

Making a World Fit for Children

Video B-roll

prepared by UNICEF, the United Nations Children's Fund, for:

State of the World's Children 2002 (launched 13 September 2001)
UN Special Session on Children 2001 (19-21 September 2001)

Total Running Time: 46 minutes 30 seconds

1. **Highlights package with English narration** 3'00"
Narrated three-minute package about forthcoming UN Special Session on Children (September 19-21) highlighting a decade of achievements for children.
[*International version on audio track 2]
2. **Protection: Demobilizing child soldiers in southern Sudan** 7'04"
In February 2001, Sudan Peoples' Liberation Army commanders in southern Sudan made good on a promise to UNICEF Executive Director Carol Bellamy and put more than 3,000 former child soldiers into UNICEF care. Now, some seven months later, many of those children are being reunited with their families and going to school. This is the story of the demobilization and return home of one of those child soldiers ... 12-year-old Peter Mawien.
3. **Immunisation: Going the Extra Mile in Laos** 7'20"
In a decade in which polio was brought to the brink of eradication, routine immunization stagnated. A quarter of the world's children are still not protected against diseases for which vaccines are available, the same as in 1990. Many of these last 25 per cent live in remote communities like the Lanten ethnic minority in northern Laos. This is a story about immunising the hardest to reach against killer diseases.
4. **Education: Improving girls' access to school in Upper Egypt** 6'28"
In 1990 world leaders promised to get all children into school. But today more than 100 million are not, the majority of them girls. Getting girls to school is vital to human development, expanding their opportunities as women and improving the prospects for their own children. In Egypt, girls' education has become the key to reducing female illiteracy.
5. **HIV/AIDS: Educating youth in Malawi** 6'23"
As leaders gather in New York to review progress for children, AIDS continues to undermine that progress. Children and young people are key to defeating AIDS. 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. Since more than half of all new HIV infections occur in young people, such programs are the key to breaking transmission.

6. **Iodine Deficiency: Protecting Children from Learning Disabilities in China** 5'02"
 One of the clearest success stories of the 1990s has been iodine supplementation. A lack of iodine in the diet harms a child's mental development. But as an example of what can happen when industry, governments and organizations work together, salt iodization is changing lives and improving health, now reaching more than 70 per cent of households in developing countries. China is one of the world's success stories, increasing its salt iodization from 39 per cent in 1995 to over 90 per cent in 2000.
7. **Children's Rights: on the world's agenda as never before** 9'50"
 Since the adoption of the Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1989, national and international recognition of children's rights has reached unprecedented levels, bringing positive changes in law, attitudes and investment. The past decade has seen increasing activism by children themselves; a sure sign of good things to come. In Latin America, children have organized nation-wide votes on peace and democracy. In India, children head a national campaign for universal education. In Africa, children spread awareness of the dangers of HIV/AIDS, and around the globe, Nelson Mandela and young people are spearheading the "Say YES for Children" campaign on ten key actions to improve children's lives.
8. **Interview with Carol Bellamy, UNICEF Executive Director** 2'43"

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www.unicef.org/broadcast

For more information about the UN Special Session on Children please see

<http://www.unicef.org/specialsession>

To read the State of the World's Children report, from Sept 13, please see

www.unicef.org/sowc02

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1. Highlights package

This year, more than 20 million people around the world have pledged their support for children -- both in person on paper and on-line. Launched by Nelson Mandela and led by UNICEF and its partners, Say Yes for Children is a global sign-up campaign in which young and old alike call on governments to endorse 10 key priorities for children.

The world's leaders will be confronted with this popular call for action when they meet at the United Nations in September for the first-ever General Assembly Special Session on Children. More than 75 heads of state will be coming to New York to review progress made since the historic World Summit for Children in 1990 when governments committed to specific goals on child protection and development.

Carol Bellamy, Executive-Director of UNICEF:

"The nineties for children presents a mixed picture. There have been significant successes for children but some quite disappointing failures. There is still a great deal of business left to do."

Secretary General Kofi Annan will report back on whether the world has met its own standards 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 100 million still have no access to basic education, the majority of them girls.

Protecting children from abuse in times of war has been one of the most daunting of the 1990 goals. Yet there are glimmers of hope such as this 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, all too often, discrimination hindering progress. But, this September, the world's leaders have an historic opportunity to re-confirm their commitment to children's rights and to set new goals to improve the lives of children everywhere.

Carol Bellamy, Executive-Director of UNICEF:

"When it comes to improving conditions and making a better world for children, we know what needs to be done in many ways. What we need now is action to do it. We need government leaders, private sector leaders, community leaders, we need leadership for and with children. "

Shotlist follows on next page

PAL timecode	Highlights package shotlist
01 00 05	MS child in Mexico, July 2000 posting ballot paper in the Consulta Infantil y Juvenil.
01 00 12	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 00 14	MS UN Special Advisor on Sports for Development and Peace, Adolf Ogi launching SAY YES campaign. (Geneva April 26 th 2001)
01 00 18	United Nations International School student in NY pledging SAY YES on line
01 00 21	Nelson Mandela, Graca Machel, Kamo Masilo pledging SAY YES online in Mozambique
01 00 38	Children in southern Sudan pledging on SAY YES paper ballots
01 00 44	Exterior of United Nations in New York
01 00 51	Photo op world leaders at UN, World Summit for Children in 1990
01 00 59	Children reading out statements, World Summit for Children in 1990
01 01 14	UNICEF Executive Director, Carol Bellamy statement
01 01 26	UN Secretary General, Kofi Annan making speech to the UN
01 01 34	Immunization of children in Laos
01 01 57	Chinese children, many with iodine deficiency, in classroom
01 02 03	Iodized salt processing, China
01 02 10	Girls in school, Egypt
01 02 15	Girls working in field, Egypt
01 02 18	Girls cleaning dishes, Egypt
01 02 20	Child soldiers demobilization, southern Sudan
01 02 41	Woman dying of AIDS in Kenya
01 02 44	girl carrying water in Malawi
01 02 48	Family in Laos
01 02 52	Children singing at the World Education Forum in Senegal, April 2000.
01 03 00	Carol Bellamy statement

2. Protection: Demobilizing child soldiers in southern Sudan

Introduction:

In the armed conflicts of recent years, children have been not only unintended victims but deliberate targets of violence. In 2000, the UN General Assembly adopted an Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which banned the involvement of children under 18 years old from direct participation in hostilities and from compulsory recruitment into armed forces.

UNICEF has been calling on governments to swiftly ratify the Optional Protocol so that it can enter into force by the time of the Special Session on Children September 19-21, 2001. Ten ratifications are needed for the Optional Protocol to enter into force. To date, 80 countries have signed the document and 4 have ratified it. The 2001 UN Secretary-

General's end decade report *We The Children* which will be discussed by the General Assembly 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 the other priority actions, UNICEF and children affected by conflict please see: www.unicef.org/children-in-war/

Southern Sudan: Demobilizing child soldiers

A promise is a promise and in February 2001, Sudan Peoples' Liberation Army (SPLA) commanders in southern Sudan made good on a promise to UNICEF Executive Director Carol Bellamy and put more than 3,000 former child soldiers into UNICEF care. Now, some seven months later, many of those children are being reunited with their families and going to school. This is the story of one of those demobilized child soldiers ... 12-year-old Peter Mawien.

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. In February 2001, after his demobilization Peter said: "I joined the SPLA because of the rapes that were committed by the government militias in the northern part of Bahr el Gazal. My mother was abducted ... The only hope for us is to be educated and assure our lives. My hope is to get an education. It will give me hope that I can secure a future for myself."

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

PAL timecode	Southern Sudan (Filmed from February to August 2001)
01 03 24	FILE footage - MS of UNICEF Executive-Director Carol Bellamy meeting SPLA Deputy Commander - October 2000
01 03 40	MS of 12-year-old Peter Mawien banging rifle on parade - February 2001
01 03 51	MS young SPLA soldiers singing with rifles
01 04 06	CU Peter Mawien
01 04 00	Demobilization ceremony for under age SPLA soldiers / they lay down weapons and march away
01 04 18	Interview (February 2001): Peter Mawien (in uniform) says "I joined the SPLA because of the rapes that were committed by the government militias in the northern part of Bahr el Gazal. My mother was abducted ... The only hope for us is to be educated and assure our lives. My hope is to get an education. It will give me hope that I can secure a future for myself."

01 04 43	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 04 47	MS & LS demobilized child soldiers board Buffalo plane in groups of 10 (each plane can take 100 children)
01 05 09	MS interior of plane as children enter
01 05 15	Plane takes off / wheels up (shot from inside plane)
01 05 24	CU child looks out window / scared looking children (they've never been on a flight before)
01 05 44	CU & LSs Builders construct reception centre in Lakes area - February 2001
01 06 03	LS & CU former child soldiers get medical check-ups and treatment (often the first medical treatment they have ever received)
01 06 13	CU Boy has leg treated
01 06 25	MS Teacher addresses class of former child soldiers / children sit
01 06 37	MS, CU, LS Lesson in progress (first schooling for many of these boys)
01 06 51	Interview (June 2001): Peter Mawien says: "If I can get an education I would like to be a doctor or a priest."
01 07 03	MS Peter Mawien packing his belongings (it is time for him to be reunited with his family) - August 2001
01 07 15	MS Peter says goodbye to his friends (his former brothers-in-arms)
01 07 23	MS Peter lines up to get on the truck that will take him home / mounts truck
01 07 40	LS Other boys queue up to get on truck
01 07 48	LS Trucks filled with former child soldiers drive through muddy roads
01 08 02	CU of Peter Mawien in truck
01 08 12	LS UNICEF truck approaches Peter's home
01 08 18	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 08 49	Uncle welcomes Peter in traditional manner by rubbing ash on his face and arms
01 09 05	CU family members
01 09 11	Peter interview: "I'm so happy and excited to be home. I've been away for so long." Peter interview 2: "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."
01 09 31	MS villagers
01 09 37	CU form, pulls out as UNICEF HEALTH OFFICER Joy Kenyi and family laugh
01 09 52	CU Peter laughing
01 09 59	LS Peter and family in ceremonial welcoming march
	ends

3. Immunization: Going the Extra Mile in Laos

Introduction:

Every year, three million children world-wide die from diseases that could have been easily prevented with one to three doses of readily available vaccines. Millions more children are weakened or disabled by these same diseases. UNICEF believes that protection against preventable diseases is the right of every child. As a result, immunization has been a hallmark of UNICEF's activities for more than two decades.

The drive towards universal immunization started in 1986 by UNICEF, WHO, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and other international partners has saved around 2.5 million children's lives per year. From a low of about 10 percent in the 1970s, immunization rates for the six major vaccine-preventable diseases (whooping cough, tuberculosis, tetanus, polio, measles and diphtheria) have since reached 75 per cent -- approximately three out of four infants. Since our goal is to vaccinate all children against every preventable disease, much work still needs to be done. UNICEF's specific goals for 2001-2005 include:

1. 80 per cent immunization coverage in at least 80 per cent of developing countries.
2. the eradication of polio
3. elimination of maternal and neo-natal tetanus
4. halving the number of deaths caused by measles
5. at least 70 per cent national coverage of Vitamin A supplementation .

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/

Immunization in Lao PDR

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 Laluanglad (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 new-born 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."

For more information about immunization please see
<http://www.unicef.org/programme/health/immun/immun.htm>

PAL Timecode	Luang Namtha, northern Laos (Filmed August 2001)
01 10 23	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 10 31	MS interior of cockpit as pilot lands
01 10 50	LS vaccines being loaded off plane
01 11 08	MS Vaccinators Khamson Chantara (male) and Soulivanh Lualu (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 11 14	LS Khamson and Soulivanh mounting truck and departing
01 11 27	LS Khamson and Soulivanh riding truck with vaccines in mud strewn fields
01 11 42	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 12 04	CU walking in mud

01 12 14	LS Khamson and Soulivanh arriving in Nam Chang village / meeting village head man Bountham
01 12 38	MS Khamson talks with Bountham about importance of immunization process and gets his permission
01 12 47	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 13 16	MS, Headman Bountham rings the village bell to call the women and children together.
01 13 23	MS women arriving with children, bringing their vaccination cards with them.
01 13 29	LS women & children gathered in village center
01 13 41	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 13 47	LS Khamson speaking to women about immunization procedures as Headman Bountham stands along side him
01 13 57	CU woman and child awaiting immunizations
01 14 02	CU syringe and vaccine
01 14 11	LS Khamson vaccinating young boy
01 14 32	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 14 47	CU Wan and Pon
01 15 01	LS Pon being vaccinated.
01 15 17	CU Pon receiving the oral polio vaccine
01 15 38	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 16 26	Khamla interview: "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."
01 16 42	LS Wan bringing bowl with food
01 16 52	CU preparing food
01 16 57	MS Wan, Pon, Khamla about to eat
01 17 09	National manager of the Expanded Programme on Immunization, Dr. Somthana Douangmala, interview "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."

4. Education: Improving girls access to school in Upper Egypt

In 1990 world leaders promised that all children would be in school by the end of the decade, but today more than 100 million are still denied that basic right. 60% of them are girls. Getting girls into school is a key factor in human development: expanding opportunities for women, improving the prospects for their own children and cutting female illiteracy. But the barriers are many: girls are often obliged to work at home or in the fields; families may not be able to afford school fees, and many girls are expected to marry as early as 12 or 13 and quickly become pregnant.

In Egypt, an innovative project, supported by the national government and UNICEF, is taking on these challenges and changing the prospects for a new generation of girls.

(Visuals of Nile, men in village, entering Mosque)

The governorate of Assiut lies 200 miles south of Cairo on the Nile. The rural communities here have been shaped by poverty -and by traditions that have been handed down over the centuries. One of those traditions is the exclusion of girls from school.

Dr. Malak Zaalouk, UNICEF Chief of Education, Egypt:

"This is a very conservative region. It's a region that's a part of Egypt that has traditionally not been looked after developmentally. It's been quite neglected. In the capital, the governorate of Assiut itself has had a lot of educational activities. But the hamlets and the far to reach areas, have been areas which have represented the highest rates of illiteracy for girls. There have been pockets where girls have not been to school at all."

(Girls working in fields, in yard)

In Assiut, and its two neighbouring governorates, more than 40% of girls in some villages are not in school - most of them spend their time working in the fields, or doing domestic work and bringing up their own children. Some are expected to marry as young as twelve or thirteen.

Mother of girls sitting in yard: (Translation from Arabic)

"No, the girls don't go outside and that's final. When the school is in a far place we do not send the girls to learn how to read."

16 year-old Manga already has a two-year-old son and is five months pregnant - she says she would have been able to learn many things if she hadn't been married. Manga, sitting with her mother in yard says: (Translation from Arabic)

"If I were educated I wouldn't have been married and I would have learned so many things."

Although many girls like Manga are still trapped by the forces of tradition and economic need, thousands of others now have a real chance of transforming their lives. Gaining the trust of local leaders, the Egyptian government and UNICEF helped create two hundred community schools in villages throughout the area. 70% of the children in class are female, and remarkably, girls - like ten-year-old Hoda (with pink emblem on forehead) - quickly learn to take a leading role in their own education - organizing the lessons for part of the day.

Dr. Malak Zaalouk, UNICEF Chief of Education, Egypt:

"It's about child-centred learning, where the child is the centre of the whole pedagogy that is going on in the class. It's about the children being totally active every minute of the day because they are learning to be responsible for their own learning."

(Teacher in front of class with model)

A key aim is not only to provide schooling but to make sure that girls get a quality education that's up-to-date and relevant to their needs. With this in mind, women from the local communities - like Eman Nour - are closely involved in the children's education and are carefully trained for their work in the schools. (In black shawl) Lessons cover everything from the basics of reading, writing and arithmetic, to the planets of the solar system.

(Hoda returns home and washes at sink)

Another crucial advantage of the community schools is that girls don't have to travel far to get an education - Hoda can take lessons within walking distance of her own house. Parents fear their daughters may be in danger if they have to make long journeys outside the home - a significant factor holding back enrolment. So far children at the community schools are performing extremely well, with girls like Hoda scoring highly on national tests.

Hoda:

"I learned today about the nine planets. I just learned that the sun is bigger, because it is closer to the Earth than the other stars. I learned about the tourist industry in Luxor, Aswan and Cairo. And I learned about the richness of antiquity and many other things."

Eman Nour, Facilitator:

"I saw the children when they came to school on the first day, and how they have come a really long way and reached an advanced stage now. Everything changed about them, the way they dressed changed, the way they talked changed, their manners changed. Their personalities developed a lot."

(Children playing outside school)

It's a success story that's led Egypt's government to plan a nation-wide expansion of the project. If that happens, many more girls like Hoda will experience a childhood with vastly different prospects. In turn, their own daughters are much more likely to be educated - and a remote, rural region like Assiut will have a chance to break the generational cycles of poverty and deprivation.

PAL Timcode	Assuit, Egypt (Filmed February 2001)
01 17 46	LS Nile river
01 18 00	LS women washing at Nile River
01 18 13	MS men gathered in plaza, socializing in village of Assiut 200 miles south of Cairo on the Nile
01 18 21	LS men going to mosque to pray
01 18 30	Interview Dr. Malak Zaalouk, UNICEF Chief of Education, Egypt: "It's a part of Egypt that has traditionally not been looked after developmentally. It's been quite neglected. In the capital, the

	governorate of Assiut itself has had a lot of educational activities. But the hamlets and the far to reach areas, have been areas which have represented the highest rates of illiteracy for girls. There have been pockets where girls have not been to school at all."
01 18 56	LS & CU girls working in fields
01 19 11	MS girls washing dishes
01 19 21	Interview, Teheya Touni, mother of girls, sitting in yard: (Translation from Arabic) "No, the girls don't go outside and that's final. When the school is in a far place we do not send the girls to learn how to read."
01 19 32	Interview 16 year-old Manga already has a two-year-old son and is five months pregnant (Translation from Arabic) "If I were educated I wouldn't have been married and I would have learned so many things."
01 19 47	MS & LS Manga pumping water
01 20 00	LS girls walking to community school UNICEF helped create.
01 20 09	LS school exterior
01 20 14	MS interior school, children directed learning activities ongoing
01 20 25	MS Hoda, 10 years old, at chalkboard
01 20 32	MS Hoda leading discussion at front of classroom
01 20 42	Interview Dr. Malak Zaalouk, UNICEF Chief of Education, Egypt: "Its about child-centred learning, where the child is the centre of the whole pedagogy that is going on in the class. It's about the children being totally active every minute of the day because they are learning to be responsible for their own learning."
01 21 00	MS teachers preparing lessons
01 21 16	MS Eman Nour, teaching with model of planets
01 21 40	LS Hoda walking home
01 21 46	MS Hoda performing household chores
01 22 09	Interview Hoda, flanked by aunt, mother sister: "I learned today about the nine planets. I just learned that the sun is bigger, because it is closer to the Earth than the other stars. I learned about the tourist industry in Luxor, Aswan and Cairo. And I learned about the richness of antiquity and many other things."
01 22 38	Interview Eman Nour, Teacher/Facilitator: "I saw the children when they came to school on the first day, and how they have come a really long way and reached an advanced stage now. Everything changed about them, the way they dressed changed, the way they talked changed, their manners changed. Their personalities developed a lot."
01 22 52	LS children playing outside school room

5. HIV/AIDS: Educating youth in Malawi

Introduction:

More than 10 million young people aged 15-24 are infected with HIV, the virus that leads to AIDS. And every day more than 8,000 young people become infected with HIV. The deaths of parents, teachers, health and social workers due to AIDS also ravage services that are crucial to fulfilling the rights of children. The upshot is that decades of hard-won gains in child survival, development and education are being unravelled by the scourge of AIDS.

UNICEF believes that children and young people are key to defeating AIDS. The behaviour and skills learned by young people will determine the course of pandemic. That is why young people must be provided with the information, skills and means to protect themselves against HIV.

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/>

PAL timecode	MALAWI (Filmed May 2001)
01 23 21	LS 12-year-old Rebecca Abraham from Zomba district in southern Malawi, walking to school
01 23 42	LS exterior Domasi Demonstration Primary School
01 23 47	CU Life Skills class teacher, Martha Chadzamakono, at chalkboard
01 23 53	MS Chadzamakono asks an animated group of 10- to 12-year-olds "How do you avoid HIV/AIDS?"
01 24 13	MS Rebecca responding to question.
01 24 21	CU Chadzamakono 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 24 36	CU AIDS prevention poster
01 24 40	MS young children role playing in AIDS prevention class (a girl has unprotected sex and falls sick)

01 25 54	Interview Mrs. Chadzamakono: "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."
01 26 18	CU & MS Rebecca's after school chore, fetching water from a nearby standpipe.
01 26 59	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 27 11	Interview Rebecca: "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."
01 27 11	MS & CU Rebecca washing dishes
01 28 01	MS Rebecca's uncle, whom she lives with, playing game
01 28 15	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."
01 28 52	Interview Justin Malewezi, Malawi's Vice-President and Chairman of the Cabinet Committee on HIV/AIDS "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."

6. Iodine Deficiency: Protecting Children from Learning Disabilities in China

One of the unsung success stories of the 1990s has been a simple but revolutionary change to children's diets that now protects 90 million children born each year from impaired intelligence: the addition of iodine to common table salt. A lack of iodine is the leading cause of preventable learning disabilities world-wide. Back in 1990 only 20% of people in the developing world used iodized salt, and as many as 43 million children had suffered some degree of brain damage as a result. But today, through an extraordinary range of partnerships between industry, governments and humanitarian organizations, iodized salt is now reaching more than 70% of households in the world's poorer countries.

China is one of the countries that have spearheaded this transformation, increasing salt iodization from 39% in 1995 to over 90% five years later.

(Pictures of Gansu province - landscape and children)

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."

(Ray Yip in classroom testing children for goitres)

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.

(Salt mountain)

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 Quote.

"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."

(See pictures of salt collecting, packaging and treatment)

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% 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>

PAL timecode	Gansu province, China (Filmed February 2000)
01 29 16	LS Gansu province landscape
01 29 30	MC children of Gansu province
01 29 50	MS young boy in classroom

01 29 54	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 30 04	CU of children working on math test
01 30 37	Interview Yip: "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."
01 31 05	LS Yip talking to children in classroom about goitre test
01 31 15	MS Yip in classroom testing children for goitres
01 31 30	MS Yip testing children for goitre while saying, "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"
01 32 27	LS & CU salt mine
01 32 38	Yip interview: "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."
01 33 08	MS salt processing plant where salt is iodized
01 33 37	Interview Dong Zihua, 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."
01 33 51	LS & MS market in China where mother & child buy iodized salt

7. Children's rights: a decade of increasing mobilization

The years since the adoption of the Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1989, have seen an unprecedented mobilization for children around the globe - and child rights are on the world's agenda as never before. The mobilization has included significant new legislation for children by many governments, while public and private organizations have joined together to make major investments in young people. The 1990s have also seen growing activism by children themselves. In Latin America, children have organized nation-wide votes on child rights and democracy. In India, children head a national campaign for universal education. And around the globe, young people are spearheading the "Say YES for children" campaign on ten key imperatives to improve children's lives.

New legislation for children

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 at the UN 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.

Growing partnerships for 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 Mwitw 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

PAL timecode	Children's Rights - shotlist
01 34 21	MS James Grant, then Executive Director of UNICEF, at adoption of Convention on the Rights of the Child. 1989, UN
01 34 26	MS Grant and children inside UN attending adoption of Convention on the Rights of the Child
01 34 38	WS exterior of UN
01 34 51	MS world leaders photo op during the 1990 UN World Summit for Children
01 35 20	MS children read statements at 1990 UN World Summit for Children
01 35 52	MS Brazilian woman at 1994 Street Children's Congress that succeeded in

	bringing young people's voices onto a national stage.
01 36 09	MS kids spray painting in South Africa. 1994, International Summit on the Rights of Children in South Africa
01 36 20	Child at International Summit on the Rights of Children in South Africa: "The future is ours we are the leaders of this country."
01 36 27	MS kids marching and dancing, South Africa, 1994, International Summit on the Rights of Children in South Africa
01 36 37	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 36 43	MS children marking ballots, Mexico
01 36 49	MC child entering ballot in box, Mexico
01 36 58	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 37 18	LS march in India calling for compulsory education for all children crossed the nation (March, 2001)
01 37 28	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 37 34	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 38 11	MS children welcoming UN Secretary General, Kofi Annan at the World Education Forum in Dakar, Senegal, April 2000.
01 38 16	MS Annan and Nane Annan arriving at World Education Forum
01 38 24	MS children welcoming Annan
01 38 32	At the Millennium Summit in New York Mr Annan called for the whole range of child rights to be made a reality. (September, 2000) "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."
01 39 02	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 39 28	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 16 th , 2001).
01 39 47	MS children from Geneva Youth Parliament launching Say YES for children. (April 26 th , 2001)
01 39 59	MS UN Secretary General Special Advisor on Sports for Development and Peace, Adolf Ogi launching SAY YES campaign. April 26 th 2001
01 40 12	MS Mary Robinson signing SAY YES ballot in Geneva, April 26 th 2001
01 40 21	MS Adolf Ogi signing SAY YES ballot in Geneva April 26 th , 2001
01 40 29	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 41 21	MS crowds danced at an outdoor discotheque organized by the FM 105 radio anchors' group. Republic of Georgia (June 1 st , 2001)
01 42 02	MS Mozambique's top female vocalist Julia performing for the SAY YES campaign. (April 26 th , 2001)
01 42 56	UNICEF PSA, Ziggy Marley pledging Say YES for children
01 43 16	UNICEF PSA, Chinese TV personality and humanitarian campaigner, Yue-Sai Kan pledging SAY YES for children.
01 43 37	UNICEF PSA, The Muppets pledging SAY YES for children.

8. Interview with Carol Bellamy, UNICEF Executive Director

PAL timecode	
01 44 13	Interview, Carol Bellamy, UNICEF Executive Director: "The 90s for children presents a mixed picture, there have been significant successes for children but there are some quite disappointing failures. There's still a great deal of business left to do."
01 44 26	Interview, Carol Bellamy, UNICEF Executive Director on HIV/AIDS. "HIV/AIDS will be beaten if society as a whole is mobilized. Young people have to be key in that mobilization. This is a health issue, a communications issue and an education issue. Give young people an opportunity to help lead and we will win the war over HIV/AIDS."
01 44 47	Interview, Carol Bellamy, UNICEF Executive Director, on education: "There's still a long way to go to get all children into school. Over a hundred million children who ought to be in school are not in school. And the biggest problem there is that about 60% of those are girls. We know that if a girl gets an education she is more likely to grow to be a healthy adult, more likely to take care of her children, her children are less likely to die under the age of 5. She is more likely to be a productive citizen. So, the simple investment of a girl getting an education has many positive consequences. We must rededicate ourselves to ensuring that all girls and boys get an education."
01 45 29	Interview, Carol Bellamy, UNICEF Executive Director, on immunization: "While the world has made a great deal of progress in coming to the brink of eradication polio, immunization generally, immunizing against preventable diseases, using vaccines, there hasn't been much improvement. It's about the same today as 10 years ago in terms of coverage, and that's quite disappointing."
01 45 47	Interview, Carol Bellamy, UNICEF Executive Director, on leadership: "When it comes to improving conditions and making a better world for children we know what needs to be done in many ways. What need now is action to do it. We need government leaders, private sector leaders, community leaders, we need leadership for and with children. We need government leaders who will invest in children, and not in war. We need community leaders who will support institutions that strengthen families. We need young people themselves to demonstrate the leadership that they are capable of."