DRAFT

Responses from Mr. James P. Grant Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to Interview with Newsletter Association Francois-Xavier Bagnoud

> New York 3 March 1994



cover + 2pp + &b

File Sub: CF/EXD/SP/1994-0017

Draft # 1/R. Cohen/3 Mar 94

JPG responses to interview with newsletter of the Association Francois-Xavier Bagnoud

1. How would you characterize the progress being made on the Convention on the Rights of the Child?

There's been considerable progress. To date, 155 countries have ratified the Convention, making it the most nearly universal of all human rights treaties. Only 35 countries are left that haven't embraced it. We are hoping that by the end of 1995 all countries will have ratified, as called for by the World Conference on Human Rights (Vienna, June 1993). At the same time, ratification will only be meaningful if the principles and provisions of the Convention are reflected faithfully in the laws, policies, practices and culture of governments, civic society and families everywhere. That's a longer process, but we have already taken a major step toward a new ethic that puts children first.

2. What are the 3 most important actions that NGOs can do to encourage government action on the Convention?

1) In the 35 countries that have not ratified the Convention NGOs should press for speedy ratification -- no later than end 1995.

2) Where the Convention has been ratified, NGOs should work with governments to ensure that the laws of the land are fully in accordance with its precepts.

3) In every society there needs to be more public discussion of ways to protect and advance "the best interests of the child," in the words of the Convention. NGOs can promote such constructive dialogue on furthering the civil, political, social, economic and cultural rights of children and youth.

3. What can NGOs do themselves to promote the rights of the child?

There is no end to what NGOS can do, depending on their area of action, membership and outlook. One priority is to work for peace and understanding, tolerance and diversity -- as a way of counteracting the centrifugal forces that are pulling the social fabric apart in many parts of the world. Another is to help narrow the gap between rich and poor -- within societies and between countries. We don't want to replace the East-West conflict with a North-South conflict. Third, I'd suggest building a global movement to meet basic human needs by the year 2000, starting with children. This can alleviate poverty, help slow the population explosion, ease stress on the environment, strengthen the status of women and shore up new democracies.

cover + 2pp + \$b

94.015

4. What is UNICEF doing on the HIV/AIDS front?

In many parts of the world, AIDS is likely to be one of the main factors working against the achievement and sustainability of the World Summit for Children goals. Since young people are at the centre of the pandemic, it is essential that they are also at the centre of solutions. UNICEF is promoting a broad social strategy that empowers young people to adopt healthy lifestyles and responsible sexual and reproductive behaviour. Also, UNICEF and WHO are finalizing a major review of the direct and indirect impact of HIV/AIDS on children, with an eye toward identifying sustainable means of strengthening the coping mechanisms and support structures of individuals, families and communities affected by AIDS. Finally, UNICEF is working closely with UNDP, the World Bank, UNFPA, UNESCO and WHO on the establishment of a Joint and Cosponsored UN Programme on HIV/AIDS. UNICEF is actively participating in these discussions and currently serves as Chair of the Inter-agency Advisory Group on AIDS within the UN system.