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COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Melanne Verveer
OA/Box Number: 20057

FOLDER TITLE:

UNICEF [United Nations Children's Fund] [Folder 1]

2013-0534-S
ry1659

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]

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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(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- 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]

**Files of Melanne Verveer,
Assistant to the President and Chief of Staff to the First Lady
Box 41: Files**

Archived from OEOB 100 by Eric Woodard on Dec. 22, 2000

UNICEF

UNICEF

USAID

University Club

Uruguay

USAID

USAID – Foreign Aid

USAID – Russia Activity Descriptions

ENCLOSURES FILED OVERSIZE ATTACHMENTS

20057

USIA

NAAA 17261

USIA

USIA Culture

Uzbekistan

V-Chip

- Youth Development/After School/Violence

Vaccine International

- Immunizations

Val-Kill

Vatican

UAWA

VP Gore

Verban Memorial Society

Vienna

Vietnam

Violence

Violence & Children

- Youth Development/After School Violence

Family Violence

Violence Against Women

- Domestic Women's Issues

UFSCO

Vital Voices

- Vital Voices

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On the Occasion of the Launch of the
UNICEF Report The State of the World's

Children 1994, The White House Tuesday, December 21, 1993

*On the occasion
of*

THE LAUNCH OF THE
UNICEF REPORT

*The State of the World's Children
1994*



THE WHITE HOUSE
Tuesday, December 21, 1993

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The Cathedral Church of Saint John the Divine

A Celebration of James P. Grant 1922-1995

Friday, February 10, 1995

THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH
OF SAINT JOHN THE DIVINE

A CELEBRATION OF
JAMES P. GRANT

1922-1995

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1995
3:00 P.M.

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Celebrate the 50th Anniversary Salute
to UNICEF

CELEBRATE THE

50th Anniversary

SALUTE TO

U N I C E F

C H I L D R E N

F I R S T!



ID:

JUL 06 '95 17:04 No.017 P.02

United States Committee for



file unicef

333 East 38th Street
New York, NY 10016
(212) 922-2500
Fax (212) 867-3591

July 6, 1995

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Honorary Co-Chair

Gerald R. Ford
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Janet Wood

Mrs. Hillary Rodham Clinton
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mrs. Clinton,

Let me take this opportunity to tell you once again how delighted we are that you have agreed to serve as the Honorary National Chair of the U.S. Committee for UNICEF's 50th Anniversary Committee.

As promised, I would like to propose some specific activities for your involvement in the 50th Anniversary celebrations.

You are most likely aware that Nancy Prager-Kamel has been in touch with Melanne Veveer in your office to discuss the possibility of holding a press conference at the White House in January of 1996. Because of the excitement generated by your role as Honorary National Chair of the U.S. Committee's 50th Anniversary Committee, we feel that the White House is the best possible venue for the press conference. This event would help to launch the U.S. Committee for UNICEF's 50th Anniversary campaign and set the stage for your involvement over the two-year period.

As January is the start of the anniversary campaign, we would hope that you might be available towards the beginning of the month, but will, of course, schedule the press conference at your convenience. If, for any reason, it is not feasible to hold a press conference at the White House, we would ask that you consider participating in a similar event elsewhere in Washington that meets your approval and accommodates your schedule.

On Saturday, February 24, 1996, the U.S. Committee for UNICEF is sponsoring a family concert to be held at the Warner Theatre in Washington, D.C. As you know, Nancy M. Folger, a board member of the U.S. Committee for UNICEF, is chairing this event and has already requested your presence at the "50th Anniversary Salute to UNICEF" concert.

-more-

Every Child Is Our Child.

ID:

JUL 06 '95 17:04 No.017 P.03

Page two

In addition, the U.S. Committee for UNICEF and UNICEF hope to collaborate with the International Olympic Committee to support the ancient tradition of an "Olympic Truce" during the period that the Olympic Games are held in Atlanta, between July 19 through August 4. During this time, UNICEF will accelerate its programs for children in countries experiencing civil strife and other forms of armed conflict. Such humanitarian programs have often helped to bring about the suspension of hostilities, so that mass immunization campaigns can be conducted and medicines and clean water, among other essential services, can be delivered to those children in urgent need.

While specific plans are still being formalized for our involvement in the Atlanta Olympics, we would be honored if you might consider joining our efforts to help promote the U.S. Committee's education, advocacy, and fundraising activities for the Olympic campaign. Clearly, an association with the Olympics presents a wonderful opportunity to focus worldwide attention on UNICEF's efforts to help millions of children in war zones.

Nancy Prager-Kamel has also informed us that you plan to visit South America this fall. Once your travel plans have been confirmed, perhaps we can discuss the possibility of arranging for you to visit a UNICEF program in the region. If such a visit is possible at this time, we can plan a separate visit at your earliest convenience, hopefully to one of the eight core countries throughout Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean where the U.S. Committee has made a significant financial commitment over the next three years. This would allow you to see how funding from the United States public helps to support UNICEF's programs for children and women throughout the developing world.

In addition to the events described above, other 50th Anniversary activities will develop over time, and we hope that you might be involved in some of these functions as appropriate.

-more-

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JUL 06 '95 17:05 No.017 P.04

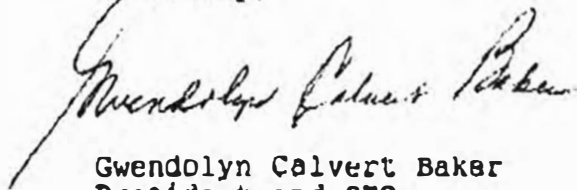
Page three

Mrs. Clinton, on behalf of the Board of Directors, staff, and volunteers of the U.S. Committee for UNICEF, thank you again for your invaluable support.

I look forward to discussing these ideas with you in the near future.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,



Gwendolyn Calvert Baker
President and CEO

GCB:nsz

cc: Hugh Downs

Nancy Prager-Kamel

Nancy M. Folger

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Federal News Service

DECEMBER 21, 1993, TUESDAY

SECTION: WHITE HOUSE BRIEFING

LENGTH: 3361 words

HEADLINE: PRESIDENT BILL CLINTON RECEIVES UNICEF REPORT ON THE
STATE OF THE WORLD'S CHILDREN

ALSO PARTICIPATING:

FIRST LADY HILLARY CLINTON

UNICEF EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR JAMES GRANT

EAST ROOM, THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON, DC

BODY:

MRS. CLINTON: (Applause.) Welcome. Please be seated.

We're so pleased you could be here, especially during this season, which in many ways is a season of hope and a season of children. It is exciting for the president and every member of this administration, some of whom are here with us today, to be able to hold this event in our White House during the Christmas season.

We are trying very hard in our country to help our children. It is one of the reasons why the administration and so many members of Congress are working to rebuild America, to reform our health care system so that the 9 million American children who are now uninsured will have health security, to give all of our children not only health security but physical security so they can play on the streets in front of their homes, go to the parks, go to school without fear. We have always had a commitment to children in our country, but it is one that we now need to reaffirm and strengthen.

But the American commitment to children does not end at our own borders. Our commitment for a healthy, safe childhood holds true for children everywhere, and together we must -- again, especially in this season -- work to ensure that children all over the world have a chance to see their own dreams come true. It gives me particular pleasure to introduce the truly remarkable man who has led UNICEF for the last 15 years. In Jim Grant's 50 years of international service, he has extended his passionate and infectious enthusiasm for children to every capital and corner of the globe, whether it has been promoting childhood immunization and education or making it clear that a 5-cent package of life-saving salt and sugar for children threatened by fatal dehydration was there for the asking. He has helped focus global attention on the enormous potential of all of our children, and by doing so, has helped to redefine what we mean when we talk about global development, peace and prosperity. He also challenges us with practical steps we can all take to assure the

well-being of children, reminding us on a daily basis that we must do what is doable for our children. Anyone who knows Jim Grant knows what it means to be committed but also knows how rare it is to be able to combine that commitment with laughter and humor and love. And so there is a lesson not only in what he has done in his leadership of UNICEF but in the example he has given to all of us as to what public service really means.

Please join me in welcoming Jim Grant. (Applause.)

MR. GRANT: (Applause.) Please. Mr. President, Mrs. Clinton, friends -- and I really should say colleagues, this audience is full of colleagues -- and fellow conspirators, if I may. Thank you, Mrs. Clinton, for your very gracious introduction, overly kind.

Mr. President, it's my privilege to present this report to you at a time when something quite extraordinary is happening in the world, for in the midst of all the tragedies that we read about in our newspapers -- from Sarajevo, from Somalia -- which almost daily provoke our sorrow and our anger, there is quieter but equally important good news to report.

Let me report to you today that the war on the great diseases of childhood, the diseases and disabilities which stunt the development of peoples and of nations, is a war that is being won. The evidence is here in this report. The toll of measles, tetanus, diarrheal disease, polio, whooping cough, these diseases that kill, maim and malnourish so many millions of our world's children, has been cut almost in half in the last few years. Some 4 million child lives are now being saved each year because of these programs. And in addition, Mr. President, there are today more than 3 million children who are running and playing normally but who would have been crippled by polio were it not for the advances that we have seen in recent years. Given determined leadership, Mr. President, I have no doubt at all that we can now turn this momentum into a final offensive against some of the most serious threats to the lives, the health, and the normal growth of the world's children. Not in my lifetime, Mr. President, has there been such a momentum of change for children. It is a momentum of practical achievement, as I've just documented, and it is a momentum of political commitment. Since the 1990 World Summit for Children, over 150 of the world's presidents and prime ministers have pledged their governments to achieving measurable goals for the year 2000 -- to control the major childhood diseases, to eradicate polio, to halving child malnutrition, to making sure that virtually every child has a basic education, and to make family planning services available to all who need them. Now, those leaders have also agreed to specific goals for the mid-decade, by December 1995. If those 1995 goals are achieved, Mr. President, it would mean that 2 million children that died in 1992 will not die in 1996. It will wipe out the world's most important cause of mental impairment -- iodine deficiency. It will virtually end the Vitamin A deficiency that blinds a quarter of a million children every year.

And I want to express today my conviction that there's never been an opportunity like the one before us today. These goals are doable if -- there are some ifs here -- if the leaders of the industrialized world give their moral and material support to these commitments; if all of us put our muscle behind the wheel that is beginning to turn -- there are groups like the Rotarians, the Kiwanis, the Jaycees who are putting up hundreds of millions of dollars; if we give these commitments the same kind of

encouragement that has been shown to Gorbachev and Yeltsin, to Mandela and de Klerk, and, most recently in these premises, to Rabin and Arafat.

I think that what you did here increased by at least 100 percent the prospects of success of their agreement.

Mr. President, your administration has articulated better than any other in my lifetime the profound connection between the mental and physical development of children and the social and economic development of this great country. This report is premised on the global validity of that relationship: that the same applies globally. That is why its central message is that achieving the goals that have been agreed, doing what can now be done readily for the world's children is not just the greatest of humanitarian causes, but also the greatest of investments in the future of the human race.

Mr. President, what investment that would be in our common future. It's an investment in economic development; we saw that in East Asia. It's an investment in slowing population growth; I have seen no better articulation of the mix of why this happens than Vice President Gore has so effectively shown in his book "Earth in the Balance" in protecting the environment and in promoting political stability within and between nations. None of the new democracies is going to long survive unless it can bring major benefits to the bottom half of its population, to its health and education of its children. Never has a greater human achievement beckoned our commitment. And never has a greater human investment invited our participation.

In your September speech to the General Assembly, Mr. President, you said "We are compelled to do better by the world's children" and you called for a new commitment to that cause. As a contribution to that goal, it gives me great pleasure in the presence of so many distinguished colleagues -- and I would call heroes for children of the world -- that are here a part of us to present to you the 1994 State of the World's Children Report to you personally, to the President of the United States. I do so in the hope that the advancement of these great goals for children of the world will become one of the defining achievements of your presidency and in the hope and with the confidence that you will offer the support and leadership of this great country to this great cause. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT CLINTON: Thank you very much. (Applause.) Thank you. (Applause.) Thank you very much. (Applause.) Thank you. (Applause.) Thank you. (Applause.) Thank you very much, Jim. Hillary and I are delighted to have you and so many of your friends from around America here today for the presentation of this report. We especially appreciate the presence here, I see, Senator Leahy, Senator Sarbanes, and Congressman Obey. I don't know if Senator Dole and Congressman Porter are here, but I think they were coming. I am delighted to see, from the administration, Tim Wirth from the State Department, Secretary Shalala from HHS, our United Nations Ambassador Madeleine Albright, our Aid Administrator Brian Atwood, and the Surgeon General, Dr. Joycelyn Elders. And there are many other distinguished people here, but most of all I am glad to see the children here, for after all, we're here to celebrate a season filled with the joy of children and to remind ourselves that much of the work is still to be done.

James Agee once wrote, "In every child who is born, under no matter what circumstances, the potentiality of the human race is born again; in him, too, our

let us
now
praise
from
men

& no matter
what parents

one more,
and
each
gus,

terrific responsibility toward^s human life; toward the utmost idea of goodness, ^{of} the horror of error and of God."

We are here in part to note the outstanding work of the fine man who just spoke. Jim Grant and UNICEF are among the best friends any child could have. UNICEF was the driving force behind the historic world summit for children three years ago, when leaders of 150 nations met to define the goals for improving health and welfare of our children by the year 2000. Jim and UNICEF continue to see that all the rest of us do our part to make progress towards those goals. Today, with the annual State of the World's Children report, UNICEF lays down another marker for the rest of us. The U.S. Agency for International Development also releases its own report on child survival, and these impressive reports both mark the progress that has been made, as well as outlining what still we must do. They document, for example, that over the past decade, the international community has reduced the instances of some of the world's worst childhood diseases -- measles, polio, and neonatal tetanus -- by over half, yet we have still so much to do.

Around the world, children suffer more than anyone else -- from poverty, malnutrition, disease, environmental decay, and even armed conflict. Today and every day, in villages and neighborhoods around the globe, 30,000 children will die from malnutrition and preventable disease.

As Jim has noted, behind each of these statistics, there is a face, a family, a set of hopes and dreams, and a future that now will never be. And while the plight of children abroad is especially acute, we must never forget that poverty, hunger and disease are not strangers to our children here in the United States. One of every five of our children lives in poverty. By the time they're 15 years old, nearly one-third of our children in inner cities will have known someone who has died violently.

One of my highest goals is to see that the next generation of our children grows up with more health, more security, more safety and more hope than those of this generation. That's one of the reasons why we worked so hard for the Family and Medical Leave Act, for the new crime bill, for the Brady bill, and perhaps most importantly, for universal health care coverage for all of our people. The first lady and Secretary Shalala and others are working on a health care reform plan that when enacted will provide complete preventive care and health security for over eight million American children that today are uninsured. We are working to boost the immunization rate of our 2-year-olds to 90 percent, striving to ensure adequate nutrition for all of our children, including full funding for the Women, Infants and Children feeding program, fighting the plague of violence against our children. We've committed, also, to improving the lives of children in other lands, not out of simple charity, but also out of prudence because investing in the children of the world can be the most cost effective way not only to relieve suffering, but to advance economies, to promote self-sufficiency, to promote democracy and to avert future conflicts. There have been times when the fight for the world's children seemed to be a losing one, but the children's summit and related events have transformed that frustration into hope. Our own nation can take pride in decades of our leadership, with bipartisan support here at home on behalf of worldwide efforts to improve children's health.

The continuing leadership of this nation is revealed in the work of the six health

heroes we will honor here today and countless others like them. Building on their contributions and concentrating on the most cost-effective way of helping children, we're making great strides in areas like immunization and child nutrition. We're determined to build on this progress. Under the director -- excuse me -- the direction of aid director, Brian Atwood, we propose an overhaul of our foreign assistance programs to reflect new times and new priorities. At the heart of this is a vision for sustainable development centered on human development, a vision that will help us to make progress in child health, population and environmental protection, a cause the vice president has done so much to advance. Working with UNICEF and other governmental and non-governmental organizations, we want to make those goals of the children's summit come true.

That's the best Christmas present we could give to the world. So today I call on Americans in private and public life to join with leaders in developing nations to help ensure that we do make tangible progress especially in three key areas: First, by the year 2000 we ought to set our sights on getting 90 percent of the world's children vaccinated from measles and on virtually eradicating polio as surely as the world eradicated smallpox decades ago.

Second, we should strive to give at least 80 percent of the world's children access to life-saving treatment for the world's two biggest childhood killers: diarrhea and pneumonia.

Third, on nutrition, the world can make enormous improvements through simple steps such as eliminating Vitamin A deficiency, which can be deadly, and by promoting more breast feeding for infants.

These are simple, low-cost strategies. They don't require space-age technology, they rely on basic medicines, inexpensive vaccines, drinkable water, access to family planning, and expanded educational opportunities, especially for women and girls. And we can afford to do our part in this effort because the financial burden will be shared among many nations.

If we let the world's children suffer, we know that in time we'll reap a bitter harvest of despair and desperation and violence. We know that when children grow up healthy and nurtured they're more likely to do better by their own children, they're more likely to become citizens and contributors, more likely to add to the global marketplace. This is how free societies and open markets evolve, how global progress happens, how future friends of the United States and these children will be created.

We still call this, I think constructively, the post-cold war era. The problem with that designation is it tells us where we've been but not where we're going. We have to chart a new path, channelling the remarkable forces at work in this era with a bold vision of what might be. Let us today commit that our children and the world's children will figure large in that vision, that the post-cold war era will instead be the world's era of peace and prosperity and humanity in which our minds and hearts work together to give all children a better life. Now I'd like to ask our six health heroes to step forward and to be recognized for the outstanding work they've done.

First, Dr. Gretchen Bergrin (sp). (Applause.) Being recognized for her lifelong commitment to the health of the world's children as a medical missionary and an

innovator in community-based nutrition and primary health care. Thank you. DR. GRETCHEN BERGRIN (SP): Thank you very much. Merry Christmas. (Applause.) PRESIDENT CLINTON: Next, Dr. William Fagey (sp). (Applause.) For his long commitment to the health of the world's children, to his global leadership on immunization goals and the eradication of smallpox. (Applause.) God bless you. Thank you.

Dr. Norbert Herchelmann (sp). (Applause.) For his distinguished career in public health and his leadership in demonstrating the value of oral rehydration therapy to save children's lives all around the world. Thank you so much. DR. NORBERT HERCHELMAN (SP): Thank you. Nice meeting you. (Applause.) PRESIDENT CLINTON: Dr. Donald Hopkins (sp). (Applause.) For his leadership in the global effort to eradicate Guinea worm and other diseases and to assure safe water and better sanitation to support children's health around the world. (Applause.) Thank you. (Applause.)

Patrice Gellis (sp). (Applause.) For her lifetime commitment to the world's children as a public health expert, promoting breast feeding and appropriate weaning foods and practices in the developing world. (Applause.) Thank you so much. (Applause.)

Dr. Carl E. Taylor (sp). (Applause.) For his sustained work around the world from India to Beijing, which has demonstrated key linkages among nutrition, family size, and other efforts in child survival. (Applause.) Thank you so much. (Applause.) MODERATOR: Ladies and gentlemen, the World Children Choir. (Applause.) MRS. HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON: I want to thank the choir for being with us and for sharing their voices and talents with us. I want to thank all of the children who were here, some of whom are in schools that have special relationships with UNICEF. And we particularly want to thank those who were honored here. They each in their own way have done so much to make it possible for us with a straight face to say that we are committed to the children of the world. But even more remains to be done. It would be unforgivable if we did not utilize and build upon the breakthroughs which many of the people here in this room have helped to make. It would be unforgivable if many millions of children should continue to die or be stunted in their growth, blinded, or learning impaired because the world has neglected to take care of their most basic needs. And it would be unforgivable if we in this country did not redouble our efforts to assure that the children in the richest and most blessed land on earth were not given all that they needed to be able to fulfill their God-given potentials. We believe that we will meet that challenge to our children here at home and do our part to lead and meet the challenge on behalf of children around the world. So in this season of hope and this season of children we want to recognize those who have already given a great deal. We want to acknowledge not only those whose names are known to us, but the million around the world who every day reach out to help a child, taking care of their own and their neighbor's children, building their neighborhoods and their villages. And there are many Americans right here at home involved in this struggle as well as around the world.

And for their sake, those who labor every day, but mostly for the sake of the children on whose behalf they labor, let us use this Christmas season really to mean what we

say and to be committed throughout the year every day to making life better for our children here and throughout the world. If that be our commitment, then by this time next year we will have gains to show for it and millions of children will be living better because of it. Merry Christmas, Happy New Year, and let's work for our children. Thank you. (Applause.)

END

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

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On the occasion of the Launch of the UNICEF
Report The State of the World's Children 1994

The White House, Tuesday, December 21, 1993

*On the occasion
of*

THE LAUNCH OF THE
UNICEF REPORT

*The State of the World's Children
1994*



THE WHITE HOUSE
Tuesday, December 21, 1993

DRAFT

9894

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

WHITE HOUSE UNICEF EVENT

DATE: December 21, 1993

LOCATION: East Room

TIME: 2:00-3:00 pm

FROM: ALEXIS HERMAN
ANTHONY LAKE
BILL GALSTON

I. PURPOSE

To enable UNICEF to present to you its 1994 State of the World's Children Report and to take this opportunity to reaffirm the Administration's commitment to improving the health of world's children, both at home and abroad. In addition, we will use this forum to celebrate the many American contributions to international child survival by honoring six distinguished physicians who have dedicated their lives to this effort. These themes will echo your broader concern to reform health care.

II. BACKGROUND

UNICEF AND ITS REPORT

UNICEF (The United Nations Children's Fund) was established in 1946 to provide emergency assistance to children in war-torn Europe. In 1953, it became a permanent UN-affiliated organization dedicated to assisting developing countries enhance child health and welfare services. Today, UNICEF remains among the UN's most successful and effective organizations.

Every December, UNICEF's annual State of the World's Children Report is released simultaneously in over 130 countries around the world. Customarily, Jim Grant, UNICEF's American Executive Director since 1980, launches the report jointly with a Head of State dedicated to international children's issues. These leaders have included: President Salinas, Prime Minister Mulroney, Prime Minister Thatcher, German President Von Weizscker, and President Rajiv Gandhi have provided their support.

This year's report emphasizes sustainable development and, in particular, the challenges to children posed by the combined effects of poverty, population growth, and environmental stress. The Report also highlights the considerable progress made by many developing nations in achieving the children's health and nutrition goals agreed at the UNICEF-sponsored 1990 World Summit for Children, including polio eradication and prevention of neonatal tetanus. It warns, however, that these gains are precarious and, in some instances, already slipping.

In a brief section on the United States, the Report notes the significant setbacks in American children's health and welfare

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that resulted from the domestic social policies of the 1980s. In contrast, the Report praises the Clinton Administration's policy objectives that "point to a new deal for American children."

YOUR REMARKS

In your remarks, you will elaborate on a theme you struck at the United Nations-- the need to "do better by the world's children." Specifically, you will affirm the Administration's commitment to meeting the "Year 2000" goals of the World Summit for Children, which were endorsed by over 150 nations. These goals include the achievement of high impact, low-cost improvements in children's health and nutrition. Both domestically and internationally, the goals are readily achievable through such basic steps as enhancing delivery systems for vaccines, iodized salt, and oral rehydration therapy.

In particular, you will pledge American engagement and expertise to help universalize childhood immunization against polio and measles, to extend basic treatment of major childhood diseases such as diarrhea and pneumonia, and to improve nutrition by combatting Vitamin A deficiency and promoting breast-feeding. These specific goals were carefully selected with an eye to ensuring both their crucial importance and attainability within existing resources. The relevant USG agencies are pursuing concrete implementation plans to achieve each of these goals and, on several, they have already made significant progress. One million lives are saved each year around the world due to USAID's child survival programs.

"HEALTH HEROES"

In addition, at this ceremony, we will honor six American "health heroes" who represent the tremendous contributions that many Americans have made for generations to improving the health of the world's children. At the close of your remarks, you will introduce each of them individually and the First Lady will present them with a certificate of recognition. The six "Health Heroes" selected by HHS and the White House are:

Dr. Gretchen Berggren: Dr. Berggren has had a life-long commitment to bettering the health of children around the world, serving and educating as a medical missionary and public health expert and has made significant contributions to community-based nutrition and primary child care programs overseas.

Dr. William Foege: Dr. Foege has had a long-standing commitment to the health of the world's children through consistent efforts to insure immunization goals for children world-wide, and for his leadership in the global effort to eradicate smallpox.

Dr. Norbert Hirschorn: Dr. Hirschorn has a distinguished career in public health and long-standing commitment to improving the health of the world's children through his leadership in demonstrating the practical value of oral rehydration therapy.

Dr. Donald Hopkins: Dr. Hopkins has had a life-long commitment to the health and survival of the world's children through his

leadership in the global effort to eradicate smallpox and Guinea Worm (dracunculiasis), and had been pivotal in the effort to assure safe water and improve sanitation where disease is endemic.

Mrs. E.F. Patrice Jeliffe and Dr. Derek Jeliffe (deceased): Mrs. Jeliffe and her late husband have worked in 81 countries over the span of over 27 years in promoting nutrition education in nursing education as well as fostering breast-feeding world-wide.

Dr. Carl Taylor: Dr. Taylor has had a life-long commitment through his leadership in promoting community-based primary care and nutrition education.

III. PARTICIPANTS (60 CHILDREN and 60 ADULTS)

- o Members of the World Children's Choir, McLean, Virginia
- o Students from the Seabrook Elementary School in Maryland, The Oyster Bilingual School in D.C., and the Herndon Elementary School in Virginia, who have actively supported UNICEF
- o The Six American "Health Heroes" and their guests
- o Administration Officials
- o Members of Congress who have been leaders on Child Survival Issues
- o Corporate Leaders
- o Representatives of Leading Non-Governmental Organizations
- o UNICEF Officials and the Director of Other Related UN Agencies

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ADMINISTRATION INTERNATIONAL GOALS
FOR THE WORLD'S CHILDREN

- * Through AID, CDC and other institutions, the U.S. will assist other nations to achieve Children's Summit goals by the Year 2000 in the areas of:
 - o IMMUNIZATION, notably in helping to assure that:
 - + 90% of the world's children will be covered with measles vaccination;
 - + polio will be eradicated;
 - + systems will be in place to continue to provide these immunizations into the 21st century;
 - + the technology and manufacture of vaccines will be ready to meet the challenges of the new century.
 - o TREATMENT OF MAJOR CHILDHOOD DISEASES, notably in helping to assure that:
 - + 80% of the world's children will have access to life-saving treatment for diarrhea and pneumonia, the two biggest childhood killers.
 - o ESSENTIAL CHILD NUTRITION, notably in helping to assure that:
 - + Serious Vitamin A deficiency among children will be virtually eliminated throughout the world;
 - + Breastfeeding will be fully established as the best and most widely used food for young infants in every country in the world.
- * We join UNICEF in recognizing that these low-cost strategies are the best investment in children we can make.

ADMINISTRATION FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STRATEGY

- * Our domestic prosperity and security in the next century will depend in large part on the success of our cooperation with the peoples of other nations to improve the lives of their children.
- * Toward this end, the Administration has sent to Congress a draft foreign assistance reform bill that would for the first time make Sustainable Development a cornerstone of our foreign assistance policy.
- * At the heart of our proposal is a vision of development which builds on the active participation of the poor and the disenfranchised, who have in the past often been excluded the very process that was intended to assist them.
- * AID has already undertaken to implement the four principal strategies which underlie Sustainable Development
 - o Promoting health, especially of children and women, and reducing population pressures so there will be room at the table for all the world's children;
 - o Protecting the global and local environment, so that all the world's children will be able to grow in safety;
 - o Supporting broad-based economic growth, so that today's children can become tomorrow's producers and consumers as full partners in the global economy; and
 - o Promoting democracy, so that they will have a say and a stake in the societies in which they are growing up.

HIGHLIGHTS OF CLINTON ADMINISTRATION CHILDREN'S AGENDA

GENERAL:

- o The Clinton Administration is committed to investing in a social and economic climate that values children and supports families.
- o We are committed to bringing about greater equity in access to health and social services and to the reduction of problems that plague our society and to making a better country and world for children. They represent the future strength of this country and of the world.

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

President's Immunization Initiative

- o The President's immunization initiative is directed toward achieving the goal of immunization of 90% of all two-year-olds with each major vaccine by 1996.
- o The initiative will reduce cost barriers through the provision of vaccines, without cost, to health care providers serving uninsured and underinsured patients.
- o We will also stimulate greater awareness of immunization through a nation-wide health promotion campaign to mobilize people and organizations locally. UNICEF has provided an outstanding example of how to do this effectively.
- o The campaign will be launched with an Immunization Summit in February 1994 leading up to an intensive mobilization effort during national Pre-School Immunization Week in April 1994.

Access to Health and Social Services

- o The Administration health reform plan will provide essential health care for 9 million American children who are currently uninsured.
- o The President's Health Security Act provides for complete prenatal care with no cost-sharing. This includes any associated tests which are medically necessary.
- o The Health Security Act will ensure that children receive a full range of prevention services, including immunizations and well-baby checkups with no cost sharing--so all children may get off to a healthy start.

- o The Healthy Start program, currently underway, is a National demonstration effort which utilizes a community-driven approach to reduce infant mortality and improve the health and well-being of women, infants, children and families. Communities are reaching high risk moms and children through such innovative approaches as multidisciplinary pediatric teams providing services in mobile vans and permitting women to register for prenatal care in local banks.
- o We are planning new efforts to utilize schools in motivating children to lead healthy productive lives, and to provide access to health services, health screening and immunization monitoring.
- o The Administration has requested \$50 million for the Comprehensive School Education Program and \$100 million for a new School-Related Services Program to help some of the 5.5 million students in more than 9,400 middle and high schools receive adequate medical care.

Out-of-Home Child Care

- o More children than ever before are spending their days in out-of-home care. About eight million children are spending their time in some form of child care. This is not just a consumer supply issue -- it is a development, education and healthy start issue.
- o A number of actions are being taken to assure safety of children in child care. The American Academy of Pediatrics and the American Public Health Association, with Government support, have developed and issued national health and safety performance standards for child care programs.

Strengthening the family

- o We plan to invest national resources in a manner that will assure a social and economic climate that values children and supports families.
- o The Family and Medical Leave Act is enabling parents to take the time needed for a newborn or sick child without jeopardizing their jobs.
- o As a first step towards welfare reform, families on modest incomes will benefit from an additional \$21 billion in the Earned Income Tax Credit. They will receive a tax cut, not a tax increase, in an important effort to ensure that we reward work and family, putting our tax dollars on the side of working American families. The Clinton Administration is

developing a more comprehensive welfare reform strategy which will reinforce family values and move individuals off of public assistance through work and educational opportunities.

- o Another major Clinton program is the Community Empowerment Initiative. Passed as part of OBRA 1993 it provides tax incentives and social service funding to 9 Empowerment Zones and 95 Empowerment Communities. Funding is \$1 billion over a two year period. Communities may use these funds to help families achieve or maintain self-sufficiency and to prevent or remedy neglect, abuse or exploitation of children.
- o The new Family Preservation and Family Support Program provides \$1 billion over five years to States. Family support programs, such as family resource centers or home-visiting programs, work with families before any crisis occurs. This program also provides interventions for families where a child is experiencing maltreatment.

NUTRITION

- o The President's 1994 budget included plans to fully fund the WIC program over five years by adding \$2.7 billion to the program from 1994 to 1997. The WIC program will grow from serving 6.3 million women, infants and children per month at the end of FY 1993 to 7.5 million per month by the end of FY 1996.
- o The Mickey Leland Hunger Prevention Act will improve food assistance for millions of low-income American families. Over 85% of the Act's five-year benefits of over \$2.6 billion will go to children.
- o We have established as a National goal increasing the number of women who initially breastfeed their babies to 75% with at least 50% continuing to breastfeed at 5-6 months.
- o We are encouraging National and state-level agencies and professional associations to work in multiple ways to increase community awareness of health advantages of good infant feeding practices. The U.S. Government currently provides supplemental food with some nutrition education to 40 percent of the country's infants through the WIC program delivery by local public health agencies and Indian tribes.

PROTECTION OF CHILDREN

- o Escalating violence in America is causing not only unnecessary injury and death, but also community disintegration and a sense of hopelessness.

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- o The Administration is developing a coordinated, inter-departmental strategy to confront violence. A major piece of this strategy is addressing the issue of family violence to ensure that all of our children develop in a safe and nurturing environment.

SUGGESTED TALKING POINTS FOR PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS ON CHILDREN'S HEALTH

Children are our world's most precious resource. They are the future.

An investment in the health of children pays dividends not only throughout their lives, but throughout the lives of their children, and their children's children.

Today, in the spirit of Christmas, we celebrate the enormous achievements in child health that have been accomplished by dedicated individuals and institutions -- true gifts to the future of our planet. And we rededicate ourselves and our Administration to the unfinished task of spreading the fruits of these remarkable gifts so that all the children of the world may benefit.

We celebrate the leadership that UNICEF, under the dynamic and visionary guidance of its Executive Director, James Grant, has provided in assuring that all the world's children have a place at the table. The World Summit for Children which he conceived and hosted in 1990 marked the first time in the history of the planet that national leaders -- 71 of them -- gathered together to make concrete plans for the sake of the children of their countries.

Promises were made. Goals were set. Two reports which will be issued today -- the 1994 UNICEF State of the World's Children and the 1993 AID Child Survival Report to Congress -- document how far we have come towards those goals by working together, and how far we still have to travel.

This Administration is fully committed to the goals for the Year 2000 jointly adopted at this Summit. Achievement of the goals set for the children of our own country serves as a cornerstone of our domestic policy. Assisting other nations address the goals for their own children is a fundamental element of our foreign policy. After all, the children of the world will be our children's partners in the next century; let us demonstrate what we can achieve when we work together.

We live in a new world, no longer hostage to the demands of the Cold War. The greatest threats to our children's world will come from the poverty and despair of those billions who feel they have no stake in the global economy and nothing to lose from violence, ethnic wars, and international lawlessness.

This new age calls for a new vision of U.S. foreign policy interests. This vision is embodied in the complete overhaul of the foreign assistance legislation which I have proposed, reflecting a key Administration theme: the interdependence of all the world's peoples and economies.

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Talking points - 2

At the heart of our proposal is a vision of sustainable development -- a rising tide which will lift all our ships. We recognize that the United States' place in the world is more secure when other countries are prospering and when the basic needs of their citizens -- particularly their children -- are being met. Overseas as at home we are committed to putting people first.

The themes addressed in the 1994 State of the World's Children report -- which promote bold and imaginative action on child health, population growth, the environment, and alleviation of poverty -- closely match the sustainable development priorities of our Administration and demonstrate how closely bound our common interests are.

Together we recognize that three key strategies are essential to protect and promote the good health of all children, at home as well as around the world:

First, universal childhood immunization, to reduce the risk of serious illness.

Second, full access to essential child health services, to provide care when it is needed most.

And third, adequate and proper nutrition, to give children the strength they need to stay healthy and active.

The Children's Health Champions whom we honor here today have contributed directly to these efforts, both at home and around the globe. They are the voices of experience who have shown that it is possible to do better on behalf of the children of the world, even with limited resources. And behind each one of our Champions are thousands of other Americans whose dedication to children demonstrates to the world the strength of our common American values.

We do this because it is right, but we also recognize how much our international efforts benefit our own children.

We no longer fear the threat of smallpox, because it has been eliminated from the world. Soon, polio will follow.

What we have learned in immunization and basic health programs around the world now serves the children of our inner cities and rural areas.

And our Peace Corps volunteers who have learned child health skills in foreign lands have returned by the thousands to serve the children of our own country.

A young child does not know if she is American or Ethiopian or

Talking points - 3

Bangladeshi or Guatemalan; she knows only that she needs care and food and love. These children are not responsible for where they happen to have been born.

Let us pledge together to help the children of the world so they will grow up to be our children's partners in the new global village, and so that all our children can grow up healthy and secure.

HIGHLIGHTS OF CLINTON ADMINISTRATION CHILDREN'S AGENDA

GENERAL:

- o The Clinton Administration is committed to investing in a social and economic climate that values children and supports families.
- o To ensure that our children grow up healthy and strong, we must support families and strengthen communities. Just as nations cannot thrive in isolation from the global family, children cannot grow up strong in weak families, and families cannot flourish in weak communities.
- o When the World Summit on Children was held in 1990, the United States did not see it as a Summit for some children but as a summit for all children, including our own. In this context, we are committed to improving the lives of children in this country as well as children who are less fortunate in other countries.
- o We are committed to bringing about greater equity in access to health and social services and to the reduction of problems that plague our society and to making a better country and world for children. They represent the future strength of this country and of the world.

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICESImmunization:The promise:

- o Vaccines, through their use in immunization programs, hold enormous potential to contain infectious disease and the cost associated with medical care.
- o This Administration is committed to assuring that 90% of all children receive essential immunizations by age 2 by the year 1996 and to sustaining that coverage level.

The Need:

- o Deaths and disease, during the measles epidemics in 1989-1991, demonstrated that our Nation's vaccine delivery system now leaves many children unnecessarily vulnerable to preventable diseases--measles, polio, pertussis, mumps, rubella.
- o School-entry vaccination requirements give the U.S. high levels of immunization in its school-age children. But, the present health care system and some immunization-specific barriers leave many--often over 50%--of the Nation's youngest children lacking some or all of the protection possible, because they do not receive vaccines on the proper schedule during the critical first two years of life.
- o With the obvious deficiencies in the Nation's vaccination system, the previous U.S. year 2000 immunization goals would have left many infants and children vulnerable to preventable infectious disease for an unacceptably long time.

Administration Action:

President's Immunization Initiative:

- o The President has launched an immunization initiative, the goal of which is to create an effective and sustainable vaccination delivery system for disease prevention.
- o The U.S. has established a new goal for itself of up-to-date immunization of 90% of all two-year-olds with each major vaccine by 1996.
- o The President's Immunization Initiative will:
 - Reduce cost barriers through the "Vaccines for Children Program"

Beginning October 1, 1994, the Federal Government will purchase vaccines from manufacturers and provide them via States, without cost, to health care providers for use in four defined group of children. Arrangements for distribution are presently being developed, in consultation with States and manufacturers.

- Stimulate greater awareness of immunization through a nation-wide health promotion campaign on vaccine both to the public and providers and by bringing together or strengthening State and community coalitions to educate and mobilize people and organizations locally. This effort is a lesson learned from UNICEF, which has played a key role in social mobilization around the world for immunization programs.

The first phase of the campaign will be launched with an Immunization Summit in February 1994 leading up to an intensive mobilization effort during national Pre-School Immunization Week in April 1994.

- Enhance availability of vaccination at the community level through increases in resources provided to States and municipalities. These increases will begin immediately so that States and municipalities can implement their recently developed Immunization Action Plans on an expedited schedule.
- Improve disease surveillance and measurement of vaccination coverage through development and implementation of new or improved methods to measure vaccination coverage at all levels-- office, clinic, community, State and nationally. Specific vaccination coverage and disease reduction targets have been established for each year up to 1996 and state-wide immunization information systems are being planned.

Access to Health and Social Services:

The promise:

- o To assure equitable access to health services for children in the United States through health system reform.
- o To assure that children are protected through appropriate and adequate social services.

The need - adolescent health:

- o The health status and unmet health needs of adolescents are well documented and are cause for great concern.

- o Social and behavioral factors rank high as the causes of mortality and morbidity among adolescents--injury and disability associated with the use of motor and recreational vehicles, the consequences of early and unprotected sexual activity, and the use of alcohol and other drugs.
- o Sexually transmitted disease rates are higher among adolescents than any other age group.
- o Adolescents visit private physicians at a lower rate than any other age group. Specific health services to meet reproductive and mental health needs are under-utilized.
- o Financial barriers and lack of health insurance keep adolescents from utilizing health services. Many are reluctant to use services covered by parental insurance fearing lack of confidentiality.
- o Currently, only 52% of students in the 9th grade, 12% of students in 10th, and 2% of those in 11th and 12th grades receive some instruction in health education. That is a situation which we aim to change.

Administration Action:

- o The Administration health reform plan will provide health care to some 9 million American children who are currently uninsured.
- o The President's Health Security Act provides for complete prenatal care with no cost-sharing. This includes any associated tests which are medically necessary.
- o The Health Security Act will ensure that children receive a full range of prevention services, including immunizations and well-baby checkups with no cost-sharing--so all children may get off to a healthy start.
- o We will use schools more effectively to motivate children to lead healthy productive lives, provide access to health service, health screenings and immunization monitoring, for early identification and intervention of health problems, and provision of comprehensive, age-appropriate and culturally-sensitive health education.

- o Comprehensive School Health Education Program. We are working to establish a national framework within which States can create comprehensive school health education programs that improve the health and well being of students, by addressing locally relevant health priorities and relevant behavior patterns associated with preventable morbidity and mortality. Program components through the health care reform initiative include:

- The U.S. Congress has been requested to provide \$50 million for each year for the period 1995 through the year 2000 in order to provide:
 - Funding for implementation of comprehensive, kindergarten through grade 12, school health education.
 - A new grant program to State education agencies and large local education agencies for both planning and implementation.
 - Programs that target locally relevant health priorities based on community needs assessment.
 - Support for research and demonstration, education and training and technical assistance for comprehensive school health education programs.

- o School Related Services Program: This program improves access to health care for youth and adolescents, ages 10-19, by establishing school-based or school-linked health centers. These centers will help to reduce many of the non-financial barriers to adequate preventive and primary health care experienced by adolescents. Currently, adolescents experience many non-financial barriers to receiving adequate medical care, including preventive services. Nearly 5.5 million students in more than 9,400 middle and high schools are estimated to be in such need.

- The Administration is requesting \$100 million for this program Fiscal Year 1996, increasing to \$400 million by 1999 for school related health services as part of the Health Care Reform Initiative.

This program will:

- Target service delivery to adolescents and youth ages 10 to 19 years in high need communities.
- Provide for a new grant program to provide school-based, school-linked, or other community-based health services to adolescents and school age youth.
- Provide services which must be linked with other community-based providers. Providers of school health services funded under this initiative will be deemed "essential community providers" under health care reform. This will entitle them to reimbursement from area health plans.

The need - infant and young child health:

- o Too many U.S. children die before their first birthday (36,000 in 1990) and the rate for Black children is approximately twice the rate of white children.
- o Nearly one-quarter of all infants born in the United States are born to women who do not begin prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy.

Healthy Start

- o We are committed to assuring that our children have a healthy start in life. The Healthy Start program is a National demonstration effort which utilizes a community-driven, systems development approach to reduce infant mortality and improve the health and well-being of women, infants, children and families. Some of the innovative efforts being implemented to reduce infant mortality rates and improve the health status of children in communities include --
 - Multidisciplinary behavioral pediatric development assessment teams, including some which are in mobile vans, are providing services in some communities.
 - In one city's project, "Bank Days" have been initiated in which women register for prenatal care in local banks on days which are commonly used for depositing and cashing pay checks.
 - In another project, free laundromat services are being provided for pregnant women who enroll in prenatal/child health services at selected laundromats.

- Some Healthy Start projects have established or expanded "hot lines" to encourage and provide support to breastfeeding mothers.

Out-of-Home Child Care - health and safety

The need:

- o As a percentage of all families with children under age six, "traditional" relationships now represent only 27 percent of all families.
- o In the past 30 years, the percentage of married women in the workforce with children younger than six rose from nearly one in five to almost three in five.
- o More than one-half of all women (54 Percent) with children under the age of one are in the work force.
- o One in every five children lives with just one parent and 90 percent of these parents are women.
- o More children than ever before are spending their days in out-of-home care. About eight million children are spending their time in some form of child care. This is not just a consumer supply issue--it is a development, education and healthy foundations issue.

Administration Actions:

- o A number of actions are being taken to assure safety of children in child care. The American Academy of Pediatrics and the American Public Health Association, with Government support, have developed and issued national health and safety performance standards for child care programs.

Strengthening the family:

The promise:

- o To invest national resources in a manner that will assure a social and economic climate that values children and supports families.

The need:

- o Children, especially those in single-parent families, are the poorest segment of the population in the United States, with many lacking access to opportunities to assure development to their full capacity.
- o One in five children (nearly 13 million) lives in a family with an income below the Federal poverty level.

Administration action:

- o This Administration secured passage of the Family and Medical Leave Act so that parents can take the time needed for a newborn or sick child without jeopardizing their jobs.
- o Over the next five years, families with children on modest incomes will benefit from an additional \$21 billion in the Earned Income Tax Credit. They will receive a tax cut, not a tax increase, in an important effort to ensure that we reward work and family, putting our tax doe on the side of working American families.
- o This Administration's commitment to strengthening children, families and communities is reflected in many initiatives of this Administration. Examples include: our Head Start expansion and quality improvement initiative, the new Family Preservation and Support Services Act, Health Reform, Welfare Reform, and Enterprise Zones to aid distressed areas.

Head Start

- o Head Start was born almost thirty years ago and in that time has touched the lives of thousands of children, families and communities. Perhaps more than any other social program, Head Start is a symbol of hope for a better life for poor children and their families.
- o Head Start establishes a relationship that promotes growth and development in young children, encourages the self-sufficiency of families and helps create other community services to support low-income families.

- This Administration is committed to ensuring that Head Start continues to help children and families to be winners. We will strive for excellence in all facets of the Head Start program; we will respond to the changing needs of families by expanding the scope of Head Start services and by reaching more families including families with young children; and we will urge Head Start programs to forge partnerships which will build stronger communities able to nourish and support young children and families.

Family Support and Preservation

- The new Family Preservation and Support Services Act is another exciting opportunity to build community support to strengthen children and families.
- States will receive nearly \$1 billion over the next five years to help develop a continuum of compassionate, flexible, responsive, community-based services to support families.
- Of particular importance is the initiative's emphasis on helping families to recognize and build on their skills and strengths, increasing their ability to nurture their children and achieve self-sufficiency.

Welfare Reform

- The foundation on which our Welfare Reform plan is laid is that we must make work pay. Also, we must bolster child support enforcement, strengthen education and training, and expect people to work. Another way we can reduce the welfare rolls is by providing health insurance for everyone. These actions must be taken in order to help improve the environment in which our children and their families grow.

Enterprise Zones

- Many of our neediest families live in our most distressed communities. This initiative will promote public and private investment in poor urban neighborhoods as well as in rural areas to encourage locally driven strategies to address the economic, community and human development concerns of those citizens.

NUTRITION

The promise:

- o To assure access to adequate and appropriate nutrition for all children in the United States.
- o To increase the percentage of new mothers who, as a matter of preference, breastfeed their babies and continue to do so until the babies are at least six months of age.

The need:

- o Many low-income children continue to have caloric intake less than half of the Recommended Dietary Allowances.
- o Breastfeeding in the United States is below desired levels.

Administration action:

- o The United States has a history of support for breastfeeding and quality infant nutrition. This is reflected in research, training, policy development and services.
- o The President's 1994 budget included plans to fully fund the WIC program over five years by adding \$2.7 billion to the program from 1994 to 1997. The WIC program will grow from serving 6.3 million women, infants and children per month at the end of FY 1993 to 7.5 million per month by the end of FY 1996. Congress appropriated \$3.2 billion for WIC in 1994. This level will allow WIC's average monthly caseload to increase by 400,000 more participants this year. WIC provides nutritious foods, referrals to health and social services, and nutrition education to pregnant and breastfeeding women, and their infants and children. WIC is an excellent example of coordinated service delivery.
- o The Mickey Leland Hunger Prevention Act will improve food assistance for millions of low-income American families. Over 85% of the Act's five-year benefits of over \$2.6 billion will go to children. It will ensure that benefits are more adequate, help families move toward self-sufficiency, and enhance the integrity of the program. Some benefit increases are targeted at families with high shelter costs so that they will not have to choose between paying rent or buying groceries.

- o We have established as a National goal increasing the number of women who initially breastfeed their babies to 75% with at least 50% continuing to breastfeed at 5-6 months.
- o Several Government-private sector efforts are under way to reaffirm health providers preference for and support of breastfeeding, including an effort to help assure effective and appropriate implementation of the UNICEF-WHO Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative. Other efforts include a new medical curriculum, peer support, telephone access for assistance and targeted health provider training.
- o National and State-level agencies and professional associations are being encouraged to work in multiple ways to increase community awareness of health advantages of good infant feeding practices. The U.S. Government currently provides supplemental food with some nutrition education to 40 percent of the country's infants through the WIC program delivery by local public health agencies and Indian tribes.

PROTECTING CHILDREN

The promise:

- o To confront and reduce violence in the United States.

The need:

- o Escalating violence in America is causing not only unnecessary injury and death, but also community disintegration and a sense of hopelessness.
- o Violence is a social problem with a serious and growing impact on public health -- including high health care costs.

Administration Action:

- o The Administration is developing a coordinated, inter-departmental strategy to confront violence. A major piece of this strategy is addressing the issue of family violence to ensure that all of our children develop in a safe and nurturing environment.



U.S. AGENCY FOR
INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT

BACKGROUND BRIEFING PAPER PREPARED BY USAID:

**U.S. COMMITMENTS TO THE HEALTH OF THE WORLD'S CHILDREN
PREPARED FOR THE WHITE HOUSE CEREMONY
LAUNCHING THE 1994 STATE OF THE WORLD'S CHILDREN REPORT**

DECEMBER 21, 1993

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ADMINISTRATION GOALS FOR THE WORLD'S CHILDREN

- * There are things we must do today to ensure a brighter tomorrow for all the world's children.
 - o Abroad as at home, these essential strategies are:
 - + universal childhood immunization, to reduce the risk of serious illness
 - + life-saving essential child health services, to provide care when it is needed most, and
 - + adequate nutrition, to give children the strength they need to stay healthy and active.
- * The U.S. will directly support achievement of the World Summit for Children goals by the Year 2000 in the areas of:
 - o IMMUNIZATION, notably in helping to assure that:
 - + 90% of the world's children will be covered with measles vaccination;
 - + polio will be eradicated;
 - + systems are in place to continue to provide these immunizations into the 21st century;
 - + the technology and manufacture of vaccines is ready to meet the challenges of the new century.
 - o TREATMENT OF MAJOR CHILDHOOD DISEASES, notably in helping to assure that:
 - + 80% of the world's children will have access to life-saving treatment for diarrhea and pneumonia, the two biggest childhood killers.
 - o ESSENTIAL CHILD NUTRITION, notably in helping to assure that:
 - + Serious Vitamin A deficiency among children is virtually eliminated throughout the world;
 - + Breastfeeding is fully established as the best and most widely used food for young infants in every country in the world.
 - o Together with UNICEF, we believe that these low-cost opportunities are among the best immediately available and affordable ways to solve these global problems.
- * This approach is basic to our view of sustainable development and our commitment to the world's children is a fundamental principle underlying the Administration's proposed foreign assistance legislation.

OVERVIEW OF CEREMONY AND BACKGROUND

Purpose of this ceremony

- * To demonstrate the Clinton Administration's continued commitment to the principles which underlie the 1990 World Summit for Children, and to honor UNICEF in its leading role in this effort;
- * To reaffirm U.S. commitment to achieving the health and development goals which were adopted at the summit;
- * To emphasize the commitment of this Administration in meeting the needs of children here in the U.S.; and
- * To honor a group of Americans who have made the world a healthier place for children.

History of the World Summit for Children

- * In 1990, leaders of 71 countries came to New York to take part in a World Summit for Children, the first of its kind ever convened, which had as its fundamental purpose not the resolution of wars or conflicts, but the clear enunciation of a global commitment to putting children first.
 - o This Summit would never have taken place without the leadership of UNICEF and the vision of its Executive Director, James Grant.
 - o The Summit was not simply a rosy photo opportunity, forgotten the day after it took place. The world leaders who convened committed themselves, and their nations, to accomplishing specific health and development goals for the children of their countries by the year 2000.

These goals reflect not just words but the framework for concrete action, and work has gone on to turn these goals into realities in every child's life.

Over 100 countries, including our own, have prepared detailed national plans of actions to meet these goals and are making real progress.

**Release of the 1994 UNICEF State of the World's Children Report
and the 1993 USAID Child Survival Report to Congress**

- * These two documents, to be released today, highlight the progress which has been made, and the global needs which still remain.

The Clinton Administration's promise to the children of the world

- * We reaffirm here today the commitment of this Administration to the goals for the year 2000 enunciated at the 1990 Global Summit for Children, and we direct our immediate efforts towards achieving a number of the key mid-decade goals which closely match the policies and strategies which our Administration has enunciated.
- * The Clinton Administration is committed to the well-being of children because they are the key to the future, both at home and abroad. As the President said in his September 27 address to the U.N. General Assembly calling for a "new commitment to children":

"As we dream new dreams in this age when miracles now seem possible, let us focus on the lives of those people, and especially on the children who will inherit this world....We are compelled to do better by the world's children. Just as our own nation has launched new reforms to ensure that every child has health care, we must do more to get basic vaccines and other treatments for curable diseases to children all over the world. It's the best investment we'll ever make."

CHILDREN'S HEALTH CHAMPIONS

- * Americans from all walks of life, some of whom will be honored here today, have dedicated their lives to the health of children throughout the world.
- * The honorees here today -- our Children's Health Champions - - were selected because of their outstanding contributions to child health around the world. These contributions have been made in a variety of ways:
 - o through outstanding leadership and advocacy
 - o through research, both in the laboratory and in the field
 - o through teaching
 - o through demonstration and actual implementation of these essential child health services
- * These Children's Health Champions are the tip of the iceberg, for behind each one are thousands more who believe that every child deserves a decent chance, and who work daily to accomplish this.

ADMINISTRATION VIEW OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

We live in an increasingly interdependent world.

- o A young child does not know if she is American or Ethiopian or Bangladeshi or Guatemalan; she knows only that she needs care and food and love. These children are not responsible for where they happen to have been born, and the children from all our nations will grow up increasingly interdependent in a truly global village. Therefore, American commitment to children cannot end at our borders.
- o The U.S. economy is rebuilding, but we recognize that our markets are the world. If the majority of the world's people who live in developing countries do not have the basic economic means to buy our goods, our economy will suffer. Our ratification of NAFTA demonstrates that we have recognized this modern fact.

The new Foreign Assistance Act

- o The National Performance Review called for a new charter for U.S. leadership in the post-Cold War era. As a result, the Administration has undertaken a total overhaul of the foreign assistance legislation for the first time in more than 30 years.
- o This bill recognizes the growing interdependence between foreign and domestic policy and the importance of enhancing domestic economic renewal through international cooperation.
- o The threats to our society and to our world no longer stem from a hostile, implacable communist monolith, but rather from the poverty and despair of those billions who feel they have no stake in the global economy and nothing to lose from violence, ethnic wars, and international lawlessness. Our proposed legislation recognizes this global threat to our security and puts in place the means to solve these problems.
- o The legislation recognizes that sustaining economic growth abroad and prosperity at home require carefully targeted and flexibly administered efforts where the need is clear, commitment to reform paramount, and the potential is great to successfully promote participatory development, protect the global environment, stabilize population growth, or address transnational issues.

Sustainable development - 2

- o At the heart of our proposal is a vision of development which builds on the active participation of the poor and the disenfranchised, who have in the past often been excluded from decisionmaking regarding the purposes and mechanisms of development assistance.
- o This is a fundamental shift of emphasis and stresses this Administration's commitment to putting people first.
- o The bill is also a clear expression of this Administration's commitment to manage for results.

Sustainable Development

- * One of the five mutually reinforcing, interrelated objectives of this new legislation that will guide U.S. foreign policy is "Promoting Sustainable Development".
- * It is in the fundamental strategic interests of the United States to support sustainable development, so that the rising global tide of better lives for the world's people can lift all our ships.
- * In order to accomplish this, this Administration has adopted four key missions as the basis for our foreign assistance efforts:
 1. Addressing global issues of health and population growth;
 2. Helping to sustain and rebuild the environment around the world;
 3. Building and supporting democracy; and
 4. Encouraging economic growth.
- o None of these missions can stand entirely on its own. They mutually strengthen and support each other, and together can lead to a better life for every child, woman and man on this planet. Nothing more clearly illustrates basic American values in our foreign policy.
- o The themes addressed in the 1994 State of the World's Children report -- which promote bold and imaginative action on child health, population growth, the environment, and alleviation of poverty -- closely match the sustainable development priorities of this Administration, and demonstrate how closely bound our common interests are.

U.S. commitment to children

- * The main focus of our sustainable development assistance efforts are the children and women of the world.
 - o Policies aimed at the health and well-being of children and women are not simply charitable, humanitarian efforts. They are fundamental to building healthy, democratic societies, encouraging participation and grassroots empowerment, and establishing the foundation for economic growth. This is no gift, it is an investment in the future of the world.
 - o Our attention here today is on the needs of today's and tomorrow's children. The ability of developing nations to advance depends on the health, education and productivity of their children -- tomorrow's leaders.
 - o We recognize that family planning is an essential element in this, for "we must ensure that there is a place at the table for every one of our world's children" (President's speech to the UNGA). Supporting their right to choose the number and spacing of their children is the greatest help we can give the mothers of the world in ensuring that each of these children grows to meet her or his full potential, and this Administration is fully committed to supporting this right.
 - o The survival of those children who are born is important for assuring families that having fewer children is a safe and reasonable decision. In this way, child survival contributes directly to slowing global population growth.
- * American leadership in the area of international child health has been bipartisan and consistent over many years because this commitment reflects basic American values.
 - o President Carter began work during his administration which led to the Health 2000 policies, and has continued his commitment through the Carter Center and the Task Force for Child Survival and Development.
 - o Bipartisan Congressional efforts during the Reagan Administration initiated Child Survival programs as an important element of U.S. foreign assistance.
 - o President Bush and his administration actively shaped and focused the agenda for the 1990 World Summit for Children, and he was himself a key participant.

Benefits to the U.S.

- * What we do around the world returns to benefit us here at home many times over.
 - o Our returned Peace Corps volunteers have become leaders in domestic public health efforts.
 - o Technologies and approaches developed overseas have returned to benefit the children of urban and rural America, such as in our new Immunization Initiative.
 - o Diseases eliminated throughout the world, such as smallpox, and virtually eliminated throughout our region, such as polio, no longer threaten our children.

Budget realities

- * We also recognize the realities of the tightest budget situation in American history.
 - o With the deficit reduction to which this Administration is committed, there is no room for waste, for unnecessary subsidies to foreign governments, for contributing to military build-ups that will take rather than save children's lives.
 - o We will make the best possible use of our limited dollars and will manage our foreign assistance programs for results.
 - o America today contributes twenty cents of every one hundred dollars our economy generates to development assistance. This is a small investment in the future of our planet. We are committed to maintain and, when conditions permit, expand this investment.

FACT SHEET ON IMMUNIZATION

- ★ UNIVERSAL CHILDHOOD IMMUNIZATION IS THE KEYSTONE FOR REDUCING THE BURDEN OF CHILDHOOD DISEASE.

Fact: Immunization is the most cost-effective technology in the field of public health.

U.S. goals by the Year 2000:

- o To cover 90% of the world's children with measles vaccine
- o To eradicate polio from the world
- o To assure that the national immunization programs we have helped to build are effective and sustainable
- o To improve the technology and manufacture of vaccines

The U.S. history of support

The U.S. has been a leader in the global effort to reduce and eradicate disease through immunization.

o **The successful global eradication of smallpox**

In the 1970s this cooperative effort resulted in the eradication of smallpox throughout the world. This effort not only eliminated this dreaded scourge from villages and slums around the world, where it used to kill two million children a year, but has also saved American taxpayers \$300 million each year which no longer needs to be spent on smallpox control in our own country -- a savings which will continue forever. This is money well spent.

o **The global effort against measles**

Over the past half decade, the U.S. has developed and carried out a \$50 million Measles Initiative. Measles continues to be one of the principal killers of children in the developing world, particularly in Africa, responsible for more than a million deaths each year. This initiative and other AID and CDC programs have provided critical support to worldwide efforts to increase coverage of measles immunization to its current level of nearly 80%.

The U.S. has also played a key role in research on more effective and more easily used measles vaccines -- vaccines which may someday help the children of America.

o **The campaign to eradicate polio**

Polio, which terrorized Americans through the first half of this century, is still one of the world's leading cripplers. Since the U.S. invention of polio vaccine in the 1950's, polio transmission has been stopped in this country. With AID and CDC assistance, polio has now been virtually eliminated from the entire Western Hemisphere, decreasing the risks not only to the children of other countries, but to our own children.

o **Strengthening national immunization programs**

Through the efforts of CDC in Africa and AID around the world, the U.S. has over the past decade supported broad-based strengthening of health services needed to achieve high coverage of immunizations against the six leading

childhood diseases, which alone account for nearly two million annual childhood deaths. By 1991, coverage through these strengthened health services rose to 80% in most of the countries we assist -- an achievement we are working to match here at home, using some of the same technologies developed overseas.

o **Through many channels and with many partners**

Our Agency for International Development (AID) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) have been key contributors to this effort, and have worked closely with UNICEF, the World Health Organization, and numerous private organizations such as Rotary International.

U.S. goals in immunization

U.S. commitment to global immunization programs remains unwavering.

- * During the remainder of this decade, we will continue to assist developing countries in their efforts to achieve the World Summit for Children goal of universal childhood immunization by the year 2000, by:

o **Covering 90% of the world's children with measles vaccine**

Through the improved vaccines currently under development and the strengthened national systems needed to deliver these vaccines routinely and reliably to the children of the world, the U.S. is committed to assisting in international efforts directed at assuring that at least 95% of the world's children are able to routinely receive measles immunization by the year 2000. These efforts will be carried out by AID in its bilateral and centrally funded Child Survival activities, and will be supported by the technical capabilities of CDC.

o **Eradicating polio from the world**

The U.S. will assist in the global effort to eradicate polio by the year 2000, and to make it a disease no longer known in homes but only in history books, just like smallpox. Over the next month, CDC is assisting in the largest public health event in history, as China plans to immunize 100 million children in a two day period. When polio is eradicated from the world, we will save an estimated \$300 million dollars a year here in the U.S., since we will never again need to vaccinate our own children against this disease.

o **Making national immunization programs effective and sustainable**

The U.S. is committed to work to sustain and institutionalize the gains in immunization service delivery which have been made over the past decade. A fully immunized infant in 1993 does not mean that her younger sister born in three years will be immunized and safe against the same diseases. Countries around the world have made enormous strides in the past five years, and we will help to protect the investment that has been made until assistance is no longer necessary.

o **Improving the technology and manufacture of vaccines**

Through the new Childhood Vaccine and Vaccine Independence Initiatives, the U.S. will work cooperatively to assure the continued development of improved, cheaper and more user-friendly vaccines, and to support local capacity where appropriate to produce and deliver these vaccines to the children who need them. This is an area uniquely suited to U.S. technical strength, wedding public and private sector expertise and our commitment to world leadership, and will allow us to sharpen our competitive edge in the field of biotechnology.

FACT SHEET ON CHILD HEALTH SERVICES

- * ESSENTIAL CHILD HEALTH SERVICES COULD REDUCE CHILD DEATHS BY MORE THAN HALF AROUND THE WORLD.

Fact: A highly targeted package of services aimed principally at childhood diarrhea and pneumonia has been proven to be feasible, effective and affordable.

U.S. goals by the Year 2000:

- o To assure that at least 80% of the world's children have access to life-saving treatment services for diarrhea and pneumonia

The U.S. history of support

As every mother knows, even with the best of preventive care children still get sick. In developing countries they get sick more often and more seriously.

The biggest killers of children around the world are not obscure and complex diseases that call for hospitals, specialists, and high technology. Rather, they are illnesses that we think of in the U.S. as easily treatable, often minor. Chief among these killers are diarrhea and pneumonia, which together account for more than half the child deaths in the world.

Diarrhea

Over the past half century, diarrhea has been the leading cause of child death around the world. The U.S. has played a leading role in a global effort that has reduced the impact of diarrheal diseases to the point where they are no longer the world's leading killer.

o Developing an effective treatment

The U.S. was the key supporter of research carried out in Bangladesh which led to the discovery of a solution of salts and sugar which, when taken by mouth, replaces the fluids lost in diarrhea and prevents death from dehydration. The new "technology" of Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT) includes this mixture together with continued and appropriate feeding. We now know that most diarrhea deaths can be prevented if families know about and use ORT.

ORT has been called the "miracle solution" and has been cited as one of the great medical discoveries of the 20th century. It is one of the most cost-effective curative treatments available in the world.

o Applying this treatment around the world

AID has pioneered the application of this solution through the development of national programs, such as the highly successful diarrheal disease control program in Egypt which decreased child deaths by more than one third throughout that country by a well-considered combination of appropriate technology, social mobilization and partnerships with the private sector.

Altogether, the U.S. government has invested nearly \$300 million to assure the widespread availability and use of ORT. This has included programmatic support and assistance, widespread collaboration with private sector producers and distributors to make sure that the "miracle solution" would be widely available, and an unparalleled effort at social mobilization and education to help parents understand that death from this disease could be prevented, very often in the home.

- o **Saving one million lives a year**

Worldwide, this miracle solution already saves more than 1 million lives each year, but we recognize that up to two million more could be saved with more widespread and effective delivery of this simple and low cost treatment.

In many poor countries, severe diarrhea may still strike young children nearly every other month. Families worry that their child may die before each illness passes simply from the loss of body fluids that the sickness causes.

Pneumonia

Another common childhood illness that we treat easily every day in our children in the U.S., but which is the number one killer of children around the world -- more than four million each year -- is pneumonia.

- o **Cure with antibiotics**

Since the advent of antibiotics, pneumonia no longer conjures up the dread it used to in our country, at least not among those who have access to health care. This illness is no longer a major killer of American children. Yet even today in most parts of the developing world, parents who have no access to doctors, X-rays, laboratories or hospitals can only watch in despair and resignation as their children gasp for air and die from their infections.

- o **Testing an effective strategy for the developing world**

U.S. researchers in collaboration with others from around the world have now pioneered a new approach to controlling pneumonia. They have proven that accurate low-cost diagnosis is possible without X-rays or lab tests, primarily using observation of a child's breathing. For children found to have pneumonia,

treatment with a simple antibiotic can be made available even in places that have no doctors or hospitals.

o **Applying the strategy**

In programs using this approach, child deaths and serious illnesses have been reduced by nearly one third. AID has now initiated efforts to assist national programs to integrate this approach into basic child health service delivery. This promises a revolution in child survival as far-reaching as our experience with diarrhea over the last decade.

U.S. goals in essential child health services

Our experience over the past decade has taught us that a mother's concern is about her sick child rather than a particular diagnosis, and child health services must deal with the whole child rather than just a particular disease entity in order to be accepted and effective. Our approach must be focused but holistic.

- * During the remainder of this decade, we will continue to assist developing countries in their efforts to achieve the World Summit for Children goal of reduced child deaths by the year 2000, by:

o **Extending access to life-saving treatment services for diarrhea and pneumonia to 80% of the world's children**

We will launch a major 10-year initiative under AID, known as the BASICS Project. In recognizing the need for child health care delivery systems for problems such as these that will not disappear after a few years of effort, our AID programs will work to develop simple and appropriate systems so that national governments and private organizations can carry them out on their own after an initial period of international support. Following our principles of sustainable development, BASICS will help to assure that every AID-assisted country develops its own capacity to address the highest priority health needs of its children.

The appropriate management of diarrhea, both with oral rehydration and with other means when necessary, is a key element of this initiative, and will result in availability of ORT to more than 80% of the children in the world by the year 2000.

Health Services Fact Sheet -- 5

This effort will also ensure that all these children also have access to trained health workers and antibiotics for the diagnosis and treatment of pneumonia.

AID will also support research into the remaining major causes of childhood diarrhea deaths, dysentery and persistent diarrhea, for which ORT has limited effectiveness. Promising approaches in the low-cost management of these cases are currently being field tested, and will be developed for broad use over the next several years.

Enormous strides are also being made to eradicate guinea worm disease, a leading cause of painful disability among children in Africa, in large part due to the personal leadership of former President Carter and the committed efforts of U.S. Peace Corps volunteers in nearly a dozen countries. The U.S. highly commends these efforts.

FACT SHEET ON NUTRITION

- * ADEQUATE AND PROPER NUTRITION ARE NECESSARY IN ORDER FOR CHILDREN TO GROW TO THEIR FULL POTENTIAL, TO LEARN, AND TO SURVIVE.

Fact: Diets inadequate in vitamin A and other essential micro-nutrients, and poor breastfeeding practices, are a major correctable cause of child illness and deaths.

U.S. goals by the Year 2000:

- o Virtual elimination of vitamin A deficiency throughout the world
- o Establishment of universal breastfeeding of young infants as the norm in every country we assist

The U.S. history of support

There has never been a famine in a democratic country with a free press. Here, as in many other ways, the interplay of the key themes of U.S. foreign assistance for sustainable development becomes clear.

U.S. researchers have been at the forefront of important nutritional discoveries which have the potential to effect the lives of millions of children.

o **Discovering the role of vitamin A in child survival**

For many years it has been recognized that children in the developing world who do not receive adequate dietary vitamin A are at high risk of blindness.

Over the past decade, AID supported pioneering research in which the powerful link between vitamin A deficiency and a greatly increased risk of child death was discovered. We now know that insufficient vitamin A causes unnecessary illnesses and deaths among millions of children worldwide each year.

Following this discovery, AID then supported major field studies which found a simple, inexpensive solution to this global problem. These studies proved that regular provision of a simple, inexpensive vitamin A capsule could in some settings reduce child deaths by as much as 30%.

o **Establishing the importance of breastfeeding**

AID nutrition researchers have irrefutably proven the the potential dangers of bottle feeding, especially in the environments of the Developing World where the water used to make infant formula is often polluted.

They have gone on to prove that early and exclusive breastfeeding is as effective as a wonder drug in helping young infants avoid and fight off life-threatening infections. These remarkable scientific discoveries, which have drawn from the diverse fields of immunology, biochemistry and physiology, have helped to answer a question as old as mankind.

U.S. goals in childhood nutrition

In addition to strengthening civil society, there are actions the U.S. will take now which will have immediate nutritional benefits for the world's children.

- * During the remainder of this decade, we will continue to assist developing countries in their efforts to achieve the World Summit for Children goals by the year 2000, by:

- o **Supporting the virtual elimination of serious vitamin A deficiency**

AID is now launching a worldwide campaign against vitamin A and other micronutrient deficiencies among children. This effort is aimed at those countries with the highest levels of vitamin A deficiency and of child deaths, and will directly support national efforts to improve children's nutritional status.

Among other micro-nutrient deficiencies, this Administration also highly commends the actions of U.S. non-governmental organizations and academic institutions in their privately supported efforts to eliminate iodine deficiency from the world through the iodination of salt. This effort addresses the world's single largest cause of mental impairment, and may achieve global coverage by 1995.

- o **Promoting the widespread acceptance of universal breastfeeding**

In order to establish universal and exclusive breast feeding as the best and most widely used food for young infants in every country in the world, AID has recently launched the Breastfeeding Initiative. This initiative is dedicated to building the behavioral changes and support systems needed to make this a reality.

THEMES FOR THE WHITE HOUSE CHILDREN'S HEALTH EVENT

- * A basic commitment to the needs of children is a guiding principle in both the domestic and foreign policy of this Administration.
- * Domestically, this has guided the development of the Administration's Health Reform Plan to make certain that the 9 million children who currently have no health insurance will be fully covered, as well as the new Immunization Initiative and other programs which have been designed to strengthen American families and protect our children.
- * Internationally, the draft foreign assistance legislation we have sent to Congress recognizes that the security and prosperity of the United States in the 21st century and the health and well-being of children around the world are inextricably intertwined.
- * We commend UNICEF and the Children's Health Champions for their contributions to the health of the world's children, and commit our efforts to helping to achieve the goals for the year 2000 adopted by the World Summit for Children, notably in the areas of:
 - o Immunization -- to reduce the risk of serious illness;
 - o Essential child health services -- to provide care when it is needed most; and
 - o Adequate nutrition -- to give children the strength they need to stay healthy and active.

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Albert Schweitzer
Save the Child.

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Dr. Berggren is a medical missionary and faculty member at the Harvard School of Public Health. She is the 1993 service award winner at the American Society of Tropical Medicine. She is currently working for Save the Children, CARE and many American NGOs. Dr. Berggren has extensive overseas service in Zaire, and Haiti--now in Haiti. Recognized for life-long contributions to improving the health of children in Haiti and community-based nutrition and primary child health care programs. Dr. Berggren has field experience in primary health care (including family planning, nutrition, immunization and TB control) in the following countries: 5 years in Zaire, Haiti, 8 years, Tunisia 2 years, plus consultancies in Zimbabwe, Zambia, Mali, Malawi, Cameroon, and many others. In Bangladesh, Egypt and Indonesia, Dr. Berggren conducted training sessions for health professionals on behalf of Save the Children. Dr. Berggren has published numerous papers and books/articles on child health, family structure and child location; Questions and Answers about Weaning and Weaning Foods, tetanus immunization, infant mortality, and manuals for Community Health.

2
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Recognized for his leadership as Director of the Centers for Disease Control from 1977 to 1983 and of the global Child Survival Task Force. Through the Child Survival Task Force, consensus has been built on international goals, particularly for immunisation, for children around the world, and the political and public will has been solidified to provide the resources to aggressively pursue the immunisation goals. And, for his role as a leader in the global effort to eradicate smallpox.

YES
✓
Will be more on the 19th
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Recognized for demonstrating the practical value of oral rehydration therapy and for implementation to effect ORT programs. Dr. Hirschorn's career in public health spans award-winning research, teaching and management of multi-disciplinary projects, both in the United States and overseas. He served as resident "Chief of Party" for an advisory team to assist with development and implementation of the USAID-funded Egyptian National Control of Diarrheal Disease Project.

VP - John Snow, Inc. - Boston

Contact

Will fax info.

(4) ~~✓~~ Hopkins, Donald, M.D.
Global 2000 and Carter Center
One Copenhill Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30307
Telephone: 404 420-5120; FAX: 404 688-1701
" 312 266-2420; FAX: 312 266-2139 (Chicago residence)
2428 office - Chicago

YES
Recognized for his leadership in promoting global health in support of child health and survival, including his work in global smallpox eradication, and for sustained contributions and leadership for the global effort to eradicate Guinea Worm (dracunculiasis). This has made an important contribution to efforts to assure safe water and improve sanitation in areas where this disease is endemic.

Jeliffe, E.F. Patrice, M.P.H.
School of Public Health
University of California at Los Angeles
10833 Le Conte Avenue
Los Angeles, California 90024-1772
Telephone: 310 825-5308; FAX 310 471-5899
fax: 471-5899
Sherrine Terry

X
(5)
Dr. Jelliffe is a lecturer in the School of Public Health. Recognized for promotion of nutrition education in nursing education and the promotion and fostering of breastfeeding program globally. And, for pioneering work on the formulation and promotion of weaning foods comprised of locally available foodstuffs. Along with her late husband, Dr. Derek Jelliffe, Mrs. Jeliffe has done international health work on behalf of children in 81 countries for 27 years. She is editor of the Journal of Tropical Pediatrics and has been co-author or co-editor of 21 books and numerous chapters, articles and papers. She has worked on 27 child health and nutrition surveys, served on numerous advisory committees and panels, and made hundreds of presentations at national and international meetings.

Taylor, Carl, M.D., Ph.D
Professor
Johns Hopkins University
Institute for International Programs
103 E. Mount Royal Avenue
Suite 2B
Baltimore, Maryland 21202
Telephone: 410 659-4108; FAX: 410 659-4118

Pakistan - Sun night
Wife Mary Taylor
(h) 410-321-4284

Bruce
(6)
Born in China of missionary parents, Dr. Taylor worked extensively in India and conducted a very important long-term study on nutrition and health in the Punjab, was head of the Department of International Health at Johns Hopkins University, and then UNICEF representative in Beijing. Recognized for a lifetime commitment to pioneering community-based primary health care that developed and demonstrated the fact that, if children receive better care and nutrition, improving their chance of survival, this can be linked to birth control education resulting in reduced fertility and population control in the long-term. And, for his recent work directed toward protection of children in especially difficult circumstances. From remote health stations in the mountains of Tibet to highest level forums, Dr. Taylor is known and respected.

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of Media

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
December 20, 1993

CONTACT: 202-456-7150

*****MEDIA ADVISORY*****

President Clinton will honor six distinguished American "health heroes" who have made unique contributions to improving the health of the world's children. At the ceremony, which also honors the United Nations Children's Fund, the President will receive UNICEF's 1994 State of the World's Children report and reaffirm the Administration's commitment to Children's health and development.

The six health heroes to be honored at the ceremony represent the tremendous contributions that many Americans have made for generations to improving the health of the world's children. The six health heroes will be available at the stake-out following the ceremony. Names and short biographies are attached.

WHO: President Bill Clinton
First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton
James Grant, UNICEF Executive Director

WHAT: President Clinton Honors Distinguished American "health heroes" and will receive UNICEF's annual State of the World's Children report

WHEN: December 21, 1993 at 2:00 pm

WHERE: East Room , The White House

PRESS: **Pool Video** - CBS Network Pool. Local stations may plug into CBS's video DA located in the press briefing room.
Expanded Pool Stills - Priority for stills representing award recipients hometowns.

Pool press should be in the press briefing room by **1:30 pm** for an escort to the East Room. Please call the Office of Media Affairs for clearance if press does not have permanent White House credentials. (456-7150) Those press interested in speaking with award recipients at the stake-out should call the Office of Media Affairs. Recipients will be available at **3:00 pm**. A list of names and hometowns of recipients are attached.

AWARDS:

The following six award recipients will be available at the stake-out following the East Room Ceremony.

Dr. Donald Hopkins

Atlanta, Georgia

Recognized for his leadership in promoting global health in support of child health and survival, including his work in global smallpox eradication, and for sustained contributions and leadership for the global effort to eradicate Guinea Worm.

Dr. Patrice Jeliffe

Los Angeles, California

Recognized for promotion of nutrition education in nursing education and the promotion and fostering of breastfeeding program globally. Also, for pioneering work on the formulation and promotion of weaning foods comprised of locally available foodstuffs.

Dr. Carl Taylor

Baltimore, Maryland

Recognized for a lifetime commitment to pioneering community-based primary health care that developed and demonstrated the fact that, if children receive better care and nutrition, improving their chance of survival, this can be linked to birth control education resulting in reduced fertility and population control in the long term.

Dr. Gretchen Berggren

Boston, Massachusetts

Recognized for life-long contributions to improving the health of children in Haiti and community based nutrition and primary child health care programs.

Dr. William Foege

Atlanta, Georgia

Recognized for his leadership as Director of the Centers for Disease Control from 1987 to 1983 and of the global Child Survival Task Force.

Dr. Norbert Hirschhorn

Minneapolis, Minnesota

Recognized for demonstrating the practical value of oral rehydration therapy and for implementation to effect ORT programs.

###

Dr. Gretchen Berggren's citation on her presidential certificate of commendation reads:

"For her life-long commitment as a medical missionary to improving the health of children around the world and for her significant contributions as a public health expert to community-based nutrition and primary health care programs for children."

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First Lady's Office
Melanne Verveer
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FOLDER TITLE:

UNICEF [United Nations Children's Fund] [Folder 1]

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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]

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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]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- 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]

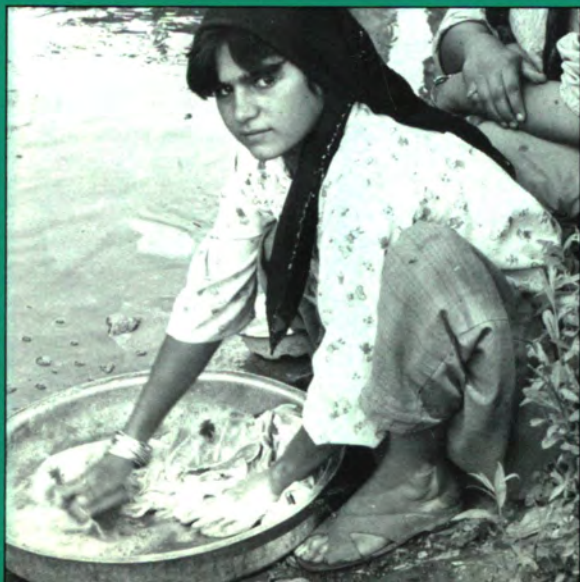
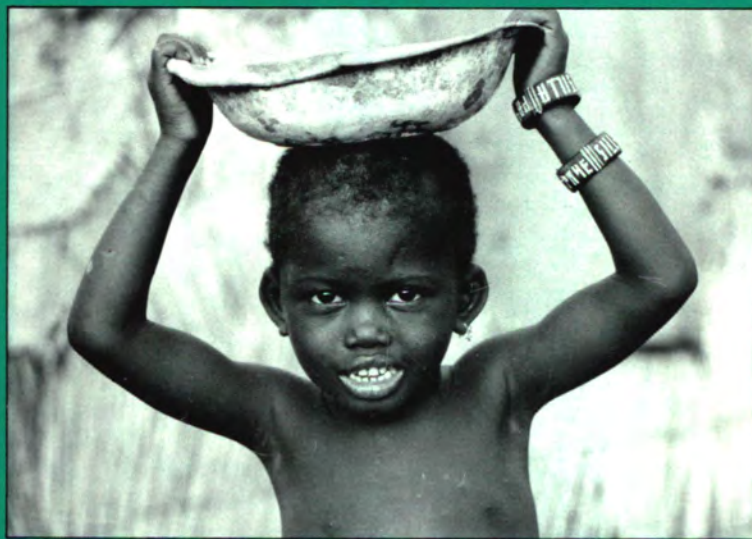
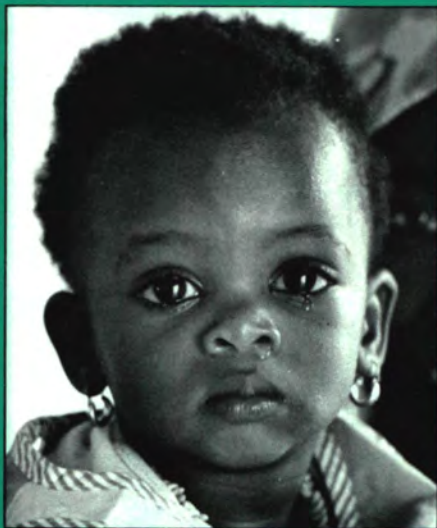
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1992
UNICEF
Annual Report



United Nations
Children's Fund

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1992

UNICEF

Annual Report Supplement



*Executive Board Session
June 1992*



United Nations Children's Fund
Fonds des Nations Unies pour l'enfance
Fondo de las Naciones Unidas para la Infancia

Call Carol
file
unicef

Office of the Executive Director

UNICEF House
3 United Nations Plaza
New York, New York 10017
(212) 326-7035
Telex: 49620199 / Fax: (212) 326-7758

5 December 1997

Dear Melanne:

I know you have been in touch with Chip Lyons since our meeting this past Monday. However, I simply want to express my thanks to the First Lady and you for your leadership and advocacy on behalf of children, both in developing countries and in the United States. It is always a delight to meet with you and to learn of your progress.

Needless-to-say, I very much look forward to seeing the First lady on January 26. Of course, we will be delighted as well if her presence in New York makes possible a brief appearance before the UNICEF Executive Board on that day.

I have given some thought to your request for any recommendation we might have with regard to the President's and/or First Lady's public comments or any proclamations associated with Human Rights Day on December 10. Again, we hope that the U.S. as a signatory to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) can express support for the concept of the rights of children and perhaps specifically indicate that the Administration has signed the CRC to signal its intention in the near future to submit it to the Senate for consideration and ratification.

Regarding the President's trip to India in 1998, I am asking our field office in New Delhi to identify some specific, easily accessible projects to propose for possible site visits and we will bet back to you before the end of this month with some ideas.

Warmest regards.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Carol Bellamy".

Carol Bellamy
Executive Director

Ms. Melanne Verveer
Chief of Staff
Office of the First Lady
Room 100, OEOb
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500



United Nations Children's Fund
Fonds des Nations Unies pour l'enfance
Fondo de las Naciones Unidas para la Infancia

for unicef
Office of the Executive Director

UNICEF House
3 United Nations Plaza
New York, New York, 10017
(212) 326-7035
Telex: 49620199 / Fax: (212) 326-7758

29 October 1996

Dear Melanne:

I assume as I write this that you are somewhere on the road with the First Lady, but I did not want too much time to elapse before expressing my thanks to Mrs. Clinton and to you for including Judy Collins and me in the East Room program on the former Yugoslavia last Monday. The First Lady's leadership on children's issues and support for UNICEF continues to boost both our programmatic endeavors and our already positive spirits.

We have been delighted to see such good press coverage of the unveiling of the Superman landmine awareness comic book continuing fully one week after the event. The First Lady has succeeded in raising in the U.S. the public's understanding of the importance of landmine awareness among children in landmine prevalent countries. This is indeed a terrific example of the strong partnership between the U.S. Government, the UN system and the private sector which can save lives.

Warmest regards,

Sincerely,


Carol Bellamy
Executive Director

Ms. Melanne Verveer
Deputy Chief of Staff
Office of the First Lady
The White House
Room 100 Old Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20502



United Nations Children's Fund
Fonds des Nations Unies pour l'enfance
Fondo de las Naciones Unidas para la Infancia

3 United Nations Plaza
New York, New York 10017
212-326-7000
Telex: 175989

September 24, 2000

Ms. Melanne Vermeer
Chief of Staff
Office of the First Lady
Room 100, Old Executive Office Building
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20050

Dear Melanne:

Ellen Yaffe, UNICEF's Comptroller, and I are headed to Washington this week to brief State and OMB on UNICEF's program and administrative reform progress, and to discuss the Administration's FY 2002 request for UNICEF. I will be meeting separately with Eric Schwartz on this as well. I wanted to make certain that as we begin these discussions with the Administration that you are aware of Carol's recent letter to the President which urges him to include \$120 million for UNICEF in the FY 2002 budget request, an increase of slightly less than 10% from the current level.

We would greatly appreciate your good vigilance of this process and support for the increased request. Please let us know if you need any further information from UNICEF.

It was terrific to see you in the chair on behalf of the U.S. at Mrs. Annan's Girls Education Forum earlier this month!

Warmest regards,

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "AJ Palacios".

Alejandro J. Palacios
Senior Advisor



United Nations Children's Fund
Fonds des Nations Unies pour l'enfance
Fondo de las Naciones Unidas para la Infancia

Office of the Executive Director

UNICEF House
3 United Nations Plaza
New York, New York 10017
(212) 326-7035
Telex: 49620199 / Fax: (212) 326-7758

13 September 2000

Dear Mr. President:

It was a great pleasure seeing you last week here at the United Nations in the course of our Millennium General Assembly events. The opening of the Millennium Assembly capped off what has been a most positive year for the world's children beginning last January with your announcement of U.S. support for the newly created Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI), efforts to prevent the further spread of HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases, and UNICEF. Indeed, your leadership on international health has been inspiring and heart-warming.

A number of initiating governments are already hard at work toward developing a General Assembly Special Session on Children in September 2001 dedicated to reviewing the progress achieved in all countries since the 1990 World Summit for Children and confirming a new programmatic agenda for the world's children and adolescents for the decade just begun. This new agenda for children will likely include a focus on early childhood care and development; basic education, particularly for girls; and the needs of adolescents. UNICEF will serve as secretariat for the Special Session and is working closely with the initiators.

As it has since the World Summit for Children, UNICEF is working in over 160 countries in partnership with governments, the private sector, NGOs and civil society to ensure the highest priority possible is maintained for their children. In 2001, we expect to be able to report significant progress for children on numerous fronts such as immunization and nutrition despite the growing challenges of HIV/AIDS and armed conflict. I am pleased to note that the Government of the United States has been a strong partner and supporter during this decade.

The Hon. William J. Clinton
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

AP
C. Lohr
LG

2/23

- 2 -

However, there remains much to be done and UNICEF, which relies entirely on voluntary contributions, needs as much core support as possible to ensure that we can maintain our efforts on behalf of children in all countries. Therefore, it is with the progress and challenges noted above in mind that I write to simultaneously thank you for your leadership and previous support, and to request that as the Fiscal Year 2002 request is prepared, the U.S. contribution to UNICEF be increased to \$120 million. These additional resources will support UNICEF's core child survival and development program throughout the developing world and ensure that we can maintain our leading advocacy and program delivery roles on behalf of children as we approach the Special Session on Children.

I would be happy to answer any questions you may have regarding the above.

Sincerely,



Carol Bellamy
Executive Director