

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. report	re: U.S. Government Report (4 pages)	09/27/1995	P1/b(1)
002. report	re: U.S. Government Report (1 page)	04/05/1995	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Melanne Verveer
OA/Box Number: 20054

FOLDER TITLE:

Summit of the Americas [1]

2013-0534-S

rc1774

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
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b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

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The memo!
WZ

File

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20523



FACSIMILE COVER SHEET

DATE: February 10, 1995

TO: Mr. Richard Feinberg
Ms. Melanne Verveer

FAX:

SUBJECT: Follow-up to First Ladies' Summit Symposium

FROM: AA/LAC - Mark L. Schneider

OFFICE: AA/LAC

FAX: 202-647-9671

PHONE: 202-647-8246

NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING THIS COVER SHEET: 6

MESSAGE:

Sorry it took so long. Here is a summary following our meeting.
Let me know how you want to proceed.

**SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS
FOLLOW UP TO THE SYMPOSIUM ON CHILDREN
HELD IN MIAMI - DECEMBER 10, 1994**

Purpose: On January 20, 1995, the Office of the First Lady invited representatives from the IDB, UNICEF, PAHO, USAID and the NSC to a meeting to discuss the follow-up to the "Symposium on Children of the Americas" hosted by the First Lady. What follows is a summary of the discussion and the recommended next steps.

Participants:

Richard Feinberg (NSC), chair
Mark Schneider (AID)
Liliana Ayalde (AID)
Melanne Vermeer (OFL)
Nicole Radner (OFL)
Irene Klinger (PAHO)
Per Engebak (UNICEF)
Ann Burroughs (IDB)

Background: On December 10, 1994, Hillary Rodham Clinton hosted a "Symposium on Children of the Americas" for the spouses of the Heads of State attending the Summit of the Americas (SOA) in Miami. The First Lady saw this as an opportunity to discuss progress made in the region on health and education issues and to discuss ways to contribute to the summit health and education initiatives.

The Summit brought together the leaders of the 34 countries of the Western Hemisphere. It covered a wide range of themes which were distilled into a Declaration of Principles and a Plan of Action, including health and education with goals and specific actions for each country. The Summit Declaration provided the framework for the Symposium, including targets on universal access to education and equitable access to basic health services.

The Symposium included remarks by Mrs. Clinton and the First Ladies of Trinidad and Tobago, Bolivia and Costa Rica on activities and policies that were being implemented to address the major health and education problems confronting the children of the Americas. Dr. George Alleyne, Director-elect of the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) gave an overview of health and education conditions, describing achievements to date and highlighting future challenges.

After presenting a summary of the discussion, Mrs. Maria Teresa Wasmosy of Paraguay invited the First Ladies to attend the Fifth First Ladies' Hemispheric Conference which she will host in October 1995, indicating that children's health and education issues will be a priority topic at the meeting.

Mrs. Clinton expressed an interest in building upon the success of the Symposium on Children by developing a concrete strategy leading up to the next meeting of the First Ladies planned for October 1995 in Paraguay.

Proposed Strategy/Action Agenda:

The action agenda leading up the Paraguay meeting also will complement the Summit implementation by advancing the health and education commitments in the Summit Declaration and Plan of Action:

(1) Rapporteur's Report

A "Rapporteur's Report" of the Symposium proceedings will be assembled within the next month and will be distributed to the participants. The cover letter from Mrs. Clinton will build on the Miami commitment to continue helping their countries meet the needs of children. She will motivate the First Ladies to actively participate in a common initiative that will lead up to the Paraguay Conference. The report's distribution will be used as a way of communicating the follow-up activities to the Symposium.

(2) Equitable Access to Basic Health Services:

The overall Summit goal is to reduce child mortality by one-third and maternal mortality by one-half by the year 2000. Two specific objectives for the First Ladies to advance are to:

- o Eliminate measles in the Americas.
- o Reduce maternal mortality rates with specific targets including reductions in high-risk, unplanned teenage pregnancies.

Measles Strategy:

- o Mrs. Clinton would participate in the launching of the Measles Eradication campaign at the Pan American Health Organization headquarters in Washington in the next two months. As in the case of the successful polio eradication campaign, the regional commitment would be backed by an Inter-American, UN and private partnership.
- o In each country, the First Ladies would participate in a replica announcement event launching the campaign. Initial actions would be announced at the Paraguay summit.

Maternal Mortality Strategy:

- o Hemisphere-wide Conference would be held to define targets and mechanisms for moving toward the goal with specific targets in each country based on national conditions. One common link would be an attack on teenage pregnancy.
- o Follow-on conferences perhaps in mid-year in one country with high maternal mortality in each of the subregions: Caribbean-Haiti; Central America-Guatemala or Honduras; Andean-Peru or Bolivia; Southern Cone-Paraguay. Agreements and progress to be reported at the Paraguay meeting.

Mechanism:

- o A specific health task force, led by PAHO with participation by UNICEF, the World Bank, IDB, USAID, and HHS, would be organized to manage the follow-on activities for the First Ladies.
- o The task force would establish realistic national targets consistent with regional commitments and lay out a detailed strategy on how to achieve and measure progress. It will develop a detailed timeline as well as designate responsible agency(ies).

(3) Universal Access to Education:

The overall summit goal is a primary completion rate of 100 percent and a secondary enrollment rate of at least 75 percent by the year 2010. Two specific objectives for the First Ladies to advance:

- o A girls' education initiative to increase the number of girls who complete primary school.
- o Galvanize educational reform movement in the region.

Girls' Education Strategy:

The First Ladies could chair the initiation of national strategies to advance toward this goal. Mrs. Clinton might join a fellow First Lady in inaugurating a school built with US financing and then participate in round table on strategy.

Educational Reform Strategy:

- o Working with countries who are committed to increase the quality of primary education and the staying power of children in elementary schools. In most countries, the number of those who begin school and then complete sixth grade, barely reaches 50% of the school age population.

Mechanism:

- o A specific education task force, led by the IDB with participation of, UNICEF, the World Bank, USAID, and other experts in the field such as Jeff Puryear from IAD, would be organized to manage the follow-on activities for the First Ladies.
- o USAID-sponsored Partnership in Educational Reform (PERA) project plans to use policy dialogue to encourage selected governments in the region to make policy changes to improve the quality of primary education.
- o The project would be launched formally at the Ascuncion meeting. This project will support a hemispheric partnership to provide a consultative forum for governments, NGOs, the business community, donors and international organizations to review education policies and focus resources for reform more effectively.

(4) Alliance for Sustainable Development

- o On October 12, 1994, the seven Central American Presidents signed the Alliance for Sustainable Development (ASD). The Alliance is a strategy to promote a regional development model which is sustainable in political, economic, social, cultural and environmental terms. The Central American Alliance invited the U.S. to become its first partner, leading to the signing of the CONCAUSA Declaration at the SOA on December 12, 1994 which includes a corresponding Action Plan on the environment.
- o Mrs. Clinton could launch the selected initiative(s) of the follow-up strategy relating to health and education within the framework of the ASD. The social components of the ASD could be highlighted and the First Ladies motivated to continue to contribute towards the set targets. This could be linked to the next Presidential Summit of the Central American Presidents which is scheduled to be held in El Salvador on March 29, 1995 (proposed). The details of how and what would be done need to be thought out further.

Significant resources are already programmed for these sectors by other donors. To get a better sense of the magnitude of these resources donors (IDB, World Bank, USAID) will be asked to provide an inventory of existing and planned programs in health and education in the Americas. This matrix will serve as a resource.

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FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
REMARKS FOR THE FIRST LADIES' SYMPOSIUM ON
CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAS
MIAMI, FLORIDA
DECEMBER 10, 1994

Welcome to all of my colleagues and friends from across the Americas, and to all of our distinguished guests.

It is an honor and privilege for me to host this wonderful symposium here in Miami. Let me begin by expressing my gratitude to the First Ladies of Latin America, the Caribbean, and Canada for your help and guidance in preparing for this session. Your extraordinary efforts in previous First Ladies' meetings in Colombia, Costa Rica, and most recently in St. Lucia, have provided a foundation for all of our work -- today and into the future.

I hope that in the course of our gathering here, and in the weeks and months ahead, we will learn much from each other and find new inspiration to address the needs of children, families, and women across our hemisphere.

Today, we live in an age of great promise -- and great peril -- for the 130 million children of the Americas. Great promise because our children are our lifeline to prosperity and democracy in the decades ahead. And we all take pleasure in knowing that there are millions of happy, healthy children across the Americas whose futures are filled with hope.

But there are perils too, because from the Queen Elizabeth Islands to Tierra del Fuego, our children are shouldering burdens rarely encountered by older generations.

Children suffering from hunger, poverty, homelessness, inadequate health care, disease, illiteracy, violence, and abuse are not confined to a single nation or a single continent. The cries of desperate children are sadly heard in every nation represented here. And it is the plight of those children that brings us together today, not just as the spouses of heads of state or as representatives of our governments, but as mothers, sisters, daughters, grandmothers, aunts, neighbors and friends who believe that every child in every country deserves a fair chance in life.

The political leaders convening at this historic summit have set forth an agenda to promote prosperity and democracy throughout the hemisphere through trade initiatives, sustainable development, and more effective government.

Today, summit leaders are outlining goals to ensure the economic, social and physical well-being of children, which Dr. Alleyne will outline later in greater detail:

The proposed Summit Plan of Action calls for universal access to education so that all children, regardless of economic or social status, racial or ethnic origin, or gender, will receive the basic tools necessary to become full members of society. The goal of requiring children to attend and complete primary school is also under discussion. If this goal is achieved, it will help eradicate child labor and give children a greater hope of acquiring the skills and knowledge needed in a modern global economy.

Beyond the important issue of school attendance, the Summit initiative on education also addresses the nutritional needs of children so they can learn more effectively.

The proposed Summit Plan of Action calls for equitable access to basic health services, which will be particularly beneficial to children, who are most vulnerable to illnesses and unhealthy living conditions.

Specific programs being recommended will address child, infant, and maternal mortality rates, as well as increasing immunization efforts to eradicate childhood diseases, such as measles, that still afflict too many children. We need only look to the disappearance of new polio cases in the Western hemisphere to know the success of these immunization programs.

We all know that the role of caregiver is crucial to the development of healthy and secure children. And we all know that the primary caregivers in society most often are women. The Summit proposal to strengthen the role of women will increase opportunities for women to participate in all spheres of life -- political, social, and economic.

Empowering women with economic self-reliance, access to quality health care and education is not only a valuable step forward in itself. It's an important step forward for children.

While we recognize that our political leaders are responsible for devising policies and programs to meet these important goals, we also know that, as First Ladies, we have a significant role to play.

Just as advocacy organizations, social institutions, and dedicated individuals are critical to progress, we, too, can help push the agenda forward in our respective countries.

When it comes to children's issues, women have a special calling. And that's why we have a duty to raise our voices for

the voiceless -- our children, the youngest and most vulnerable among us.

This week I've had particular reason to think about the difference one woman alone can make on behalf of children, even against extraordinary odds. My friend, Elizabeth Glaeser, died last weekend after losing a long battle with AIDS.

Elizabeth contracted HIV through a blood transfusion while hemorrhaging during the delivery of her first child, Ariel. Unbeknownst to her, her daughter, and then a son born later, also contracted the virus.

When Elizabeth learned that she and her children had been infected with HIV, she dedicated herself to raising awareness about AIDS. From a small office in Los Angeles, she created the Pediatric AIDS Foundation, which has raised over \$30 million since its founding in 1988.

Elizabeth often said she was motivated and strengthened by the memory of her daughter, who died four years ago at the age of seven. Her son, now 10, lives with HIV every day.

If Elizabeth could continue to contribute so much on behalf of children throughout her own illness, I know we can make our own contributions too. Of course, we will not all be involved in the same ways, or even on precisely the same issues. I know, for example, that AIDS is not as prevalent in many of your countries as it is in mine. That's why each of us must find a venue appropriate to our own situation as First Lady or government representative. But whatever role we choose represents a rare opportunity to make a difference in the lives of tens of millions of children -- and in the future of all of the Americas.

There is an urgency to our mission. More than half of our population in this hemisphere is under age 23. Ushering children into the world is, of course, the province of families. But building safe and nurturing communities for them to grow up in . . . making sure they have access to schools that teach them to read and write . . . protecting them from avoidable diseases . . . training them for productive adulthoods . . . and honoring their rights in the face of violence and abuse -- these are our collective responsibilities.

This concept was eloquently expressed in a pastoral letter issued in the United States several years ago by the National Conference of Catholic Bishops. In that letter, entitled *Putting Children and Families First*, the bishops said:

"No government can love a child, and no policy can substitute for a family's care. But, government can either support or undermine families. There has been an unfortunate,

unnecessary and unreal polarization in [the] discussion [of] how best to help families. The undeniable fact is that our children's future is shaped both by the values of their parents and the policies of our nation."

As adults, we must take responsibility for our children so that they can learn to take responsibility for themselves. And we must insist that society's most vital institutions -- family, school, and church -- create the conditions necessary for our children to fulfill all their God-given potential.

To be sure, our challenges differ from country to country, and our recipes for progress may require different ingredients. The purpose of this gathering is not to prescribe one solution, but to share ideas and opinions and learn from each other's experiences.

Here in the United States, for example, we are not doing enough to ensure that women receive adequate pre- and post-natal health care, particularly poor women and teenagers. In 1992, 22 percent of pregnant women in this country received no pre-natal care.

As the rest of the world knows all too well, my nation faces significant challenges in stopping an epidemic of gun violence that daily claims the lives of children in our cities and towns. Today, homicide is the leading cause of death for African American youth in the United States and violence is the second leading cause of death for youngsters between the ages of 10 and 14.

Combined with violence is an equally disturbing scourge of narcotics use among our young people. Illegal drugs are readily available in too many communities in the United States, and even in some of our schools. Studies show that as many as seven million children abuse alcohol and drugs to some extent.

At the same time, we are making progress on behalf of some of our children -- progress that is visible right here in Miami. Just yesterday I had the opportunity to visit Jackson Memorial Hospital and Drew Elementary School -- two institutions that have achieved remarkable successes in disadvantaged communities.

Jackson Memorial Medical Center, which is affiliated with the University of Miami, has the difficult task of caring for some of the poorest and neediest residents of this city. The newborn intensive care unit that I visited yesterday serves the highest risk population in Dade County -- but the hospital has achieved the lowest infant mortality rates in the state.

The hospital also has devised innovative ways of serving its community. A mobile van brings doctors and nurses to those who

might otherwise go without necessary treatment and care.

Drew Elementary School is located in a predominantly African-American neighborhood. Community leaders devised a cultural exchange program in which students from Drew and a predominantly Hispanic school called Seminole Elementary come together for a variety of activities that promote tolerance and understanding. To enhance communication across cultures, students at Drew take Spanish from the second grade on.

The positive educational climate at Drew is reflected in the student attendance rate: 95 percent of the school's students come to class every day.

Drew has succeeded because parents, teachers, the school principal and community leaders have worked hard to create an environment where children feel safe, secure, and confident that they will thrive. The adults have taken responsibility; and the children are learning to take responsibility as well.

In every one of our nations, dedicated, energetic, and caring people are battling on the front lines to solve some of society's most vexing problems. The purpose of this gathering is to educate each other about our challenges and our successes -- and to make our efforts more cooperative by sharing the knowledge and experience each of us holds within us.

When we return to our capitals, I hope we will not be guided solely by documents, policy papers, and official pronouncements, but also by the desire in our hearts to see that all children have the gift of hope in their lives.

In the words of Gabriela Mistral [Mee-strall], the visionary Chilean educator, poet, and Nobel prize winner for literature: "Let me be more maternal than a mother; able to love and defend with all of a mother's fervor the child that is not flesh of my flesh."

Her message echoes a feeling we all share: That no child can wait for tomorrow.

Thank you for coming to Miami, and for joining together in this important cause.

And now, let us go from words to deeds.

[Introduce UNICEF video]

###

November 15, 1994

Dear _____,

I am very pleased that so many of our Hemisphere's First Ladies will be attending the upcoming Summit of the Americas and participating in our working session addressing children's issues on Saturday, December 10. We have developed what I think is an interesting agenda, covering some of the most critical challenges our hemisphere faces in responding to the needs of our children.

The Summit Plan of Action is currently being discussed by our respective governments. It will set many goals for our hemisphere, including improving childrens' access to quality health care and education. These important issues were addressed at the 1990 World Summit for Children and, earlier this year, at the Second Meeting on Children and Social Policy in the Americas in Bogota, Colombia. In order to continue the focus on children that was begun at those important meetings and has been sustained by our individual nations, we would like to dedicate our working session to addressing the Summit of the Americas initiatives as they address the basic needs of children's health and education. I know you agree that investing in our hemisphere's children is the most important and meaningful contribution we can make.

I have attached a schedule providing more information on our working session as well as on other events at the Summit that may be of interest to you.

I believe that, as First Ladies, our contribution to the Summit and to our hemisphere's children can be significant and substantive. I look forward to working with you in Miami.

With warm regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Hillary Rodham Clinton

Introduction

States should seek to expedite the achievement of gender equity across the region. This means the complete integration of women into the development process, together with the full exercise of their citizenship in the framework of sustainable development with social justice and democracy. The gender perspective should be addressed in all initiatives for this Summit.

National Actions

- Consider the needs of women in the design, formulation, implementation and evaluation of economic and social policies.
- Make necessary changes in national financial systems, legal structures and overall economic environment to increase women's access to financial services, entrepreneurship, credit, jobs, and technical assistance.
- Ensure that girls and women have access to formal and informal education to prepare them for the full exercise of their citizenship, decisionmaking and sharing of family responsibilities.
- Provide preventive and comprehensive health care for women, respecting their ethnic and cultural identity, ensuring their equitable access to it at all stages of their lives as well as fully implementing the recommendations of the International Conference on Population and Development adopted in Cairo
- Achieve equitable participation of women in the design and management of environmental policies.
- Ensure that women have equitable access to power structures and decision-making processes by allowing their effective participation in full-fledged democracy, businesses, trade unions and all formal and informal areas of civil society and development planning.
- Consolidate full respect for the human rights of women in the region, including promoting and enforcing laws against domestic violence.

International Actions

Ensure that international cooperation incorporates the gender perspective in carrying out integrated projects.

- X
- Ensure the full implementation of the recommendations of the ECLAC Regional Programme of Action for the Women of Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as those of the UN Draft Platform for Action from the Fourth World Conference on Women.

This document reflects consensus text in the Regional Programme of Action for the Women of Latin America and the Caribbean, provisionally adopted in Mar del Plata, Argentina in September 1994, as the region's contribution to the UN Fourth World Conference on Women.

SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS

SPOUSES' PROGRAM

SECURING A PROSPEROUS FUTURE--

FOR OUR CHILDREN AND THROUGH OUR CHILDREN

CONCEPT PAPER

The First Lady will host a working session of spouses on "Securing a Prosperous Future--For Our Children and Through Our Children." They will focus on ways to improve the condition of children in the hemisphere and the role these children will play in the next century. The agenda would be drawn from the leaders' Statement of Principles and Agenda for Action, extracting those components which will affect the lives of children and noting how their ongoing implementation will depend on our passing the torch to the next generation.

-- The Western Hemisphere is young. The majority of the populations of Latin America and the Caribbean is under 20 years of age. Many of the region's leaders are young. The presidents of Mexico, Colombia, Trinidad, Costa Rica, and the United States are in their forties.

-- The goals of the Summit, while addressing the needs of the hemisphere's population as a whole, are also based on the premise that future generations will continue its work. Only through ensuring the well-being of our children, as laid out in the Plan of Action, and educating them as to importance of the principles stated in the Summit Declaration can we establish the foundation for an integrated and prosperous hemisphere.

-- Children will benefit directly from many of the Summit's initiatives. The health and education initiatives focus heavily on improving access to all children. Sustainable development is by definition oriented toward future generations, and specific objectives, such as clean air, are particularly important for children.

-- Job creation through trade and investment benefits families and therefore children. The democracy initiatives promote civil associations including those seeking to improve the conditions of children. More effective and honest government enhances the prospects for pro-child programs.

-- By viewing the agenda through the needs of the children, the spouses will not be focusing on a narrow aspect of the Summit

agenda, but rather ensuring that the positive advances initiated at the Summit will continue for, and through, future generations.

Organization

The First Lady will host and chair the session just as the President is hosting the leaders' meetings. Nevertheless, it would be useful to establish a steering committee to help craft the event. Membership could include Ms. Gaviria, an outstanding leader who might be able to bring to bear some of the resources of the OAS; other outstanding spouses such as Ms. Zedillo, Ms. Samper, Ms. Sanchez de Lozada, and Ms. Figueres; leaders of international organizations including Jim Grant, Gus Speth, and Enrique Iglesias; Brian Atwood or his deputy, Carol Lancaster; and NGO principals such as Marion Wright Adelman.

The event could be organized around one of several models:

-- A leaders' meeting: a rather structured event in which the spouses would be asked beforehand to prepare remarks on particular subjects.

-- A working seminar: a free-flowing discussion around some general themes.

-- Panels: external experts could be invited to brief the spouses. Select spouses could participate on the panels.

Additional Issues for Decision:

1. Should the spouses issue a communiqué? or a simple press statement?
2. Should the UNICEF offer to produce a video be accepted?
3. Beyond the agenda itself, how should the spouses' session be linked into the leaders' sessions? Can the leaders' statements include more references to children than it does in the current draft? Should the final drafts include explicit reference to the spouses' communiqué if there is one?

Breakthrough for Kids

- pros.
- emphasize hope -
 - 2.A leaders for Summit for Kids
 - 2.A led to implementing Summit for Kids
- Program - great projects
 Action prog.
- Policy oriented, self initiated
- challenges ahead
 what is teen prog'ing

Relate to Summit agenda
Summary of Summit agenda - focus on kids
Theme

SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS

SPOUSES' MORNING WORKING GROUP:

OPTIONS

The implementation of the Summit Plan of Action has great potential to benefit the children of the hemisphere directly and indirectly.

The most relevant Summit initiatives can be grouped under three general themes that can be addressed by the spouses at the Summit: Health, Education, and General Well-Being of Children.

After the working group is over, how should the results be publicized? A number of options for output from the spouses working group are provided.

The Summit is only part of a process, in which the actions approved in Miami will be the follow-on architecture for a more integrated and active hemispheric community. If the spouses' working group falls within this "Miami Process," it would be suitable for them to commit to an action that would continue their work at the Summit. Some possible actions for the spouses to take are also listed.

I. GROUPING OF INITIATIVES UNDER THREE THEMES

A) Children's Health

*** Equitable Access to Basic Health Service**

- Reductions in Infant and Maternal Mortality Rates

*** Counternarcotics Initiative**

- Demand Reduction (Rehabilitation)

*** Sustainable Energy Development and Use**

- Cleaner sources of Energy

*** Western Hemisphere Environmental Partnership**

- Pollution
- Toxics and Pesticides

B) Children's Education

* Universal Access to Quality Primary Education

- Ensuring equitable educations for minorities, females, and indigenous groups
- Leads to the eradication of child labor
- Provides a workforce capable of facing the challenges of an increasingly competitive world economy

* Equitable Access to Basic Health Service

- Many of the health programs are instituted through school systems
- Drug Prevention

C) Children's Overall Well-Being:

1. Developing Economies and Opening Trade

"Those who support a movement to meet basic human needs must also be aware that action on debt, trade, aid, and loans, and on trading relationships, is a necessary part of that struggle."

- UNICEF's *The State of the World's Children 1993*

* Hemispheric Free Trade

* Capital Markets Liberalization

* Hemispheric Infrastructure Protocol

* Information Infrastructure of the Americas

* Nurturing Microenterprises

2. Peaceful Democratic Governance

* Enhancement of the OAS's Capacity to Strengthen Democracy

* Strengthening Civil Society

*Experts +
Trust Bodies*

* No to Corruption

II. OUTPUT OPTIONS

- A. No Output
- B. Nothing issued at the Summit, later release of Rapporteur's Report
- C. Press Statement Released Immediately After Meeting ✓
- D. Chairperson Report at Plenary Assembly (The First Lady and possibly one or two other participants)

III. FOLLOW-UP OPTIONS

*involved in a
way that can't be*

- A. No Action
- B. Agreement among Spouses to support Summit Declaration and Action Plan
- C. Commitment to involvement in implementing Action Plan on a national level
 - for example, membership in proposed Presidential Commissions on Education
- D. Commitment to involvement in implementing Action Plan on an international level
- E. Creating a permanent group of the Spouses of the Leaders of the Western Hemisphere
 - maintaining relationships developed at the Summit
 - information clearinghouse
 - commitment to following progress on Summit Action Plan



Fondo de las Naciones Unidas para la Infancia
United Nations Children's Fund

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION FORM

SD/PRO/59-94
21 OCTOBER, 1994

TO: ROBERT J. LEDOGAR
SENIOR PLANNING OFFICER

FROM: AIDA OLIVER *Aida Oliver*
OFFICER IN CHARGE
UNICEF-SANTO DOMINGO

SUBJECT: TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH TO ENGLISH
OF DECLARATION OF ST. LUCIA

Annexed please find a non-official translation of the abovementioned declaration, produced by this office. We contacted the Office of the First Lady of Paraguay to determine if there was an official translation, but were told that it was not readily available.

Also, Mr. Adorna will send to you on Monday, October 24, a copy of the corresponding trip report for the St. Lucia Conference.

Best regards.

AO/nm

21.11.94 15:26 UNICEF STO DGO

P.2

**IV CONFERENCE OF WIVES OF HEADS OF STATE
AND GOVERNMENTS OF THE AMERICAS****11-12 OCTOBER, 1994
CASTRIES, ST. LUCIA****(Unofficial Translation)****DECLARATION OF ST. LUCIA**

We, the Wives of Heads of State and Governments, Representatives of Governments and First Ladies of the Americas, meeting in St. Lucia, recognizing that there is a need to work together to actively support the initiatives and social policies directed at the most vulnerable sectors of our society, hereby declare that the strengthening of the integration and cooperation processes of our nations will be the results of actions directed at improving the quality of life of the population.

Our joint efforts in benefit of the social development of the nations of the Americas has as a main purpose the identification of problems, the introduction of solutions and the strengthening of national programmes which will allow for us to meet the goals of sustainable development.

Adopting as our own the preoccupations and analysis debated in meetings held previously in Venezuela, Colombia and Costa Rica, as well as the declarations and agreements to carry out pertinent actions, we come together to give a sound of alert on the rapid increase of poverty of the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean.

In accordance with the role currently being carried out by women in society, our responsibilities in the past decade have evolved towards the promotion of actions, projects and programmes for social development focusing on the technical and professional aspects. We therefore,

REAFFIRM our commitment to support actions which will completely favour the human rights of women and promote the necessary changes in current legislation, according to the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women.

RECOMMEND the signing and ratification of the Inter-American Convention to Prevent, Sanction and Eradicate Violence Against Women ("Convención de Belém do Pará"), adopted on June 9, 1994, in the 24th Ordinary Session of the OAS General Assembly, held in Brazil, and support actions to guarantee the implementation of the Convention.

VALUE the efforts being carried out by those nations that have made concrete gains in legislation on women, especially in those issues related to intra-family violence, where the principle

victims are women, children and adolescents as well as other advances that benefit and recognize the rights of the woman as head of household.

PROPOSE supporting actions which will contribute to carry out the necessary changes for the incorporation of women under conditions of equal opportunities, identifying the cultural and socio-economic barriers which impact and discriminate against women, and also develop educational actions which will prepare her for decision-making in various forms.

AGREE that measures must be taken to initiate or consolidate the execution of the projects and regional initiatives which have been presented at this meeting, such as, "Training Modules to Prevent the Incorrect Use of Psychotropic Substances by Street Children (WHO), Project for Rural Women (IICA-IDB), Project on Child Labor in Latin America (ILO), Prevention of Pregnancies in Adolescents (UNFPA), and the Project "Latin America Against Cancer" (ALICC-European Commission).

We also agree to meet with the pertinent entities to develop projects in the following areas: Detection of Cervix-Uterine and Breast Cancer, Literacy Support Campaigns for Adult Women, Development Projects for Rural Women, Consciousness-Awareness Campaign to Combat Violence Against Women, the Child and Family.

WE MAKE THE COMMITMENT to support actions so that the proposals presented in the preparatory meetings of the Fourth World Conference on Women, to be held in Beijing on September, 1995, will be included in our work agenda.

WE PROPOSE a Pro Tempore Secretariat conformed by the outgoing country, the current host country and the future host. The Secretariat's function will be to coordinate and organize the annual meeting in the future host's country.

WE AGREE to adopt, for future Conferences, a central theme for debate to be analyzed in-depth by the participants.

WE RECOGNIZE the importance of the efforts carried out by the Former First Ladies and their technical advisors in the constitution and organization of these meetings of Heads of State and Governments of the Americas.

WE ADOPT as the symbol of these Conferences the logo of the present Fourth Conference, in order for these meetings to be identified with a uniform logo.

WE CONGRATULATE and thank our host, Mrs. Janice Compton and the Government of St. Lucia for organizing and carrying out this Conference, recognizing their tremendous efforts to guarantee the success of the Conference, in spite of the havoc created by Tropical Storm Debbie.

WE THANK the international organizations, the public and private institutions of St. Lucia for their financial and technical support to carry out the Conference.

WE ACCEPT the proposal of the First Lady of the Republic of Paraguay to have her country host the Fifth Conference of Wives of Heads of State and Governments of the Americas, to be held in 1995, and we gracefully thank the First Lady of the Republic of Bolivia for proposing to have her country host the Six Conference, which will be held in 1996.

Castries, St. Lucia
13 October, 1994

OCT 21 '94 15:30 UNICEF STO DGO

P.2

LIST OF SIGNATORIES

1. Norma Y. Hughes
First Lady of Anguilla
2. Selmira Mireya Regazzoli
Country Representative from Argentina
3. Kathleen Esquivel
First Lady of Belize
4. Ruth Elaine Thomas
Country Representative from Bermuda
5. Ximena de Sánchez de Lozada
First Lady of Bolivia
6. Gilda Mari Ramos Guimaraes
Country Representative from Brazil
7. Marta Larraechea de Frei
First Lady of Chile
8. Jacquín Stross de Samper
First Lady of Colombia
9. Jonette Altmann de Figueras
First Lady of Costa Rica
10. Vilma Espín Guillois
Country Representative from Cuba
11. Susan Jacinta Snuere
Country Representative from Curacao
12. Josefina Villalobos de Durán-Ballén
First Lady of Ecuador
13. Elisabeth de Calderón Sol
First Lady of El Salvador
14. Gladys Annabella Morfin
Country Representative from Guatemala
15. Janet Jagan
First Lady of Guyana
16. Bessie Watson de Reina
First Lady of Honduras
17. Ivy Sylvia Cooke
First Lady of Jamaica

OCT 21 '94 15:31 UNICEF STO DGO

P.3

18. Maria Auxiliadora Matus
Country Representative from Nicaragua
19. Dora Boyd de Pérez Balladares
First Lady of Panamá
20. Maria Teresa Carrasco de Wasmoy
Country Representative from Paraguay
21. Elisabeth Astete Patiño
Country Representative from Perú
22. Jacqueline Malagón Luna
Country Representative from the Dominican Republic
23. Lady Evelyn Arrindell
First Lady of St. Kitts/Nevis
24. Lady Lucille James
First Lady of St. Lucia
25. Juliette A. Campbell
Country Representative
St. Vincent and the Grenadines
26. Liesbeth Venetiaan Vanenbu
First Lady of Suriname
27. Zelayhar Hasanali
First Lady of Trinidad and Tobago
28. Lady Joan Harrigan Farrelly
First Lady of U.S. Virgin Islands
29. Diana de Veer de Caldera
Country Representative
Venezuela

END



MEMORANDUM

DATE: October 21, 1994
TO: Mack McLarty
FROM: Luis Lauredo *Quini*
RE: WOMEN'S HEMISPHERIC CONFERENCE - NOV 20-22

Key control
DR. Pad Ron
237-3393
237-3393

Enclosed is the preliminary planning brochure for The Women's Hemispheric Conference, to be held on November 20-22, in Miami.

This is an official Host Committee Pre-Summit event. In addition to the official delegates from the Western Hemisphere, there will be between 500-700 participants attending this conference.

First Lady Hilary Clinton has been invited to be the keynote speaker. The organizers are holding all the speaking opportunities open to accommodate her schedule.

I strongly recommend the First Lady attends this conference since very important women's issues in the Western Hemisphere will be presented and discussed.

Regards.

LJL/en

Enclosure

cc: Roger Altman
Amb. Tony Gillespie
Reta Lewis
Suzanna Valdez

Melanie/Altman
What do you think
Reta

Women's Hemispheric Conference

Voices and Visions for the 21st Century

CONFIRMED DELEGATES

ANTIGUA & BARBUDA

Gwendolyn Tonge

Executive Director

Ministry of Education , Culture, Youth,
Women's Affairs & Sports

ARGENTINA

Marta Oyhanarte

President, Poder Ciudadano (NGO)

Promotes democratic participation

Lawyer, "Woman of the Year" Award

BELIZE

Carla Barnett

Governor of Central Bank of Belize

BRAZIL

Nitis Jacon Arujo

Vice Provost, State University of Londrina

Founder of Hemispheric Cultural Network

Marcia Kubitschek

Vice Governor of Brasilia

Jacqueline Pitanguy

President of CEPIA (NGO),

Former President of National Council for Women's Rights

Consultant for UNIFEM , UNICEF

Benedita Souza da Silva- Brazil

Congresswoman

First Black woman elected to Congress

CHILE

Maria Elena Ovalle Molina

President

Women's World Banking (FINAM)

COLOMBIA

Dra. Clara Cecilia Fonnegra

Director

CONCIENCIA (non-profit organization dedicated to promoting political participation of women at the community level)

COSTA RICA

Rebecca Grynspan

Vice-President

Economist

DOMINICA

Hannah Clarendon

General Manager

Dominica Export/Import Agency

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Licelott Marte de Barrios

President

State Petroleum Refinery

Former Minister of Finance

Lawyer

ECUADOR

Ana Lucía Armijos

Economist

President of the Monetary Board

Banco Central del Ecuador

EL SALVADOR

Gloria Salguero Gross

President

Legislative Assembly

GRENADA

Joan Purcell

Minister of Works, Communications, Community,

Public Utilities & Development

GUYANA

Indra Chandarpal

Junior Minister

Minister of Labor

HONDURAS

Guadalupe Jerezano-Mejia
Second Vice-President

JAMAICA

Gloria Delores Knight
President
Jamaican Life Assurance

MEXICO

Maria de los Angeles Moreno
President
House of Representatives
Newly Appointed Secretary General - PRI

Patricia Muller de Vergara
Business Owner and President
Mexican Association of Women Business Owners

Cecilia Soto Gonzalez
Presidential Candidate - Labor Party
Physicist

NICARAGUA

Marta Palacios
Minister of Health

PANAMA

Nitzia de Villareal
Minister of Commerce & Industry
Engineer

PARAGUAY

Cristina Solana de Muñoz
Minister of Women's Secretariat

PERU

Blanca Nelida Colan
Attorney General

Lourdes Flores Nano
Congresswoman
Presidential Candidate - Popular Cristiano

ST. KITTS

Constance Mitcham

Minister of Health & Women's Affairs

Lawyer

ST. LUCIA

Lorraine Williams

Attorney General

Minister of Legal Affairs

SURINAME

Ilse Labadie

Chairperson of the Organization for Peace & Justice

Former Director of Suriname Bank & Trust

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

Linda Baboolal, M.D.

Medical Doctor

Minister of Social Development & Consumer Affairs

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Celeste Benitez (*Puerto Rico*)

Former Secretary of Education

Second in charge of

Partido Popular Democratico

VENEZUELA

Ruth de Krivoy

Former Director of the Central Bank of Venezuela

Economist

Women's Hemispheric Conference

Voices and Visions for the 21st Century

INVITED DELEGATES(pending)

ARGENTINA

Amalia Lacroze

Businesswoman

Roving Ambassador

BAHAMAS

Janet Bostwick

Minister of Justice & Immigration

BARBADOS

Billie Miller

Deputy Prime Minister &

Minister of Foreign Trade & International Business

Former Minister of Health & Education

BOLIVIA

Lidia Gueiler Tejada

Interim President of Bolivia

Former Ambassador to Columbia (83-86)

CANADA

Kim Campbell

Ex-Minister of Justice

Sheila Kopps

Deputy Prime Minister

Minister of the Environment

COLOMBIA

Ana Milena Gaviria- Colombia

Ambassador to the American Organization

Former First Lady

GUATEMALA

Maritza Ruiz de Vielman

Minister of Foreign Relations

Women's Hemispheric Conference

Voices and Visions for the 21st Century

MISSION STATEMENT

The Women's Hemispheric Conference, Voices and Visions for the 21st Century, offers an unprecedented opportunity for dialogue on the leading issues affecting women throughout the hemisphere. The event will bring together fifty esteemed delegates, representing the thirty-four democratic countries in the Western Hemisphere, to discuss the broad questions of equality and opportunity, as well as specific issues of economic access and social welfare, including health and family issues. Borne of the dialogue between long-standing and influential traditions and the aspirations of a new generation of women, the conference will highlight themes of unity and common need, cultural impact, and a stunning range of disparity in the status of women throughout the hemisphere.

The Women's Hemispheric Conference is one of only four officially sponsored pre-Summit of the Americas events. As such, the conference delegates will craft, in the course of the conference, a *vision statement*, a declaration of perspective and priorities as seen through the eyes of the women of this hemisphere. That document will be delivered to the gathered heads of state at the Summit, in December, also to be held in Miami.

The originator and producer of the *Women's Hemispheric Conference* is the Wolfson Campus of Miami-Dade Community College, functioning with the official support of The Summit of the Americas Host Committee and primary funding from the Port of Miami of Metro-Dade County. Wolfson is the outstanding urban campus of M-DCC, the recognized leader of two-year academic institutions in America. The Wolfson Campus serves as the downtown civic and cultural focus for one of this country's most dynamic, multicultural metropolitan regions. Wolfson's student body reflects that diversity, graduating students from over thirty countries each year.

Women's Hemispheric Conference

Voices and Visions for the 21st Century

Agenda

Sunday, November 20

Noon - 9:00 p.m.

Check In and registration

6:00 - 8:00 p.m.

Welcome cocktail reception

Monday, November 21

7:30 a.m.

All day registration for conference audience

8:45 - 9:30 a.m.

Opening session

Welcome Address and Keynote Speaker

9:45 - 11:30 a.m.

Session I - concurrent panels

11:45 - 1:15 p.m.

Delegates and facilitators in a private luncheon

1:30 - 3:15 p.m.

Session II - concurrent panels

7:00 - 11:00 p.m.

Gala Reception

Tuesday, November 22

7:30 a.m.

All day registration for conference audience

8:30 - 10:15 a.m.

Session III - concurrent panels

10:30 - Noon

Keynote address

Noon - 1:45 p.m.

Luncheon

2:00 - 2:45 p.m.

Presentation of vision statement
Closing

Wednesday, November 23

Check out and departure

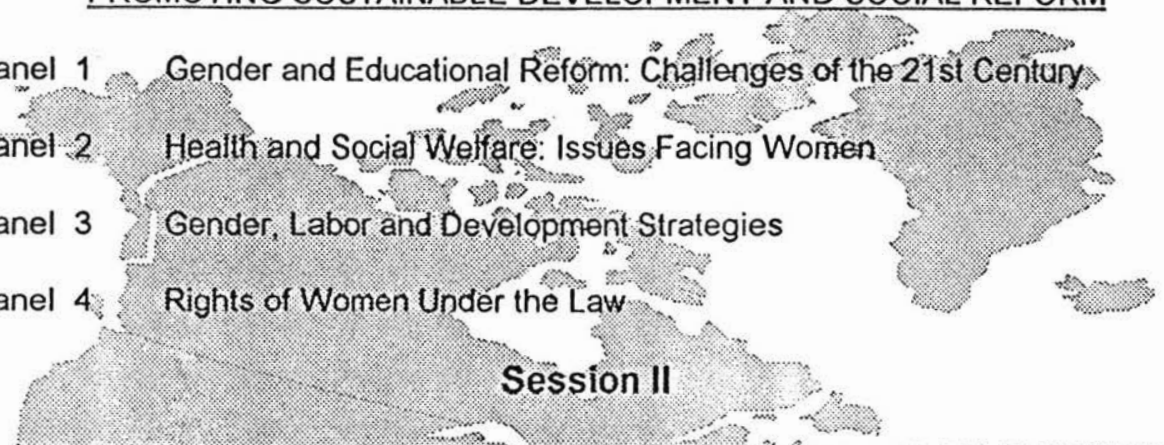
Women's Hemispheric Conference

Voices and Visions for the 21st Century

Program

Session I

PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL REFORM

- 
- Panel 1 Gender and Educational Reform: Challenges of the 21st Century
 - Panel 2 Health and Social Welfare: Issues Facing Women
 - Panel 3 Gender, Labor and Development Strategies
 - Panel 4 Rights of Women Under the Law

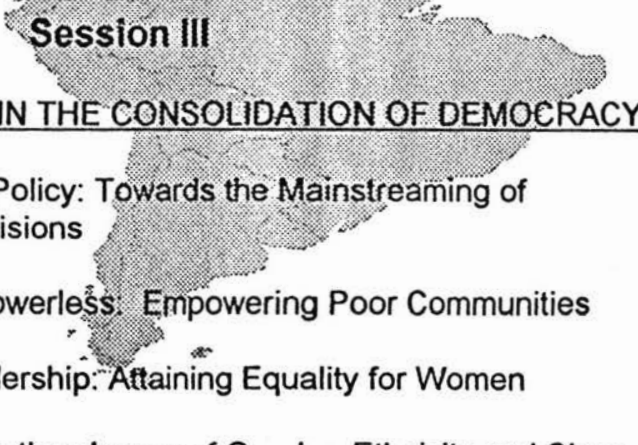
Session II

STRENGTHENING WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- 
- Panel 5 Women's Participation in Economic Development: Formal and Informal Sectors
 - Panel 6 Improving Women's Access to Financial Institutions
 - Panel 7 The Changing Role of Women in the New International Economic Relations
 - Panel 8 Integration of Women into Development Projects: The NGO Approach

Session III

SUPPORTING WOMEN IN THE CONSOLIDATION OF DEMOCRACY

- 
- Panel 9 Women and Public Policy: Towards the Mainstreaming of Women's Affairs Divisions
 - Panel 10 The Poor and the Powerless: Empowering Poor Communities
 - Panel 11 Public Life and Leadership: Attaining Equality for Women
 - Panel 12 Full Political Participation: Issues of Gender, Ethnicity and Class

Women's Hemispheric Conference

Voices and Visions for the 21st Century

Participating Countries	Delegates
=====	=====
Antigua and Barbuda	1
Argentina	2
Bahamas	1
Barbados	1
Belize	1
Bolivia	1
Brazil	4
Canada	2
Chile	2
Colombia	2
Costa Rica	1
Dominica	1
Dominican Republic	1
Ecuador	1
El Salvador	1
Grenada	1
Guatemala	1
Guyana	1
Haiti	1
Honduras	1
Jamaica	1
Mexico	3
Nicaragua	1
Panama	1
Paraguay	1
Peru	2
St. Kitts and Nevis	1
St. Lucia	1
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	1
Suriname	1
Trinidad and Tobago	1
United States (incl. Puerto Rico).	6
Uruguay	1
Venezuela	2
=====	=====
34 Countries	50



The Americas in 1994:

A Time for Leadership

**A Report of the Inter-American Dialogue
to the Summit of Presidents and Prime Ministers of the Americas**

**October 1994
Washington, DC**

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U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20523

F A X

TRANSMITTAL

DATE: November 1, 1994

TO: Ms. Melanne Verveer

ORGANIZATION:

TELEPHONE NUMBER OF RECIPIENT:

FAX NUMBER SENT TO: 456-6244

FROM: Carol Lancaster

ORGANIZATION: DA/AID _____

TELEPHONE: 202-647-8578

FAX: 202-647-1770

NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING THIS COVER SHEET: 2

MESSAGE:

October 29, 1994

Mr. Rafael A. Garcia-Toledo
Chairperson
City of Miami Sister Cities Program
The Mayor's Office
Miami City Hall
3500 Pan American Drive
Miami, Florida 33133

Dear Mr. Garcia-Toledo:

Thank you for your recent letter to the First Lady regarding the Summit of the Americas. Mrs. Clinton appreciates your interest.

I have forwarded your letter to the senior White House staff member who is coordinating the planning of the Summit. He will contact you directly if further information is necessary.

I know that the First Lady would want me to extend to you her thanks and her best wishes.

Sincerely yours,



Alice J. Pushkar
Director of Correspondence
for the First Lady

✓ CC: Richard Feinberg - NSC



CITY OF MIAMI SISTER CITIES PROGRAM



October 25, 1994

Hillary Rodham Clinton, Esq.
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC

Dear Mrs. Clinton:

We would like to take this opportunity to introduce ourselves to you as the Coordinating Council of the Sister Cities Program of the City of Miami. The Sister Cities mission is known worldwide, in our particular instance our coordinating council has Sister City relationships with six major cities in Latin America and the Caribbean, along with years of people-to-people relations with those cities and their inhabitants. Based on this history, it is befitting that the Sister Cities program of the City of Miami be prepared to assume a role in facilitating further development of those relationships during the year of the Summit of the Americas.

It is in the context of the Summit of the Americas that this letter is written to request your support and participation after the conversation and encouragement by Luis Lauredo, Executive Director of the Summit of the Americas. While our group desires to do something special for the six First Ladies who are representatives of our Sister Cities, the thought became much more exciting when we took notice that our own First Lady would be attending the Summit and that perhaps we would have the opportunity to prepare a program in which you would lead us in dealing with issues of particular interest to all of the First Ladies of the Americas.

Discussions amongst our members have resulted in a vision of a one-day conference of approximately five hours duration which could take place on the opening day of the Summit. This event could perhaps deal with issues of particular interest to women but not necessarily limited to women's issues. During our meetings we have identified some of the concerns that many of us hear as we travel along the Americas, such as (1) the evolving role of women in the Americas; (2) women in the consolidation of democracy in the Americas; (3) women and children's issues in health care and/or education; (4) environmental issues and their impact on our daily lives. While these topics are the result of our collective experiences, other issues could also be discussed in an event of this type.

We stand ready to go to work and make this possibility happen if you would accept our invitation to be the American leader of all the First Ladies and undertake the keynote address to the group. The conference, besides being attended by all First Ladies participating in the Summit, would also be open to about 300 other women who would attend this conference much along the lines as they now do in their professional and personal endeavors. We would welcome the opportunity to share with you some additional details of what could comprise the program for the event. However, we feel that discussion is premature at this time and would rather hear from you regarding your position on this matter.

We hope that you will consider this request and will agree to undertake the endeavor to host the Summit of the First Ladies of the Americas.

Cordially,



Rafael A. Garcia-Toledo
Chairperson

A. Vicky Leiva, Esq.
Vice Chairperson

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 25, 1994

sample 44

Mrs. Lester Bird
Embassy of Antigua and Barbuda
3400 International Drive, Northwest
Washington, D.C. 20008

Dear Mrs. Bird:

President Clinton will be hosting the democratically-elected heads of state and government from our hemisphere at the Summit of the Americas in Miami December 9-11, 1994. On his behalf, I want to invite you to attend this historic event and to join me in a program that we hope will be of interest to you.

The Summit offers a tremendous opportunity to advance hemispheric cooperation on the critical issues of our time. The Summit agenda focuses on three themes: the promotion of democracy, economic integration, and sustainable development -- all of which affect the long-term social and economic well-being of our countries. I know that you share the view that, as spouses of the Summit leaders, we will want to help advance this common agenda.

We are planning what we hope will be an interesting program and discussion which will focus on the children of the hemisphere and the potential benefit that the implementation of the Summit initiatives holds for them. Please let me know if there are specific issues you would like to address.

I very much look forward to seeing you in Miami. I will be writing to you again soon with more details on the proposed schedule of events for us.

With warm regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Hillary Rodham Clinton
Hillary Rodham Clinton

cc Patti
melanne ✓
R

MARTHA BARNETT
POST OFFICE DRAWER 810
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32302

October 5, 1994

I will
respond
Pam

Hillary Rodham Clinton
Office of the First Lady
Room 100
Old Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Hillary,

It is my understanding that the Women's Hemispheric Conference has invited you to serve as the keynote speaker in November of this year. I am writing to encourage you to accept the invitation. The conference title is "Voices and Visions for the 21st Century". To me the title is just another way of saying "Hillary Clinton", for you indeed are the voice with the vision for so many of us for the 21st Century. If you can come, I might attend also. It would be good to see you again.

Incidentally, my partner, Marilyn Holifield, is the co-chair of the Summit of the Americas. While I am partial, Marilyn is one of the outstanding lawyers in America and a leader in the Dade County community. I am very proud of Marilyn and her role in the Summit. I would like to have an opportunity to introduce the two of you.

My best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Martha
Martha W. Barnett

MWB:mal



SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS

SEPTEMBER 1994
NEWS

Informed perspectives on preparations for the Hemispheric Summit in Miami, December 9-10, 1994

FAST TRACK DROPPED BY ADMINISTRATION

On September 13, 1994, the Clinton administration dropped amendments from the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) implementing legislation that would have extended the president's authority to negotiate future trade agreements under the so-called "fast-track" rules. This was done in an effort to facilitate passage of legislation to implement the Uruguay Round of the GATT.

Parity for Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) countries with NAFTA could also be eliminated from that legislation for the same reason, though that is less likely. A spokesperson for the Office of the United States Trade Representative said that as far as the administration knew, parity for the CBI countries had not been dropped from the GATT implementation bill: "Everything is the same except fast track, which is no longer part of the bill." The fast-track proposal had been complicated by an intense congressional debate over the administration's intentions to include labor and environmental negotiating objectives in the legislation and by lingering opposition to new trade initiatives that had been generated during the divisive NAFTA treaty debate.

The administration's withdrawal of fast track has further disheartened Latin American and Caribbean leaders already frustrated by the lack of consultation on an issue deemed crucial to the success of the December Summit of the Americas.

In a Washington, D.C. press conference on September 12, Argentine Secretary of International Economic Relations of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Jorge Campbell, said that general agreements on free trade objectives can still be reached with the United States during the Summit of the Americas without instruments of negotiation such as fast track being in place. He noted that Mexico started negotiating NAFTA with Congress before fast-track authorization had been approved. Secretary Campbell, who had met earlier in the day with Deputy U.S.

(Continued on page 2)

Interview with AMBASSADOR CHARLES A. GILLESPIE, JR.

Ambassador Charles A. Gillespie, Jr., the U.S. State Department's senior coordinator for the Summit of the Americas, in a recent interview with the editor of this newsletter said, "The second stage of the Summit agenda consultations began with a message of instruction to all our embassies of the hemisphere to present to their host governments a series of initiatives based on what we picked up in the first round of consultations. But I cannot emphasize too much," he added, "that the agenda-setting process is still open, and we are inviting the ideas and the participation of all those concerned with the Summit. It also should be noted that we are constantly in touch with the governments concerned. We are in regular touch with the ambassadors here in Washington, and our embassies with their host governments."

Ambassador Gillespie, a professional diplomat, has had extensive experience in coordinating inter-American projects. In 1993 he led the State Department's NAFTA Task Force in a successful campaign to achieve implementation of the North American Free Trade Agreement among Canada, Mexico, and the United States. During 1991-1992, he served as senior director for Latin America and the Caribbean at the National Security Council, prior to which he was ambassador to Chile and to Colombia.

Have you received any reactions to the 14 initiatives you presented in August?

"We have received a number of reactions to these initiatives in our recent trip to Chile, Argentina, and Brazil. We had consultations with Colombia in Bogotá on September 2, and we want to build on these ideas a very tight and real plan of action. We are seeing a convergence of values and hope to build on the 'substantive symmetry' in the hemisphere, as Richard Feinberg of the NSC has called it."

Officials of the governments you consulted in this recent trip to the Southern Cone note that the U.S. delegation made a point of encouraging practical initiatives.

"We believe that to make the cut, a proposed activity or action should be presidential; it cannot be trivial, and it must be doable or achievable. It must have a practical aspect so there can be a "seguimiento" or follow-up, which is increasingly a watchword. But the question arises: who will be in charge of the follow-up after the Summit? No one in this hemisphere thinks that new institutions should be created for this purpose. Rather, the thinking is that we should make do with the institutions that are already in place."

(Continued on page 2)

NEWS, EVENTS, AND ANALYSIS

Interview with Ambassador Charles A. Gillespie	1
Fast Track Dropped by Administration	1
Consulting Team Travels to Argentina, Chile, Brazil, and Colombia	2
MERCOSUR Moves Ahead as U.S. Congress Wrestles with Trade Issues	3
Rio Group Summit	3
U.S. Business Leaders Warn Against Too Many Bilateral Free Trade Agreements	4
Fourteen Summit Agenda Initiatives Presented by the U.S. to Governments of the Hemisphere	4
Summit Calendar	7



Gillespie continued ...

More than one Latin American government official has asked, "Where is the Office of United States Trade Representative (USTR) in these Summit preparations?" In your trip to the Southern Cone, no one from that office accompanied you.

"It is true that USTR did not go on this trip. We understand the centrality of trade to this meeting of the hemispheric leaders, but there is also a broad understanding in the hemisphere that the United States is in the midst of a legislative process to approve the GATT agreements, and in connection with that legislative process, there is intense discussion in our country. This was made clear, for example, when President Frei visited Washington and met with President Clinton in June. Until that legislative process is over with, we cannot go into details with respect to trade."

A spokesman for USTR said that it was the lead agency in Summit preparations.

"Of course, the Office of the United States Trade Representative is the lead agency in all matters related to trade. But it is the White House and the National Security Council, with very close involvement of the National Economics Council, that are heading the preparations for the Summit in this country. But once trade comes on line, and at the appropriate moment, you can be sure that the USTR will have a key role. State and Commerce will also be involved as well as the Treasury Department."

Is the Steering Committee of the Rio Group chaired by Brazil coming to Washington to discuss the agenda?

"We have invited a delegation of the 'Troika' of the Rio Group [Brazil, Ecuador, and Chile] to Washington, and they will probably be here in the third week of September, after the deliberations of the Rio Group's Summit in Rio de Janeiro that ended on September 11. We have met with the Troika before in Brasilia, with the presence of Argentina. But it is important to note that the Summit in Miami, which we are hosting, is a meeting of the individual presidents of the hemisphere."

Why not a ministerial meeting, as Canada has suggested?

"Canada came up with the suggestion of a ministerial meeting at the OAS conference in Belém. The approach we propose is a wide-ranging series of consultations with individual countries, or country groups, like the Rio Group and CARICOM. Trinidad and Tobago also offered to host a ministerial meeting, but we do not foresee that kind of meeting."

If the presidents are going to pass on documents, should there not be a previous meeting of the representatives of the presidents, as has been suggested by Brazil?

"This is a valid observation, and it has been discussed at some length. We have discussed that maybe it would be desirable to have a meeting of all 34 countries at an appropriate level, perhaps a technical level, to be sure about the documents that are going to be signed. The particular level will be determined in these open and wide-ranging consultations that we are carrying out."

"I want to insist that President Clinton has made a commitment to a wide-open consultation on the preparation of this Summit, and that is indeed happening. In 34 countries of the hemisphere, we are in contact with government, finance, and trade people, all kinds of people. We have bilateral contacts with all countries and with the different groups of countries. The OAS also has a very significant role in all this, and we will wrap it all up, this process of consultation, by the end of November."

Fast track continued ...

Trade Representative Charlene Barshefsky, also said in the press conference that, according to his information, should fast track be dropped during this session of the U.S. Congress, it would certainly be taken up again in 1995.

Until GATT implementing legislation is approved — which is still possible in this session of Congress — the United States probably will not explain in detail its free trade initiative for the Summit Agenda. The current free trade initiative, number 6 of the agenda's 14 initiatives, refers to "future consultations" between U.S. government officials and the governments of the hemisphere.

(See "Fourteen Initiatives" in this issue.)

CONSULTING TEAM TRAVELS TO ARGENTINA, CHILE, BRAZIL, AND COLOMBIA

A U.S. Summit of the Americas team traveled to Chile, Argentina, and Brazil the week of August 22, 1994, and to Colombia on September 1, as part of the second round of consultations on the Summit's agenda. The team included Richard E. Feinberg, senior director for Latin America of the National Security Council; Ambassador Charles A. Gillespie, who heads the State Department Summit Coordination Office; Mark Rentschler of the White House Office on Environmental Policy; Ramón Daubón of the Agency for International Development; Glen Race of the Office of Economic Policy; and Mary Beasley of the Treasury Department. The team also included representatives of two non-governmental organizations, Susan Bass of the Environmental Law Institute and Ron Watson of the Natural Resources Defense Council.

The trip to the Southern Cone countries was taken between the MERCOSUR Summit of August 5 and the meetings of the Rio Group on September 9. In its discussions with local governments, the U.S. group emphasized that the trade agenda would remain on hold until Congress completes the GATT review, officials reported. Chilean newspapers noted that during these technical discussions, the U.S. government had expressed an interest in how "... the Chilean government has encouraged probity in public office and expressed special interest in the work of the National Commission on Public Ethics, created by President Frei."

Chile's influential newspaper, *El Mercurio*, commented on August 24, 1994, that Chile and the United States agreed on the basic aspects of the agenda, but that there were "some discrepancies concerning the emphasis that should be placed on environmental topics and poverty."

Chilean Under Secretary of Foreign Relations José Miguel Insulza noted, however, that Chile agrees with the basic themes and even their order of priority: "There is basic agreement on what is fundamental."

After Argentina's representatives met with the U.S. team, an Argentine official noted that the meetings had gone well and that, with respect to the environment, "The U.S. initiatives for the Summit were a subset of the Agenda 21 agreement already approved by Argentina at the Rio environmental conference. We had no problems with it."

MERCOSUR MOVES AHEAD AS U.S. CONGRESS WRESTLES WITH TRADE ISSUES

While U.S. trade policy initiatives are on standby as Congress wrestles with GATT implementation legislation, Southern Cone countries are steadily moving toward consolidating and expanding their regional free trade agreements. The growing importance of these regional agreements as a percentage of trade within the hemisphere is shown in the accompanying chart.

The MERCOSUR countries — Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay — have taken a significant step since their successful August 4, 1994 Summit toward a modified customs union that will come into effect on January 1, 1995. Following the MERCOSUR Summit, Argentine Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs Rogelio Pflinter said in Buenos Aires that Argentina was still clearly interested in joining NAFTA but that entrance into NAFTA would take four or five years, when all MERCOSUR countries would be ready to engage in free trade agreements with the NAFTA countries.

At the same time, non-member Chile, which is certainly the leading candidate for a free trade relationship with the United States, whether it be via NAFTA or an exclusive bilateral treaty, has expressed increasing interest in MERCOSUR. In fact, President Frei of Chile was an honored guest in Buenos Aires during the MERCOSUR conference. Chile is the fourth-largest investor of foreign capital in Argentina.

Chilean Ambassador to the Organization of American States, Edmundo Vargas Carreño, who served as ambassador to Argentina until recently, stressed in an interview that his country advocates "open regionalism," a concept used in the description of the still sketchy free trade initiative for the Summit of the Americas. Open regionalism usually is understood to mean that participation in one regional or bilateral trade arrangement should not exclude the possibility of participating in another,

nor should it lead to discrimination against other trading partners.

Chile's strong interest in MERCOSUR responds to the country's growing web of financial and commercial interests in the Southern Cone. It also is a reaction to the lack of a clearly defined U.S. position on trade integration in the hemisphere.

Intra-Group Exports as a Share of Total Intra-Hemispheric Exports, 1992

Group	Intra-Group Exports (%)	Group Exports to the Western Hemisphere (%)
MERCOSUR	1.98	6.07
ANDEAN	0.61	5.20
LAIA	5.32	22.38
CACM	0.24	1.20
CARICOM	0.11	0.90
NAFTA	74.05	85.47

Source: ECLAC on the basis of official statistics.

MERCOSUR is the Mercado Común del Sur, the Southern Cone Common Market: Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay. ANDEAN is the Andean Group: Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela. LAIA is the Latin American Integration Association: Chile, Mexico, and the members of MERCOSUR and the Andean Group.

CACM is the Central American Common Market: Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua. CARICOM is the Caribbean Common Market: Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, the Bahamas, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and Trinidad and Tobago.

NAFTA is the North American Free Trade Agreement: Canada, Mexico, and the United States.

RIO GROUP SUMMIT

The annual Summit of the Rio Group met in Rio de Janeiro September 10-11, 1994, and focused largely on regional economic integration. The group also discussed the Summit of the Americas and developed a "non-paper," which is a compilation of ideas relevant to the declarative part of the December Summit of the Americas. This non-paper will probably be presented to the U.S. government by the Rio Group's steering committee during a one-day meeting at the State Department later in September; fourteen member countries will be represented. The Group also issued declarations that were critical of U.S. policy regarding Haiti and Cuba.

The Declaration of the Rio de Janeiro Summit, issued on September 9, before deliberations began, acknowledges with satisfaction the substantial increase in commercial and economic flows resulting from bilateral trade agreements between several Latin American countries and welcomes the work being carried out at the Asociación Latinoamericana de Integración (ALADI), "which provides a legal framework and a negotiating forum for expanding these multiple and positive initiatives working for integration." The role of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) was also acknowledged as representing "an important contribution to the liberalization of trade within the hemisphere."

The Rio Group believes that a South American Free Trade Area (SAFTA), "to be achieved through the negotiation of a network of free trade agreements, will be a means to restate and strengthen" the process of greater integration of the region into the world economy. It invites the European Union to "join with us in adopting a common strategy in which new channels of dialogue and cooperation are defined to strengthen economic and trade relations," and notes "our increasingly active dialogue with Japan and the People's Republic of China."

The declaration does contain

(Continued on page 4)

Rio Summit continued . . .

some of the points to be included in the "non-paper" scheduled for presentation to the State Department on September 22, 1994, with respect to transfer of technologies and social development. It also states that Latin America and the Caribbean should be contemplated in any enlargement of the UN Security Council. It reiterates that "institutional stability and the democratic system will be strengthened through dialogue, mutual cooperation, and the strict respect for the principles enshrined in the charters of the United Nations and Organization of American States, among which are non-interference in the internal affairs of each country and self-determination."

In another related development, Alexander Watson, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, and Ted McNamara, U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Political and Military Affairs, addressed the foreign ministers of the Group in Rio de Janeiro, "to fully inform the Rio Group where things stand (on Haiti) from our perspective," according to Watson, who was quoted in a press report.

With respect to Haiti, the Group issued a statement that calls for Haiti's military rulers to relinquish their power in favor of democratically elected authorities to avoid even graver consequences for themselves and their people.

The Group's declaration on Cuba proposes "a constructive dialogue...in order to contribute to the internal process of democratization of their sister nation" and reaffirms "the need to lift the embargo against Cuba." The Group also expresses the goal that the Cuban government should transform itself peacefully into an elected democracy that respects human rights. Both declarations on Cuba and Haiti were the result of long and difficult debate.

Constituted eight years ago (when the Contadora Group and Contadora Support Group that brought a Latin American perspective to bear on the Central American crisis of the 1980s met jointly in Rio de Janeiro), the Rio Group now includes Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil,

Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela, and this year, Trinidad and Tobago and Guatemala as representatives of CARICOM and Central America.

The Rio Group's current president is Brazil, and its next president will be Ecuador. The Group's steering committee is formed by representatives of Brazil, Chile, and Ecuador (the Troika), who will be traveling later this month to Washington, D.C. and Ottawa to hold consultations on preparations for the Summit of the Americas.

U.S. BUSINESS LEADERS WARN AGAINST TOO MANY BILATERAL FREE TRADE AGREEMENTS

A white paper on the views of the business community, drafted by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce Western Hemisphere Working Group, proposes that the Summit leaders "commit themselves to the goal of achieving a Western Hemisphere Free Trade Agreement (WHFTA) by the end of the century." It also endorses the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) as the "surest and swiftest path toward hemispheric free trade," while warning against "further proliferation of new bilateral free trade agreements (FTAs) in the region."

The white paper claims that a series of new FTAs would be harmful to the goal of a broad regional arrangement, though it acknowledges that "existing agreements, like MERCOSUR, the Andean Pact, CACM, and CARICOM, and Mexico's agreements with Chile, Costa Rica, Colombia, and Venezuela might be expanded to include new members or merged with each other." This warning comes at a time when U.S. trade policy toward the hemisphere appears to be on hold, while Congress debates GATT implementing legislation.

The white paper, entitled *Agenda for the Americas: A White Paper on the Views of the Business Community*, was analyzed at a round-table discussion at the U.S. Chamber of Commerce in Washington, D.C., on September 8, 1994. The meeting featured Julius L. Katz, president of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, and Robert C. Fisher, Director of Hills and Co.

FOURTEEN SUMMIT AGENDA INITIATIVES PRESENTED BY THE U.S. TO GOVERNMENTS OF THE HEMISPHERE

The United States believes the Summit of the Americas will accelerate the development of a hemispheric community based on democratic rule, increased economic integration, and shared values and interests. It represents an unprecedented opportunity for the leaders of this hemisphere to affirm a joint vision of the future and to lay a foundation for hemispheric cooperation into the next century. Taken together, initiatives developed in preparation for the Summit will unite the governments and people of the hemisphere in an historic partnership. The following proposed initiatives are being discussed throughout the hemisphere.

Theme One — Making Democracy Work: Reinventing Government

Initiative 1

No to Corruption: A hemispheric call on governments and international businesses to recognize the need for transparency and accountability, to refrain from offering or seeking bribes, and to take specific actions necessary for compliance. Discussions might include 1) how to participate in implementation of the May 1994 recommendation of the Council of the OECD on bribery in international business transactions; 2) development of national action plans to strengthen formal and operational mechanisms for combatting corruption, e.g., review of law and practice relating to management of public funds, procurement, conflict of interest of public officials, donations to political parties, and auditing structures; 3) adoption of strong criminal, civil, and administrative prohibitions against bribery of foreign officials in international business transactions; and 4) greater cooperation to improve public procurement, civil service, and business regulation.

Initiative 2

Battle Plan against the Cartels: A hemisphere-wide commitment to law enforcement measures against the major drug traffickers and to demand/production targets.

The initiative would focus on moving our long-established efforts on the continent to a new plateau of cooperation and sophistication. The theme would be a call for a modernized, forward-looking drug agenda grounded on the understanding that the narcotics trade is a fundamental threat to democracy and sustainable development throughout the hemisphere.

We will pursue discussions, commitments, and initiatives focused on two separate but reinforcing objectives. The first will be an enforcement challenge to the cartels that calls for regional and institution-building programs that deprive traffickers and their operations the opportunity to elude law enforcement. This will be broad enough to encompass the particular interests of each participating government: chemical controls for some; money laundering, interdiction, and kingpin investigations for others. Several Latin American governments have expressed particular interest in strengthening regional efforts against money laundering.

The second objective will be a call to reject the legalization of drugs and commit to a substantial reduction in drug cultivation and consumption by the year 2000. The goal will be to eliminate opium poppy production and significantly reduce illicit coca cultivation by the year 2000 and to resume, at a faster rate, the downward trend in drug abuse in the United States. For its part, the United States will be willing to step up technical, operational, and financial support for eradication and to lead an international effort to raise billions of dollars in sustainable development assistance over the remainder of the decade to create economic alternatives for drug producers.

Initiative 3

Regulatory Reform: Financial market integrity and investor protections are necessary to maximize capital inflows. Leaders could endorse the activities of existing regional regulatory bodies such as the Council of Security Regulators of the Americas (COSRA) and the Center for Monetary Studies of Latin America (CEMLA), lending them greater legitimacy. In addition, the U.S. is prepared to expand IRS and customs programs that provide training to national authorities in the collection of taxes and tariffs.

Initiative 4

Making Civil Society Work: An integrated program would include a model legal/tax framework for the operation of NGOs, start-up financing through an IDB civil society fund, better support through organized hemispheric networking, and an OAS prize to recognize outstanding individual contributions. The Summit would react to existing analyses and proposals for improving the climate for creation and operation of civic-minded NGOs and private voluntary associations. It would endorse the creation of a fund within the IDB which would stimulate private philanthropy by providing matching funds for the endowment of "Mentor Foundations" in the civic development area.

The mentors would advocate needed tax and regulatory policy reform in individual countries and help other organizations get started. The Summit would also endorse networking among NGOs to share experience.

Initiative 5

Enhance OAS Capacity to Strengthen Democracy: Commitment for OAS 1) to assist member states to strengthen their legislative branches through technical assistance and increased interaction with their democratic counterparts and 2) to enhance the capacity of the organization to preempt or manage situations in member states that threaten the democratic order. A proposed mediation and reconciliation service would be able to call on outside notables to facilitate peaceful constitutional solutions before the democratic order is broken. Creation of a crisis management center would enable the OAS to respond more effectively when and if a breakdown occurs.

Theme Two — Making Democracy Prosperous: Hemispheric Economic Integration

Advancing Trade and Investment
Strengthening Financial Linkages

Initiative 6

Hemispheric Free Trade: The Summit offers the opportunity to affirm the vision of free trade in the Western Hemisphere based on the principles of "open regionalism." Senior U.S. government trade officials will consult with governments of the hemisphere on ways and means to make this powerful vision a reality.

Initiative 7

Hemispheric Capital Movements Liberalization: Barriers to the free movement of capital hamper investment and economic growth. Leaders could commit to progressive liberalization of capital flows. Those leaders prepared to move ahead now could give momentum to this process by agreeing to launch negotiations for a Hemispheric Capital Movements Code that would provide for a standstill and the progressive liberalization of capital restrictions. This code would facilitate the free flow of capital, promote comparable financial standards, bolster transparency, and reduce opportunities for corruption. Development and advancement of the code may require establishment of a committee on hemispheric capital markets comprised of senior financial officials meeting periodically to examine issues related to cross-border capital flows in the region.

In addition, the leaders might consider other agreements that could provide private investors assurances about the future open-

ness of their investment regimes.

Initiative 8

Hemispheric Infrastructure:

Part A — Hemispheric Infrastructural Protocol: The goal of this initiative is to reduce the cost of financing the tremendous infrastructure requirements of the hemisphere, including those in the telecommunications, transportation, energy, and public utility grids. Leaders could agree to develop a protocol to facilitate international financing for private infrastructure projects that could 1) enunciate the policies and principles that governments should follow to support private financing of infrastructure; 2) establish procedures for consultations before enacting policy changes affecting an infrastructure project; and 3) agree to compensate investors in private sector infrastructure projects for damages caused by government failure to respect the commercial integrity of such projects.

In addition, this initiative would benefit from harmonization of inconsistent standards and regulations across borders. It would complement initiatives in the environmental domain to ensure that infrastructure development is consistent with sound environmental policies.

Part B — Information for the Americas: Sharing information is essential to making markets work and to promoting democratic institutions and sustainable development. Today, the primary means of sharing information is electronic. The leaders could endorse private investment, competition, open access to networks, universal service, and flexible regulatory frameworks as the basic principles of a hemispheric information infrastructure linked to the global information infrastructure. These could be achieved through an energized Inter-American Telecommunications Commission (CITEL) that would serve as the regional forum and focal point for telecommunications development activities. Working individually and through CITEL, countries could set a goal to put the Americas online by ensuring hemisphere-wide access points connecting major hospitals, universities, libraries, and research institutions to the Internet within one year.

Theme Three — Making Democracy Endure: Sustainable Development

Major challenges are investing in people, the hemisphere's most valuable resource, and creating an alliance with nature to ensure that our natural resources are available to sustain future generations.

A. Investing in People

The Summit offers the opportunity to call for policies that would allow all members of

the hemisphere's societies to partake of the benefits of development. The proposed initiatives in this area focus on population segments — the poor, women, and indigenous populations — likely to remain excluded from full benefits of development unless specific policy measures are taken.

Initiative 9

Universal Access to Quality Primary Education: Obtain a commitment from the hemisphere's governments to re-focus existing resources more effectively toward quality primary education. A hemispheric partnership proposes to achieve 100 percent primary school completion rates and 75 percent secondary school enrollment by the year 2000. Aim at education sector reforms in financing, decentralization, and a reordering of budget priorities, so that an increased proportion of government budgets would be invested in primary education. The hemisphere initiative would approve the design of a plan of action involving all nations. The action plan would be monitored by a region-wide consultative partnership involving governments, NGOs, the business community, and international organizations. Achievement of the goal would enable all citizens to participate productively and democratically in a maturing economic and political environment.

Initiative 10

Equitable Access to Basic Health Care: Summit leaders would call for each country's commitment to ensure equitable, universal access to basic health services so as to reduce child mortality rates in the region by one-third and maternal mortality rates by one-half by the year 2000. Health reform commissions would be designated in each country and include public and private participants and donors to help plan, monitor, and mobilize resources for reforming the health sector and ensuring equitable access to services. Under the country plans, reforms will include decentralizing services, reorienting budgetary allocations to favor essential services for the poor, developing new financial mechanisms, and encouraging privatization of some services and greater use of NGOs. As a result, countries should be able to ensure access to a basic, cost-effective WHO and World Bank-endorsed package of clinical and public health services. The Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) and other existing regional mechanisms will monitor implementation of the country plans, consistent with the Nariño Accord, and provide a forum for sharing information and expertise.

Initiative 11

Nurturing Microenterprises: The IDB group could take the lead in crafting a pilot project to integrate the poor into the formal economy through reducing legal obstacles to enterprise growth and through development of financial services targeted specifically at small businesses and microenterprises. Specifically, it could 1) provide assistance to improve the marketing, management, and financial capabilities of NGOs that sponsor successful savings associations and financial companies for microenterprises so that they can operate on market terms and conditions; 2) provide financial and technical assistance to commercial banks and saving institutions to help lower transaction costs associated with originating and monitoring small loans to entrepreneurs; 3) develop and provide seed capital and technical support for a network of locally owned business advisory services affiliates; and 4) assist in efforts to reduce legal obstacles to microenterprises, e.g., simplification of business registration and tax codes and improved land titling.

B. Alliance with Nature

The alliance with nature's overall objectives are 1) to ensure that resource use today does not reduce the quality of life of future generations, 2) to halt and reverse resource waste and environmental degradation in the hemisphere, and 3) to strengthen natural resource stewardship by facilitating increased participation of indigenous people, local communities, and non-governmental organizations.

The initiatives described below build on the agreements reached at UNCED 1992, including the Climate Change and Biodiversity Conventions and Agenda 21. Follow-up would be focused on at a ministerial-level meeting on sustainable development, proposed to be held in Bolivia in 1995.

Initiative 12

Energy: Summit leaders would agree to begin implementation by 1998 of programs to promote sustainable energy use based on the principles of integrated resource planning and consideration of the full range of energy and capacity resources. Leaders would call for the identification and financing of non-conventional renewable energy and energy efficiency, especially by the multilateral development banks, which would be asked to increase financing for sustainable energy projects. As a first step, energy ministers will develop national work programs to promote energy efficiency, renewable energy, and natural gas use for discussion at the November 1995 meeting of the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE). Technical cooperation could be coordinated

by OLADE and Renewable Energy In The Americas (REIA).

Initiative 13

Hemispheric Partnership for Nature: The leaders would reaffirm their commitment, utilizing existing international agreements and the newly replenished Global Environmental Fund (GEF) to build cooperative action on the management and conservation of living resources. The partnership would focus on enhancing scientific and management capacity in forest management, management of coral reef and marine resources, and parks, reserves, and migratory species. Special emphasis would be placed on support for natural resource management efforts of indigenous communities. The leaders would call on the OAS to establish a Western Hemisphere convention office to report on progress of the initiative.

Initiative 14

Environmental Protection and Compliance Regimes: Leaders would agree to pursue an agreement to develop and strengthen compatible environmental laws, standards, and enforcement regimes to reduce environmental problems and negative impacts, promote a level playing field for industries operating in the hemisphere, increase demand for environmental technologies and services, and offer opportunities for public participation in the environmental policy-making process. This "upward" harmonization of environmental standards in the Americas would strengthen legal frameworks, enhance environmental compliance and enforcement capacity, and build institutions through technical cooperation, training, and education. A first step would be to focus on a sector or sectors of critical importance to human health, such as pesticides, lead, mercury, or industrial pollution, as well as on developing mechanisms to promote public involvement in the decision-making process. Leaders should also call on appropriate regional institutions to provide technical coordination linking government agencies, NGOs, the private sector, and professional groups. Leaders could announce an initial set of principles and commitments, e.g., pollution prevention, cost internalization, ecosystem protection, and the right of nations to adopt levels of protection more stringent than international levels.

SUMMIT CALENDAR *continued*

NOVEMBER (TBA), Fort Lauderdale: At the Convention on *International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna* (CITES), the North-South Center, University of Miami will organize a regional forum to present the results of the Agenda working group meeting in Kingston, Jamaica, and will make a special presentation to environmental ministers of governments from throughout the hemisphere on the environmental concerns of the Miami Summit.

DECEMBER 7-8, Coral Gables: Two-part *Journalism Conference*, organized by the North-South Center, University of Miami, and co-sponsored by the Inter-American Press Association and the School of Communication, University of Miami.

December 7, Panel discussion with participation of journalists who covered the 1967 Punta del Este Summit, co-sponsored by the School of Communication, University of Miami.

December 8, Seminar on the Miami Summit Agenda for North American journalists covering the event, co-sponsored by the Inter-American Press Association.

DECEMBER 9-10, Miami:
Summit of the Americas

POST-SUMMIT ACTIVITIES

FEBRUARY (TBA), Washington, D.C.: A *Post-Summit Evaluation Congressional Workshop* will convene 10 to 15 members of the U.S. Congress, sponsored by the North-South Center, University of Miami, Florida International University, and the Greater Miami Chamber of Commerce.

SUMMIT LOGO CHOSEN

Miami's host committee for the Summit of the Americas has chosen a logo for promoting the event. The winning entry was submitted by Coconut Grove, Florida, artist Tom Graboski, who used five broad brush strokes to depict the Americas. His design was selected from more than 1,100 entries.



Correction

In our first issue, Colombia was erroneously identified as a member of the Rio Group's steering committee. The Rio Group's steering committee is formed by Brazil, chair of the Rio Group; Ecuador, the next designated chair of the group; and Chile, the group's chair for 1993.

The Inter-American Dialogue is a forum for sustained exchange among leaders of the Western Hemisphere and an independent, nonpartisan center for policy analysis on U.S.-Latin American economic and political relations. Founded in 1982, it is an independent, not-for-profit organization, based in Washington, D.C.

The mission of the North-South Center is to promote better relations and serve as a catalyst for change among the United States, Canada, and the nations of Latin America and the Caribbean by advancing knowledge and understanding of the major political, social, economic, and cultural issues affecting the nations and peoples of the Western Hemisphere.

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What comes out of summit?
we want a piece of it
1st ladies isn't it true
Identify women real leaders

Goals in Education

GOALS FOR 1995: EDUCATION

Increase completion of primary education by more than 50, and reduce repetition by 10%.

Ensure that 60% of children acquire basic learning skills.

Increase non-formal early education and family education.

Improve access for those excluded from the formal system.

Latin America and the Caribbean is the region which has most improved access to primary education but it also has the highest rates of repetition. As a whole, 29% of all primary students repeat a grade each year. In first grade, almost 4 out of 9 million children who enter school fail their first educational experience. Of each 100 children of school age, 86 begin school at the appropriate age, but only 48 finish the primary cycle. This level of completion is the lowest in the world.

Furthermore, there still is a deficiency of access and coverage in a few countries and in some geographical areas, particularly in zones of rural or indigenous population. Today, both boys and girls enter school. Gender equity is not a problem in terms of access to school, although in educational contents and discriminatory pedagogical practices, it definitely is.

On the other hand, there is a significant broadening of formal programmes of child development for children between three and five, which have increased from 18% in 1980 to 24% in 1989, principally benefitting children from high-income families. The current challenge, especially using non-formal programmes, is to increase knowledge and abilities of parents, with respect to socio-affective development of children; to incorporate integral child development into programs of nutrition, health and others; and to introduce strategies which facilitate the transition of the child into the first year of school and improve their capacity to learn.

With respect to improving the functioning of schools, it is necessary to concentrate on the adoption of pedagogical practices which are centered on the child, and are more participatory in promoting intercultural and multigrade education and in strengthening the learning of reading and writing.

Spending on primary education represents a little more than 40% of the general education budget, but approximately 95% is destined to teachers' salaries. The primary education budget reserved for books -- one important factor in success at school -- is only one per cent (that is, some US\$2 per child) in almost all countries. It will be necessary to invest a minimum of US\$5 per child in texts and learning materials. It also is necessary to assure that at least 80% of the classroom hours programmed for the school year are dedicated to systematic learning activities; at present, only 50% are.

Goals in Drinking Water and Basic Sanitation

GOALS FOR 1995: WATER AND SANITATION

Reduce by 25% the gap between population with access to drinking water and population without it.

Reduce by 17% the gap between population with access to sanitation and the population without it.

In the area of supply of drinking water and basic sanitation services, Latin America and the Caribbean are characterized by insufficient investment and operational shortcomings. The cholera epidemic of the 90s is an expression of this deficiency, especially for the poorest groups. Currently, 78% of the population has access to water and 66% has adequate sanitation services.

To meet the goal of universal access to water and basic sanitation by the year 2000, it will be necessary to supply water to an additional population of 176 million, and basic sanitation to 221 million persons. These figures reflect the magnitude of the effort which must be made.

III. PROCESSES AND ACTORS

The achievement of the goals of child survival and development requires not only technologies, which in large part already exist, but also of social, institutional and political processes to assure the universal access to, and use of, good-quality and sustainable services.

1. To achieve this, the International Convention on the Rights of the Child creates an ethical and juridical framework which guarantees a real commitment by all of society to the survival, protection, and development of the child, especially the child who finds himself or herself in a situation of personal or social risk. The entire region of Latin America and the Caribbean, excepting Haiti, has ratified the Convention. The process of promulgation which is a mechanism for incorporating the Convention into national legislation, already is a reality in the majority of the countries.

Today we face a challenge which might be called "post-ratification", which invites us to explore the uses of the Convention as an instrument for policy formulation and planning, going beyond its strictest value as a juridical norm. Where it has been applied, the Convention has shown itself to be a powerful instrument for mobilization, capable of substantially transforming society's perception of childhood. More concretely, the challenge consists of incorporating the new paradigm represented by the Convention into both National Programmes of Action and social and economic policies. It has to do with discovering all possibilities which link the socio-economic and juridical conditions of childhood.

2. The National Programmes of Action for Children are instruments of social policy, capable of contributing to the effective translation of the results of economic development into improvements in the living conditions of the entire population. Almost all the countries of the region have formulated their National Programmes of Action, receiving in many cases the highest-level political support for implementation and follow-up. This is an important step in incorporating them integrally into social policy, overcoming the assistance oriented approach which reigned at the beginning of the epoch of economic adjustments.

To the degree that National Programmes of Action contribute to focusing social spending on the most vulnerable groups, supported by processes of decentralization of political and administrative power and promote greater participation by the civil society, they will be contributing to the modernization of the State, a process which is firmly underway in the region.

On the other hand, a more disaggregated formulation of plans and programmes favoring children is beginning at the level of regions, states, provinces, departments and municipalities. Municipal plans allow the goals of the World Summit for Children to acquire meaning for local communities, and promote participatory development models involving women and/or youth, sports and cultural associations, religious organizations, labor and business groups and community organizations.

However, development of community participation is unthinkable without the effective strengthening of municipal governments, local representations of centralized ministries and grassroots organizations. In this context, the Initiative of Mayors Defenders of the Rights of Children, which in Latin America is creating an extensive network to promote local leadership in support of municipal action plans for children, will contribute decisively to that strengthening.

The goals have been a challenge for existing follow-up and evaluation mechanisms. In order to generate relevant information it has been necessary to adapt censuses, surveys, and other instruments, as well as to devise new information systems. However, the greatest challenge is related to the use of this information by State agencies and social groups in making decisions concerning the progress of social policies and programmes for children.

3. The promotion of objectives and strategies for survival and development of children is not a merely bureaucratic, vertical and technocratic exercise, but rather a social and political process in which those who suffer the problem become actors in its solution. Children themselves, along with youths, women, and the family have an active role in the solution, and in their own development.

The wellbeing of children necessarily is related to the wellbeing of women. Despite great advances in education and employment, full participation of women in equal conditions to men still is hampered by a series of legal, political and socio-cultural obstacles. Adaptation of national legislation to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women still has a long way to go. It will require, among other things, a process of resocialization of men and women within the context of family, educational institutions, mass media and public and private agencies which provide different types of social services to women.

The International Convention on the Rights of the Child reconfirms the family as the fundamental group of society, and the natural environment for growth and wellbeing of all its members, especially children. The Plan of Action of the World Summit for Children also recognized the family as the principal responsible agent for the nurture and protection of children and adolescents, as well as for their introduction to culture, values and social norms. Thus defined, the family is an instrument and an essential means for effective implementation of intersectorial policies oriented toward the survival and development of children and women. In a larger perspective, the family becomes the instrument for social policy. Nonetheless, it has been suffering serious transformations, including growth of the number of women heads of households and their consequent pauperization, increase of single-parent households, recourse to child labor, and early pregnancy.

There is an urgent need to define a policy aimed at protecting and promoting the family, whatever its structure might be, not only in its productive and reproductive functions, but also in its functions of affection and solidarity among members and vis-a-vis other families.

IV. RESTRUCTURING SOCIAL SPENDING, COST AND FINANCING OF THE NATIONAL PROGRAMMES OF ACTION FOR CHILDREN.

Accepting the heterogeneity of situations in the region, it would seem that during the last decade, real social spending decreased just when it was supposed that it should increase or at least maintain its existing level. Cuts had an especially heavy effect on the most vulnerable sectors, and produced a

generalized deterioration of quality of social services. Efficiency and progressiveness of social spending have great importance for the most vulnerable social groups, since this represents a significant fraction of non-monetary, effective income of the poor population, varying in some cases between 26% and 50%.

The World Bank found, in a study of nine countries, that real, per-capita social spending on health, education and social security fell in such a way that, on the average in 1985, health had fallen 70% with respect to its 1980 level, education had fallen 79%, and social security had fallen 88%. Although it appears that social spending began to be protected after that year, both efficiency and equity had been weakened, when compared with tertiary and specialized sectors.

Currently the region spends an average of 2.3% of GDP on health and 2.7% on education. Within this framework, the cost of implementing the National Programmes of Action for Children -- whose estimate is necessarily incomplete and shows considerable variability -- seems to indicate that the region would be able to financially sustain compliance with the Summit goals included in the National Programmes of Action. These vary annually between 0.5% and 1.7% of GDP in the region. Nevertheless, it will be necessary to redirect spending towards priority sectors of human development.

In the poorest countries, it will be necessary to turn to external assistance in an amount between 38% and 78% of all resources required to finance the goals. At present, of the almost 5 billion dollars in Official Aid for Development received by Latin America and the Caribbean, which represents 0.4% of the region's GNP, only 6.5% has been dedicated to human priorities, far below the 20 per cent suggested by UNDP.

In all cases, financial support for social policy in the medium and long term, of which the National Programmes of Action are beginning to become an important part, will require a boost from reformed tax systems. The majority of these systems experienced setbacks owing to fiscal erosion during the past decade. Reforms are even more necessary today when the reductions suffered by social spending and the accumulated "social debt" with which the region faces the current decade are becoming evident. Furthermore, fiscal incomes

in the region represent no more than 14% of GNP, whereas in developed countries this proportion is 24%.

The major mobilization of resources to finance the National Programmes of Action now can count on increasing consensus within governments and international financial institutions. The Interamerican Development Bank (IDB), in its Eighth Capital Replenishment, has made a commitment to increasing support for areas of social reform and poverty reduction, on the order of 18 billion dollars during the coming years. Likewise, the World Bank is channelling much of its resources in Latin America and the Caribbean into social programmes. Collaboration among ECLA, IDB, UNDP, UNICEF, and the World Bank, along with PAHO and UNESCO has been strengthened at the regional and country levels during this past year, with the aim of lending both financial and technical support to initiatives in the area of social reform, focused on children and women.

V. CONCLUSION

Today we face the immense challenge of converting the economic recuperation which is beginning in the region, into a substantial improvement in living conditions for millions of children and women. We have objectives and clear strategies for doing this.

To achieve this improvement, we must invest now in children and in women, because this is the most efficient investment we might make, if we truly aspire to a sustainable economic development.

We have advanced considerably in protection and services for children. It is necessary to consolidate these advances, and to sustain achievements in immunization, in reducing the deaths of children from diarrhoea and pneumonia, in virtually eliminating iodine and Vitamin A deficiencies, in organizing Mother and Baby Friendly Hospitals, in providing drinking water and basic sanitation, and in access to primary schooling.

We cannot forget that it is necessary to continue the fight to expand coverage of basic health services, nutrition, and education to reach

universalization. This means focusing our actions principally on the poorest and on remote and unprotected populations.

Furthermore, improvement of the quality of health and education services - for example, to advance in the protection of women's health or children's learning capacity - is a basic challenge to the Latin American and Caribbean region.

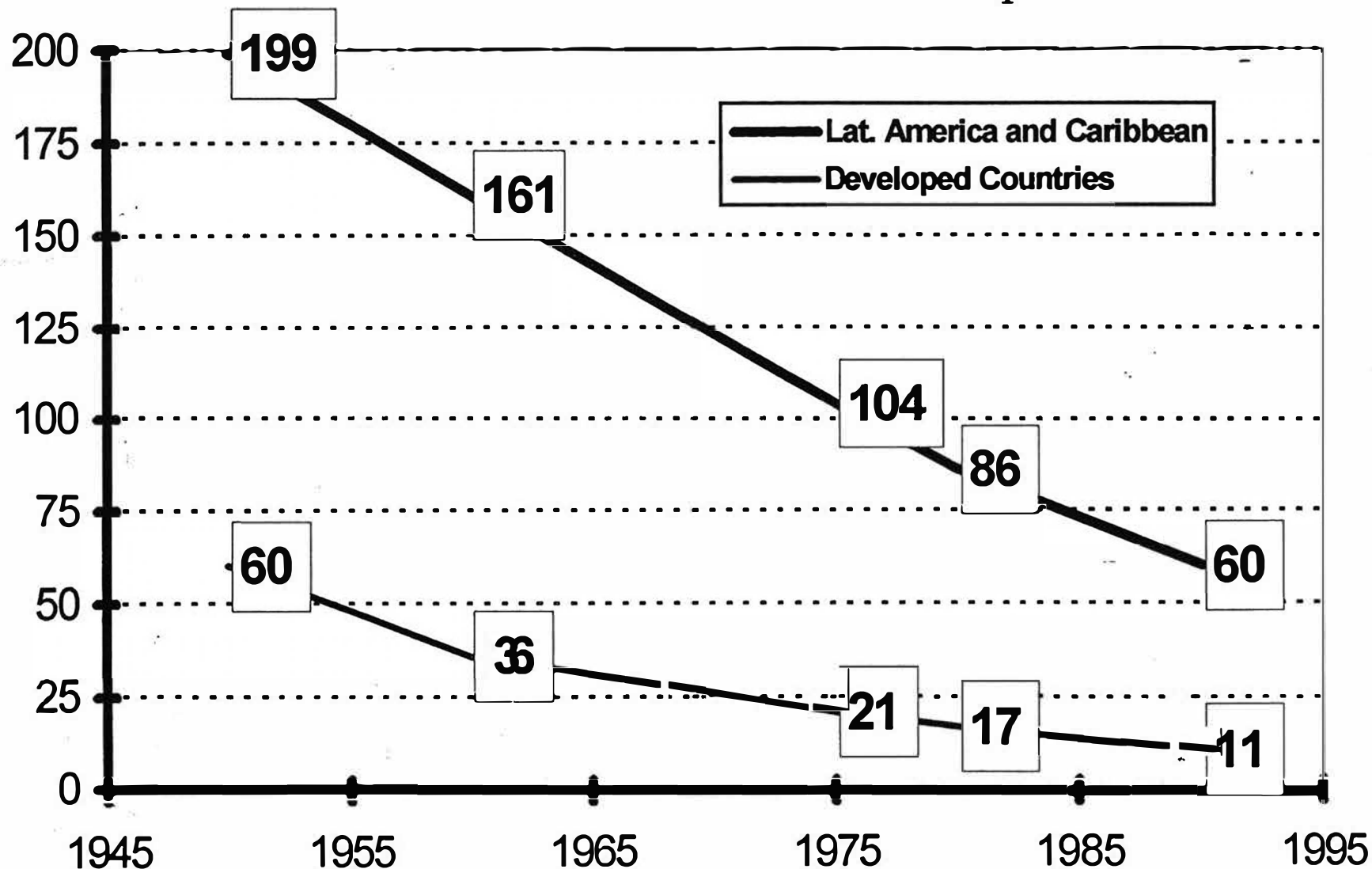
Investment in children and infancy therefore are the real basis for economic development, social justice, and democracy, values we all want to see become reality as we prepare to enter a new century.

Appendix

Graphs and Tables

UNDER FIVE MORTALITY RATE 1950-90 TREND

Latin America and the Caribbean vs. Developed Countries

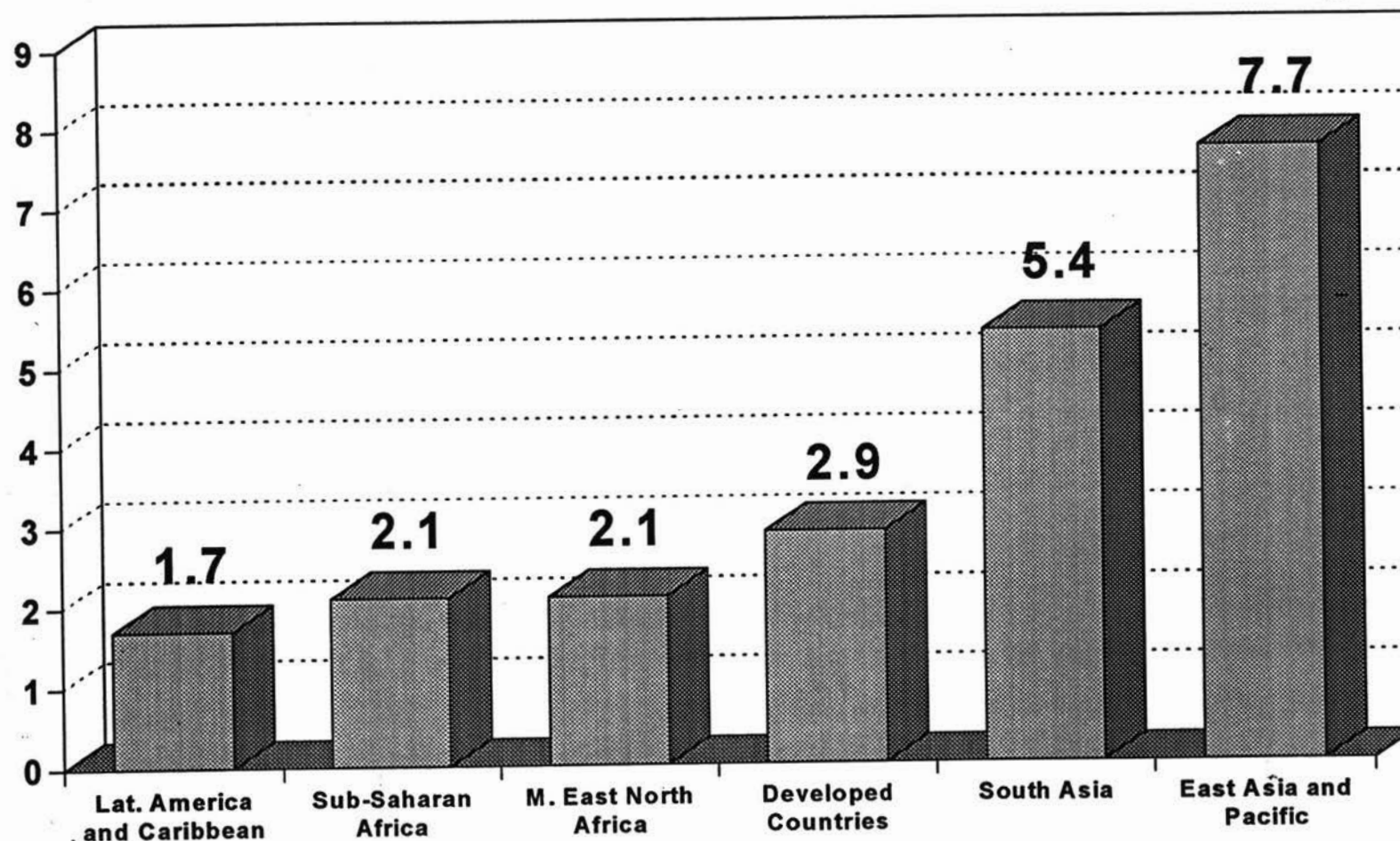


Source: WORLD BANK 1993

TOTAL GDP GROWTH, 1980-91

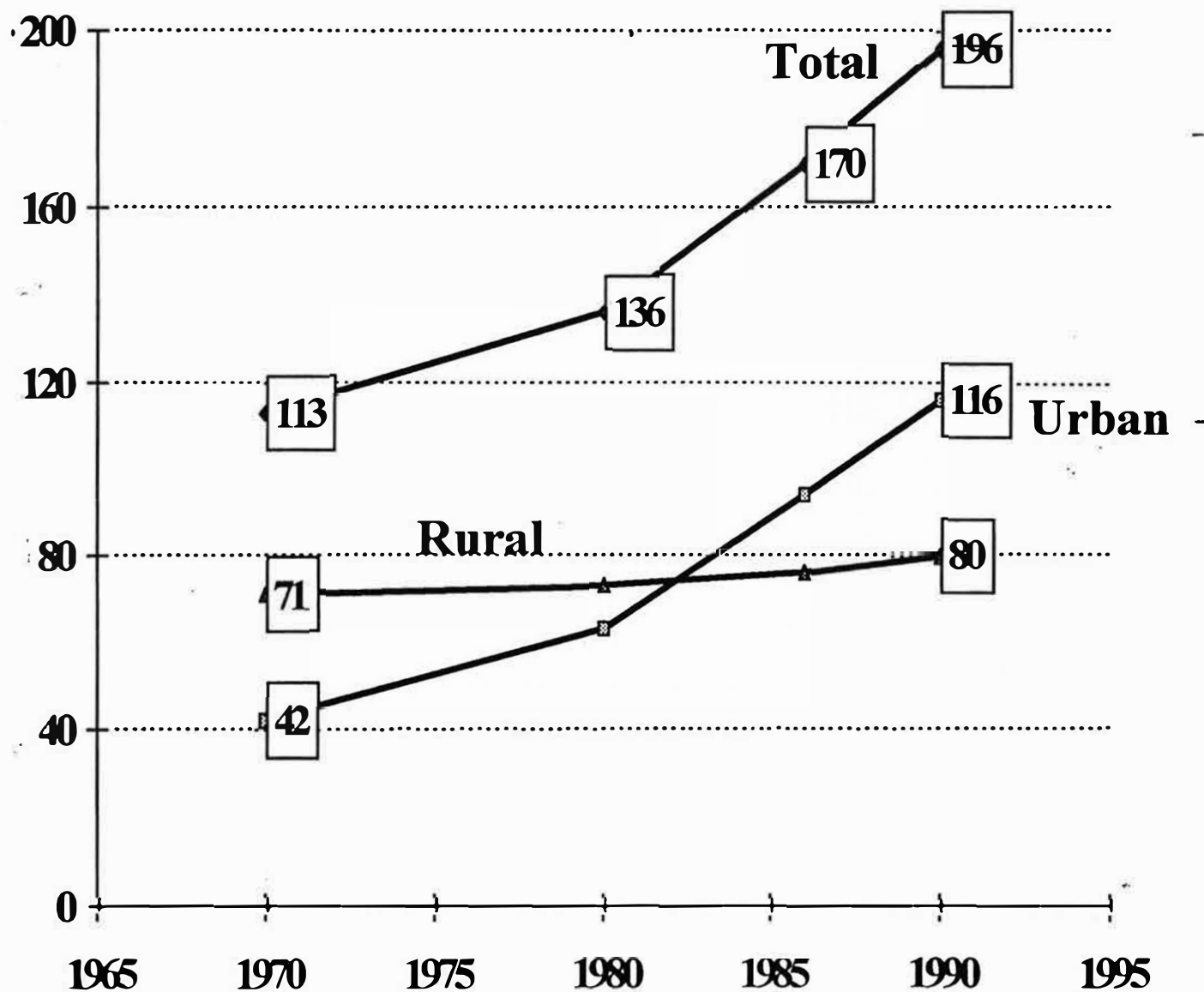
Annual percentage of growth

Latin America and the Caribbean vs. other regions



GROWTH OF POVERTY, 1970-1990

Millions of poor in Latin America and the Caribbean

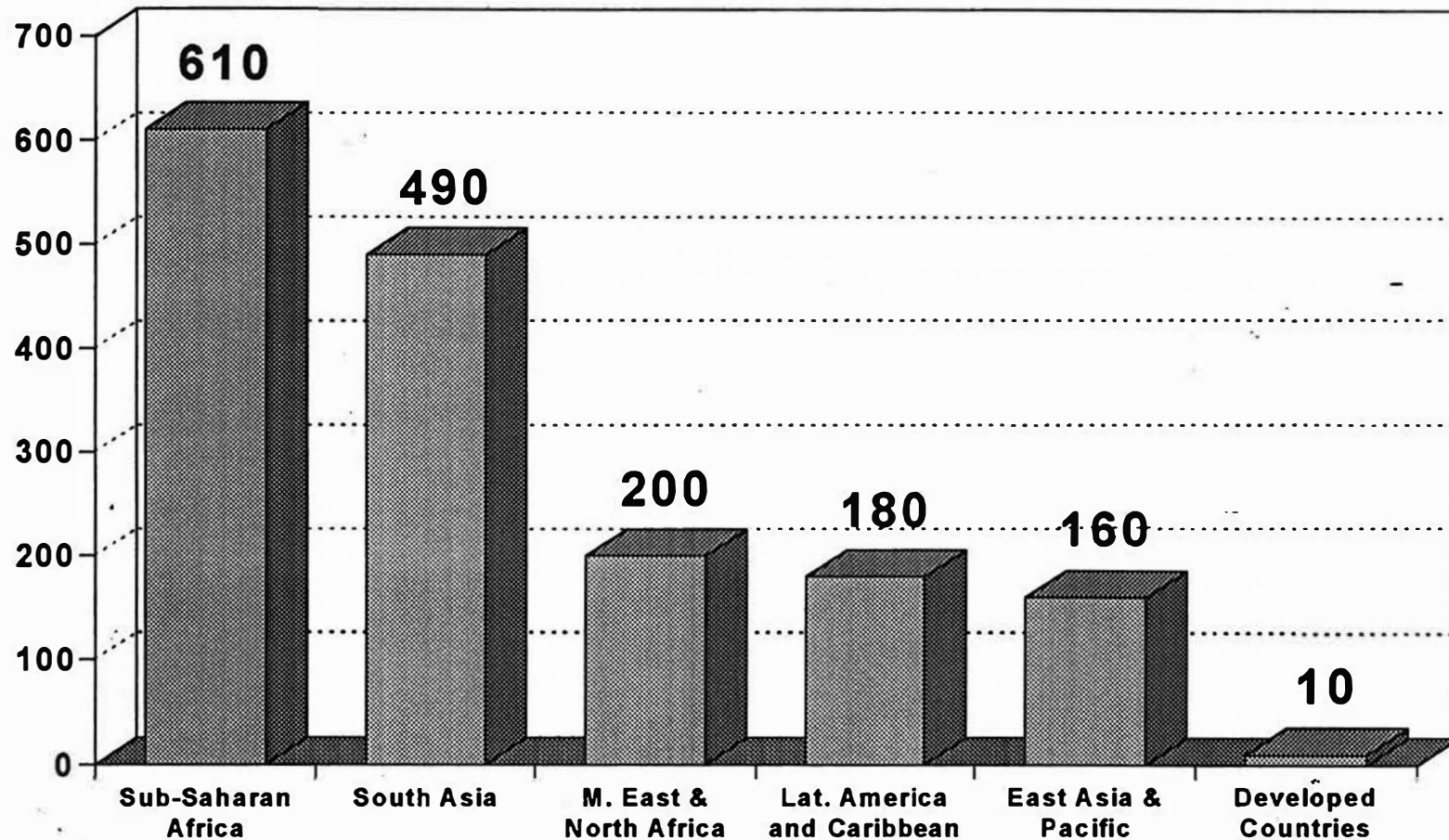


STATUS AND GOALS IN HEALTH

	Current situation	1995 Goal	2000 Goal
Immunization against measles (%)	77	85	> 90
Immunization against polio (%)	82	85	> 90
Immunization against tuberculosis (%)	84	85	> 90
Immunization against DPT (%)	73	85	> 90
Use of Oral Rehydration Therapy (%)	65	80	> 90
Maternal mortality (per 100.000 n.v.)	180	135	90
Moderate & severe malnutrition (%)	11	8.8	5.5

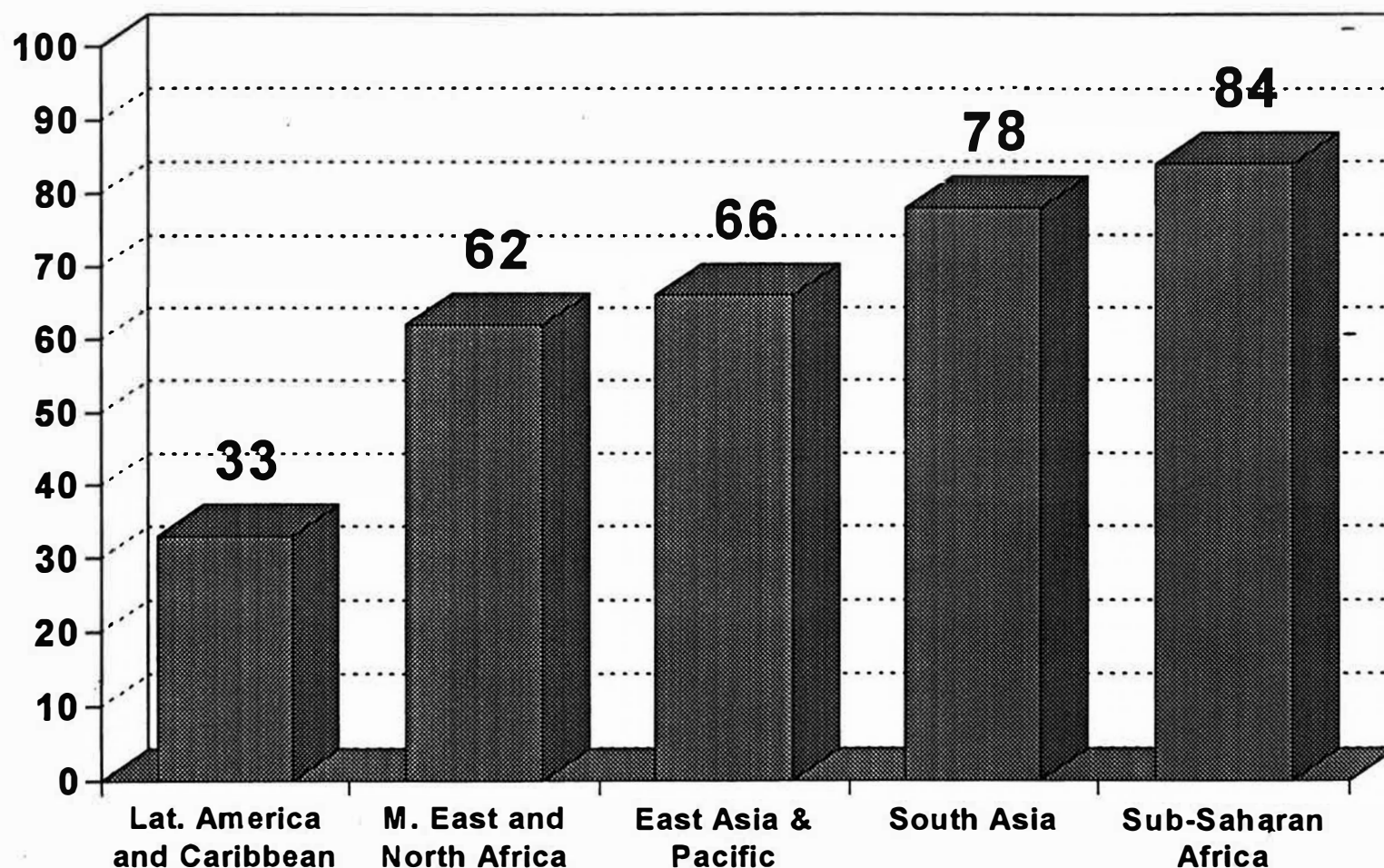
MATERNAL MORTALITY, 1980-91

Latin America and the Caribbean vs. other regions



BREASTFEEDING, 1986-91

Percentage of 12 to 15 month-old infants breastfed
Latin America and the Caribbean vs. other regions



STATUS AND GOALS IN EDUCATION

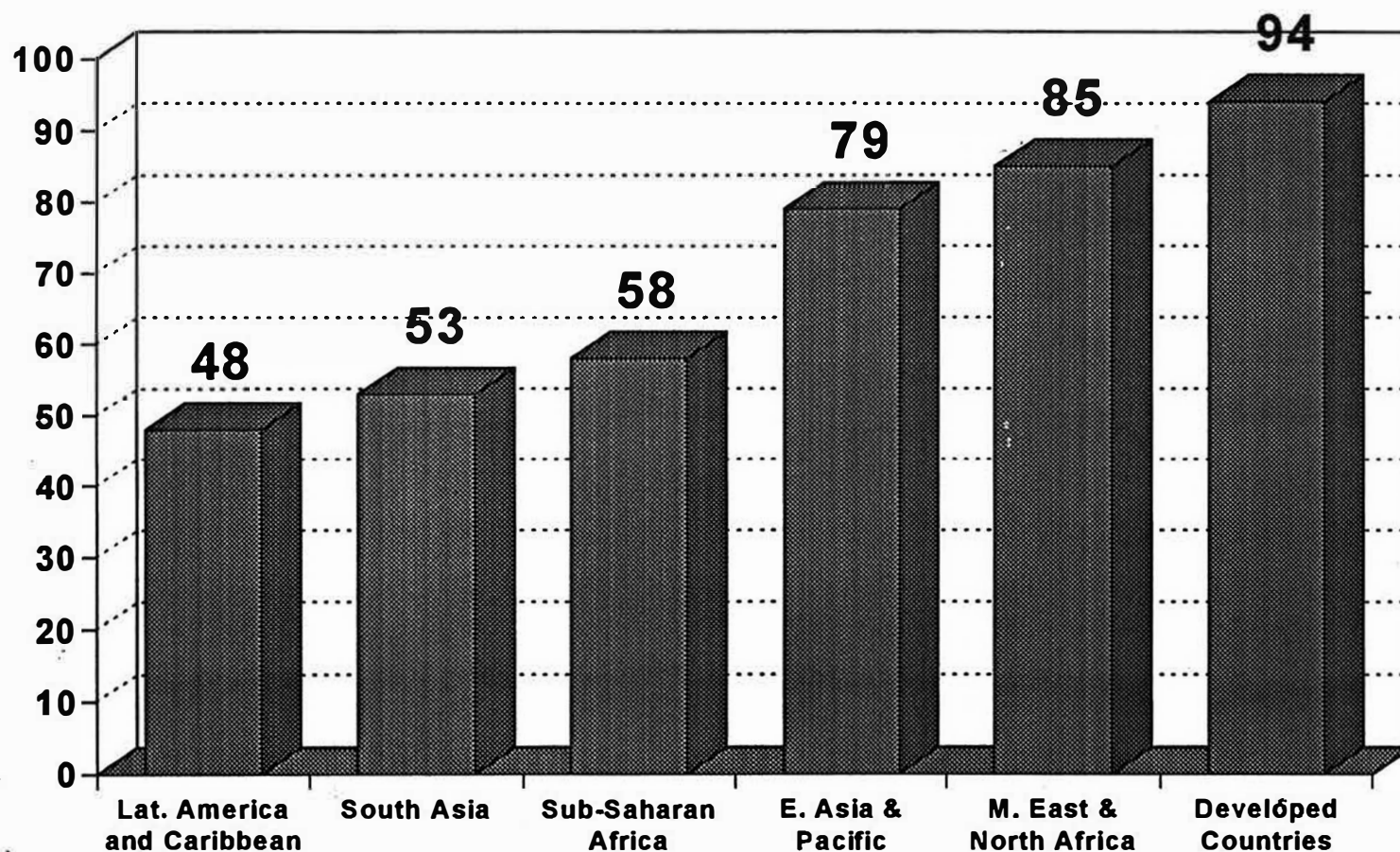
	Current situation	1995 Goal	2000 Goal
Primary completion (%)	48	>50	80
Repetition in first grade (%)	42	38	
Repetition in second grade (%)	30	27	
Total net access to primary (%)	86	+5*	100

*** In countries with low access**

PRIMARY COMPLETION, 1986-91

Percentage of children completing Primary School

Latin America and the Caribbean vs. other regions



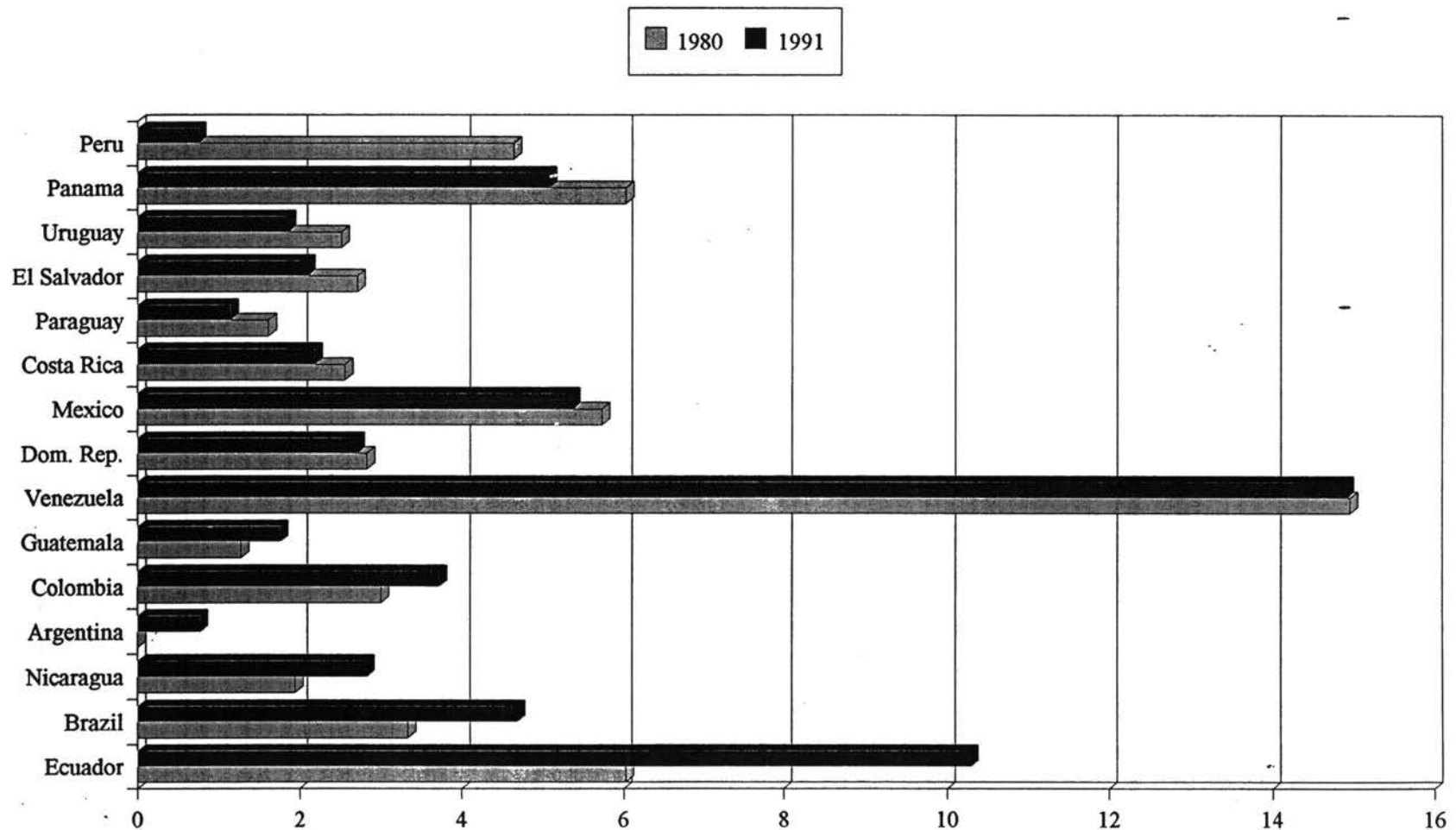
STATUS AND GOALS IN WATER AND SANITATION

	Current situation	1995 Goal	2000 Goal
Total access to safe water (%)	78	84	100
Access to safe water - urban (%)	87	90	100
Access to safe water - rural (%)	55	66	100
Total access to sanitation (%)	66	72	100
Access to sanitation - urban (%)	80	83	100
Access to sanitation - rural (%)	33	44	100

Government expenditure on health and education compared to GDP and total public expenditures

	Health Expenditure to GDP Ratio	Education Expenditure to GDP Ratio	Health Expenditure to CGE Ratio	Education Expenditure to CGE Ratio
	1990	1990	1990	1990
Belize	2.4	5.1	7.9	16.5
Bolivia	0.3	2.6	2.3	18.0
Brazil	2.3	1.1	6.7	3.1
Costa Rica	6.7	4.9	26.3	19.0
Ecuador	1.6	2.7	11.0	18.2
El Salvador	0.8	1.6	7.8	16.2
Mexico	..	..	1.9	13.9
Panama	5.7	4.7	20.5	17.1
Paraguay	0.4	1.2	4.3	12.7
Dominican Rep.	1.6	1.2	14.0	10.2
Uruguay	1.2	1.9	4.5	7.4
Weighted average LAC	2.3	2.7	9.9	13.5

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN **Tax on Income, Profit and Capital Gains** **Percentage of GNP, 1980/91**



MEMORANDUM

To: Ms. Melanne Verveer
Deputy Chief of Staff to the First Lady

September 19, 1994

From: Robert Ledogar 
Senior Planning Officer
UNICEF, New York

Subj: Background material on the situation of Children in Latin America and the Caribbean

At our meeting on Friday you asked for a concise background piece of the child situation in the Americas region. I think the attached, "Agenda 2000: Children Now - Second Meeting on Children and Social Policy in the Americas - Mid-decade Status of the Goals for Children, and Perspectives" by Marta Maurás Pérez, Regional Director of UNICEF for Latin America and the Caribbean, should fit the bill. Note that the last 12 pages contain a set of graphs that provide a good glimpse of the situation as we know it in UNICEF.

I hope you find this useful.

Agenda 2000: Children Now **Second Meeting on Children and** **Social Policy in the Americas**

MID-DECADE STATUS OF THE ***GOALS FOR CHILDREN,*** ***AND PERSPECTIVES***

Presentation by Marta Maurás Pérez
Regional Director of UNICEF for Latin America and the Caribbean

Santafe de Bogotá, April, 1994



REGIONAL OFFICE FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

I. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC EVOLUTION OF LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

The Socio-Economic Situation and Children

Child mortality, the reduction of which is one of the principle objectives of the World Summit for Children, is a global indicator of conditions of wellbeing and development of society.

In the past forty years these conditions of children in Latin American and the Caribbean have undoubtedly improved: in 1950, one of every five children died before the age of five. Today the relation is one out of twenty. The average yearly reduction of the mortality rate for children under five has accelerated notably between the 50s and the last decade. This means that each year one million eight hundred thousand fewer children die than would be the case if the mortality rate of the fifties had remained constant. When compared to other regions of the developing world, Latin America and the Caribbean offer more promising conditions for child survival and development.

But, out of a total of twelve million births in the region every year, 585,000 children under five die. It is true that this figure represents the lowest infant mortality rate in the developing world. Furthermore, the causes of death have changed with the notable improvements in health service coverage, the tremendous success of the expanded immunization program, control of diarrhoeal diseases, and reduction of protein-energy malnutrition.

Nonetheless, the differences among mortality rates in the region have been maintained, and even widened. In 1960, the country in the worst position presented a mortality rate six times higher than the country in the best position. Today this difference has increased to twelve times. Furthermore, the difference between mortality in Latin America and the Caribbean and that of the industrialized countries increased from three to five times between 1950 and 1990.

Important advances also have been experienced in other global social indicators, such as access to primary education, which is almost universal, and the massive incorporation of women into the work force. However, we still

suffer high rates of repetition in the region, the highest in the world, and women's employment, although it certainly has a positive and direct impact on child wellbeing, still shows significant disparities in the type of employment and salary levels, affecting especially women heads of households.

In recent years, the processes of democratization and respect for human rights have been strengthened in Latin America and the Caribbean. But in some countries, institutionalization of democracy has been seriously challenged and important steps must be taken before an autonomous justice system can be consolidated, to impede corruption and control abuses against human rights, especially those of children and women. Also, many countries have established social programs with massive and enthusiastic support from the populace, from important non-governmental organizations, from the media, which permitted, among other things, universal immunization of children in 1990 and the virtual elimination of poliomyelitis in the current decade. Just as important, almost all countries have ratified and promulgated the International Convention on the Rights of the Child, and are taking important steps to adapt national legislation to it, and guarantee its full enforcement.

On the other hand, after a generally adverse economic climate in the 80s (characterized by a dramatic fall in real income, an increase in "informality" and precariousness of employment, drastic cuts in social spending and a transference overseas of resources as interest and payments on foreign debt), the decade of the 90s is taking on a different profile. Economic growth has been restored, a significant flow of foreign capital into the region has begun, and an atmosphere of confidence in economic institutions has been generated. After profound economic reforms, the region's economies now reflect controlled macroeconomic variables, quite different from the recurrent crises of the previous decade.

Despite these advances, and the fact that, at the same time, the region continues to show positive indicators in social areas, there has been a notable increase in poverty and inequity which, if it continues, will jeopardize the mentioned achievements. Poverty increased in the majority of the countries, and for segments of society which previously had been free of poverty, quality of life decreased. Economic reforms still do not show sufficient vigor to incorporate large sectors of the population, nor to temper the concentration of wealth in increasingly smaller groups. In fact, in a few cases where

economic growth was experienced during the last decade, the income of 25% of households decreased. At the same time, the income of the wealthiest households increased. All this has resulted in the sharpening of an already high degree of inequality, existing ten or fifteen years ago.

In the last three years, the accumulated per-capita GDP has grown 4.3% but, during the 80s, total GDP grew less than in any other part of the world, and more slowly than the population. As a consequence, the region had an accumulated negative growth of 9% per inhabitant. Today, almost one in two inhabitants of Latin America and the Caribbean is poor, that is, 196 million people, the majority of whom live in urban areas.

Given the current panorama of economic dynamism, political stability, and a substantial backlog of social limitations, it is crucial that we take advantage of the moment to make an effective improvement for all the population, and very especially for children and women.

Consensuses on Human Development

One of the consensuses which becomes increasingly clearer in the region is that it is necessary to adopt, simultaneously and in complementary fashion, policies of economic growth and social development. There is talk of a "social reform" which, together with economic reform, would not only compensate for the social effects of a lack of growth, but, more importantly, convert current growth into effective social benefits for all, and especially for the poorest sectors. At the very center of social reform are the children.

Studies made in the second half of the 80s in Peru and Nicaragua showed that an additional year of education results in an increase of salary in adults of 10% and 13%, respectively. The technical report on children presented at the Third Iberoamerican Summit examined this relationship for the case of Chile, showing that persons with twelve years of school receive twice the income of those with only six years. In the case of women, this increase was fourfold. According to World Bank studies, a country with a work force with six years of education could have, on an average, a GDP 12% higher than a country with a work force with an average three years' education.

Numerous studies throughout the world have been able to prove that parents' education levels and, especially, that of the mother, prove to be extraordinarily positive in the survival of children: reductions of from 50% to 80% of mortality of under-fives are obtained, if the mother had secondary education, in comparison with mortality in children whose mothers had no formal education.

In terms of the effectiveness of investment in children, the same report to the Third Iberoamerican Summit stresses that the cost of repetition in the first grades of primary education triples the costs of total primary education. It is estimated that the annual cost of the 20 million children who repeat grades is 2.5 billion dollars. Furthermore, the probabilities of an undernourished child becoming sick, rise from 13% to 26% in comparison with a healthy child. A hospital stay for an undernourished child averages 24 days, while a sick child who is not undernourished stays eight days. At the same time, the cost of hospitalization of an undernourished child is approximately US\$1,000 per year, while the cost of a non-undernourished child is US\$44.

To the economic reasons for social investment must be added reasons of equity. Economic development is not automatically translated into greater equity. For that reason, there is a growing consensus in the region concerning the nontransferable role of the State in correcting inequalities and intervening in the distribution of the benefits of growth in favor of the most vulnerable groups. In Latin America and the Caribbean there are countries which have similar levels of per-capita income and nevertheless, mortality in some of them may be three times that of others. The explanation for this has been investment in human priorities. Just as the market should guarantee efficiency, the State should guarantee equity.

A third consensus which is beginning to take hold in the region is that social development is a necessary condition for expansion and deepening of democracy. Processes of extension and consolidation of a democratic and participatory political culture only may be founded on values, attitudes, and practices which are created at the first stages of child development. A democrat cannot be created at forty years of age. Investment in child development is an economic investment, but also it is equally an investment in constructing and perfecting democratic practices and strengthening institutions for peace, justice and equality of opportunity.

II. GOALS FOR CHILDREN: A BALANCE

The World Summit for Children, celebrated in September, 1990, committed the international community to achieve, with the year 2000 as a deadline, a set of goals which represent the most important degree of concertation ever achieved on behalf of children and women.

GOALS FOR THE YEAR 2000 (summary)

1. *Reduce the infant and under-five child mortality rate .*
2. *Reduce the maternal mortality rate.*
3. *Reduce severe and moderate malnutrition rates.*
4. *Universal access to safe drinking water.*
5. *Universal access to sanitary means of excreta disposal.*
6. *Universal access to basic education and completion of primary education by at least 80% of primary school-age children.*
7. *Reduce adult illiteracy rate by at least 50%.*
8. *Improve protection of children in especially difficult circumstances.*

Ninety-one countries have signed the Declaration and Action Plan adopted by the Summit, among them almost all the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. This commitment is reflected in the stimulus given by the countries to National Programmes of Action for Children, and to the achievement of some of the Summit goals, even before the established deadlines.

For Latin America and the Caribbean, their achievement will mean a substantial increase in the historic tendencies toward improvement of population wellbeing during the 90s. The numbers themselves give an idea of the magnitude of the efforts being made. These efforts are translated into saving an additional two million children and 86 thousand mothers from death; 4 million more children will be saved from malnutrition and 24 million more adults will be liberated from illiteracy; 12 million more children who have not finished primary school will do so; 100 million more people will have access to drinking water and 156 million more people will have basic sanitation services.

GOALS FOR 1995

The Action Plan agreed upon at the World Summit established the need to evaluate progress achieved at mid-decade. Therefore, in consultation with the countries and specialized international organizations, a set of goals and strategies were established for 1995, in adaptation to the region of Latin America and the Caribbean.

Great advances have been achieved in those goals related to the application of technologies which are simple and low-cost, but effective in reduction of mortality and morbidity, such as programmes of vaccination, oral rehydration therapy, and the iodization of salt. Goals whose achievement seemed impossible now appear to be reachable.

At this moment, the greatest challenge for Latin America and the Caribbean lies in advancing toward the achievement of the so-called "hard goals": perinatal mortality, maternal mortality, quality of education, equality of opportunities for the poor, for women, for minorities and equality of rights for all children. But it is necessary also to consolidate progress toward the other goals, extending their benefits to the last sectors of the population still not covered, a difficult but possible objective.

Evidence collected to date shows that the region as a whole will reach its goals in child development for mid-decade. With the exception of some countries which will need to make great efforts to accelerate the decrease of mortality in children under five by 2000, the great majority will reach the goal of reducing their 1990 rates by one third. In the area of health, by 1995 the

eradication of polio will have been certified, neonatal tetanus will have been eliminated, and measles will have been notably decreased. In the same fashion, goals related to the elimination of micronutrient deficiency (iodine and Vitamin A) will be reached. More difficult will be the reduction of maternal mortality, which will require a concerted effort to improve services to mothers and expectant mothers.

In general, more than problems of coverage, the great challenge is the improvement of the quality of basic health services. Similarly, the effort to improve the quality of education will require greater investment and better use of resources. Insofar as water and basic sanitation are concerned, the technology exists and will make possible the universalization of coverage if adequate resources are available. Excepting the poorest countries, all this investment in children is financeable with resources available in the region. It will be necessary to sustain, and in some cases increase, investment in health and education in order to achieve additional gains in mortality, morbidity and quality of life, thus improving productivity and economic growth.

Goals in Health

GOALS FOR 1995: HEALTH

Increase coverage of the Expanded Programme on Immunization to 85%; eliminate neonatal tetanus; reduce measles deaths by 95% and measles cases by 90%; certify the eradication of poliomyelitis.

Increase to 80% the use of Oral Rehydration Therapy, and to 50% the correct treatment of diarrhoea.

Reduce maternal mortality by 1/3 and improve access to family planning information and services.

Reduce deaths from acute respiratory infections.

1. The Extended Immunization Programme is one of the greatest successes achieved by countries in the region. According to preliminary PAHO data for 1993, the average coverage in the region is 73% for vaccination against diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus; 77% in vaccination against measles; 82% against polio; and 84% against tuberculosis. Thirty-one percent of pregnant women have been vaccinated against neonatal tetanus, making this the greatest gap remaining to be closed. If the elimination and eradication of some of these diseases is to become a reality in the next twelve months, all countries need to continue the effort so that children are immunized as a matter of routine during their first year of life, and have access to all the necessary boosters. To do this, some countries will need to continue annual campaigns, while others will need to strengthen daily activities within networks of health centers, with support from community leaders. The majority of countries will opt for a combination of these two strategies, with the aim of assuring sustainability of immunization coverage during the coming years, while reaching the remotest sectors of the population.
2. After perinatal causes, diarrhoea is the second cause of infant mortality and of mortality of children under five, and is responsible for approximately one of five such deaths. The last five years have seen a 20% drop in the ratio of episodes of diarrhoea per child under five, which means that the number of cases of diarrhoea has been reduced by about 13 million per year. At the same time, the number of deaths from diarrhoea avoided in children under five has quadrupled in the region since 1985. Although the great majority of countries had not prioritized diarrhoeal diseases, the cholera epidemic contributed to creating awareness and motivating commitment to reducing the number of deaths from that disease. Up until December, 1993, some 750,000 deaths from cholera had been registered in 21 countries, but the rate of mortality had decreased from 1.02% to 0.71%.

Morbidity and mortality from diarrhoea have a number of causes and conditioning factors, among them those related to water and basic sanitation. Nevertheless, in countries which still present high rates of mortality from diarrhoea, efforts to reduce deaths should emphasize massive publicity campaigns and educational programmes aimed at family and community, promoting Oral Rehydration Therapy with continued feeding of the child.

3. Maternal mortality, while greatly underestimated, amounts to 180 per hundred thousand live births on average, one of the lowest rates among developing regions. Nonetheless, there is great variability among countries, ranging as high as 600 per hundred thousand live births. This mortality is between 18 and 60 times higher than in developed countries, and represents 21,000 deceased mothers each year -- that is, one woman dies every 25 minutes -- for reasons which are considered avoidable in more than 90% of the cases. The death of a mother has devastating effects on infant survival.

Abortion constitutes the first or second cause of maternal mortality in numerous countries in the region. Many maternal deaths classified as caused by infection or hemorrhage may in fact be caused by abortions. Too-early or too-frequent pregnancies are also associated with high maternal mortality. In this region, an average of 16% of all births are to adolescent mothers, and in the Caribbean the proportion is much higher. Childbirth and pregnancy complications, along with an absence of policies and programmes for attending women's health throughout the life cycle, including promotion of self-care, complete the picture.

The technology and knowledge necessary to prevent these causes of mortality have been available for decades and their application is feasible in all countries:

- a) information, education and communication on risks associated with pregnancy, and culturally acceptable practices to avoid undesired pregnancies;
 - b) social and political mobilization for improving the health and nutritional status of women and girls;
 - c) extension of coverage and improvement of quality of pre- and post-natal and childbirth attention for mothers.
4. Acute respiratory infections still are the third cause of mortality in children under five, after perinatal causes and diarrhoea. To achieve a reduction of acute respiratory infections it is necessary to develop common information, education, and communication messages, linked to other basic action programmes in health, oriented toward the person who cares for the child. It is also necessary to put into practice, standardized treatment of Acute Respiratory Infection cases, by means of adequate training and permanent supervision of health personnel.

Goals in Nutrition

GOALS FOR 1995: NUTRITION

Eliminate Vitamin A deficiency and iodize all salt.

End free distribution of breast milk substitutes and make all hospitals "Mother and Baby Friendly".

Reduce protein-energy malnutrition by 20%.

1. Although it is estimated that one fifth of the population of children under five suffers from Vitamin A deficiency, available data are insufficient, and it is of high priority to prepare an epidemiological map of the areas of Vitamin A deficiency in each country. Where this deficiency constitutes a public health problem, the countries should adopt a national strategy to eliminate it, centered on fortification of a basic food of general consumption among the population at risk (like sugar, rice, corn flour, or wheat). For this objective it is necessary to promulgate appropriate legislation.

Together with this measure, it is important to promote its operational integration with other micronutrients, like iodine, iron, and fluor, and with other programmes such as vaccinations, and control of diarrhoea and respiratory infection.

2. The greatest part of the population which lives in the high plane areas of Central, South and North America is in high risk of suffering from iodine deficiency disorders, which include retardation of mental development, cretinism and goitre. It is estimated that of 63 million children between 6 and 11 years of age, 10 million suffer from goitre. Universal iodization of salt is the priority action for eliminating iodine deficiency disorders. In those countries where it still is not practiced, it is necessary to adopt legal

measures to enforce the consumption of iodized salt, and in all countries, the vigilance of compliance with such laws.

3. Only one in every three Latin American and Caribbean mothers breastfeeds her baby between twelve and fifteen months of age. This is the lowest proportion in the developing world.

The importance of nursing has been confirmed by many studies. For example, in the south of Brazil it has been shown that children of nursing age who were not being nursed had 18 times the probability of dying from diarrhoea and three times higher probability of dying from acute respiratory infection than babies not receiving mothers' milk.

An essential step toward protection, promotion, and support for nursing in maternity services is to end the free distribution or subsidy for substitutes for mothers' milk. Achievement of this goal is essential to strengthen the practice of exclusive nursing, given the special relevance of maternal services as opinion makers in the areas of attitudes and behaviour. To achieve this goal it is necessary to adopt legal and administrative measures to terminate free or subsidized infant formulas and substitutes for mothers' milk in all hospitals and maternity services. This goal should be met in all countries by June, 1994. Fourteen countries already have complied.

It is indispensable to combine this strategy with that of promoting Mother and Baby Friendly Hospitals, for which objective criteria for hospital certification must be established. It also is necessary to create commissions to certify the hospitals.

In the same way, it is necessary to put into practice support measures for promoting and protecting exclusive breastfeeding in the first four to six months of life, such as: sufficient maternal leave time from work; facilities in the workplace for breastfeeding; and solutions for other problems of nursing women.

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From: Lynn Cutler *LC*
Re: First Ladies and the Summit
October 13, 1994

Just to codify some of the steps we agreed must be taken ASAP:

Talk to Catherine Thorup, 395-6942, at the NSC. She is handling much of the logistics and is very good.

Invitation to the First Ladies from Hillary. This really needs to go right away. If someone calls the embassies, you can probably get the best communication avenue. I don't where at State, unless someone in Alex Watson's shop has the info. As we agreed, this can be a general heads-up, with an agenda to follow.

* You should contact Enrique Inglesias at the Inter-American Development Bank and set up some time for him with Hillary to get funding for the meeting, and to explore ongoing programs that can be expanded. I'd recommend having Ron Scheman there so that he can follow up with Enrique.

Someone needs to check on how Hillary can invite the First Lady-elect of Brazil to the meeting. She really is terrific and it would be important to include her.

I am enclosing some of the materials on women in Latin America that I have.

*The IDB will need to fund the simultaneous translation, and perhaps set it up. They will also need to fund the costs of speakers that you want to bring in: Brazelton, someone from Latin America. You could ask Ron to make a list of some of the things that you will need, based on his experience with this kind of meeting.

I'll be in town on Friday, the 14th, and then in Vienna all of next week. I'll call you from there to see if there is anything you need me to do.

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A POSSIBLE GUIDE FOR WORKING GROUP ON HEALTH

1. Principal Problems

A list of health problems affecting children would generally include the following:

Measles	Maternal mortality
Respiratory infections (Pneumonia)	HIV/AIDS
Iodine Deficiency Disorders	Low birth weight
Neonatal Tetanus	Perinatal problems
Diarrhoeal diseases	Protein-energy malnutrition
Vitamin A deficiency	Parasites

The group may wish to add to this list other important problems and, from the complete list, select the five or so problems it considers to be most important from a hemispheric perspective.

2. Key Strategies

A list of strategies for dealing with these problems would generally include the following:

Greater equality of access to services
Safe motherhood strategies
Increased investment in basic health services
Alternative methods of health financing
Health education
Decentralization of health services
Involvement of private sector, NGOs, churches and other groups in health activities
Community participation

The group may wish to add to this list and select the strategy or combination of strategies that it considers to be the most effective for each of the problems identified.

3. Experiences worth sharing

The group could then identify a small number of important programmes or projects in their countries (or known to group members) which deal effectively with the problems listed. These could be described briefly for presentation to the plenary in such a way that other countries of the hemisphere could take note of them for further exchange of information and experience.

A POSSIBLE GUIDE FOR WORKING GROUP ON YOUTH

1. The positive side

The group may wish to begin by considering the positive significance of youth to national development and to society. Some of the major contributions of youth could be listed.

2. Societal changes affecting youth

The group may also wish to list some of the changes in modern society that have a particularly important impact on youth and youth behavior, and consider some of the trends whose influence is still not completely felt.

3. The needs of youth

A consideration and a short list of the major needs of youth in the hemisphere would be helpful, so that the relevance of existing programs for meeting these needs can be judged.

4. Experiences

Existing programs and projects in the countries of the participants, or known to them, could be listed and briefly described for subsequent presentation to the plenary.

5. Priorities for future development

As there are still so few successful experiences in the area of youth, the group may wish to list the areas which it considers should have priority in the development of new ideas and experiments (e.g.: initiatives for creating greater participation of youth in political, social and cultural life, initiatives for social mobilization of youth, etc.)