

ADVANCE
SUMMARY



INVESTING IN THE CHILDREN OF THE ISLAMIC WORLD



FOREWORD: CHILDREN FIRST

The largest generation of children and young people in history is preparing to enter adulthood in a rapidly changing world. More than one quarter of the world's 2 billion children live in Muslim countries — members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference — where they represent more than 40 per cent of the Muslim population. Addressing their needs and guaranteeing their rights will in large part determine the success or failure of efforts by the world community during the next decade to combat poverty, accelerate human development and ensure peace and security for all.

In response to globalization, the Islamic community, or umma, needs to carefully balance an openness to other cultures while protecting the right of its children to learn and grow according to the values of the Holy Koran.

All children — girls and boys, in all situations, always and everywhere — have the right to live and thrive, to reach their full potential. This key principle as described in sharia, the canonical law of Islam, guides the implementation of provisions for children that have been established by Islam, including provisions for the family environment, health, education, leisure and cultural activities, special protection, civil rights and freedoms.

It is therefore not surprising that the Convention on the Rights of the Child has been embraced by all Muslim countries.¹ Ratification of this landmark human rights instrument commits countries to a code of obligations for children. It puts the rights of children at the forefront of the global struggle for human rights, to be ensured by adult society as a matter of legal obligation, moral imperative and development priority.

As does the Convention, Islam establishes the best interests of the child as a primary consideration in actions and decisions concerning children; and the principles of sharia place corresponding obligations on the family, on society and on the state. These standards are used to guide laws, practices, budgets and policies. Governments, in particular, are encouraged to create an environment and provide the resources that ensure children receive the full benefits of their rights.

Members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference have affirmed their commitment to children by adopting the Millennium Declaration, the Millennium Development Goals and the goals of 'A World Fit for Children', the outcome document of the United Nations General Assembly's Special Session on Children in 2002. A resolution on Child Care and Protection in the Islamic World was issued by the Cultural Affairs Committee of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and adopted by member states at the Islamic Summit Conference in Malaysia, October 2003.

Islam and 'A World Fit For Children' share the same vision: a world in which all children get the best possible start in life; in which all children have access to free, high-quality, basic education; in which all children are protected against measles, malaria and malnutrition, are free from the terrors of war and have ample opportunity to grow to their full human potential.

The Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO) have joined hands to prepare this report as a background document for the First Ministerial Conference on the Child, jointly convened by the three organizations. The Ministerial Conference will assess the progress being made in OIC member states in key areas relating to children, review good practices and lessons learned, and recommend actions to accelerate progress towards delivering on the commitments to our children.

We look forward with great anticipation to the results of the Ministerial Conference and hope that this report will enrich the dialogue on how to translate our collective vision of 'A World Fit for Children' into a reality for all.



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OVERVIEW

The Millennium Development Goals and ‘A World Fit for Children’ commitments

Developments during the 1990s heralded great promise for children. Leaders at the World Summit for Children in 1990 issued an urgent, universal appeal for every child to be guaranteed a better future. The Convention on the Rights of the Child, which entered into force in September 1990, became the most universally embraced of all human rights treaties; today it has been ratified by almost every nation. Two optional protocols followed, designed to protect children against child trafficking, prostitution and pornography, and involvement in armed conflict.

Yet despite these advances, and despite some tangible progress in public health and other areas, it was clear after 10 years that the Summit’s ambitious goals were far from being fully accomplished.

Nearly 11 million children still die each year, and in most cases their deaths are preventable. About 115 million children are still out of primary school, 54 per cent of them girls, and about 150 million suffer from malnutrition in developing countries. Millions of children are exploited in hazardous labour, sold and trafficked, or subjected to abuse, neglect and violence, including war. The scourge of HIV/AIDS, especially in sub-Saharan Africa, is spreading among children and young people with catastrophic speed. And in many of the poorest nations, efforts to ensure the well-being of children are hindered by debt burdens, excessive military spending and the inefficient use of resources.²

There is nothing mysterious about the origin of these threats to children. Poverty does not persist for unfathomable reasons; war does not emerge out of nowhere. These ravages are

often the result of choices made by governments and others in power, reflected in the ways resources are allocated, in how often children are central to decision-making and in how the impact of such choices is assessed.

At the Millennium Summit in September 2000, Heads of State and Government representing all 189 UN member countries adopted the Millennium Declaration, in which they recognized their responsibility to uphold the principles of human dignity, equality and equity, and their duty to the world’s people — “especially the most vulnerable and, in particular, the children of the world, to whom the future belongs.”

The Declaration listed seven objectives to which the world’s leaders assigned special significance: establishing peace, security and disarmament; encouraging development and eradicating poverty; preserving the environment; promoting human rights, democracy and good governance; protecting the vulnerable; meeting the special needs of Africa; and strengthening the UN.

As part of the road map for implementing the Millennium Declaration, the UN General Assembly adopted eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs):

1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
2. Achieve universal primary education
3. Promote gender equality and empower women
4. Reduce child mortality
5. Improve maternal health
6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
7. Ensure environmental sustainability
8. Develop a global partnership for development.

Most of these goals were established for 2015, and seven of the eight directly relate to children's rights and well-being.

At the UN General Assembly's Special Session on Children, May 2002, 190 high-level national delegations, including 69 Heads of State, resolved to complete the agenda. The document that emerged from the Special Session — 'A World Fit for Children' — was adopted by consensus at the General Assembly and served to complement the goals defined at the UN Millennium Summit. 'A World Fit for Children' placed the rights of children at the heart of efforts to promote healthy lives; provide quality education; protect children against abuse, exploitation and violence; and combat HIV/AIDS.

In September 2005, five years after the Declaration was adopted, the High Level Plenary Meeting of the 60th session of the UN General Assembly provided the opportunity for world leaders to reflect on progress made towards the MDGs and to deliver on their promises to the world's poorest children.

Some advances have been made, but progress on almost all the MDGs — and the 'World Fit for Children' commitments — is behind schedule. Without a significant and concerted effort by donors and governments, the targets will not be met — a scenario of catastrophic consequences for the children.³

The situation of children in the Islamic world

OIC member states have committed to achieving the Millennium Development and 'World Fit for Children' goals, and by ratifying the Convention on the Rights of the Child they have affirmed the principles of children's rights. Much progress has been made in these areas, but much remains to be done.

In OIC countries, about 4.3 million children under five die each year from preventable diseases and malnutrition — over 60 per cent of them before reaching their first birthday.⁴ About 6 million children under five suffer from malnutrition in the form of stunting, with low height for their age. About 23 per cent of the total popula-

tion have no access to safe drinking water, and 45 per cent lack adequate sanitation. Children in sub-Saharan Africa, in particular, are facing a life-threatening crisis as a consequence of armed conflict, HIV/AIDS and poverty.

Globalization, poverty and inequity have aggravated these problems and created new ones. Rural to urban migration has caused a growth of slums and shantytowns, and the breakdown of families has forced increasing numbers of children to fend for themselves. Ongoing conflicts in some countries have destroyed social structures that may have already been weak. These phenomena have placed tremendous strain on the abilities of states to provide basic social services for all and to protect vulnerable children.

Education is a precondition for economic development and the fight against poverty, and the Koran sets the education of girls and boys as a high priority. Yet despite progress, primary school participation remains below 60 per cent in 20 OIC countries. Gender disparity persists, and as a result, only 26 out of 57 OIC members are on course to achieve the MDG target of gender parity in primary education in 2005.⁵

The protection of children against abuse, violence and exploitation is an essential element

The right to a religious and cultural identity

Islam establishes the right of all children to a religious and cultural identity, including a child's right to exercise his or her faith and freely practise religious rituals, within and outside the home country, and to be protected against the embrace of Islam under coercion. It includes a child's right to observe his or her culture in keeping with the Islamic spirit of tolerance, love, acceptance of others and openness to the world, and the right to an education that is consistent with the child's faith, identity and culture.

Children's right to a religious and cultural identity as established in Islam is applicable to children of all religions regardless of whether they live in an Islamic country, and it is regulated by rules of reciprocity and international law. It is compatible with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and other human rights instruments that affirm the right of all people to a cultural heritage, identity and specificity.

Islamic solidarity

“... through a joint initiative of His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah Ibn Abdul Aziz and His Excellency the Prime Minister of Malaysia, Mr. Abdullah Badawi, the General Secretariat was entrusted with the central role in a major humanitarian project to sponsor the children victims of the tsunami in Southeast Asia. This project is the first major joint humanitarian experience under the umbrella of the Organization of the Islamic Conference. The project involves the creation of what is known as the ‘OIC Alliance to sponsor Children Victims of the Tsunami’ who are estimated to number about 35,000. The estimated cost of this project, which is USD150 million, will be distributed over 15 years and financed by Member States and their peoples, as well as by some philanthropists and charitable institutions and civil society organizations in the Muslim world.”

—Speech of H.E. Professor Ekmeleddin Ihsanoglu, Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, at preparatory meetings for the 32nd session of the Islamic conference of foreign ministers, Jeddah (Saudi Arabia), 30 April – 2 May 2005

of Islam. In many countries, the long silence on many protection issues is being broken, especially by the media — a sure sign of progress. But millions of children are still victimized by exploitation, and countless others are affected by violence at home, in schools, on the streets, in institutions and through the juvenile justice system. The lack of empirical data or clear evidence combined with the stigma that surrounds some of these issues makes it difficult to know the true extent of these problems and can hinder protection efforts.

Constraints and challenges

The tsunami of December 2004, which hit Indonesia — an OIC country — with particular force, is a vivid reminder of the natural disasters that prevent many countries, especially in Asia and sub-Saharan Africa, from meeting their development goals. While floods, earthquakes and droughts batter some countries, others are afflicted by disasters of human origin.

During the past 10 years, ethno-religious and political conflicts have taken a grievous toll in nearly a third of OIC members,⁶ and the impact of these conflicts falls disproportionately on children and women. In a number of countries,

ingrained social attitudes and cultural misconceptions pose challenges that may take many years to overcome. In others, the role of civil society in asserting children’s and women’s rights could be greatly expanded.

Budgetary constraints too have had an impact on development programmes and social services. As OIC countries contend with the pressures of economic globalization on often fragile local economies, they also face the challenges that globalization poses to values from which Islamic societies are founded.

In the face of these and other obstacles, OIC countries are building upon the strength of Islamic traditions — self-help, solidarity and protection of the vulnerable — to reaffirm their commitments to their children. The Convention on the Rights of the Child and other international human rights instruments have been ratified; now the challenge is to implement them. Active partnerships among OIC governments, as well as with regional and international financial institutions and the private sector, will be essential to provide the necessary funding and technical expertise. The flow of development assistance needs to be increased, with the wealthier OIC countries assuming their responsibility towards the poorer, and channelled more deliberately to address the needs of children.

NOTES

- ¹ Except Somalia.
- ² United Nations Children’s Fund, *The State of the World’s Children 2005: Childhood Under Threat*, UNICEF, New York, 2004.
- ³ *Ibid.*, pp. 8–9.
- ⁴ In this publication, the 57 members of the OIC are grouped into three subregions: African, Arab and Asian/other (for countries in each subregion, see Annex 1). Unless otherwise noted, statistical data are derived from *The State of the World’s Children 2005*, with additional calculations by UNICEF for the OIC region and subregions (see *Statistical tables*).
- ⁵ United Nations Children’s Fund, *Progress for Children: A report card on gender parity and primary education* (no. 2), UNICEF, New York, April 2005.
- ⁶ *The State of the World’s Children 2005*, pp. 64–65.

Statistical table 1: Background indicators

Countries and territories	Under-5 mortality rank	Under-5 mortality rate		Population (thousands) (2003)			Annual no. of births (thousands) (2003)	Annual no. of under-5 deaths (thousands) (2003)	GNI per capita (US\$) (2003)	Life expectancy at birth (years) (2003)	Total adult literacy rate (2000)	Total fertility rate (2003)
		1990	2003	Total	under 18	under 5						
Afghanistan	4	260	257	23897	11910	4183	1136	292	250 x	43	36	6.8
Albania	115	45	21	3166	1062	276	57	1	1740	74	85	2.3
Algeria	76	69	41	31800	12606	3349	724	30	1890	70	67	2.8
Azerbaijan	51	105	91	8370	2991	690	148	13	810	72	97 x	2.1
Bahrain	133	19	15	724	244	71	14	0	10840 x	74	88	2.6
Bangladesh	62	144	69	146736	65342	19408	4183	289	400	62	40	3.4
Benin	25	185	154	6736	3533	1168	278	43	440	51	37	5.6
Brunei Darussalam	162	11	6	358	127	39	8	0	24100 x	76	92	2.5
Burkina Faso	8	210	207	13002	7264	2560	621	129	300	46	24	6.7
Cameroon	21	139	166	16018	7868	2443	563	93	640	46	71	4.6
Chad	12	203	200	8598	4587	1646	416	83	250	45	43	6.6
Comoros	59	120	73	768	377	124	28	2	450	61	56	4.8
Côte d'Ivoire	14	157	192	16631	8114	2492	587	113	660	41	49	4.7
Djibouti	31	175	138	703	347	116	27	4	910	46	65	5.6
Egypt	79	104	39	71931	29856	8702	1911	75	1390	69	55	3.3
Gabon	51	92	91	1329	630	191	41	4	3580	57	71	3.9
Gambia	37	154	123	1426	669	221	50	6	310	54	37	4.7
Guinea	23	240	160	8480	4283	1471	362	58	430	49	41	5.8
Guinea-Bissau	10	253	204	1493	800	292	74	15	140	45	38	7.1
Guyana	62	90	69	765	271	79	16	1	900	63	99	2.3
Indonesia	76	91	41	219883	77966	21636	4515	185	810	67	87	2.3
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	79	72	39	68920	27281	6205	1424	56	2000	70	76	2.3
Iraq	35	50	125	25175	12039	3834	879	110	2170 x	61	39	4.7
Jordan	99	40	28	5473	2412	734	151	4	1850	71	90	3.5
Kazakhstan	59	63	73	15433	4849	1142	250	18	1780	67	99	1.9
Kuwait	150	16	9	2521	759	245	50	0	16340 x	77	82	2.6
Kyrgyzstan	65	80	68	5138	1981	529	112	8	330	69	–	2.6
Lebanon	96	37	31	3653	1279	337	69	2	4040	74	86	2.2
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	132	42	16	5551	2097	600	128	2	5540 x	73	80	3.0
Malaysia	158	21	7	24425	9427	2714	545	4	3780	73	87	2.9
Maldives	61	115	72	318	158	51	11	1	2300	68	97	5.3
Mali	7	250	220	13007	7322	2581	650	143	290	49	26	7.0
Mauritania	16	183	183	2893	1430	499	120	22	430	53	40	5.8
Morocco	79	85	39	30566	11515	3287	707	28	1320	69	49	2.7
Mozambique	24	235	158	18863	9563	3138	774	122	210	38	44	5.6
Niger	2	320	262	11972	6784	2549	662	173	200	46	16	8.0
Nigeria	13	235	198	124009	63563	20872	4820	954	320	51	64	5.4
Occupied Palestinian Territory	106	40	24	3557	1871	641	137	3	1110	73	–	5.5
Oman	143	30	12	2851	1233	409	91	1	7830 x	73	72	4.9
Pakistan	46	130	103	153578	73711	23528	5506	567	470	61	43	5.0
Qatar	133	25	15	610	189	56	10	0	12000 x	72	94	3.2
Saudi Arabia	104	44	26	24217	10868	3542	762	20	8530 x	72	76	4.5
Senegal	32	148	137	10095	5058	1631	374	51	550	53	37	4.9
Sierra Leone	1	302	284	4971	2518	903	245	70	150	34	36	6.5
Somalia	6	225	225	9890	5401	2020	516	116	130 x	48	–	7.2
Sudan	49	120	93	33610	15401	4900	1100	102	460	56	58	4.3
Suriname	79	48	39	436	162	47	9	0	1940 x	71	94	2.4
Syrian Arab Republic	127	44	18	17800	8012	2322	491	9	1160	72	74	3.3
Tajikistan	39	128	118	6245	2737	723	150	18	190	69	99	3.0
Togo	29	152	140	4909	2479	811	187	26	310	50	57	5.3
Tunisia	106	52	24	9832	3357	807	165	4	2240	73	71	2.0
Turkey	79	78	39	71325	25817	7096	1479	58	2790	71	85	2.4
Turkmenistan	47	97	102	4867	1981	497	107	11	1120	67	–	2.7
Uganda	29	160	140	25827	14724	5358	1317	184	240	47	67	7.1
United Arab Emirates	153	14	8	2995	905	246	49	0	18060 x	75	76	2.8
Uzbekistan	62	79	69	26093	10600	2691	559	39	420	70	99	2.4
Yemen	42	142	113	20010	11129	3809	901	102	520	60	46	7.0
Regional summaries												
African OIC		216	189	287365	149759	50327	12021	2158	359	48	54	5.7
Arab OIC		91	70	307129	133327	40650	9030	603	1290	65	60	3.8
Asian/other OIC		111	77	779952	318373	91534	20215	1526	1057	64	69	3.1
Total OIC		133	108	1374447	601459	182511	41266	4287	942	59	64	3.8
Developing countries		105	87	5083370	1924210	552742	119986	10439	1255	62	74	2.9
Least developed countries		181	155	718858	355097	116936	27821	4312	304	49	52	5.1
World		95	80	6286228	2183635	618227	133043	10643	5488	63	80	2.7

Notes:

– Data not available.

x Data refer to years or periods other than those specified in the column heading, differ from the standard definition, or refer to only part of a country. Such data are not included in the regional averages or totals.

Statistical table 2: Healthy lives

Countries and territories	% of population (2002) using:		% of under-fives (1995–2003*) suffering from:					Maternal mortality ratio				
	improved drinking water sources	adequate sanitation facilities	% of children (1995–2003*) exclusively breastfed (<6 months)	underweight (moderate & severe)	stunting (moderate & severe)	% of immunized (2003) 1-year-old-children		Antenatal care coverage (%) (1995–2003*)	Skilled attendant at delivery (%) (1995–2003*)	Maternal mortality ratio		
						DPT3	measles			reported (1985–2003*)	adjusted (2000)	Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in:)
Afghanistan	13	8	–	48	52	54	50	37	14	1600	1900	6
Albania	97	89	6	14	32	97	93	95	94	20	55	610
Algeria	87	92	13	6	18	87	84	81	92	140	140	190
Azerbaijan	77	55	7	7	13	97	98	66	84	25	94	520
Bahrain	–	–	34 k	9	10	97	99	97	98	46	28	1200
Bangladesh	75	48	46	48	45	85	77	40	14	380	380	59
Benin	68	32	38	23	31	88	83	81	66	500	850	17
Brunei Darussalam	–	–	–	–	–	99	99	100 x	99	0	37	830
Burkina Faso	51	12	6	34	37	84	76	73	31	480	1000	12
Cameroon	63	48	12	21	35	73	61	75	60	430	730	23
Chad	34	8	10	28	29	47	61	42	16	830	1100	11
Comoros	94	23	21	25	42	75	63	74	62	520	480	33
Côte d'Ivoire	84	40	10	21	25	54	56	88	63	600	690	25
Djibouti	80	50	–	18	26	68	66	67	61	74	730	19
Egypt	98	68	30	9	16	98	98	69	69	84	84	310
Gabon	87	36	6	12	21	38	55	94	86	520	420	37
Gambia	82	53	26	17	19	90	90	91	55	730	540	31
Guinea	51	13	11	23	26	45	52	71	35	530	740	18
Guinea-Bissau	59	34	37	25	30	77	61	62	35	910	1100	13
Guyana	83	70	11	14	11	90	89	81	86	190	170	200
Indonesia	78	52	40	26	–	70	72	92	68	310	230	150
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	93	84	44	11	15	99	99	77	90	37	76	370
Iraq	81	80	12	16	22	81	90	77	72	290	250	65
Jordan	91	93	27	4	9	97	96	99	100	41	41	450
Kazakhstan	86	72	36	4	10	99	99	91	99	50	210	190
Kuwait	–	–	12 k	10	24	99	97	95	98	5	5	6000
Kyrgyzstan	76	60	24	11	25	98	99	97	98	44	110	290
Lebanon	100	98	27 k	3	12	92	96	87	89	100 x	150	240
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	72	97	–	5	15	93	91	81	94	77	97	240
Malaysia	95	–	29 k	12	–	96	92	–	97	50	41	660
Maldives	84	58	10	30	25	98	96	81	70	140	110	140
Mali	48	45	25	33	38	69	68	57	41	580	1200	10
Mauritania	56	42	20	32	35	76	71	64	57	750	1000	14
Morocco	80	61	66 k	9	24	91	90	68	40	230	220	120
Mozambique	42	27	30	24	41	72	77	76	48	1100	1000	14
Niger	46	12	1	40	40	52	64	41	16	590	1600	7
Nigeria	60	38	17	29	38	25	35	58	35	–	800	18
Occupied Palestinian Territory	94	76	29 k	4	9	98	99	96	97	–	100	140
Oman	79	89	–	24	23	99	98	100	95	23	87	170
Pakistan	90	54	16 k	38	37	67	61	43	23	530	500	31
Qatar	100	100	12 k	6	8	92	93	94 x	98	10	140	170
Saudi Arabia	–	–	31 k	14	20	95	96	90	91	–	23	610
Senegal	72	52	24 k	23	25	73	60	79	58	560	690	22
Sierra Leone	57	39	4	27	34	70	73	68	42	1800	2000	6
Somalia	29	25	9	26	23	40	40	32	34	–	1100	10
Sudan	69	34	16	17	–	50	57	60	86 x	550	590	30
Suriname	92	93	9	13	10	74	71	91	85	150	110	340
Syrian Arab Republic	79	77	81 k	7	18	99	98	71	76 x	65	160	130
Tajikistan	58	53	14	–	36	82	89	71	71	45	100	250
Togo	51	34	18	25	22	64	58	73	49	480	570	26
Tunisia	82	80	46	4	12	95	90	92	90	69	120	320
Turkey	93	83	7	8	16	68	75	68	81	130 x	70	480
Turkmenistan	71	62	13	12	22	98	97	98	97	9	31	790
Uganda	56	41	63	23	39	81	82	92	39	510	880	13
United Arab Emirates	–	100	34 k	14	17	94	94	97	96	3	54	500
Uzbekistan	89	57	19	8	21	98	99	97	96	34	24	1300
Yemen	69	30	18	46	53	66	66	45	22	350	570	19
Regional summaries												
African OIC	58	35	22	27	36	51	55	67	39	–	910	15
Arab OIC	83	68	28	15	22	82	83	69	66	–	300	68
Asian/other OIC	81	58	30	31	34	76	74	61	47	–	380	64
Total OIC	77	55	27	26	32	70	71	64	48	–	510	41
Developing countries	79	49	38	27	31	76	75	70	59	–	440	61
Least developed countries	58	35	33	36	42	68	67	56	32	–	890	17
World	83	58	37	27	31	78	77	70	62	–	400	74

Notes:

* Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified in the column heading

– Data not available.

x Data refer to years or periods other than those specified in the column heading, differ from the standard definition or refer to only part of a country. Such data are not included in the regional averages or totals.

k Refers to exclusive breastfeeding for less than 4 months.

Statistical table 3: HIV/AIDS, education, protection and economic indicators

Countries and territories	HIV / AIDS	EDUCATION	PROTECTION				ECONOMIC INDICATORS			
	Adult prevalence rate (15–49 years), end 2003 (est.)	Primary net enrolment/attendance ratio (c.2001)	Child marriage 1986–2003*	Birth registration 1999–2003*	Female genital mutilation/cutting 1998–2003†		% of population below \$1 a day (1992–2002*)	% of central government expenditure (1992–2004*) allocated to:		
					women (15–49 years)	daughters		health	education	defense
Afghanistan	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–
Albania	–	97	–	99	–	–	2	4	2	4
Algeria	0.1	97	–	–	–	–	2	4	24	17
Azerbaijan	<0.1	80	–	97	–	–	4	1	3	11
Bahrain	0.2	92	–	–	–	–	–	7	13	14
Bangladesh	–	79	65	7	–	–	36	5 x	11 x	10 x
Benin	1.9	54	37	62	17	6	–	6 x	31 x	17 x
Brunei Darussalam	<0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burkina Faso	4.2	35	62	–	77	32	45	7	17	14
Cameroon	6.9	74	43	79	1	–	17	3	12	10
Chad	4.8	58	71	25	45	–	–	8 x	8 x	–
Comoros	–	55	30	83	–	–	–	–	–	–
Côte d'Ivoire	7.0	64	33	72	45	24	16	4 x	21 x	4 x
Djibouti	2.9	34	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Egypt	<0.1	92	20	–	97	47	3	3	15	9
Gabon	8.1	80	34	89	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gambia	1.2	74	–	32	–	–	59	7 x	12 x	4 x
Guinea	3.2	62	–	67	99	54	–	3 x	11 x	29 x
Guinea-Bissau	–	45	–	42	–	–	–	1 x	3 x	4 x
Guyana	2.5	98	–	97	–	–	2	–	–	–
Indonesia	0.1	96	24	62	–	–	8	1	4	3
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.1	87	–	–	–	–	2	6	7	12
Iraq	<0.1	78	–	98	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jordan	<0.1	95	11	–	–	–	2	10	16	19
Kazakhstan	0.2	96	14	–	–	–	2	2	3	6
Kuwait	–	89	–	–	–	–	–	7	15	17
Kyrgyzstan	0.1	90	21	–	–	–	2	11	20	10
Lebanon	0.1	92	11	–	–	–	–	2	7	11
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	0.4	95	–	–	–	–	2	6	23	11
Maldives	–	98	–	73	–	–	–	9	18	10
Mali	1.9	39	65	48	92	73	73	2 x	9 x	8 x
Mauritania	0.6	67	37	55	71	66	26	4 x	23 x	–
Morocco	0.1	89	18 y	–	–	–	2	3	18	13
Mozambique	12.2	60	57	–	–	–	38	5 x	10 x	35 x
Niger	1.2	35	77	46	5	3	64	–	–	–
Nigeria	5.4	62	43	68	19	10	70	1 x	3 x	3 x
Occupied Palestinian Territory	–	99	–	100	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oman	0.1	76	–	–	–	–	–	7	15	33
Pakistan	0.1	61	32 y	–	–	–	13	1	1	18
Qatar	–	99	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	–	60	–	–	–	–	–	6 x	14 x	36 x
Senegal	0.8	58	36	62	–	–	26	3	14	7
Sierra Leone	–	41	–	46	–	–	57 x	10 x	13 x	10 x
Somalia	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	1 x	2 x	38 x
Sudan	2.3	49	27 y	64	90	58	–	1	8	28
Suriname	1.7	99	–	95	–	–	–	–	–	–
Syrian Arab Republic	<0.1	97	–	–	–	–	–	2	9	24
Tajikistan	<0.1	96	–	75	–	–	10	2	4	9
Togo	4.1	63	31	82	–	–	–	5 x	20 x	11 x
Tunisia	<0.1	98	10 y	–	–	–	2	6	20	5
Turkey	–	88	23	–	–	–	2	3	10	8
Turkmenistan	<0.1	–	9	–	–	–	12	–	–	–
Uganda	4.1	79	54	4	–	–	82	2 x	15 x	26 x
United Arab Emirates	–	84	–	–	–	–	–	8	18	31
Uzbekistan	0.1	80	15	100	–	–	22	–	–	–
Yemen	0.1	55	48	–	23	20	16	4	22	19
Regional summaries										
African OIC	5.4	60	–	–	–	–	59	–	–	–
Arab OIC	0.3	75	–	–	–	–	4	4	17	14
Asian/other OIC	0.1	82	–	–	–	–	13	3	8	9
Total OIC	1.2	75	–	–	–	–	22	4	11	10
Developing countries	1.2	65	–	–	–	–	22	3	10	10
Least developed countries	3.2	49	–	–	–	–	39	–	–	–
World	1.1	82	–	–	–	–	21	12	5	10

Notes:

* Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified in the column heading.

† Women: the percentage of women aged 15–49 years who have been mutilated/cut. Daughters: the percentage of women aged 15–49 with at least one mutilated/cut daughter.

– Data not available.

x Data refer to years or periods other than those specified in the column heading, differ from the standard definition or refer to only part of a country. Such data are not included in the regional averages or totals.

y Data differ from the standard definition or refer to only part of a country but are included in the calculation of regional and global averages.

Annex 1: OIC members, by subregion

African members	Arab members	Asian/other members
1. Benin	1. Algeria	1. Afghanistan
2. Burkina Faso	2. Bahrain	2. Albania
3. Cameroon	3. Comoros	3. Azerbaijan
4. Chad	4. Djibouti	4. Bangladesh
5. Côte d'Ivoire	5. Egypt	5. Brunei Darussalam
6. Gabon	6. Iraq	6. Guyana
7. Gambia	7. Jordan	7. Indonesia
8. Guinea	8. Kuwait	8. Iran, Islamic Republic of
9. Guinea-Bissau	9. Lebanon	9. Kazakhstan
10. Mali	10. Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	10. Kyrgyzstan
11. Mozambique	11. Mauritania	11. Malaysia
12. Niger	12. Morocco	12. Maldives
13. Nigeria	13. Oman	13. Pakistan
14. Senegal	14. Occupied Palestinian Territory	14. Suriname
15. Sierra Leone	15. Qatar	15. Tajikistan
16. Togo	16. Saudi Arabia	16. Turkey
17. Uganda	17. Somalia	17. Turkmenistan
	18. Sudan	18. Uzbekistan
	19. Syrian Arab Republic	
	20. Tunisia	
	21. United Arab Emirates	
	22. Yemen	

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