

UN Special Session on Children

Video B-roll

prepared by UNICEF, the United Nations Children's Fund, for:
UN General Assembly Special Session on Children (May 8-10, 2002)

TRT: 51 Minutes

1. **Highlights Package**

This package introduces the key challenges facing young people as the UN Special Session on Children draws near. It provides a global report card on progress for children since 1990. [International version on audio track one, English narration on track two]

2. **Why Education Is Essential to Peace and Development**

AFGHANISTAN: The global effort to help Afghanistan rebuild has focussed first and foremost on putting all Afghan children in school. The Back to School campaign – with its emphasis on equality for girls and quality for all – presents a powerful example of what can be done with committed national leadership and strong international support from organisations like UNICEF which helped repair schools, trained teachers and distributed millions of school books. Yet around the world, more than 120 million children are left uneducated. Leaders eager to advance vigorous peace and development initiatives worldwide must seize on the Afghan example of education for all children as the first necessary step.

3. **Why Reaching the Last Child Is As Important As The First**

LAOS: Routine immunization against childhood diseases has stagnated over the last dozen years, leaving a quarter of the world's children exposed to deadly and disabling infections. Yet as the global polio eradication campaign has demonstrated, reaching every child is achievable. Reaching the unreached with preventive services like immunization not only improves individual child health, it also reduces long-term government spending on curative health services and creates a more equitable, healthy, and stable society. In northern Laos, innovative efforts to reach the remote Lanten ethnic minority show that immunizing every last child pays off.

4. **The Rewards of Committing to Children**

SUDAN: Not all gains for children come easy. They require vision, commitment, and tough economic choices. Yet even challenges that seem insurmountable can be overcome with persistence, as happened last year in southern Sudan. In February 2001, commanders of the Sudan Peoples' Liberation Army made good on a promise to UNICEF Executive Director Carol Bellamy by demobilizing more than 3,500 former child soldiers. Today, most have been reunited with their families and communities and have started down the long road of personal recovery. For them, as for many others, uncompromising individual commitment to the protection of children made all the difference. It is such commitments that world leaders will be asked to make at the Special Session on Children in May.

5. **How Minor Investments Have A Major Impact**

CHINA: The tailor's observation that "a stitch in time saves nine" applies perfectly in the realm of early childhood care: small investments made in the early lives of children are far more cost effective than remedial investments later in life. One of the clearest examples of this has been the widespread addition of iodine into children's diets, an inexpensive effort that prevents the learning impairment caused by iodine deficiency. Through the addition of iodine to mass produced salt, this vital micronutrient now reaches more than 70 per cent of households in developing countries – a vast increase from 1990. China has been a special success, increasing its salt iodization from 39 per cent in 1995 to over 90 per cent in 2000.

6. Why Empowering Adolescents Saves Lives

MALAWI: More than half of all new HIV infections occur in young people. If transmission of the disease is to be broken, young people will play a major role and must be treated as full partners in the battle. In societies traditionally uneasy with open talk of sex, or where girls are culturally disadvantaged, empowering young people with the knowledge and responsibility they need to make healthy decisions is not easy – but it is necessary. In Malawi, children as young as 10 are being taught vital lessons about HIV/AIDS prevention as part of a national curriculum developed by the government with support of UNICEF. The success of such programmes is crucial for children everywhere: As leaders gather in New York to review global progress for children, they will face the fact that AIDS has undermined that progress perhaps more than any other single factor.

7. The World Wants Investment in Children

There is more grassroots support for investment in children, at a fundamental level, than any other single issue. National polls and youth polls reflect this, as did the ratification by 189 states of the Convention on the Rights of the Child – the most widely adopted human rights instrument in history. Over the past 18 months, a new sign has emerged that people want their governments to put children first. Called “Say Yes for Children,” this global campaign has attracted more than 51 million people to pledge their support for ten key actions for children. The Say Yes ballots, collected by hand and on the Web everywhere from New York City to remote Chinese villages and every continent in between, will be delivered by young people to the heads of state attending the Special Session on Children. The simple message: people believe in investment in children and want their governments to deliver.

8. Interview with UNICEF Executive Director Carol Bellamy

9. Two 30-second PSAs to promote the UN Special Session on Children

For more information about the *UN Special Session on Children* please see
<http://www.unicef.org/specialsession>

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1. Highlights package

(Natural sound on Track One, English narration on Track Two)

The shattered buildings and ruined tanks of Afghanistan are a visible reminder of more than two decades of war. Yet the damage to human lives has been far greater. Now attempting to rebuild, the world has recognised that efforts to reconstruct a peaceful and secure Afghanistan must start with children.

Soundbite – Mirya, a girl aged 10, says *“I don’t want to wear a burka. I want to come to school with boys, like brothers and sisters, and study so I can become somebody.”*

In a massive operation organised by Afghanistan’s Interim Authority, the Back to School campaign has put almost two million children into primary education.

Soundbite – Carol Bellamy, UNICEF Executive Director: *“It’s a recognition that if you really are trying to build a new society ... a society that is going to be more peaceful and tolerant then education and investing in kids has to be your number one priority.”*

In May, world leaders will gather in New York for the first ever United Nations General Assembly Special Session on Children. Postponed after last September’s attack on the World Trade Center, the conference will focus on progress for children and the key role that investment in young people can play in building peace and security.

Soundbite Carol Bellamy, UNICEF Executive Director: *“I hope this global meeting on children this Special Session on children will be different from other large international meetings because there will be children present. That will add an element that we really haven’t seen. It will add a freshness.”*

Soundbite Kofi Annan, United Nations Secretary-General: *“In an age when human beings have learned the code of human life and can transmit their knowledge in seconds from one continent to another, no mother in the world can understand why her child should be left to die from malnutrition or preventable disease.”*

Secretary General Kofi Annan will report back on whether the world has met its own standards for children set at the 1990 World Summit for Children. On the positive side, the fight against polio is being won and the world is on track to eradicate the disease by 2005. But, at the same time, routine immunization has stagnated with only three out of four children being reached.

Iodine deficiency and its ability to limit a child’s capacity for learning has been greatly reduced thanks to a massive increase in the production and use of iodized salt. More children are now going to school than ever before yet 120 million still have no access to basic education, the majority of them girls. Protecting children from abuse has been one of the most daunting of the 1990 goals. Yet there are glimmers of hope such as last year’s demobilization of more than 3,000 child soldiers by the Sudan People’s Liberation Army.

It’s been a decade of mixed results with poverty, conflict, AIDS and discrimination hindering progress. Previously banned from school, Afghan girls like 13-year-old Fatana have been able to attend formal lessons for the first time in six years. A new generation hoping for a brighter future.

Soundbite – 13-year-old Fatana Lamah : *“I want to be a doctor. Either a doctor or a teacher so when I grow up I can help people and contribute to society.”*

At the United Nations Special Session on Children, from May 8th to 10th, the world's leaders will have an historic opportunity to start building a more stable, peaceful world with investment in children as the founding principle.

Timecode	Highlights package shotlist
	<i>(Natural sound on Track One, English narration on Track Two)</i>
01 00 23	shattered buildings and ruined tanks of Afghanistan
01 00 31	CU, children in Afghanistan
01 00 45	MS children in Afghanistan returning to school
01 00 49	Soundbite – Mirya, a girl aged 10, says <i>“I don’t want to wear a burka. I want to come to school with boys, like brothers and sisters, and study so I can become somebody.”</i>
01 00 58	Exterior of girls school in Qala-e-Naw, Afghanistan, girls line up
01 01 04	CU, MS teacher registering girls for class
01 01 12	Soundbite – Carol Bellamy, UNICEF Executive Director: <i>“It’s a recognition that if you really are trying to build a new society ... a society that is going to be more peaceful and tolerant then education and investing in kids has to be your number one priority.”</i>
01 01 24	Exterior shot UN headquarters, New York
01 01 37	Interior UN General Assembly
01 01 48	Soundbite Carol Bellamy, UNICEF Executive Director: <i>“I hope this global meeting on children this Special Session on children will be different from other large international meetings because there will be children present. That will add an element that we really haven’t seen. It will add a freshness.”</i>
01 02 03	Speaking at the UN, Kofi Annan, United Nations Secretary-General saying: <i>“In an age when human beings have learned the code of human life and can transmit their knowledge in seconds from one continent to another, no mother in the world can understand why her child should be left to die from malnutrition or preventable disease.”</i>
01 02 36	Immunization of children in northern Laos
01 02 55	Chinese children, many with iodine deficiency, in classroom
01 03 02	Iodized salt processing, China
01 03 08	Girls in school, Egypt
01 03 12	Girls working in field, Egypt
01 03 16	Girls cleaning dishes, Egypt
01 03 19	Child soldiers demobilization ceremony, southern Sudan
01 03 40	Woman dying of AIDS in Kenya
01 03 43	Girls carrying water in Malawi
01 03 46	Girls in class in Kabul, Afghanistan
01 04 04	Soundbite – 13-year-old Fatana Lameh : <i>“I want to be a doctor, either a doctor or a teacher, so when I grow up I can help people and contribute to society.” (Dari)</i>
01 04 16	Child soldier demobilization, southern Sudan
01 04 25	Chinese boy in classroom
01 04 28	Young boy in Afghanistan throws pigeon into the air
01 04 36	ends

2. Why Education Is Essential to Peace and Development - Afghanistan

The global effort to help Afghanistan rebuild has focused on putting all Afghan children into formal education. The Back to School campaign launched on March 23, 2002 – with its emphasis on equality for girls and quality for all – presents a powerful example of what can be done with committed national leadership and strong international support from organisations like UNICEF. Yet around the world, more than 120 million children are left uneducated. Leaders eager to advance vigorous peace and development initiatives worldwide must seize on the Afghan example of education for all children as the first necessary step.

For more information about the Back to School Campaign please visit

www.unicef.org/noteworthy/afghanistan/

Video Script

More than two decades of fighting plunged Afghanistan's formal education sector into crisis. Two thousand schools were destroyed or fell into disrepair since 1979. And, until March 23 this year only about 32 per cent of boys and eight per cent of girls participated in any form of primary education.

The Back to School Campaign put almost two million Afghan children into primary education at the start of the new academic year on March 23, 2002 and provided more than 50,000 teachers with teaching materials.

As one of the main partners in the Back to School Campaign, UNICEF is supporting the government with the writing, printing and distribution of learning materials, teacher training, renovation of schools and the establishment of 500 tented schools in places where school buildings have been destroyed. More than seven million text books, eight million notebooks and 18,000 blackboards are being supplied by UNICEF.

Many other UN agencies and a host of international and national NGOs are also supporting the Ministry of Education in making the campaign a success.

At Hanzallah Boys High School in Qala-e-Naw, Badghis Province in western Afghanistan, and throughout Afghanistan, work is underway to repair schools in time for the new school year. UNICEF plans to rehabilitate more than 200 schools.

Qala-e-Naw Girls School in Badghis Province in western Afghanistan, was shut down by the Taliban for six years. But on May 23 it reopened for the new school year. On February 12, 2002 (the day when we filmed) hundreds of girls came to register for places at the school. As they lined up, teachers took down details of their age, grade and address. Many of the younger girls have not been to formal school before, while older girls started their education here and were hoping to return after six years sitting around at home.

Referring to the global Say Yes for Children survey, Dr Eric Laroche, UNICEF's Representative in Afghanistan said in an interview *"The first thing Afghan children wanted was peace and the second thing they wanted was education. Why? Because an education lasts for life."*

Fatana Lameh, aged 13, is more fortunate than many Afghan girls her age. Both her parents are teachers and her home in Kabul became a community school for her and about 40 of her neighbours during Taliban rule when girls were banned from school. Today the family is having a simple breakfast of tea and bread. Fatana's father, Shah Hakim Lameh, is a physics teacher who, under Taliban rule, watched his three sons go freely to school while his daughters stayed at home. Fatana's mother Rabia, is now teaching openly again at Zharguna Girls Lycee in Kabul, the same school that Fatana now attends.

In an interview Fatana said: *"For five years I was not in school because the Taliban closed the schools and girls were not allowed to go. Therefore I was at home and didn't go to school."* (Dari)

In an interview Fatana's father Shah Hakim Lameh said: *"Since the school has reopened, Fatana is very happy. Psychologically she is blooming. She enjoys seeing her classmates, she comes home with lots of enthusiasm and does her homework."*

She's really blooming. She sees a good future for herself and she has lots of interests. Even when she's sick, she still wants to go to school." (Dari)

After breakfast, Fatana heads off to school.

At Kabul's Zharguna Girls Lycee, Fatana and her classmates are in grade five. If they hadn't missed six years of formal education they would be in grade seven by now. In today's class they are learning scriptures. Zharguna Girls Lycee in Kabul was closed down by the Taleban for six years. Following the Taleban's demise it was reopened and is currently being used by 2,600 girls and 71 teachers in the morning and 800 boys and 30 teachers in the afternoon. Traditionally girls and boys are educated separately in Afghanistan.

This school in Kartanaw, a suburb of Kabul, is an example of a home-based community school and is popular with the parents of boys as well as girls. Teacher Habiba Khilwati (black and white striped sweater) has been running this school in her home for three years and supervises 26 similar schools in the area. During the Taleban's rule she ensured that classes were staggered so that the arrival and departure of her pupils in large groups did not give her away. Today she's teaching 62 girls and 28 boys the Dari alphabet.

Maseh, a boy aged seven, says *"This morning I had tea and bread and came to school to learn the alphabet. I want to be a doctor."* (Dari)

Mirya, a girl aged 10, says *"My name is Mirya. I'm 10 years old and in the first grade. I don't want to wear a burka [chador or head-to-toe veil]. I want to come to school with boys, like brothers and sisters, and study together until I become somebody."* (Dari)

Although the ultimate goal is to get all Afghan children back into formal schools, UNICEF continues to support some 800 home-based schools in the Kabul area, catering for more than 50,000 children. With such high demand for places at formal schools, the home-based schools offer a good alternative until all the formal schools can be rebuilt and reopened.

In an interview Carol Bellamy, UNICEF Executive Director said: *"Well I think it is quite a triumph to see that only three months after a new government is put in place in Afghanistan half of all primary school-age children can go to school for the first time. It seems to me a recognition that if you are trying to build a more peaceful and tolerant society, then investment in kids has to be your number one priority."*

timecode	SHOTLIST Afghanistan – Education (Filmed February 2002)
01 04 44	WS Kabul City
01 05 13	Exterior shots, women in burkas, children
01 05 51	LS boys playing on tank
01 06 03	MS interior of classroom
01 06 10	Workers renovating classrooms at Hanzallah High School, Qala-e-Naw in Badghis Province, western Afghanistan
01 06 15	Qala-e-Naw Girls School in Badghis Province, western Afghanistan
01 06 28	Teachers registering girls for school
01 06 51	Dr Eric Laroche, UNICEF's Representative in Afghanistan saying <i>"The first thing Afghan children wanted was peace and the second thing they wanted was education. Why? Because an education lasts for life."</i>
01 07 10	CU books
01 07 25	Fatana Lameh at home with family eating breakfast – Kabul
01 08 26	Fatana saying: <i>"For five years I was not in school because the Taleban closed the schools and girls were not allowed to go. Therefore I was at home and didn't go to school."</i> (Dari)
01 08 37	Fatana's father Shah Hakim Lameh saying: <i>"Since the school has reopened, Fatana is very</i>

	<i>happy. Psychologically she is blooming. She enjoys seeing her classmates, she comes home with lots of enthusiasm and does her homework. She's really blooming. She sees a good future for herself and she has lots of interests. Even when she's sick, she still wants to go to school."</i>
01 09 09	Fatana dressing for school
01 09 21	Fatana leaves home for school
01 09 28	Exterior Zharguna Girls Lycee, Kabul
01 09 36	MS interior girls in classroom
01 10 02	Fatana in classroom, rises to recite lesson
01 10 37	School girls leaving school in burkas
01 10 44	Teacher Habiba Khilwati welcomes pupils at Kartanaw home-based community school in Kabul
01 11 14	LS, MS Teacher Habiba Khilwati at blackboard, children reciting Dari alphabet
01 11 26	CU children in classroom, boys on one side, girls on other
01 11 48	Maseh, a boy aged seven, says <i>"This morning I had tea and bread and came to school to learn the alphabet. I want to be a doctor."</i>
01 12 04	Mirya, a girl aged 10, says <i>"My name is Mirya. I'm 10 years old and in the first grade. I don't want to wear a burka. I want to come to school with boys, like brothers and sisters, and study together until I become somebody."</i>
01 12 22	Exterior classroom
01 12 27	Soundbite – Carol Bellamy, UNICEF Executive Director: <i>"Well I think it is quite a triumph to see that only three months after a new government is put in place in Afghanistan half of all primary school-age children can go to school for the first time. It seems to me a recognition that if you are trying to build a more peaceful and tolerant society, then investment in kids has to be your number one priority"</i>
01 12 50	ends

3. Why Reaching the Last Child Is As Important As The First - Laos

Routine immunization against childhood diseases has stagnated over the last dozen years, leaving a quarter of the world's children exposed to deadly and disabling infections. Yet as the global polio eradication campaign has demonstrated, reaching nearly every child is both possible and achievable. Reaching the unreached with preventive services like immunization not only improves individual child health, it reduces long-term government spending on prescriptive health services and creates a more equitable, healthy, and stable society. In northern Laos, innovative efforts to reach the remote Lanten ethnic minority show that immunizing every last child pays off.

For more information about immunization please see

<http://www.unicef.org/programme/health/immun/immun.htm>

Video Script

Reaching children at the right time in their development with vaccines at the right temperature poses special challenges in a developing country like the Lao Peoples' Democratic Republic. Mountainous terrain, a long rainy season, difficult roads, poor communications, a weak health infrastructure and a diverse and distant population consisting of many different ethnic groups are all obstacles to the target of 80 per cent coverage. In the case of Luang Namtha, a province in the far north of Laos, bordering on China and Myanmar, the vaccines are flown in from the capital, Vientiane.

About 40 per cent of the Lao population (total population: five million) live in remote villages more than a day's walk from the nearest health centre, often requiring vaccinators to make an overnight stay. Since the vaccines need to be kept between 0 to 8 °C, getting the vaccines from the warehouse in Vientiane to the

district health offices and then to the villagers is a challenge in itself. It involves many different forms of transportation including planes, trucks, cars, motorbikes, tak-taks (small tractors), and bicycles.

Since most of the villages are far from the nearest road, the last part of the journey usually has to be made on foot, with vaccinators carrying heavy cold boxes and sterilisation equipment. After a gruelling journey from Luang Namtha district health office, vaccinators Khamson Chantara (male) and Soulivanh Lualu (female) finally arrive in Nam Chang village (literally Elephant River village) in the hills of northern Laos about 300 miles north of Luang Prabang near the border with China and Myanmar.

This 200-strong community of subsistence farmers and their children belong to the Lanten ethnic group, typified by its own language, indigo clothes, and cultural beliefs. The Lanten people live in communal long houses with mud floors shared by up to five families. Nutritional problems exist and because they generally live at ground level they are prone to malaria and respiratory diseases. Many villagers have their own beliefs about how why people become ill. Some think that malaria is caused by bad water, others than the illness of a child could be caused by a failure to pay due reverence to particular spirits. A lack of knowledge about and access to health treatment, and limited use of mosquito nets do not help the living conditions of children.

Since the lack of communications means that the vaccinators are unable to warn villagers in advance when they are coming, their first task is to visit the Headman, Bountham, to explain what they have come to do. Since he is one of the few people in the village who speaks Lao, his support and involvement in the vaccination process is vital.

Khamson and Soulivanh regularly carry out immunizations in about 100 villages in this area populated by 14 different ethnic minorities, each of which has its own language, costume and beliefs.

Khamson Chantara says: *"In order to carry our expanded programme on immunization, we have to cope with difficult terrain and poor road conditions, particularly during the rainy season as you saw earlier. Since there are not always roads leading to the villages, we often have to walk for many hours and to climb mountains and hills in order to reach the women and children in our target group."*

Firmly committed to the immunization process, the Headman Bountham rings the village bell to call the women and children together. They bring their vaccination cards with them.

First of all, many of the women in the village are given tetanus injections. Immunizing women world-wide against tetanus has helped cut maternal deaths from tetanus by two-thirds since 1990.

Today, 25-year-old Wan has brought her six-month-old baby Pon (wearing the brightly-coloured hat) for the last of three injections to immunize him against diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough) and tetanus. The series of immunizations known as DPT1, DPT2 and DPT3 can prevent diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus, diseases which still kill 600,000 children and afflict millions of others every year in developing countries. To be fully protected, children must receive three doses of the vaccine at regular intervals in the first few months of life.

Today, Pon is also getting the oral polio vaccine. Laos declared the country polio-free in 2000 but will continue to immunize every child under five against polio until the world is certified polio-free, hopefully in 2005.

Pon is Wan and her husband Khamla's third child. The first two died before they reached their first month, the first child possibly due to neo-natal tetanus. Following tradition, Khamla has cut his children's umbilical cords with a freshly cut piece of bamboo. However, this practice is potentially a source of infection.

Khamla says: “After we lost our first child, the doctor in the village told us that there are about six diseases which can kill newborn babies. That’s why we’ve made sure that our new baby will be immunized.”

Thanks to commitment of the Government and substantial financial support from UNICEF, WHO, JICA, AusAid, Rotary International and other partners in 1994, Lao PDR has been able to triple its DPT3 coverage within the expanded programme on immunization from about 18 per cent in 1990 to 56 per cent in 1999. However, for many reasons, it still remains short of the 80 per cent target.

National manager of the Expanded Programme on Immunization, Dr Somthana Douangmala, says “Roughly half of the population of Laos lives in mountainous areas and to reach them with vaccines takes about a day’s travel there and a day back. Having said that, thanks to strong support from our partner agencies for the immunization programme, we have managed to triple immunization coverage since 1993.”

Note: UNICEF is a co-founder of the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI) formed in 2000 with the WHO, World Bank, Bill and Melinda Gates Children’s Vaccine Programme, governments and representatives from the pharmaceutical industry. GAVI aims to improve access to vaccines for all children by expanding vaccine production, speeding new vaccine development and making immunization an integral part of health systems. For more information about GAVI please visit: www.unicef.org/gavi/

Timecode	Luang Namtha, northern Laos (Filmed August 2001)
01 13 03	LS Plane arriving in Luang Namtha, a province in the far north of Laos, bordering on China and Myanmar carrying vaccines that are flown in from the capital, Vientiane.
01 13 10	MS interior of cockpit as pilot lands
01 13 29	LS vaccines being loaded off plane
01 13 48	MS Vaccinators Khamson Chantara (male) and Soulivanh Lualuanglad (female) place vaccines in truck as they prepare to make the gruelling journey from Luang Namtha district health office, to Nam Chang village (literally Elephant River village) in the hills of northern Laos about 300 miles north of Luang Prabang near the border with China and Myanmar.
01 13 54	LS Khamson and Soulivanh mounting truck and departing
01 14 06	LS Khamson and Soulivanh riding truck with vaccines in mud strewn fields
01 14 21	LS Khamson and Soulivanh walking along rice fields towards their destination. Since most of the villages are far from the nearest road, the last part of the journey usually has to be made on foot, with vaccinators carrying heavy cold boxes and sterilisation equipment.
01 14 44	CU walking in mud
01 14 56	LS Khamson and Soulivanh arriving in Nam Chang village / meeting village head man Bountham
01 15 17	MS Khamson talks with Bountham about importance of immunization process and gets his permission
01 15 27	Khamson Chantara interview: “In order to carry our expanded programme on immunization, we have to cope with difficult terrain and poor road conditions, particularly during the rainy season as you saw earlier. Since there are not always roads leading to the villages, we often have to walk for many hours and to climb mountains and hills in order to reach the women and children in our target group.”
01 15 54	MS, Headman Bountham rings the village bell to call the women and children together.
01 16 02	MS women arriving with children, bringing their vaccination cards with them.
01 16 12	LS women & children gathered in village center
01 16 21	CU 25-year-old Wan and her six-month-old baby, Pon. She has brought him for the last of three injections to immunize him against diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough) and tetanus.

01 16 29	LS Khamson speaking to women about immunization procedures as Headman Bountham stands along side him
01 16 36	CU woman and child awaiting immunizations
01 16 41	CU syringe and vaccine
01 16 49	LS Khamson vaccinating young boy
01 17 10	MS women being given tetanus injections. Immunizing women world wide against tetanus has helped cut maternal deaths from tetanus by two-thirds since 1990
01 17 29	CU Wan and Pon
01 17 40	LS Pon being vaccinated.
01 17 55	CU Pon receiving the oral polio vaccine
01 18 17	MS & CU Khamla, Wan's husband, cutting a piece of bamboo. Following tradition, Khamla cuts his children's umbilical cords with a freshly cut piece of bamboo. However, this practice is potentially a source of infection.
01 19 05	Khamla interview: <i>"After we lost our first child, the doctor in the village told us that there are about six diseases which can kill new-born babies. That's why we've made sure that our new baby will be immunized."</i>
01 19 21	LS Wan bringing bowl with food
01 19 30	CU preparing food
01 19 36	MS Wan, Pon, Khamla about to eat
01 19 47	National manager of the Expanded Programme on Immunization, Dr. Somthana Douangmala, interview <i>"Roughly half of the population of Laos lives in mountainous areas and to reach them with vaccines takes about a day's travel there and a day back. Having said that, thanks to strong support from our partner agencies for the immunization programme, we have managed to triple immunization coverage since 1993."</i>

4. The Rewards of Committing to Children - southern Sudan

Not all gains for children come easy. They require vision, commitment, and tough economic choices. Yet even challenges that seem insurmountable can be overcome with persistence, as happened last year in southern Sudan. In February 2001, commanders of the Sudan Peoples' Liberation Army made good on a promise to UNICEF Executive Director Carol Bellamy by removing more than 3,500 former child soldiers from the barracks. Today, most have been reunited with their families and communities and have started down the long road of personal recovery. For them, as for many others, uncompromising individual commitment to the protection of children made all the difference. It is such commitments that world leaders will be asked to make at the Special Session on Children in May.

The 2001 UN Secretary-General's end decade report *We The Children* which will be discussed at the Special Session on Children, sets out many priority actions to assist children affected by armed conflict. One of the main ones is to stop the recruitment and use of children as soldiers. For more information about children affected by conflict please see: www.unicef.org/children-in-war/

Video script

In October 2000, UNICEF Executive Director Carol Bellamy was in southern Sudan for the launch of a polio eradication campaign. When Bellamy met SPLA commander Salva Kiir Mayardit he handed her a letter promising to demobilize all children under the age of 18 from SPLA ranks.

At a series of ceremonies organised by the SPLA, 12-year-old Peter Mawien and his young comrades were formally demobilized. The ceremonies were a clear way of showing that the boys were moving on and no longer had a place in the army. They were literally leaving their guns behind them. Many of these boys joined the SPLA seeking vengeance for murdered parents or loved ones, others joined after losing contact with their

families in the chaos of the civil war. Some of them fought in the front lines, others were based in SPLA barracks doing odd jobs. But most of them were trained to strip down weapons and fight if need be.

Peter joined the SPLA two years ago after his mother was abducted and the family's cattle were either lost or killed. His father had died earlier from disease so he went to the SPLA for protection and food. His main duties were to protect the SPLA headquarters whenever the men went into battle.

On February 27, 2001, UNICEF airlifted Peter and about 3,000 other recently demobilized child combatants (ranging in age from eight to 18) out of the conflict zone of Bahr el Gazal and into safe areas where a rehabilitation and family tracing process could begin. The children were transported by truck and in two humanitarian relief planes operated by the World Food Program. Flying was a new and frightening experience for most of them.

The children were taken to reception centres in the Lakes area, behind the front lines, where local and international NGOs greeted them with medical check-ups and other basic care. During this time the young people were provided with psychosocial counselling, vocational training and basic education. For many of these boys this was the first schooling they had ever had. In June 2001, after his first lessons, Peter was already looking forward to civilian life and the opportunities that an education might offer him. He said: *"If I can get an education I would like to be a doctor or a priest."*

By August 2, 2001, it is time for Peter to say goodbye to his friends and leave his transit centre in Rumbek so he can be reunited with the surviving members of his family who have been traced and are willing to accept him. UNICEF provided Peter and the other returnees with travelling kits including T-shirts, footwear, biscuits and water. He packs up his belongings and prepares for the journey to his uncle's home in Thiet, Tonj County. His mother has not been traced.

Today (August 2, 2001), 284 demobilized child soldiers are being transported to their homes by truck. The 100-mile journey is long and difficult due to recent heavy rains. After reaching Thiet, Peter and group of other boys are transferred to their villages in a smaller UN vehicle.

Peter arrived to an emotional greeting from his cousins, aunt and uncle who picked him up and carried him home and rubbed ash on his arms, legs and face in the traditional manner to chase away evil spirits. After being welcomed home Peter said: *"I'm so happy and excited to be home. I've been away for so long..... I want to take up the pen and go to school to study. I will only have a future if I can get an education."*

However, the reality of Peter's educational prospects are that the nearest school is seven miles away in Thiet. Before conducting another welcoming home ceremony, Peter's uncle promised UNICEF Health Officer Joy Kenyi that he would look after Peter and signed the UNICEF release form which is mandatory for all those receiving demobilized child soldiers.

For more information about this story please contact Martin Dawes at mdawes@unicef.org

For more video b-roll of the demobilizations please see www.unicef.org/broadcast/brolls/childsoldierssudan.htm

timecode	Southern Sudan (Filmed from February to August 2001)
01 20 28	FILE footage - MS of UNICEF Executive-Director Carol Bellamy meeting SPLA Deputy Commander - October 2000

01 20 42	MS of 12-year-old Peter Mawien banging rifle on parade - February 2001
01 20 53	MS young SPLA soldiers singing with rifles
01 20 56	CU Peter Mawien
01 21 02	Demobilization ceremony for under age SPLA soldiers / they lay down weapons and march away
01 21 44	LS UNICEF airlift of demobilized child soldiers from Bahr el Gazal in southern Sudan to the Lakes area – the largest effort of its kind ever undertaken
01 21 54	MS & LS demobilized child soldiers board Buffalo plane in groups of 10 (each plane can take 100 children)
01 22 10	MS interior of plane as children enter
01 22 18	Plane takes off / wheels up (shot from inside plane)
01 22 27	CU child looks out window / scared looking children (they've never been on a flight before)
01 22 46	CU & LSs Builders construct reception centre in Lakes area - February 2001
01 23 06	LS & CU former child soldiers get medical check-ups and treatment (often the first medical treatment they have ever received)
01 23 16	CU Boy has leg treated
01 23 27	MS Teacher addresses class of former child soldiers / children sit
01 23 37	MS, CU, LS Lesson in progress (first schooling for many of these boys)
01 23 53	Interview (June 2001): Peter Mawien says: <i>"If I can get an education I would like to be a doctor or a priest."</i>
01 24 05	MS Peter Mawien packing his belongings (it is time for him to be reunited with his family) - August 2001
01 14 17	MS Peter says goodbye to his friends (his former brothers-in-arms)
01 24 25	MS Peter lines up to get on the truck that will take him home / mounts truck
01 24 42	LS Other boys queue up to get on truck
01 24 50	LS Trucks filled with former child soldiers drive through muddy roads
01 25 04	CU of Peter Mawien in truck
01 25 14	LS UNICEF truck approaches Peter's home
01 25 20	LS track to MS, Peter's family run to greet him / hugs his cousins / auntie sings song of welcome / Peter carried by his uncle
01 25 51	Uncle welcomes Peter in traditional manner by rubbing ash on his face and arms
01 26 08	CU family members
01 26 12	Peter interview: <i>"I'm so happy and excited to be home. I've been away for so long"</i> Peter interview 2: <i>"I want to take up the pen and go to school to study. I will only have a future if I can get an education."</i>
01 26 33	MS villagers
01 26 40	CU form, pulls out as UNICEF HEALTH OFFICER Joy Kenyi and family laugh
01 26 53	CU Peter laughing
01 27 01	LS Peter and family in ceremonial welcoming march
01 27 20	ends

5. How Minor Investments Have A Major Impact – China

The tailor's observation that "a stitch in time saves nine" applies perfectly in the realm of early childhood care: small investments made in the early lives of children are far more cost effective than remedial investments later in life. One of the clearest examples of this has been the widespread addition of iodine into children's diets, an inexpensive effort that prevents learning impairment caused by iodine deficiency. Through the addition of iodine to mass produced salt, this vital micronutrient now reaches more than 70 per cent of households in developing countries – a vast increase from 1990. China has been a special success, increasing its salt iodization from 39 per cent in 1995 to over 90 per cent in 2000.

Video Script

Even with its success in recent years, China is not resting on its laurels. Today, there are still over 100 million people at risk of Iodine Deficiency Disorder, or IDD, mainly in the country's rural areas. Children in Gansu Province display the classic symptoms that have plagued countless generations in this part of central China. IDD can damage some children's brains so severely that they cannot look after themselves, but frequently children lose about 10 to 15 points of IQ – an effect that stunts the potential of a child for a whole lifetime.

Ray Yip, UNICEF's Senior Advisor on Health and Nutrition, works to spread awareness of the dangers of IDD. A simple maths test is used to gauge children's performance in school.

"IDD is either recognized as a thyroid problem as a goitre or in extreme cases as a cretin. People fail to recognize that everybody, every child born in the iodine deficient area has suffered a substantial intelligence or IQ loss."

A more tell-tale sign of iodine deficiency is a goitre – a swelling at the front of the neck. The tragedy is that it only takes a single teaspoon of iodine, absorbed in very small doses over a lifetime, to protect the human body from IDD.

The main thrust of China's campaign to eliminate IDD is salt iodization. If salt can be iodized, then a vital micronutrient can reach a whole population.

Ray Yip: "The change in how to solve the problem has basically migrated from regarding iodine deficiency as a health and medical problem that requires a direct medical intervention approach to that of using the salt as a vehicle to introduce iodine to make sure that everybody is prevented from developing iodine deficiency."

In the mid-1990s the Chinese government reinstated a national salt monopoly, that had been broken up when private operators emerged a few years before. The state fixed salt prices and the sale of non-iodized salt was outlawed.

Dong Zhihua, President, China International Salt Corporation. *"We are very strict about the quality of our iodized salt. All provinces have their own laboratories and have clear-cut rules and regulations for testing the quality of the salt."*

Now more than 90 per cent of the population of China can protect their children by buying iodized salt – and the benefits are huge: a whole generation of children no longer at risk from mental retardation.

For more information about IDD please see <http://www.unicef.org/sowc98/approach4.htm>

timecode	Gansu province, China (Filmed February 2000)
01 27 25	LS Gansu province landscape
01 27 41	MC children of Gansu province
01 28 00	MS young boy in classroom
01 28 05	MS Dr. Ray Yip, UNICEF's Senior Advisor on Health and Nutrition passing out a simple math test to children in classroom that is used to gauge children's performance in

	school.
01 28 14	CU of children working on math test
01 28 46	Interview Dr Yip: <i>“IDD is either recognized as a thyroid problem as goitre or in extreme cases as cretin. People fail to recognize that everybody, every child born in the iodine deficient area has suffered a substantial intelligence or IQ loss.”</i>
01 28 55	LS Dr Yip talking to children in classroom about goitre test
01 29 15	MS Dr Yip in classroom testing children for goitres
01 29 24	MS Dr Yip testing children for goitre while saying, <i>“almost everyone we can feel some goitre. Normal child under normal conditions, we shouldn’t be able to feel the goitre at all. I can feel it on him, yup, he’s positive too. So over 90 percent of the children in this classroom has palpable goitre. Right now, 56 children, probably 90 percent or more of them has easily palpable goitre, and this is highly abnormal. This is very indicative that in the near recent past this is a severe iodine deficient area. They could be brighter by 10, 15 points”</i>
01 30 35	LS & CU salt mine
01 30 47	Dr Yip interview: <i>“The change in how to solve the problem has basically migrated from regarding iodine deficiency as a health and medical problem that requires a direct medical intervention approach to that of using the salt as a vehicle to introduce iodine to make sure that everybody is prevented from developing iodine deficiency.”</i>
01 31 17	MS salt processing plant where salt is iodized
01 31 47	Interview Dong Zhihua, President, China International Salt Corporation. <i>“We are very strict about the quality of our iodized salt. All provinces have their own laboratories and have clear-cut rules and regulations for testing the quality of the salt.”</i>
01 32 01	LS & MS market in China where mother & child buy iodized salt
01 32 25	ends

6. Why Empowering Adolescents Saves Lives - Malawi

More than half of all new HIV infections occur in young people. If transmission of the disease is to be broken, young people will play a major role and must be treated as full partners in the battle. In societies traditionally uneasy with open talk of sex, or where girls are culturally disadvantaged, empowering young people with the knowledge and responsibility they need to make healthy decisions is not easy – but it is necessary. In Malawi, children as young as 10 are being taught vital lessons about HIV/AIDS prevention as part of a national curriculum developed by the government with support of UNICEF. The success of such programmes is crucial for children everywhere: As leaders gather in New York to review global progress for children, they will face the fact that AIDS has undermined that progress perhaps more than any other single factor.

Video Script

In Africa, a continent devastated by HIV/AIDS, Malawi is one of the countries worst affected, posing a serious threat to the country’s development. More than 300,000 people are estimated to have died of AIDS-related illnesses since the first case in the country was reported in 1985 and today around 9 per cent of the country’s 10.6 million population is believed to be infected with HIV.

In an effort to halt the pandemic, children as young as 10 are being taught about HIV and AIDS in Life Skills lessons as part of a national curriculum developed by the government with support of UNICEF. Since more than half of all new infections occur in young people, such programs are the key to breaking transmission.

12-year-old Rebecca Abraham from Zomba district in southern Malawi is just the kind of child that needs to learn about HIV/AIDS. It’s 10 a.m. at Rebecca’s school (Domasi Demonstration Primary School) as the Life Skills class teacher, Martha Chadzamakono, asks an animated group of 10- to 12-year-olds *“How do you avoid*

HIV/AIDS?" "Avoid sex," says 12-year-old Rebecca. "Avoid boys," adds her friend. "Don't share razor blades or needles," shouts a boy at the back.

In twice-weekly classes like this one, Malawians as young as eight years old are learning to make decisions, solve problems, negotiate with their peers and assert themselves. Ms. Chadzamakono's simple question is designed to help these youngsters acquire the knowledge and develop the positive attitudes and skills that are necessary to reduce their own vulnerability to HIV/AIDS. The classroom has become the latest, and most natural, battlefield in the country's war against HIV/AIDS.

Malawi's Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture and the Malawi Institute of Education, with UNICEF support, have developed a life skills curriculum that is being piloted in 24 primary schools reaching about 2,400 students, evenly divided between boys and girls. Because HIV prevalence in Malawi is lowest in the 10 to 14 year age group, classes like Mrs. Chadzamakono's provide a special opportunity to affect the course of the epidemic. She uses role plays to get the message across.

Speaking after the class Mrs. Chadzamakono says: *"The first role play was about encouraging young people to say no to sex. The second was to explain the consequences of saying yes to unprotected sex. What we saw was the girl saying yes and eventually having unprotected sex so she ended up getting sick. We also explain about the need to care for someone who has AIDS. But the most important thing for prevention is about saying no."*

Because her parents are poor and they want her to get the best possible education, Rebecca lives with her uncle Austin Cossam and his family. One of Rebecca's chores after school is to fetch water from a nearby standpipe. As she walks home with a 20-litre bucketful of water balanced on her head, she does her best to avoid eye contact with the local teenage boys. Rebecca says: *"I like life skills classes a lot because they teach us about how we can prevent HIV and AIDS and how we can grow up to be healthy."*

Life skills education also provides a foundation for young people that will allow them to deal effectively with the demands and challenges of everyday life. Rebecca and her friends are learning about more than how to avoid HIV/AIDS; they are learning about the relationship between the sexes and about their own abilities to affect their lives.

Interview Rebecca's uncle Austin Cossam: *"I feel that it is good and important for her to learn this lesson at school. Because it will help her a lot, to make sure that she not involve herself in getting HIV. As a child, I think she will grow up having this in her mind and she will help other not get HIV AIDS. And even people in the villages, she will help them because she has got the material while she's young."*

"Of course what one has to do is to empower the women so they are able to stand on their own economically and socially," says Justin Malewezi, Malawi's Vice-President and Chairman of the Cabinet Committee on HIV/AIDS. *"The society must improve the status of women so they are in a position to say no when they don't want to have sex."*

For more information about HIV/AIDS please see <http://www.unicef.org/aids/>

timecode	Malawi (Filmed May 2001)
01 32 32	LS 12-year-old Rebecca Abraham from Zomba district in southern Malawi, walking to school
01 32 53	LS exterior Domasi Demonstration Primary School
01 32 57	CU Life Skills class teacher, Martha Chadzamakono, at chalkboard
01 33 08	MS Chadzamakono asks an animated group of 10- to 12-year-olds <i>"How do you avoid HIV/AIDS?"</i>
01 33 25	MS Rebecca responding to question.
01 33 32	CU Chadzamokono speaking to children about AIDS prevention. The classroom has

	become the latest, and most natural, battlefield in the country's war against HIV/AIDS.
01 33 46	CU AIDS prevention poster
01 33 53	MS young children role playing in AIDS prevention class (a girl has unprotected sex and falls sick)
01 35 04	Interview Mrs. Chadzamakono: <i>"The first role play was about encouraging young people to say no to sex. The second was to explain the consequences of saying yes to unprotected sex. What we saw was the girl saying yes and eventually having unprotected sex so she ended up getting sick. We also explain about the need to care for someone who has AIDS. But the most important thing for prevention is about saying no."</i>
01 35 29	CU & MS Rebecca's after school chore, fetching water from a nearby standpipe.
01 36 07	MS Rebecca walks home with a 20-litre bucketful of water balanced on her head, she does her best to avoid eye contact with the local teenage boys
01 36 21	Interview Rebecca: <i>"I like life skills classes a lot because they teach us about how we can prevent HIV and AIDS and how we can grow up to be healthy."</i>
01 36 38	MS & CU Rebecca washing dishes
01 37 12	MS Rebecca's uncle, whom she lives with, playing game
01 37 26	Interview Rebecca's uncle Austin Cossam <i>"I feel that it is good and important for her to learn this lesson at school. Because it will help her a lot, to make sure that she not involve herself in getting HIV. As a child, I think she will grow up having this in her mind and she will help other not get HIV AIDS. And even people in the villages, she will help them because she has got the material while she's young."</i>
01 38 02	Interview Justin Malewezi, Malawi's Vice-President and Chairman of the Cabinet Committee on HIV/AIDS <i>"Of course what one has to do is to empower the women so they are able to stand on their own economically and socially. The society must improve the status of women so they are in a position to say no when they don't want to have sex."</i>
01 38 22	ends

7. The World Wants Investment in Children

There is more grassroots support for investment in children, at a fundamental level, than perhaps for any other single issue. National polls and youth polls reflect this, as did the ratification by 189 states of the Convention on the Rights of the Child – the most widely adopted human rights instrument in history. Over the past 18 months, a new sign has emerged that people want their governments to put children first. Called "Say Yes for Children," this global campaign has attracted more than 51 million people to pledge their support for ten key actions for children. The Say Yes ballots, collected by hand and on the Web everywhere from New York City to remote Chinese villages and every continent in between, will be delivered by young people to the heads of state attending the Special Session on Children. The simple message: people believe in investment in children and want their governments to deliver.

Video script

Adopted in 1989, The Convention on the Rights of the Child has become the most widely endorsed human rights treaty in history. The following year brought an unparalleled gathering of global leaders to the World Summit for Children in New York. They signed on to a set of ambitious goals: reducing child mortality, increasing immunization coverage, delivering basic education and other measures by the year 2000.

Following these milestones, child rights increasingly found a place on countries' national agendas through the 1990s. More than twenty countries have incorporated child-rights provisions into their constitutions and at least thirty others have adopted legislation to comply with the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

In Brazil a street children's congress was called in 1994 and succeeded in bringing young people's voices onto a national stage. And in South Africa in the same year, children's rights came to the fore when the country

moved on from the apartheid era with its first elections open to the whole population. Two years later the country's new constitution included a comprehensive range of child rights.

The child rights revolution has been increasingly characterised by partnerships linking different sections of society – governments, humanitarian organizations, private businesses and children themselves.

In Mexico in July 2000, nearly four million children voted in a ballot on a range of child rights issues – including family life and the need for education.

Children have been taking the lead in many child-rights campaigns around the world: in Belgium teenagers rallied for the “What do you think?” event, which called for child rights to be respected round the world. (November, 2000)

And in India, a march calling for compulsory education for all children crossed the nation (March, 2001). One of the leading marchers was 14-year-old Kaushalya, a former child labourer who used to work in a stone quarry.

In Jamaica, celebrities and politicians gathered for the Fifth Ministerial Meeting on Children and Social Policy in the Americas and the Caribbean. Musicians and performers pledged to support an education and fundraising campaign for HIV/AIDS. (October, 2000).

At the World Education Forum in Dakar, Senegal in April 2000, Kofi Annan, Secretary General of the United Nations, called for equal access for girls to education, and set the objective of achieving universal primary schooling throughout the world by 2015. And at the Millennium Summit in New York Mr Annan called for the whole range of child rights to be made a reality. (September, 2000)

Say YES for Children

A world-wide campaign, launched by Nelson Mandela and Graca Machel, has gained tremendous momentum around the globe.

Say YES calls on everyone, wherever they are, to say “yes” to ten key imperatives for children: 1. Leave No Child Out 2. Put Children First 3. Care for Every Child 4. Fight HIV/AIDS 5. Stop Harming and Exploiting Children 6. Listen to Children 7. Educate Every Child 8. Protect Children from War 9. Protect the Earth for Children 10. Fight Poverty.

Everyone can pledge their support for these key actions, either via the internet or with forms supplied by local activists. The campaign has seen launches all over the world – from Switzerland to Cambodia, from Georgia to Mozambique.

In Mozambique twelve-year-old Kamo Masilo helped Nelson Mandela log on to the Say YES website, and make a pledge.

In Geneva Switzerland the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, Mary Robinson, the UN Special Advisor on Sports for Development and Peace, Adolf Ogi, and representatives of the Geneva Youth Parliament called on the world to Say YES for children. (April 26th, 2001)

In Jordan Her Majesty Queen Rania Al-Abdullah pledged for Say YES under a Bedouin tent. (May 16th, 2001).

In Georgia crowds danced at an outdoor discotheque organized by the FM 105 radio anchors' group. (June 1st, 2001)

In Cambodia thousands of children marked International Children's Day by marching in the capital, Phnom Penh in support of Say YES. (June 1st, 2001).

One of Mozambique's top female vocalist's Julia Mwitu also travelled round the country and performed for the SAY YES campaign. (May 2001)

Among the many celebrities who've pledged to Say YES for children are Nelson Mandela, Ziggy Marley, The Muppets and Chinese TV personality and humanitarian campaigner, Yue-Sai Kan.

For more information about the Global Movement for Children and Say Yes for Children please see www.gmfc.org

timecode	Children's Rights - various locations and dates
01 38 28	MS James Grant, then Executive Director of UNICEF, at adoption of Convention on the Rights of the Child. 1989, UN
01 38 44	WS exterior of UN
01 38 56	MS world leaders photo op during the 1990 UN World Summit for Children
01 39 26	MS children read statements at 1990 UN World Summit for Children
01 39 58	MS Brazilian woman at 1994 Street Children's Congress that succeeded in bringing young people's voices onto a national stage.
01 40 07	MS kids spray painting in South Africa. 1994, International Summit on the Rights of Children in South Africa
01 40 15	Child at International Summit on the Rights of Children in South Africa: "The future is ours we are the leaders of this country."
01 40 33	MS kids marching and dancing, South Africa, 1994, International Summit on the Rights of Children in South Africa
01 40 42	LS Mexico City- July 2000, nearly four million children voted in a ballot on a range of child rights issues - including family life and the need for education.
01 40 49	MS children marking ballots, Mexico
01 40 56	MC child entering ballot in box, Mexico
01 41 05	MC Belgium teenagers rally for the "What do you think?" event, which called for child rights to be respected round the world. (November, 2000)
01 41 23	LS march in India calling for compulsory education for all children crossed the nation (March, 2001)
01 41 34	MS 14-year-old Kaushalya, one of the leading marchers and a former child labourer who used to work in a stone quarry. (March 2001)
01 41 40	LS In Jamaica, celebrities and politicians gathered for the Fifth Ministerial Meeting on Children and Social Policy in the Americas and the Caribbean. Musicians and performers pledged to support an education and fundraising campaign for HIV/AIDS. (October, 2000).
01 42 17	MS children welcoming UN Secretary General, Kofi Annan at the World Education Forum in Dakar, Senegal, April 2000.
01 42 22	MS Annan and Nane Annan arriving at World Education Forum
01 42 30	MS children welcoming Annan
01 42 38	At the Millennium Summit in New York Mr Annan called for the whole range of child rights to be made a reality. (September, 2000) <i>"In an age when human beings have learned the code of human life and can transmit their knowledge in seconds from one continent to another, no mother in the world can understand why her child should be left to die of malnutrition or preventable disease."</i>
01 43 08	MS twelve-year-old Kamo Masilo helped Nelson Mandela log on to the Say YES website, and make a pledge online in Mozambique. (April 26 th , 2001)

01 43 33	MS Her Majesty Queen Rania Al-Abdullah arrives at launch of Say YES in Jordan signing pledged for Say YES under a Bedouin tent. (May 16th, 2001).
01 43 52	MS children from Geneva Youth Parliament launching Say YES for children. (April 26th, 2001)
01 44 03	MS UN Secretary General Special Advisor on Sports for Development and Peace, Adolf Ogi launching SAY YES campaign. April 26 th 2001
01 44 18	MS Mary Robinson signing SAY YES ballot in Geneva, April 26 th 2001
01 44 26	MS Adolf Ogi signing SAY YES ballot in Geneva April 26 th , 2001
01 44 35	LS & MS, thousands of children marked International Children's Day by marching in the capital, Phnom Penh in support of Say YES. Cambodia (June 1 st , 2001).
01 45 26	MS crowds danced at an outdoor discotheque organized by the FM 105 radio anchors' group. Republic of Georgia (June 1 st , 2001)
01 46 08	MS Mozambique's top female vocalist Julia performing for the SAY YES campaign. (April 26 th , 2001)

8. Interview with Carol Bellamy, UNICEF Executive Director

timecode	Interview filmed in New York on March 26, 2002
01 47 01	<i>"In many ways the agenda for children has not changed since September 11 (2001) and in many ways it has. Long before September 11, many children weren't able to go to school, too many children were dying from preventable causes, too many children were subject to violence, exploitation. At the same time, perhaps what's happened since September 11th is a greater understanding of the world, of the world leaders, and the average citizen, that we live in a place where everyone has some responsibility for everyone else. Maybe there's a greater understanding that by investing in children and giving them more opportunity, it's a way to build a society where there's less hate, more tolerance, more acceptance of other human being. I hope that's what September 11th has brought."</i>
01 47 57	<i>"We throw the word investment around all the time. If you think about it, if you invest, you want a return on your investment. There probably isn't a better investment than to invest in children. Give them a good start, education, decent health. That investment is returned many times over as those children grow to be adults, provide the leadership in their communities, raise their children, seek to make a better world. That's why investing in children makes the best sense."</i>
01 48 29	<i>"I hope this global meeting on children, the Special Session on Children will be different from other large international meetings because there will be children and young people present. I think this will add an element that we haven't seen, a freshness. It will give them an opportunity to engage with their leaders. It will give the leaders an opportunity to hear the voices of young people and children. All within the United Nations context."</i>
01 48 57	<i>"We at UNICEF believe passionately that you can change the world with children, and that is the way to change the world. Children bring their brand of curiosity. They bring their willingness to try things a new way. They bring their energy, they bring their enthusiasm. If the world is going to change, it will probably only change with children."</i>

9. Two 30-second Public Service Announcements

01 49 23	1. "Job ad" PSA (30 seconds)
01 50 11	2. "Create a world fit for children" PSA (30 seconds)
01 51 00	Tape ends