Towards a Post-2015 agenda for all children

Key Issues for Children in the Post-2015 Development Agenda

Further reduction of under-five mortality

Elimination of all preventable maternal and child deaths

Reduction of child malnutrition

Achievement of universal coverage of:
- basic health services
- safe drinking water and sanitation

Completion by all children of quality basic education

Protection of all children from all forms of violence, abuse and exploitation

Protection and support of children and their families affected by conflict and humanitarian disasters

Prioritize the worst-off and most deprived children, families and their communities

Monitoring of progress and investment in supporting national statistics systems to collect disaggregated data to ensure that no child is left behind

Guiding Principles to ensure a Post-2015 World Fit for All Children

The Millennium Development Goals have been a success and achieved a lot for children and young people. However they have not fully been met. The unfinished and continuing business of investing in the rights and well-being of children – as well as emerging and neglected issues - must be boldly addressed in a vision of a world fit for children and future generations, with achievable goals for the post-2015 development agenda.

Governments should reaffirm their existing commitments – specifically to the Millennium Declaration and to the Convention on the Rights of the Child – to underpin future efforts for inclusive and equitable human progress.

Sustainable Development starts with safe, healthy and well-educated children. And safe and sustainable societies are, in turn, essential for children. The post-2015 development agenda must provide comprehensive solutions to advance peace, prosperity and a sustainable world – for both the present and future generations.

The new development agenda needs to be universal – relevant for all societies and about all people regardless of where they live.

Countries cannot achieve sustained growth and shared prosperity without investing effectively in their people, and above all, in their children.
The poorest children are those more often stunted

Percentage of children under 5 who are moderately or severely stunted by selected regions, LDCs and the world

More than one third of women in the world marry during childhood, with one in nine of them being married before their 15th birthday

Percentage of women aged 20-24 years old who were first married or in union before age 18 and before age 15, in the 15 countries with the highest prevalence of child marriage among women and the world

The poorest 40 percent of the population in Southern Asia have barely benefited from improvements in sanitation

Southern Asia: Sanitation coverage trends by wealth quintiles, based on population-weighted averages from three countries, 1995 and 2008

Levels of female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) prevalence vary dramatically among ethnic groups

Percentage of girls and women aged 15 to 49 years who have undergone FGM/C in the ethnic groups with the highest and lowest FGM/C prevalence

* Excluding China

Note: Analysis is based on a subset of countries with available data by subnational groupings and regional estimates are presented only where adequate coverage is met. Data from 2007 to 2011, except for Brazil and India

* Excludes China

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1Source: Adapted from Improving Child Malnutrition: The achievable imperative for global progress, based on UNICEF Global Databases, 2012.

