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Follow-up on the Summit: Implementation of the Goals for 1990's (1990: 1 October); By Nyi Nyi, Director, Programme Division. (NN/PD.90-433)

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Notes

Section One: Summit Outcome; Section Two: 8 and 4 Action Points (As enunciated by Mrs. M. Catley-Carlson in the Task Force on Child Survival; New York, 28 September 1990); Section Three: Short-Term Plan (Oct. 1990 - Dec. 1991); Section Four: Long-Term Plan (Oct. 1990 - Dec 2000) [Archives. Copy in room 1326-2.]

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NN/PD/90-433
1 October 1990

FOLLOW-UP ON THE SUMMIT

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GOALS FOR 1990's

SECTION ONE: SUMMIT OUTCOME

I. Summit will provide to UNICEF

   1. Higher visibility
   2. Broader mandate
   3. Greater opportunities
   4. More prominent role
   5. Enhanced legitimacy
   6. Higher income (I hope)
   7. Stronger political commitment, and
   8. Strengthened support

II. Challenge

   1. What do we do to live up to it?
   2. How do we seize opportunities?

SECTION TWO : 8 and 4 ACTION POINTS

(As enunciated by Mrs. M. Catley-Carlson
in the Task Force on Child Survival;
New York, 28 September 1990)

I. **National level**

1. Formation of a Core Group - comprising Government + NGO's + Media
    - New alliances with the private sector.
    - Core group doing the basic work.

2. Check the technology and do the costings of the ideas.

3. Determine priorities
    - Don't cut; but recognise the need to prioritize
    - Priorities must be real
    - Vertical approach
      . Useful for policial and social mobilisation
      . Make people believe achievable
      . Mobilisable
    - Horizontal approach
      . Life not compartmentalised
        (without MCH, immunisation above will not be effective).

4. Assign roles
    - Individual and family
    - Community
    - Governments
    * Will require a great deal of individual actions
    * Great progress can be made through individual responsibility
      e.g. drugs.

5. In setting out goals - stress outputs not inputs.

6. Do economics home work
    - Real cost-benefits
    - How can it be worked out so that Finance Ministers cannot
      resist
    - Compelling indices
    - E.G. cost of non-immunisation
        (cost of eradicating small pox recouped every month
         after eradication - my addition).

7. Set out messages
   - Complex thoughts into simple messages
   - Must not confuse messages with implementation schemes.

8. Must monitor
   - Source of accomplishments - reward, adjusting goals
   - Set up sub-groups.

II. <u>International Organisations</u>

1. Costs

2. Simplification of messages
   - Birth curve - Death curve
        (needs further elaboration and refinement)
   - Where hope lies.

3. Forge new alliances

4. Monitor outputs
   - Reporting to the World
   - Criteria
     . Doing well not just growth in GNP.

I.   Underline: National level

    1.   Adoption of the Summit Declaration and Plan of Action as national
policies and endorsement by national legislatures.
* Call on Heads of States/Governments to urge/encourage
- adoption as national policies
- submission for endorsement by national legislatures
- formation of inter-sectoral national commissions on
survival, protection and development of children
. also formation of a core group
. need for involvement of NGO's, media and private
sector
- formulation of national plan of action
- signing and ratification of Convention on the Rights of
the Child.

    2.   Convention on the Rights of the Child
* Sign
* Ratification
* Monitoring mechanism
* Monitoring responsibility

    3.   National Plan of Action
* Formation of inter-sectoral commission on survival, protection
and development of children in the Office of the President or
Prime Minister
- Include NGO's, media and the private sector
* National Conference on Children
* Setting in motion of the formulation of National Plan of
Action
- Situation Analysis
- Basic strategy and approach
- Priority setting
- Phasing
- Social mobilisation plan
- Monitoring mechanism

    4.   Social mobilisation
* Mobilisation of the NGO's, media and communication channels,
and the private sector
* Mobilisation of different sectors of society
* Mobilisation of donors
* Mobilisation of international agencies.

II. <u>Regional level</u>

    1.   Endorsement of the Summit Declaration and Plan of Action by regional bodies.

    2.   Formulation of regional support plan;

    3.   Formulation of monitoring mechanism.

    4.   Convening of regional meetings in the autumn of 1991 to review progress.

III. <u>Global level</u>

    1.   Endorsement of the Summit Declaration and Plan of Action by the Governing Bodies of International Agencies.

    2.   Advocacy for adoption of the elements in the Summit Declaration and Plan of Action as Aid Policies of donor countries.

    3.   Forging of global alliance.

    4.   Advocacy and formulation of global support plan in outline.

    5.   Formulation of monitoring mechanism
        - develop indicators.

    6.   A Forum to review the progress made - in winter, 1991.
        ??? - Under whose auspices
           - Who will provide the Secretariat
           - Report to the World

    7.   Cost estimates
        - For implementation of goals
        - For running the Secretariat.

goals

I

I.   Development of programme strategy

    1.   Basic principles

        a. Strengthened country programme approach
        b. Advocacy: influencing national policies
        c. Synergism
            Attempting them together makes them possible
        d. Clustering of activities
        e. Going to scale whenever possible
        f. Disparity reduction
        g. Sustainability
        h. National capacity building (policy formulation, programme and
            budget planning with child focus)
        i. Focus on the disadvantaged (disparity reduction)
        j. Phasing
            1991-92   Planning and groundwork activities
            1993-95   First sets of targets
            1996-00   Decade goals and targets

    2.   Some issues
        a. Selectivity or all goals
            - Need for focus (goals, outcome, doability)
            - Epidemiological or specific needs
            - Resources
        b. Selectivity of focus and emphases in different regions
        c. National scale and area-based approach
            - Look for complementarity
            - Area-based approach: Need for refinement and clarity
              of purpose
                - Experimentation and development of operational modalities
                - Disparity reduction (= focus on disadvantaged)
                - Period of involvement
                - Replicability
                - Participatory development
                - Need to relate to national scale efforts
        d. Should UNICEF be taking on a bigger role in Africa?

II.   Clustering of activities

    A.   Health

    1.   UCI and follow-up
        a. Reaching UCI in those countries which have not yet reached
        b. Raising coverage to 90% and above
        c. Focus on TT
        d. Disease surveillance and elimination/eradication
        e. Children's Vaccine Initiative
        f. No new antigen until 1995? (unless it becomes affordable)
        g. Sustainability
            Issue: Should we support laboratories for polio
                    eradication?

2. Infant and Under-5 Mortality reduction
   a. Importance of epidemiology
   b. ORT/CDD
      EPI diseases
      ARI
      Malaria
      Perinatal
   c. Birth practices
   d. TT
   e. Nutrition - general and specific (e.g. breastfeeding, vitamin A, iodine, etc.)
   f. Child spacing and delayed marriage
   g. Special problem of AIDS
   h. Methods to monitor mortality reduction.

3. Maternal mortality reduction
   a. Women's health and nutrition
      - Workload reduction
      - Adequate food (especially during pregnancy and lactation)
      - Anemia
      - Prenatal care
      - Delivery
   b. Child/Birth spacing
      - 4 Too's
      - Delayed marriage
      - Teenage pregnancies
      - Interval of 30 months
      - Maximum of 4 children
   c. Women's education
   d. Risk approach
      - TBAs/ANMs
      - Community-based maternity houses
      - Community transport
      - Support for first referrals

4. Public education
   a. Facts for Life
   b. Drug abuse
   c. Smoking
   d. Healthy living
   e. Hygiene and hygienic practices
   f. Guinea worm (with water and sanitation)

5. Bamako Initiative
   a. Fundraising
   b. Operationalization
   c. Expansion
   d. Essential drugs
      - Drug policies
      - Rational use
      - Logistics
      - Systems

6. Sustainability
   a. Political
   b. Financial
   c. Technical
   d. Managerial

B. <u>Nutrition</u>

1. The concept of nutritional status as an outcome

2. National scope activities
   a. IDD
   b. Vitamin A
   c. Fe
   d. Other micronutrients (e.g. Zn) (if evidence identifies a public health problem)
   e. Breastfeeding
   f. Growth monitoring
   g. Nutrition surveillance

3. Area-based approach
   a. Based on study of each area
   b. Household food security
   c. Growth monitoring
   d. Other interventions (health, water and sanitation, education, women's status, etc.)

C. <u>Water supply and sanitation</u>

1. Water supply
   a. Extension
   b. Systems maintenance
   c. TCDC

2. Sanitation and hygiene
   a. Linkages
   b.

D. <u>Basic Education</u>

1. Strategy for universalisation
   (Formal, Nonformal and Third Channel)
2. Capacity building (policy formulation, implementation)
3. Early child care and development (strengthening the foundation)
4. Primary education - The Cutting Edge (Access, Quality, Disparity, Achievement)
5. Nonformal
6. Third Channel
7. Facts for Life
8. Literacy and Post-Literacy

9. Major issues
    a. Resource mobilisation
    b. Monitoring, evaluation and achievement testing (devising performance, standard measurements and monitoring tools)
        - Individual
        - System
    c. Improving the curriculum: Relevance, language of instruction, peace education
    d. Teachers, managers, supervisors
    e. Instructional materials
    f. Efficiency (drop out) and effectiveness
    g. Female education
    h. Use of Third Channel
    i. Working children
    j. Public education

E. CEDC

1. Armed conflicts
    a. Corridors of peace
    b. Management of trauma
    c. Rehabilitation
    d. Peace education
2. Working children
3. Street children
4. Abused and neglected children

F. Urbanisation

1. Urban malnutrition
2. Alleviation of poverty
3. Basic services

G. Women

1. Girl child
    a. Delayed marriage and teenage pregnancies
    b. Female education
    c. Training and income generation
    d. Social values
2. Women's dimensions in all sectors
3. Income
4. Health and nutritional status
5. Economic activities
6. Workload reduction

H.   Environment

1.   Social forestry
2.   Environmental education
3.   Household food security
4.   Environmental dimension and impact

I.   Communications and Social Mobilisation

1.   Facts for Life
2.   Social mobilisation
3.   Programme communications

J.   Convention

1.   Signing
2.   Ratification
3.   Monitoring mechanism
4.   Monitoring responsibility

K.   Debt and Adjustment

1.   AWHF
2.   Development with a human face
3.   Debt relief
4.   Peace dividend

L.   Emergencies

1.   Emergency preparedness
2.   Disaster preparedness
3.   Raising efficiency further

III.   Some needs

A.   Better understanding of costs (need to be based on programme
      strategy), e.g. calculation on costs of MMR

      Challenge: What do we have to do to succeed in LDC's and
      low-income countries.

B.   Need for better

1.   Database and Baseline
2.   Monitoring
      a. Indicators
      b. Quicker way of calculation
3.   Documentation

C.   Mechanism of trouble-shooting
     (HQ and Regional teams + use of other agencies)

D.   Evaluation and dissemination of experience

IV.   <u>Fundraising</u>

A.   How to raise support especially for LDC'S

B.   Development of resource envelope

C.   Fundraising strategy

V.   <u>Advocacy</u>

A.   Public information

B.   Generation of political commitment and support

C.   Involvement in policy development

D.   Working with NGO's and public policy institutions

E.   On the Child and Human Development:
     - Protection of children during economic crises.

F.   Peace Dividend

VI.   <u>Housekeeping</u>

A.   How to raise efficiency, effectiveness and relevance

B.   How to equip ourselves and raise professionalism (Training)
     - Working with higher echelons of power

C.   Rules
     1.   Observance
     2.   Review
     3.   Change

D.   Image and credibility

E.   How to redeploy staff

VII. Strategic alliances

    A. How to encourage agencies to work for the goals

    B. Inter-agency collaboration

VIII. Role of Regional Offices

    A. Trends and focus

    B. Working with Regional institutions

    C. Guidance

    D. Trouble-shooting

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