Pictorial representations of findings from end-decade reviews in more than 130 countries that assessed the implementation of the 1990 World Summit for Children goals. The selected indices capture both gains and future challenges for the well-being of children.

Maps

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At the 1990 World Summit for Children, world leaders committed to meet 27 goals for children by the year 2000. In an end-decade review, over 130 countries reported their progress towards these goals.

- Today, 43 developing countries provide vitamin A supplements to 70% or more of under-fives. This may have prevented 1 million child deaths between 1998 and 2000.

- Some 72% of households in the developing world are using iodized salt, compared to less than 20% a decade ago.

- Exclusive breastfeeding for infants aged 0-3 months in the developing world increased from 39% to 46% between 1989 and 1999.

- Guinea worm disease is now eliminated except in one country in the Middle East and parts of sub-Saharan Africa.

This map does not reflect a position by UNICEF on the legal status of any country or territory or the delimitation of any frontier. Subjective appears approximately the line of control a pteme and Aakrish is agree upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has also been agreed upon by the parties.

Source: UNICEF.
Promoting healthy lives and quality education

- Use of oral rehydration therapy
  To control diarrhoeal disease in children under 5
  1995–2000
  - More than 60%
  - 40%–59%
  - 20%–39%
  - Under 20%
  - No data

- Malnourished children
  More than 25% of children under 5 years old are underweight
  1995–2000

- Under-educated children
  Less than 60% of children are enrolled in or attend primary school
  1994–2000

**Actions are needed to complete the unfinished agenda of the 1990 World Summit for Children. During the next decade, two priorities will be to promote healthy lives and provide quality education.**

- Oral rehydration therapy reduces dehydration due to diarrhoeal diseases – one of the major causes of death among children.
- 149 million children are still malnourished, two thirds of them in Asia. The absolute number of malnourished children has increased in Africa.
- Although primary school enrolment has increased, more than 100 million primary school age children remain out of school, nearly 60% of them girls.
- 515,000 women still die every year as a result of pregnancy or childbirth, nearly half of them in sub-Saharan Africa.

**Maternal mortality**
- Maternal deaths per 100,000 live births
  1995
  - Source: UNFPA/UNICEF/WHO.

**Lifetime chance of dying in pregnancy or childbirth**
- Least developed countries: 1 in 16
- Industrialized countries: 1 in 4,085

**Children of primary school age not in school**
- By region 1998
  - Source: UNICEF.

**Girls**
- 57%
**Boys**
- 43%

**Maternal mortality**
- Maternal deaths per 100,000 live births
  - Source: UNFPA/UNICEF/WHO.
- Lifetime chance of dying in pregnancy or childbirth
  - Least developed countries: 1 in 16
  - Industrialized countries: 1 in 4,085

**Provides services**
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Leadership at all levels is needed to protect children against abuse, exploitation and violence and to combat HIV/AIDS.

- International conventions are legally binding instruments that set standards and obligations for national governments. Those shown on this map, together with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), are the foundation for protecting children and women.

- Of the estimated 36 million people living with HIV/AIDS, 95% of whom are in developing countries, 16.4 million are women and 1.4 million are children under 15.

- At least 10.4 million children currently under 15 have lost their mother or both parents to AIDS, 90% of them in sub-Saharan Africa. In 2000, some 2.3 million children under 15 became AIDS orphans – one every 14 seconds.

Countries that have ratified:
1) CEDAW
2) Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention No. 182
3) Convention to ban anti-personnel landmines

- Signed either one or both of the two Optional Protocols to the CRC
- None of the conventions
- No data

Sources: UN website, 18 June 2001; ILO website, 18 June 2001.

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AIDS and child mortality in selected African countries
Percentage of under-5 child mortality due to AIDS projected 2000–2005

- 50% and over
- 30%–49%
- 10%–29%

General notes on maps

The maps are based on data from the United Nations Secretary-General's report 'We the Children: End-decade review of the follow-up to the World Summit for Children'. Updated statistical data from national end-decade reviews will be included in a statistical annex to the Secretary-General's report that will be available at the United Nations Special Session on Children in September 2001.

Data sources for illustrations are given on each map. As many countries as space allows have been included. Some island nations are surrounded by a box if an indicator may not otherwise be seen easily.

An interactive version of these maps is accessible on UNICEF's website at: <www.unicef.org/sowc02/>.

Map 1. Progress since the World Summit for Children: No special note.

Map 2. Promoting healthy lives and quality education: The maternal mortality ratio (annual maternal deaths per 100,000 live births) is a measure of the risk of death a woman faces each time she becomes pregnant. Lifetime risk of death measures the cumulative risk of death from motherhood across a woman's reproductive years, taking into account both the average number of births per woman and the probability of dying as a result of childbearing.

The oral rehydration therapy data for Belize, China, Costa Rica, Mexico, Namibia, Sri Lanka and Syria are from 1990–1995, and that for Thailand and Trinidad and Tobago are from 1987. The data of malnourished children in Namibia are from 1992.


Signature of a convention by a State constitutes a preliminary and general endorsement and creates an obligation of good faith to refrain from acts that would defeat the object and the purpose of the convention. Ratification of a convention means that the State Party agrees to be legally bound by the terms of the convention. The two Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child were opened for signature in May 2000 and their ratification has started.

The data for AIDS orphans are broken down into UNICEF geographic regions. The data for people living with HIV/AIDS are analysed by UNAIDS/WHO regions. The two regional breakdowns are not comparable.