INFORMATION ABOUT THIS OR THE EXTENT OF BUSH'S PARTICIPATION IN THE SUMMIT.

(B) FORMAT

MOST OF THE OTTAWA MEETING WAS DEVOTED TO WAYS OF RESOLVING THE PROBLEMS SURROUNDING A SUMMIT OF MORE THAN 70 HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT, MOST OF WHOM WILL WISH TO SPEAK. WE MADE IT CLEAR THAT THE PRIME MINISTER WOULD BE AMONG THEM. THE INITIATORS, WHO CLAIM THAT THIS WILL BE THE LARGEST GATHERING OF WORLD LEADERS EVER, ADMIT THAT THE PRESENT FORMAT OF A DINNER, 3 SESSIONS AND A WORKING LUNCH MAY NEED SOME REVISION. THEY NEVERTHELESS REAFFIRMED THEIR EARLIER UNDERTAKING THAT EVERY HEAD ATTENDING THE SUMMIT WHO WISHED TO SPEAK WOULD BE GIVEN THE OPPORTUNITY TO DO SO. BUT THEY QUESTIONED WHETHER THIS WOULD BE PRODUCTIVE AND SUGGESTED THAT SOME HEADS MIGHT, AS AN ALTERNATIVE, HOLD PRESS CONFERENCES OR SPEAK IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY. OTHER PROPOSALS INCLUDED: A PURELY SYMBOLIC/CEREMONIAL MEETING WITH ONLY THE CO-CHAIRMEN AND SECRETARY GENERAL SPEAKING (MALAYSIA): SPEECHES BY CHAIRMEN OF REGIONAL GROUPS (SEVERAL AFRICAN REPRESENTATIVES): ORCHESTRATED PANEL DISCUSSIONS (THE NETHERLANDS) AND THE FORMATION OF WORKING GROUPS (CHILE). ALL THESE IDEAS WERE SEEN TO HAVE SERIOUS DRAWBACKS.

WE SUGGESTED THAT ALL SESSIONS SHOULD BE OPEN TO THE MEDIA. THERE WAS NOTHING WHICH NEEDED TO BE DISCUSSED BEHIND CLOSED DOORS. IF THE PURPOSE OF THE SUMMIT WAS TO MOBILIZE GOVERNMENTS AND PUBLIC OPINION TO DO MORE TO PROMOTE CHILDREN'S WELFARE, IT COULD ONLY BENEFIT FROM MAXIMUM MEDIA COVERAGE. A SUBSIDIARY BENEFIT WOULD BE THAT THOSE HEADS WHO WISHED TO SPEAK AT THE SUMMIT WOULD NOT HAVE TO DO SO AT THE OPENING SESSION TO RECEIVE MEDIA COVERAGE. MANY SPEAKERS SUPPORTED THIS VIEW AND TOWARDS THE END OF THE MEETING THE CO-CHAIRMAN SAID THAT THE INITIATORS ACCEPTED THAT ALL MEETINGS WOULD BE OPEN TO THE MEDIA.

THE 6 INITIATORS, WHO RETAIN CONTROL OF ALL THE ORGANIZATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS, WILL NOW REFLECT ON THE OTTAWA DISCUSSIONS AND HAVE PROMISED A FURTHER DOCUMENT ABOUT THE FORMAT OF THE SUMMIT IN ABOUT TWO WEEKS. IT IS UNCLEAR WHETHER THEY ENVISAGE ANY FURTHER DISCUSSION OF THE ARRANGEMENTS WITH OTHER PARTICIPANTS. THE EARLIEST OPPORTUNITY FOR THIS WOULD BE THE MEETINGS OF THE UNICEF EXECUTIVE BOARD AND THE PLANNING COMMITTEE ON 6/7 AND 10 SEPTEMBER RESPECTIVELY.

(C) CONTRIBUTIONS

SEVERAL DELEGATIONS ANNOUNCED CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE SUMMIT MOBILIZATION FUND, WHICH HAS A DLRS 3.5 MILLION TARGET. THEY INCLUDED CHINA (DLRS 50,000) ITALY (DLRS 100,000) UGANDA (DLRS

30,000) AS WELL AS SMALL CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE GAMBIA AND ST VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES.

COMMENT

3. THE INITIATORS FACE A DIFFICULT TASK. THEY ARE NOT EVEN CERTAIN WHICH ROOM TO USE IN THE UNITED NATIONS. (THEY FEEL THAT THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY HALL IS TOO IMPERSONAL.) IT SEEMS LIKELY THAT THEY WILL TRY TO STICK TO A MODIFIED VERSION OF THE PRESENT FORMAT, WITH ALL MEETINGS OPEN TO THE MEDIA. IN VIEW OF THE GUARANTEES GIVEN IN OTTAWA, THERE WILL BE NO PROBLEM OVER OBTAINING A SPEAKING SLOT FOR THE PRIME MINISTER. BUT I FEAR THAT THE TIMING OF HER STATEMENT WILL REMAIN UNCERTAIN FOR SOME TIME. WE WILL REMAIN IN CLOSE TOUCH WITH THE CANADIANS ON THIS POINT.

4. THE SECRETARIAT'S PRESS RELEASE ON 2 AUGUST IS LIKELY TO ATTRACT PUBLICITY. THERE MAY THEREFORE BE SOME ADVANTAGE IN FORMALLY NOTIFYING THE INITIATORS OF THE PRIME MINISTER'S INTENTIONS IN TIME FOR HER INCLUSION IN THE LIST. I HOPE IT WILL ALSO BE POSSIBLE BEFORE LONG TO ANNOUNCE THE CONTRIBUTION WHICH I UNDERSTAND WE ARE MAKING TO THE MOBILIZATION FUND.

5. I SHALL TELEGRAPH SEPERATELY ABOUT OTHER ASPECTS OF THE PRIME MINISTERS VISIT TO NEW YORK.

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MR PETTITT ODA

MR SAINT ODA ✓

PAGE 3
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NNNN

From: THE PRIVATE SECRETARY

CCP



HOME OFFICE
QUEEN ANNE'S GATE
LONDON SW1H 9AT

12 July 1990

Dear Charles,

CDP
13/7.
[Signature]

WORLD CHILDREN'S SUMMIT

Thank you for sending us a copy of your letter of 7 July to Andy McKeon about the speech the Prime Minister may have to make to this Summit in New York at the end of September.

The Home Office will of course provide the Department of Health with contributions on any Home Office responsibilities needed for the speech. Perhaps the Department of Health might like to circulate a framework when the time comes. They may want to draw in other Departments with an interest in children, for example the Department of Education and Science and the Lord Chancellor's Department, when they do.

I am sending a copy of this letter to the other recipients of yours.

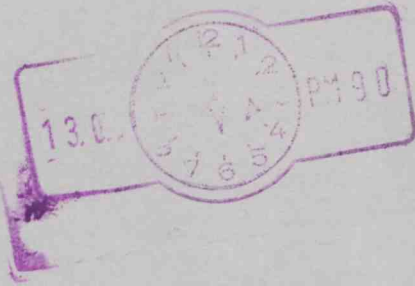
Yours sincerely

[Signature]

P R C STORR

C D Powell, Esq.
No 10 Downing Street
LONDON, S.W.1.

UN: Wadd Summit for Children, August 79.





*Me for
ack*

10 DOWNING STREET

LONDON SW1A 2AA

From the Private Secretary

7 July 1990

See Andy,

WORLD CHILDREN'S SUMMIT

The Prime Minister is being pressed to attend the World Children's Summit in New York on 29/30 September. No decision has yet been taken. But if she goes, she will need to deliver a speech.

I assume that Health and the Home Office would between them be responsible for producing material for such a speech, consulting other departments as necessary. It would be helpful to have confirmation of this: and it might be wise to start to give some thought to the outline of a speech. If the Prime Minister does go, she would want to turn her attention to the speech from the last week in August.

I am copying this letter to Colin Walters (Home Office), Helen Dudley (Department of Social Security), Stephen Wall (Foreign and Commonwealth Office) and Myles Wickstead (Overseas Development Administration).

*Yours sincerely,
C. D. Powell*

C. D. POWELL

Andy McKeon, Esq.,
Department of Health.

for



*File PM
ack*

10 DOWNING STREET
LONDON SW1A 2AA

From the Private Secretary

7 July 1990

Dear Stepler,

WORLD CHILDREN'S SUMMIT

I enclose a message to the Prime Minister from the Pakistan Prime Minister, asking her to participate in the World Summit for Children. The Prime Minister will need to reply.

You are separately considering what recommendation to make about the Prime Minister's attendance, and the possibility of combining it with receiving the UNIFEM award.

C. D. Powell
C. D. POWELL

J.S. Wall, Esq.,
Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

h



HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR PAKISTAN
LONDON

No. Pol-FS/2/5/89

5 July 1990

Dear Mr. Powell,

I enclose a personal message received from the Prime Minister of Pakistan addressed to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

2. I would be grateful if the message could be conveyed to the Prime Minister.

with every good wish

Yours sincerely,

Shaharyar M. Khan

Shaharyar M. Khan

Mr. Charles Powell,
Private Secretary to the
Prime Minister,
10 Downing Street,
London SW1

Excellency,

The World Summit for Children has been scheduled at the U.N. Headquarters in New York on 29 to 30 September, 1990. I shall be co-chairing the Summit along with His Excellency the Prime Minister of Canada.

The Summit will enable the world leaders to focus attention on the plight of children and adopt policies for their welfare and protection.

I am writing to request your personal participation in the Summit. Your presence at the Summit would ensure the success of the Summit and its noble objectives. I look forward to meeting Your Excellency on this important occasion.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Benazir Bhutto,
Prime Minister of the
Islamic Republic of Pakistan

HM Treasury



Parliament Street
London SW1P 3AG
Telephone 071-270 4369

R2/7 (2)

N L Wicks CVO CBE
Second Permanent Secretary

C D Powell Esq
10 Downing Street
LONDON
SW1

Rich Wicks

To note

CDP

2 July 1990

Dear Charles

WORLD SUMMIT FOR CHILDREN

When I was at the weekend Sherpa meeting, Mr Mulroney's Sherpa handed me the letter attached from Mr Mulroney to Mrs Thatcher about the World Summit for Children. You will see that Mr Mulroney is urging Mrs Thatcher to attend the Summit at the end of September in New York. The other Sherpas were handed similar letters. None reacted except the Japanese Sherpa who said that Mr Kaifu hoped to attend the Summit.

I think it likely that Mr Mulroney will raise this issue with Mrs Thatcher when he sees her either in London at the NATO Summit or in Houston at the Economic Summit. I am therefore sending a copy of this letter to the Private Secretary of the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary with a request that his Office should provide you with urgent advice.

I am also sending a copy of this letter to Eammon Taylor in the ODA Private Office.

N L Wicks

N L WICKS



CANADA

PRIME MINISTER'S
PERSONAL MESSAGE
SERIAL No. T 142A190

PRIME MINISTER · PREMIER MINISTRE

OTTAWA, K1A 0A2

June 27, 1990

SUBJECT cc Mather
OPS

Dear Margaret,

It had been my intention to speak to you concerning the World Summit for Children which I will have the honour to co-chair at the end of September in New York. Unfortunately, pressing domestic concerns have filled my schedule.

I am writing to you to let you know that plans for the Summit are progressing well. The Summit proceedings will provide opportunities for public and private leadership and consultation. I am very pleased that some thirty leaders have already confirmed their personal attendance and a score of others have indicated interest in doing so.

I hasten to add, however, that as of this writing, the G-7 members other than Canada are notable by their absence. It is vital to the Summit's political impetus that important leaders like you be seen to be taking a hand. Your personal participation would make a great difference. I do trust that you will do your utmost to attend. I believe the World Summit for Children is an event in which the world's economic leaders have fundamental responsibilities.

I look forward to speaking with you in London and Houston.

Yours sincerely,

The Right Honourable Margaret Thatcher
Prime Minister of the United Kingdom
10 Downing Street
London, England



CJP
19/6

Mr C P Powell
10 Downing Street
London SW1

Richmond House

79 Whitehall

London SW1A 2NS

Telephone 071 210 3000

From the Secretary of

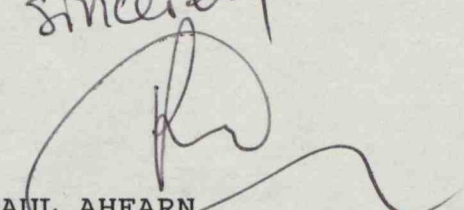
State for Health

15 JUN 1990

Dear Mr Powell

I am sorry not to have replied before now to your letter of 10 May about the Canadian Prime Minister's letter inviting Mrs Thatcher to attend the World Summit for Children in New York this September. You asked whether there were any particular further considerations Departments would wish to draw to the Prime Minister's attention. This Department is not aware of any new factors which should be presented to the Prime Minister.

Yours sincerely


PAUL AHEARN
Assistant Private Secretary

FILE

MS



CC ODA

10 DOWNING STREET
LONDON SW1A 2AA

From the Private Secretary

1 June 1990

dated 8 May 90

I enclose a copy of a letter which the Prime Minister has received from the Canadian Prime Minister.

I should be grateful if you would provide advice, and a draft reply for the Prime Minister's signature, to reach this office by 15 June.

I am copying this letter and enclosure to Myles Wickstead (ODA).

(CHARLES POWELL)

Stephen Wall, Esq., LVO,
Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

hs



QUEEN ANNE'S GATE LONDON SW1H 9AT

Our Ref: VSU/90 328/5/13893

CD

31 MAY 1990

Dear Charles,

filed

Thank you for copying to us your letter of 10 May to Simon Gass at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office together with the letter from Mr Mulronev which invites the Prime Minister to attend the World Summit for Children in New York on 29-30 September. Your letter indicates that there is previous correspondence about this but we do not appear to have seen it.

The Home Office has no special interest in this event, and have nothing useful to contribute on this occasion. Our officials have confirmed that the Foreign Office (or the Overseas Development Administration) will be taking the lead.

A copy of this letter goes to recipients of yours.

Yours sincerely,

Peter Storr

P R C STORR

C D Powell Esq



QUEEN ANNE'S GATE LONDON SW1H 9AT

Our Ref: VSU/90 328/5/13893

31 MAY 1990

Thank you for copying to us your letter of 10 May to Simon Gass at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office together with the letter from Mr Mulroney which invites the Prime Minister to attend the World Summit for Children in New York on 29-30 September. Your letter indicates that there is previous correspondence about this but we do not appear to have seen it.

The Home Office has no special interest in this event, and have nothing useful to contribute on this occasion. Our officials have confirmed that the Foreign Office (or the Overseas Development Administration) will be taking the lead.

A copy of this letter goes to recipients of yours.

P R C STORR

C D Powell Esq

May 9, 1990

Dear Margaret,

Thank you for inviting me to co-chair the World Summit for Children with Prime Minister Bhutto. It is a great honour. I will do my utmost to meet your expectations.

I am writing to encourage you to join us in New York on September 29 to 30 for what will be a unique opportunity to stimulate political will and accelerate concrete action to protect and nurture the world's children. The Summit will be an intensive day and a half event. Your active participation will help ensure that our discussions will be serious and our solutions practical. Our responsibilities toward the children of the world, particularly the least advantaged children, demand social and political commitment to protect them and, thereby, our future. In Canada, the Summit has already animated the voluntary sector, other levels of government and the general public. Determination to meet the needs of children in Canada and abroad is becoming a focal point for action.

Although preparations are still at an early stage, much has already been achieved by the Planning Committee. Working groups on the declaration and on format and agenda are making substantive progress.

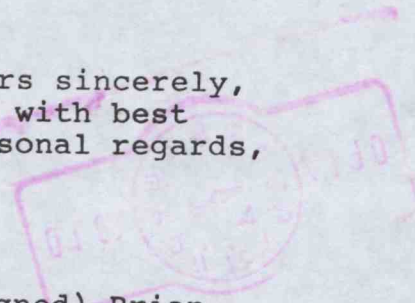
Discussions thus far have led to clear agreement that the declaration should be a short, eloquent statement of political will and commitment to help children. It would be accompanied by a plan of action that would set out broad goals and targets to guide action at the national level. The format of the meeting will be designed to provide the opportunity to Heads of State and Government to exercise public and private leadership and influence. This summit will make a difference and your being there would enhance its impact. I do hope you will be able to attend.

I look forward to seeing you in Houston, and would meanwhile welcome any views you might wish to share

.../2

with me about the Summit for Children and your own personal participation.

Yours sincerely,
and with best
personal regards,



(signed) Brian

The Right Honourable Margaret Thatcher, M.P.
Prime Minister
First Lord of the Treasury
Minister for the Civil Service
10 Downing Street
LONDON, SW1A

UN: Summit for children, Aug '79



Canadian High Commission



Haut Commissariat du Canada

R1/6

John

Macdonald House
1 Grosvenor Square
LONDON W1X 0AB
England

Don 1/6

May 31, 1990

Dear Mr. Powell,

Further to our meeting of May 10, 1990 regarding the World Summit for Children, I enclose the original letter from Prime Minister Mulroney. I should be grateful if you would forward it to Prime Minister Thatcher.

Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

Yours sincerely,

Donald Macdonald

Donald S. Macdonald
High Commissioner

Mr. Charles Powell
Private Secretary to the
Prime Minister
(Overseas Affairs)
Prime Minister's Office
10 Downing Street
LONDON, SW1A 2AA

PRIME MINISTER'S
PERSONAL MESSAGE
SERIAL No. T106/90



file

pm

cc fro

10 DOWNING STREET
LONDON SW1A 2AA

SUBJECT CC MASTER
OPS

THE PRIME MINISTER

22 May 1990

Dear Brian.

Thank you for your letter of 9 May about the World Summit for Children. I am afraid that I am not yet in a position to say whether I will be able to attend the meeting - I hope to let you know in a few weeks' time.

I look forward to seeing you for the NATO Summit.

Yours ever
Margaret

The Right Honourable Brian Mulroney

hw



Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

21 May 1990

Dear Charles,

WORLD SUMMIT FOR CHILDREN

You wrote on 10 May enclosing a letter from the Canadian Prime Minister about the World Summit for Children. You will recall (my letter of 27 April) that Miss Bhutto has also expressed the hope that the Prime Minister will attend.

The third planning meeting for the Summit is due to take place on 7 June. Once the outcome of that meeting is known we will be better placed to judge the level at which the Summit is likely to be attended and whether we should advise the Prime Minister to participate. For the moment though I do not believe that there are any particular further considerations to put to the Prime Minister. You may, however, think that the Prime Minister needs to send a holding reply to Mr Mulrooney and I enclose a draft.

I am copying this letter to Colin Walters (Home Office), Andrew McKeon (Department of Health) and Myles Wickstead (ODA).

Yours ever,
Simon Gass

Simon Gass
Private Secretary

C D Powell Esq
10 Downing Street
London SW1

Draft Letter from Prime Minister

a: / Paulson
PM

21 May 1990

Thank you for your letter of 9 May about the World Summit for Children. I am afraid that I am not yet in a position to say whether I will be able to attend the meeting - I hope to let you know in a few weeks' time.

I look forward to seeing you in Houston.

~~at the NATO~~
Summit.

CM.

Mr Muloney



UNITED NATIONS

World Summit for children 8/79

UNITED NATIONS
DEPARTMENT OF
ECONOMIC AND
SOCIAL AFFAIRS
IN CO-OPERATION WITH
THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

UNITED NATIONS
DEPARTMENT OF
ECONOMIC AND
SOCIAL AFFAIRS
IN CO-OPERATION WITH
THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION



sw
cepc

10 DOWNING STREET
LONDON SW1A 2AA

From the Private Secretary

10 May 1990

Dear Simon,

WORLD SUMMIT FOR CHILDREN

The Canadian High Commissioner called on my today to hand over the enclosed copy of a message to the Prime Minister from Mr. Mulroney urging her to attend the World Summit for Children in New York on 29-30 September. We shall need to put this to the Prime Minister again. I should be grateful to know if there are any particular further considerations you would like me to present to her.

I am copying this letter and enclosure to Colin Walters (Home Office), Helen Shirley-Quirk (Department of Health) and Myles Wickstead (Overseas Development Administration).

Yours sincerely,

(C. D. POWELL)

Simon Gass, Esq.,
Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

L

Subject cc Rafter

of

PRIME MINISTER'S

PERSONAL MESSAGE

SERIAL No. T97A 190

Rina Bhutto

(2)

May 9, 1990

I think you
are probably going to
love to do this. Perhaps
a quick dash there
e back by

Dear Margaret,

Thank you for inviting me to co-chair the World Summit for Children with Prime Minister Bhutto. It is a great honour. I will do my utmost to meet your expectations.

I am writing to encourage you to join us in New York on September 29 to 30 for what will be a unique opportunity to stimulate political will and accelerate concrete action to protect and nurture the world's children. The Summit will be an intensive day and a half event. Your active participation will help ensure that our discussions will be serious and our solutions practical. Our responsibilities toward the children of the world, particularly the least advantaged children, demand social and political commitment to protect them and, thereby, our future. In Canada, the Summit has already animated the voluntary sector, other levels of government and the general public. Determination to meet the needs of children in Canada and abroad is becoming a focal point for action.

Concise.

CD
10/5

Although preparations are still at an early stage, much has already been achieved by the Planning Committee. Working groups on the declaration and on format and agenda are making substantive progress.

Discussions thus far have led to clear agreement that the declaration should be a short, eloquent statement of political will and commitment to help children. It would be accompanied by a plan of action that would set out broad goals and targets to guide action at the national level. The format of the meeting will be designed to provide the opportunity to Heads of State and Government to exercise public and private leadership and influence. This summit will make a difference and your being there would enhance its impact. I do hope you will be able to attend.

I look forward to seeing you in Houston, and would meanwhile welcome any views you might wish to share

with me about the Summit for Children and your own personal participation.

Yours sincerely,
and with best
personal regards,

(signed) Brian

The Right Honourable Margaret Thatcher, M.P.
Prime Minister
First Lord of the Treasury
Minister for the Civil Service
10 Downing Street
LONDON, SW1A



PRIME MINISTER · PREMIER MINISTRE

OTTAWA, K1A 0A2

May 8, 1990

Dear Margaret,

Thank you for inviting me to co-chair the World Summit for Children with Prime Minister Bhutto. It is a great honour. I will do my utmost to meet your expectations.

I am writing to encourage you to join us in New York on September 29-30 for what will be a unique opportunity to stimulate political will and accelerate concrete action to protect and nurture the world's children. The Summit will be an intensive day and a half event. Your active participation will help ensure that our discussions will be serious and our solutions practical.

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The Right Honourable Margaret Thatcher
Prime Minister of the United Kingdom
10 Downing Street
London, England

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This Summit will make a difference and your being there would enhance its impact. I do hope you will be able to attend. I look forward to seeing you in Houston, and would meanwhile welcome any views you might wish to share with me about the Summit for Children and your own personal participation.

Yours sincerely,

And with best personal regards

Galvin

ois

ce/c



Foreign and Commonwealth Office

2

London SW1A 2AH

27 April 1990

Prime Minister

mt

27/4

Dear Charles,

Prime Minister's Attendance at the World Summit for Children, 28-29 September 1990

As you know, a World Summit for Children is to be held in New York from 28-29 September, to mark the Year of the Child. The Prime Minister wrote to Win Griffiths MP about this on 17 April. Miss Bhutto and Brian Mulroney will co-chair the meeting.

We shall be considering a recommendation to the Prime Minister about her possible attendance after the meeting of the Preparatory Committee to be held on 7 June. We should then know more about the form and content of the conference as well as the likely level of attendance from other countries. In the meantime, you will want to know that the Pakistan High Commissioner has told us that Miss Bhutto would very much like the Prime Minister to attend. We have told the Pakistanis that no decision has yet been taken.

*Yours ever
S L Gass*

(S L Gass)
Private Secretary

C D Powell Esq
10 Downing Street



SRW,
a. J. Povey / Grant
cc FLS.

10 DOWNING STREET
LONDON SW1A 2AA

From the Private Secretary

5 February 1990

The Prime Minister has asked me to thank you for your letter of 22 December about the proposed World Summit for Children.

As you know the United Kingdom is participating in the work of the Planning Committee for the Summit, and in the preparatory work in New York between the meetings. Our Permanent Representative to the UN in New York, Sir Crispin Tickell, attended the first meeting on 12 January and will be attending later meetings. We look forward to working closely with you for the success of this enterprise.

(C. D. POWELL)

Mr. James E. Grant



NT-CR
CF?

R 2/2
SCA

Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

2 February 1990

John Charles

World Summit for Children

Thank you for your letter of 15 January about the World Summit.

Sir Crispin Tickell attended the first meeting of the Planning Committee on 12 January. This saw little progress on the details of the Summit. Mr Grant seems now to have accepted Sir Crispin as representing us without the Prime Minister formally naming him as her Permanent Representative. We see some disadvantage in her doing so as this might give an exaggerated impression of the likelihood of her attendance at the Summit. The enclosed draft reply to Mr Grant's letter of 22 December to the Prime Minister therefore evades the question. We understand that few other participants in the planning process have been named as personal representatives.

At that first meeting of the Planning Committee several dates for the Summit were suggested, all lying between 20 September and 1 October. Since four of the initiating six governments have already indicated that they cannot attend on any date before 24 September, it seems from your letter that the Summit will almost certainly take place on a date when the Prime Minister is unavailable.

Yours ever

R N Peirce

(R N Peirce)
Private Secretary

C D Powell Esq
10 Downing Street

slw

as/Foreign Grant

CDP



Draft Reply From the Prime Minister

~~The PM has asked me to~~

Thank you for your letter of 22 December about the proposed World Summit for Children.

As you know the United Kingdom is participating in the work of the Planning Committee for the Summit, and in the preparatory work in New York between the meetings. Our Permanent Representative to the UN in New York, Sir Crispin Tickell, attended the first meeting on 12 January and will be attending later meetings. We look forward to working closely with you for the success of this enterprise.

CA.

Mr James E Grant
Executive Director
UNICEF
UNICEF House
3 United Nations Plaza
New York
NEW YORK 10017

U37AIM

UNITED NATIONS: Lima + to Chivato
Aug 79



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*File this
a/c PC
ei/Children*

10 DOWNING STREET

LONDON SW1A 2AA

From the Private Secretary

15 January 1990

WORLD SUMMIT FOR CHILDREN

Bob Peirce wrote to me on 11 January about the proposed World Summit for Children. I am glad to note that we have said nothing which will commit the Prime Minister and agree that it would be premature to appoint a personal representative. Virtually the whole of late September/early October will be impossible for the Prime Minister because she will be engaged in preparations for the Party Conference and the Party Conference itself. On those grounds alone, you could absolutely rule out any date between 24 September and 15 October (which is not to say that I think the Prime Minister would be any more enthusiastic about attendance on other dates).

I am copying this letter to the Private Secretaries in the Department of Health, Department of Education and Science, the Home Office, the Scottish Office, the Welsh Office and the Northern Ireland Office.

CHARLES POWELL

Richard Gozney, Esq.,
Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

RESTRICTED

AG



10 DOWNING STREET

Charles

have Sept is
already looking
busy and with
the Party Conference
in early Oct
I doubt the PM
would be keen
to take this
on at that time.

Amanda

15/1

RESTRICTED

EEPC



Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

11 January 1990

BF

Jan Charles

Amadeu
Ed. you please
let me have an
answer on the
page.
at X over
CS

World Summit for Children

Thank you for your letter of 11 December about the proposed World Summit for Children.

Since my letter of 17 May last year to Andy Bearpark it has become clear that this Summit will certainly take place. It was specifically endorsed by the CHOGM communiqué (as well as in the NAM, the OAU, and by the Francophone countries). Six "initiating" heads of Government (Canada, Egypt, Pakistan, Sweden, Mexico and Mali) have been pushing preparation forward. UNICEF's executive board has supported the idea of a Summit in principle and will be keeping an eye on the arrangements. A planning committee - of which we are a member - has now been established and will pursue detailed arrangements. We have just received a copy of a letter from Mr Grant, the Executive Director of UNICEF, to the Prime Minister (enclosed) inviting the Prime Minister to nominate a personal representative to attend this committee, the first meeting of which takes place on 12 January.

A large number of important points remain to be settled. First and foremost it is not at all clear which heads of Government - beyond the "initiators" - will attend (we are making clear that our participation in the planning committee certainly does not commit the Prime Minister). The "initiators" have proposed dates of 26, 27 September this year, but those have been challenged. The agenda too remains to be settled. Plainly, the Summit will endeavour to set health and welfare goals for children in the 1990s, support UNICEF programmes for those and encourage ratification of the new UN convention on the rights of the child. But it is not at all clear to what extent it may stray into issues like the "right to life" and population control. It is certainly meant to deal with children in the developed as well as the developing world, and there are lobbies which will want it to highlight UK domestic as well as overseas issues.

The Foreign Secretary believes it would be premature to take a view now on whether the Prime Minister should attend the Summit. There is a clear danger that the whole affair will be an expensive distraction from the real business of

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x | helping children. And the meeting itself is likely to consist of prepared speeches followed by a prenegotiated communiqué. On the other hand, public interest in the UK attitude is certain to be considerable and it is possible that enough heavyweights will decide to go to justify the presence of the Prime Minister as well (the Americans, for example, have not ruled out that President Bush might attend). A lot also depends on whether we can negotiate sensible arrangements for the event and orient the agenda towards worthwhile subject matter. It would in any case be useful to know which dates are impossible for the Prime Minister in late September/October so that we can avoid those in case she should finally decide to go.

We do not believe we should rush into replying to Mr Grant's letter. Early appointment by the Prime Minister of a personal representative (a request to which it is unclear how other states will respond) could give an exaggerated impression of the Prime Minister's commitment to the Summit itself. Sir Crispin Tickell has agreed to represent us at the first meeting of the preparatory committee on 12 January. There seems no need to describe him as "representing the Prime Minister" on that occasion. Once we have the results of that meeting we will be in a better position to submit a draft reply to Grant's letter.

I am copying this letter to the Private Secretaries in the Department of Health, the Department of Education and Science, and the Home Office, Scottish Office, Welsh Office and the Northern Ireland Office.

Yours ever
R N Peirce

(R N Peirce)
Private Secretary

C D Powell Esq
PS/10 Downing Street

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UNITED NATIONS:
International Year
of the Child Aug 79



file etc

10 DOWNING STREET
LONDON SW1A 2AA

bc2pc

From the Private Secretary

11 December 1989

WORLD SUMMIT FOR CHILDREN

The Prime Minister has seen UKMIS New York tel no MODEV 43 about the proposed World Summit for Children. She would welcome the views of the Foreign Secretary and the Minister for Overseas Development.

I am copying this letter to Myles Wickstead (Overseas Development Administration).

C. D. POWELL

Stephen Wall, Esq.
Foreign and Commonwealth Office

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FM UKMIS NEW YORK
TO DESKBY 110900Z ODA
TELNO MODEV 43
OF 090445Z DECEMBER 89
AND TO DESKBY 110900Z FCO
AND TO IMMEDIATE CABINET OFFICE

CABINET OFFICE FOR PS/NO 10 DOWNING STREET

WORLD SUMMIT FOR CHILDREN

SUMMARY
1. EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF UNICEF CALLS TO URGE BRITISH SUPPORT FOR AND PARTICIPATION IN PROPOSED WORLD SUMMIT FOR CHILDREN. GROUP OF SIX INITIATING STATES NOW EXPANDED INTO LARGER PLANNING COMMITTEE. I BELIEVE THAT WE SHOULD JOIN.

DETAIL
2. JAMES GRANT, THE EXECUTIVE-DIRECTOR OF UNICEF, CALLED ON ME ON 8 DECEMBER TO SEEK BRITISH SUPPORT FOR THE PROPOSED WORLD SUMMIT FOR CHILDREN. GRANT RECALLED THAT THE CHOGM COMMUNIQUE HAD WELCOMED HIS INITIATIVE. THE PRIME MINISTER HAD HERSELF SOWN THE SEEDS OF THE SUMMIT IN DECEMBER 1982 WHEN SHE HAD PUBLICLY ENDORSED THE LAUNCH OF THE CHILD SURVIVAL AND ORAL REHYDRATION THERAPY (ORT) PROGRAMMES AND PLEDGED FULL SUPPORT FOR UNICEF'S ACTIVITIES IN THIS FIELD. HE HOPED THE PRIME MINISTER WOULD ATTEND THE SUMMIT. IT WAS PLANNED FOR ONE AND A HALF DAYS OVER 26 AND 27 SEPTEMBER 1990, DURING THE FIRST FULL WEEK OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY: THE GENERAL DEBATE WOULD BE SUSPENDED FOR THE PURPOSE.

3. GRANT DESCRIBED HOW THE PROPOSAL HAD GAINED SUPPORT DURING THE YEAR. HE SAID THERE WERE NOW 100 COUNTRIES WHICH HAD EXPRESSED SUPPORT FOR THE IDEA, 35 AT HEAD OF STATE OR GOVERNMENT LEVEL. MANY HIGH LEVEL MEETINGS IN ADDITION TO CHOGM HAD ALSO ENDORSED IT, INCLUDING THE FRANCOPHONE SUMMIT IN MAY, THE OAU SUMMIT IN JULY AND THE NON-ALIGNED SUMMIT IN SEPTEMBER.

4. GRANT SAID SIX QUOTE INITIATING GOVERNMENTS UNQUOTE (CANADA, SWEDEN, EGYPT, PAKISTAN, MEXICO AND MALI) HAD TAKEN ON THE TASK OF WORKING OUT A DETAILED PROPOSAL. THE PURPOSE OF THE SUMMIT WAS TO PROMOTE COMMITMENT, AT THE HIGHEST POLITICAL LEVEL, TO THE SURVIVAL, PROTECTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN. THE MEETING WOULD ALSO EMPHASISE THE PARTICULAR IMPACT ON CHILDREN OF CRITICAL GLOBAL PROBLEMS. THE AIM WAS TO STIMULATE NEW INTERNATIONAL INITIATIVES TO DEAL WITH THOSE ISSUES THAT WOULD MOST CRITICALLY AFFECT CHILDREN IN THE FUTURE. IT WAS HOPED THE SUMMIT WOULD ACCELERATE RATIFICATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD. THE MEETING WOULD RESULT IN A DECLARATION OF COMMITMENT TO ACHIEVING THESE GOALS IN THE 1990S. (SEE UNICEF REPORT E/ICEF/1989/15 FAXED TO UNCD ODA AND UND FCO).

5. GRANT SAW THE PURPOSE OF THE SUMMIT TO BE EXPRESSED IN ITS FINAL DECLARATION AS FALLING INTO THREE MAIN AREAS:

A) TO GIVE A BOOST TO CHILD SURVIVAL, HEALTH, ORT AND NUTRITION.

IN HIS VIEW THIS WAS A CRITICAL AREA FOR THE 1990S: MILLIONS OF LIVES COULD BE SAVED. HE ESTIMATED THAT COMMITMENTS MADE AT THE SUMMIT COULD RESULT IN A 50 MILLION REDUCTION IN CHILD DEATHS IN THE 1990S, CUTTING IN HALF THE 40,000 CHILD DEATHS PER DAY BY THE YEAR 2000.

B) TO PROMOTE THE RATIFICATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD JUST ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY. THIS WOULD HAVE A PRACTICAL EFFECT IN COUNTRIES WHERE THE RIGHTS OF CHILDREN WERE OTHERWISE LIKELY TO BE IGNORED.

C) TO GIVE NEW FOCUS TO THE NEEDS OF CHILDREN AT A TIME OF MAJOR ECONOMIC STRESS. I RAISED THE QUESTION OF STABILIZATION OF HUMAN POPULATION. HE REPLIED THAT THIS WAS AN IMPORTANT ASPECT OF WHAT HE HAD IN MIND. THERE WAS A WELL-KNOWN CORRELATION BETWEEN THE REDUCTION IN INFANT MORTALITY AND LOWER BIRTH RATES. IN THIS SENSE, BIRTH CONTROL AND CHILD SPACING WOULD BE GIVEN AN IMPORTANT BOOST.

6. A PLANNING COMMITTEE IS NOW TO BE ESTABLISHED, COMPRISING THE SIX INITIATING STATES, PLUS CHINA, INDIA, INDONESIA, JAPAN, USA, USSR, VENEZUELA, YUGOSLAVIA, ZIMBABWE AND THE PRESIDENCY OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY. I SAID TO GRANT I THOUGHT IT WAS A BAD IDEA TO HAVE THE COMMUNITY REPRESENTED BY THE PRESIDENCY. GRANT SAID THERE WOULD BE NO PROBLEM IF WE WISHED TO JOIN THE PLANNING COMMITTEE. I SAID I WOULD HAVE TO SEEK INSTRUCTIONS: BUT THOUGHT THAT IF WE WERE TO GO ALONG WITH THE PROPOSAL WE WOULD WANT TO BE AT THE HEART OF THE PLANNING PROCESS. THE FRENCH BELIEVE THAT AS THREE OF THE FIVE PERMANENT MEMBERS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL WERE NOW IN THE PLANNING COMMITTEE, FRANCE AND THE UNITED KINGDOM SHOULD ALSO PARTICIPATE IN THEIR OWN RIGHT. I SEE FORCE IN THAT VIEW.

7. A SPECIAL SESSION OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD HAS BEEN CALLED FOR 18 DECEMBER TO ENDORSE THE IDEA OF A SUMMIT: TO AUTHORISE UNICEF TO BE THE SECRETARIAT FOR IT: AND TO GIVE FINANCIAL AUTHORITY FOR THE USE OF UNICEF FUNDS IN ADVANCE OF VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS WHICH (IT IS ASSUMED) WILL FULLY COVER THE COSTS OF THE SUMMIT. GRANT SAID THE ESTIMATED COST IS 1.9 MILLION DOLLARS FOR THE SUMMIT ITSELF AND 2.9 MILLION DOLLARS FOR RELATED ACTIVITIES. THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TOLD ME THAT HE WOULD ONLY AGREE TO SEND OUT INVITATIONS TO THE SUMMIT IF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD REQUESTED HIM TO DO SO. IN THAT EVENT, HE WOULD ISSUE INVITATIONS AFTER 18 DECEMBER.

COMMENT

8. THERE IS STILL SCEPTICISM AMONG SEVERAL WESTERN COUNTRIES ABOUT THE ORGANISATION AND TIMING OF THE SUMMIT, THE POSSIBLE PRACTICAL RESULTS AND THE CHANCES OF HEADS OF STATE OR GOVERNMENT ATTENDING. IT HAS TO BE SAID THAT GRANT'S HANDLING OF THE PREPARATORY PROCESS SO FAR HAS BEEN UNORTHODOX, LARGELY BY APPEALING PERSONALLY TO HEADS OF STATE OR GOVERNMENT DIRECTLY OVER THEIR BUREAUCRACIES. THE DUTCH AND DANES MAY PROPOSE AT THE MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD THAT THE WHOLE IDEA BE PUT TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY NEXT YEAR WITH A PLANNING DATE IN 1991. THERE IS NONETHELESS STRONG SUPPORT FOR THE IDEA AMONG ALL REGIONAL GROUPS. THE AMERICANS AND RUSSIANS HAVE BOTH SAID THAT THE SUMMIT IS A GOOD IDEA, INDICATED THAT ATTENDANCE AT HEAD OF STATE LEVEL IS LIKELY AND ASKED TO BE INVOLVED IN THE PLANNING PROCESS.

9. DR JOLLY, DIRECTOR OF PROGRAMMES IN UNICEF, WILL BE CALLING ON MRS CHALKER ON 12 DECEMBER. THIS WOULD BE THE OPPORTUNITY TO GIVE HIM OUR CONSIDERED VIEWS. IT SEEMS NOW THAT A SUMMIT IS ALMOST INEVITABLE. WE NEED TO DECIDE URGENTLY THEREFORE WHETHER WE MOVE DECISIVELY TO BECOME INVOLVED IN STEERING IT TO A USEFUL CONCLUSION OR REMAIN ON THE SIDELINES. GIVEN THE DEGREE OF SUPPORT BY OTHER KEY COUNTRIES AND THE STAGE THAT PREPARATIONS HAVE ALREADY REACHED, I BELIEVE WE SHOULD NOW JOIN THE PLANNING COMMITTEE. THIS WOULD ENABLE US TO HAVE A HAND IN THE DRAFTING OF THE DECLARATION AND TRY TO ENSURE THAT THE SUMMIT HAS A PRACTICAL AND SENSIBLE OUTCOME.

10. THERE IS TO BE A MEETING OF WESTERN MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD AT 1800Z ON MONDAY 11 DECEMBER. IT WOULD BE USEFUL TO HAVE BY THEN AN INDICATION OF OUR LIKELY LINE AT THE 18 DECEMBER EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING.

TICKELL

YYYY

NFLNAN 0047

NNNN



10 DOWNING STREET

From the Private Secretary

22 August 1979

INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF THE CHILD

Thank you for your letter of 16 August about the proposal that the Prime Minister should send a message, to mark the International Year of the Child, to the Japanese daily "Mainichi Shimbun" for its special issue.

The Prime Minister has agreed to send a message and she is content with the draft enclosed with your letter. The Prime Minister has accepted the suggestion that the message might be sent in typescript over her signature and I enclose the signed version. The Prime Minister has also agreed to send a signed photograph of herself with the message and I enclose this as well. I should be grateful if you would arrange for their onward transmission.

You are correct in assuming that the Prime Minister does not wish to provide a personal object for auction.

B. G. CARTLEDGE

KRP

J. S. Wall, Esq.,
Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

PRIME MINISTER

International Year of the Child

[A]

The FCO recommend that you should respond positively to UNESCO's request for a short personal message, accompanied by a photograph, to a special expanded edition of a leading Japanese newspaper to mark the International Year of the Child. President Giscard has already decided to send a message and other Heads of Government are likely to follow suit.

The draft message (which is, I think, quite a good one) is attached below. UNESCO have asked that it should be sent in manuscript but I think it would be quite sufficient if you were to sign this typewritten version. If you agree, we shall send a signed photograph with it.

Del.

17 August 1979



10 DOWNING STREET

THE PRIME MINISTER

Children - Promise of the Twenty-First Century

Children born in this, the International Year of the Child, will be young men and women when the twenty-first century begins. What sort of world will they build out of the one we shall hand over to them?

It must be a world in which all its people can enjoy the freedoms that will allow them to fulfil their lives. There must be peace and the rule of law, without which other freedoms fall away. Beyond that, there must be freedom from hunger, disease and the other ills which stunt so many lives. These ills come from poverty, and poverty is the real target.

If we are realists, we must recognise that these are tasks which we shall hand over to the next generation to complete. But we ourselves must take them as far as we can during the two decades that remain of our own century. What our children make of the world will largely depend on what they inherit from us. We must equip them to continue our work and to live in their new world. That is why educating the children should come first: giving them the knowledge and skills to carry out their task and the understanding to live together in one world.

Margaret Thatcher



Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

16 August 1979

Dear Boyer,

International Year of the Child

I attach a copy of a letter from Mr Davice (Director of UNESCO's Office of Public Information) asking whether, as part of the International Year of the Child, Mrs Thatcher would be willing to contribute a short message on the theme "Children - Promise of the 21st Century", together with a photograph of herself. The message and photograph would appear in a special 100 page number of Mainichi Shimbun, a leading Japanese daily newspaper.

Invitations to provide contributions have gone to some 100 eminent persons - including President Giscard d'Estaing, who has decided to send a message.

The UNESCO's Co-Action Programme consists of a number of small, practical projects in developing countries. UNESCO manages the overall scheme, but the financing of the projects themselves comes from contributions by individuals, groups or organisations, eg schools, voluntary organisations, charitable collections etc. No deduction is made by UNESCO for administrative or publicity costs. An example is the provision of individual tool kits for vocational training schools in Kenya.

We recommend that the Prime Minister should meet this request; a possible message is attached for her consideration. If the question of a hand-written message poses problems, a typed message with her signature would be quite acceptable to UNESCO. The request for a photograph is simply to ensure that the one used would be acceptable to Mrs Thatcher.

We understand that the Prime Minister would probably not wish to provide a personal object to be auctioned along with the message.

Yours ever,
Stephen

(J S Wall)
Private Secretary

B G Cartledge Esq
10 Downing Street



united nations educational, scientific and cultural organization
 organisation des nations unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture

7, place de Fontenoy, 75700 Paris

téléphone : 577-16-10
 câbles : Unesco Paris
 télex : 204461 Paris

référence : OPI/DIR/150

see (E/156)

28 May 1979

Dear Sir,

As you are aware, the United Nations General Assembly has proclaimed 1979 International Year of the Child. As a result, eminent personalities throughout the world have been alerting public opinion to the varied and complex aspects of the problems surrounding children.

Presidents Jimmy Carter (USA), Valéry Giscard d'Estaing (France), Leonid Brezhnev (USSR), Carlos Andrés Pérez (Venezuela), Josip Broz-Tito (Yougoslavia), Kenneth Kaunda (Zambia) and His Majesty Bhumipol Adulyadej, King of Thailand, have already joined in Unesco's action by launching an appeal to world public opinion during a television programme which was widely broadcast among the Member States of the United Nations.

However, Unesco wishes to further extend its action to help needy children for, as the Director-General of Unesco, Mr. A.-M. M'Bow, has said, it is towards them that we have to turn our particular attention.

An important Japanese newspaper, MAINICHI, with a circulation of 7 million, proposes to devote a special 100-page number to this subject. This number, appearing next October, would contain, among other things, messages from a hundred-odd eminent personalities from the worlds of education, science, culture and information, from different geo-political regions. These messages will also be reproduced in Unesco publications and the world press.

I should be very happy if Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher were able to participate in this movement of international solidarity by contributing a message on the theme "Children - Promise of the 21st Century", in which she would indicate her feelings on the future of the generation which will be 20 years old in the year 2000.

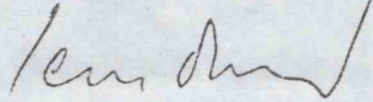
MAINICHI intends to organise an auction sale, for the benefit of Unesco's Co-Action programme, of the manuscripts of these messages, as well as a personal object belonging to the author of the message. We should be very grateful therefore if the message was handwritten and signed, accompanied by a photograph (format 13 x 18 cm, if possible), which will be published along with the text, plus a personal object for the auction sale in favour of children (e.g. an autographed copy, or a reproduction of one of her works, as the case may be, or any other personal object).

Mr. Denis E.B. CARR
 Ministre
 Permanent Delegate of
 the U.K. to Unesco
 1, rue Miollis
 75015 PARIS

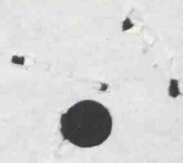
The text should reach us not later than 31 July 1979, should not exceed 300 words (about a page), and should be drafted in the mother tongue. The newspaper will publish a photocopy of the manuscript and a translation in Japanese.

I very much hope that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher will find it possible to contribute to this action which has the twin aim of alerting public opinion and raising funds for children and, while thanking you very much in advance, I look forward to hearing from you in the near future.

Yours sincerely,



Leon Davico
Director
Office of Public Information



Handwritten red scribble or signature.

Registry
No.

DRAFT MESSAGE

Type 1 +

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION

Top Secret,
Secret.
Confidential.
Restricted.
Unclassified.

To:—

From
Prime Minister
Telephone No. Ext.

Department

PRIVACY MARKING

..... In Confidence

CHILDREN - PROMISE OF THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY

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Grey Scale #13



A 1 2 3 4 5 6 **M** 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 **B** 17 18 19

