Milestones in Children's Rights

In the industrialized countries of the early twentieth century, there were no standards of protection for children. It was common for children to work alongside adults in dangerous conditions. Growing recognition of the injustices of their situation, and greater understanding of the special developmental needs of children, led to a movement to better protect them.

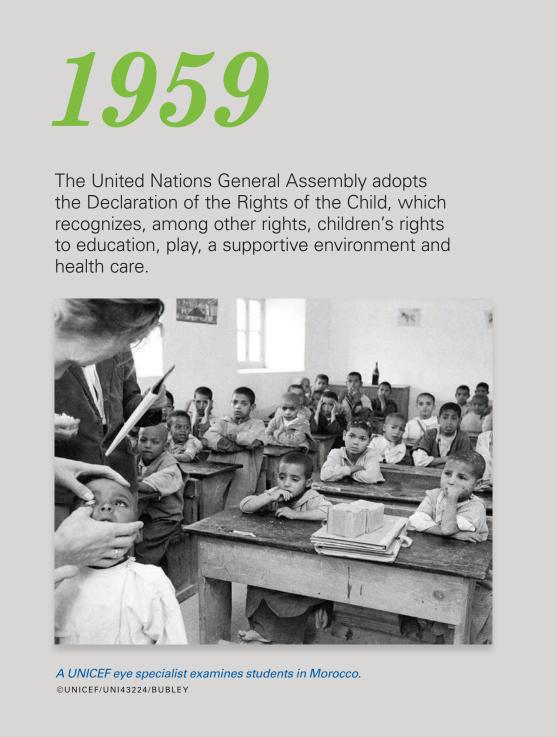
The first modern articulation of child rights emerged in 1924, when the League of Nations established that 'mankind owes to the Child the best that it has to give." The movement coalesced following World War II, as nations unified to create a shared standard for the rights owed to all people of all nations.

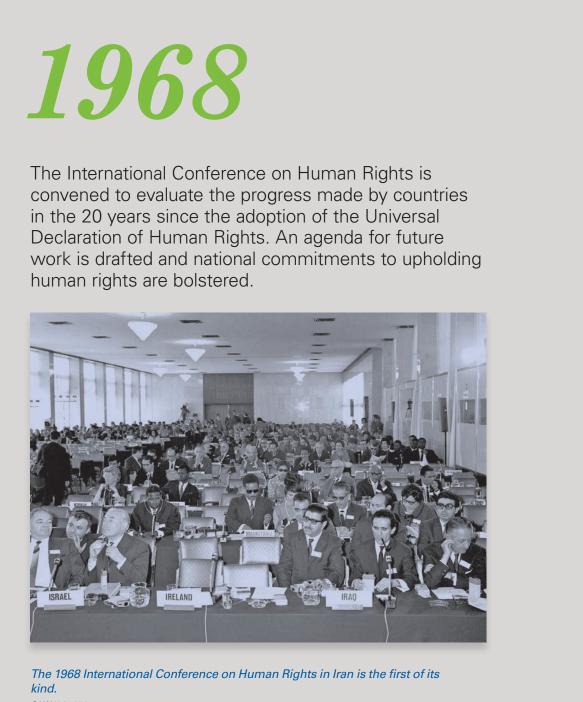
The passage of child centered policy, the ratification of child rights instruments, and the emergence of child focused organizations that took place in the subsequent decades reflect growing recognition of the obligations that society holds towards children.

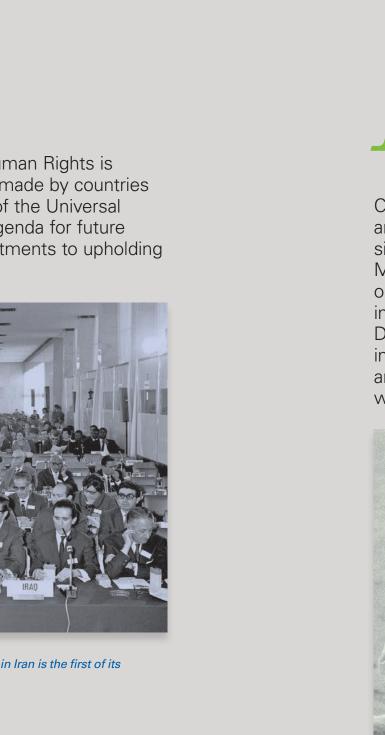
These child focused organizations championed the need to uphold children's rights in a binding agreement, and their efforts led to the adoption of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) in 1989.

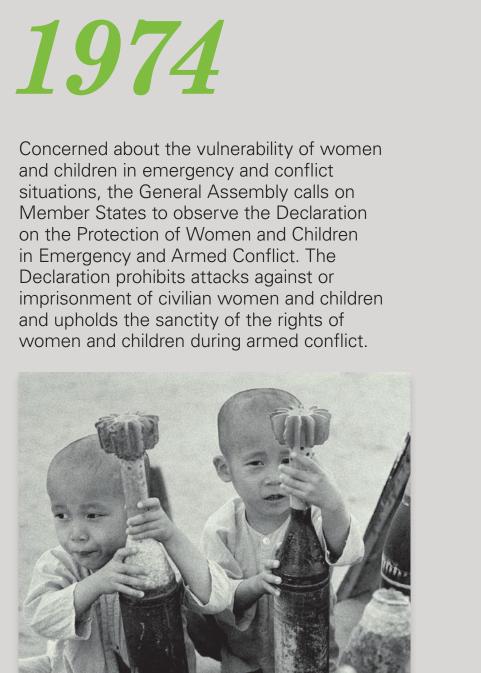
Building upon children's rights declarations from 1924 and 1959, as well as international treaties on civil and political rights and economic, social and cultural rights, the CRC specifically sets out the human rights which apply to all and increasingly empowered, in line with their evolving

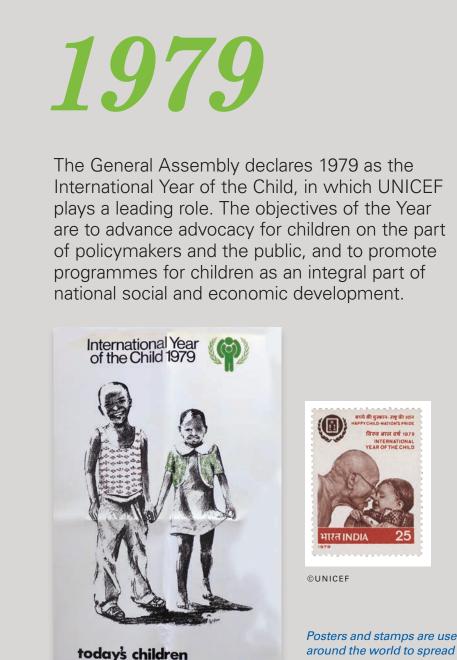
The League of Nations adopts the Geneva Declaration on the Rights of the Child, drafted by Eglantyne Jebb, founder of the Save the Children Fund. The Declaration articulates that all people owe children the right to: means for their development; special help in times of need; priority for relief; • an upbringing that instils social consciousness and duty.

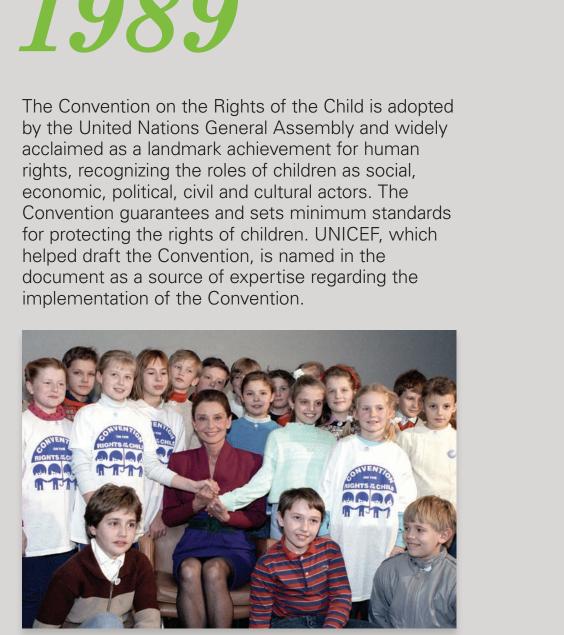


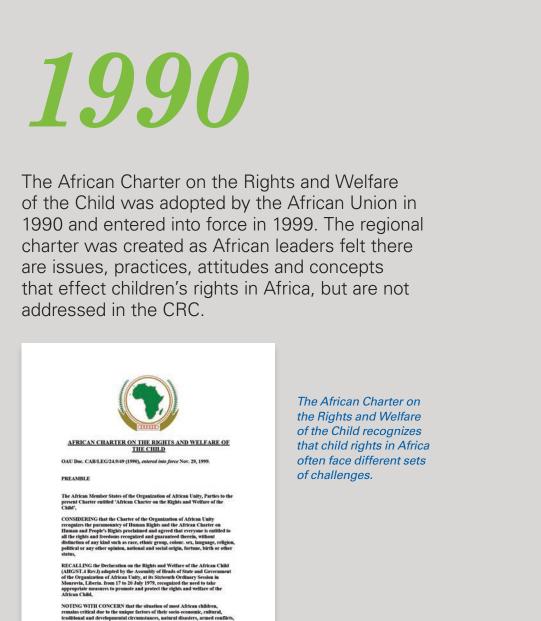


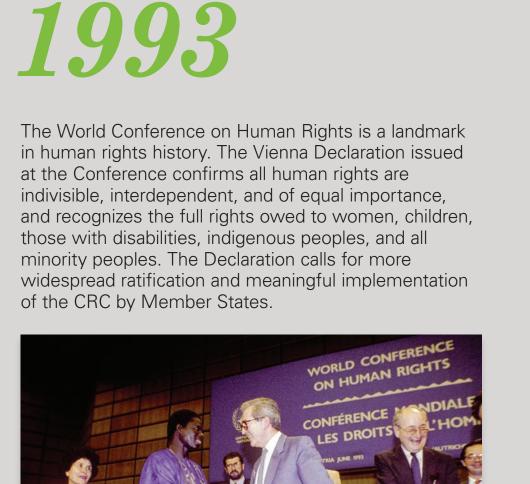


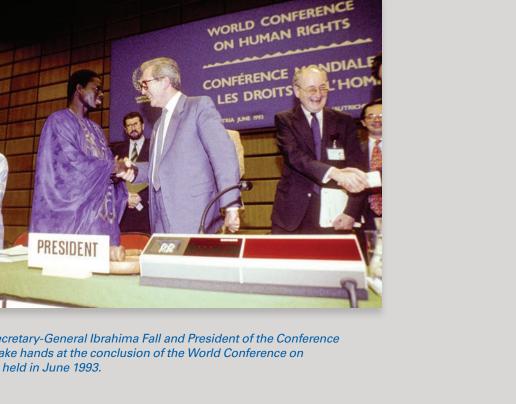




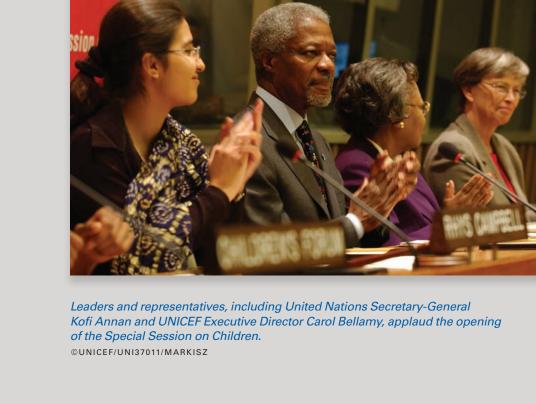










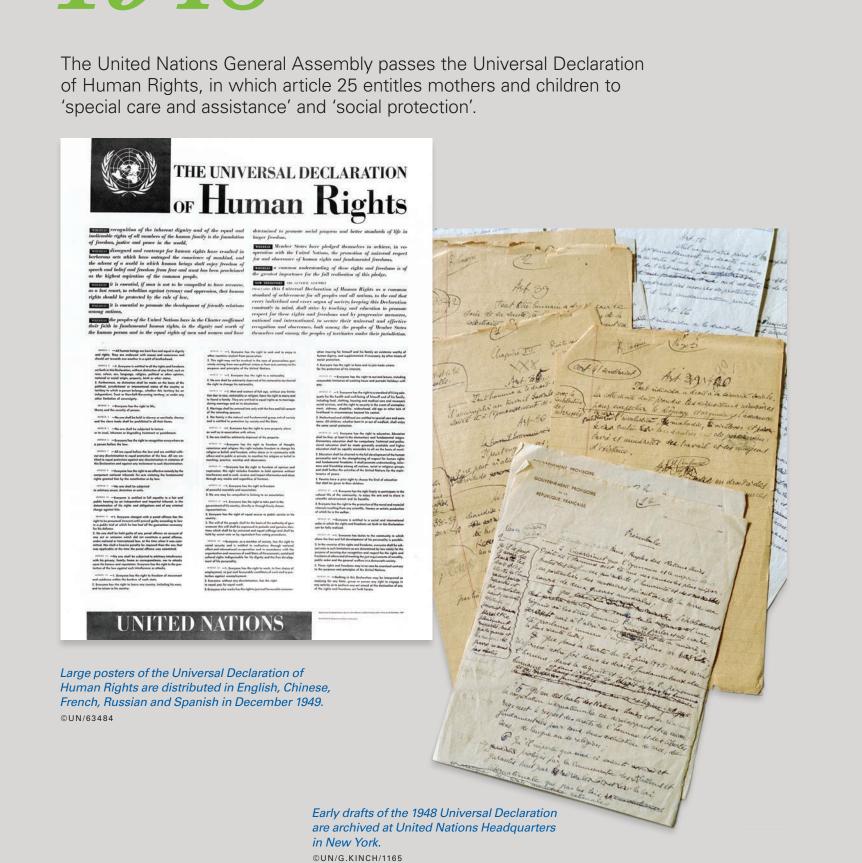


The CRC addresses the complete welfare of the child. Underpinning the 54 Articles and three Optional Protocols of the CRC are four basic principles for the fulfillment of all child rights: non-discrimination, the best interests of the child as a primary consideration in all actions A new Optional Protocol to the 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child is adopted. Under this Optional concerning children, the child's inherent right to life, on the Rights of the Child can file complaints of child survival and development and the child's right to express rights violations and undertake investigations. his or her views freely in all matters affecting the child, with those views being given due weight.

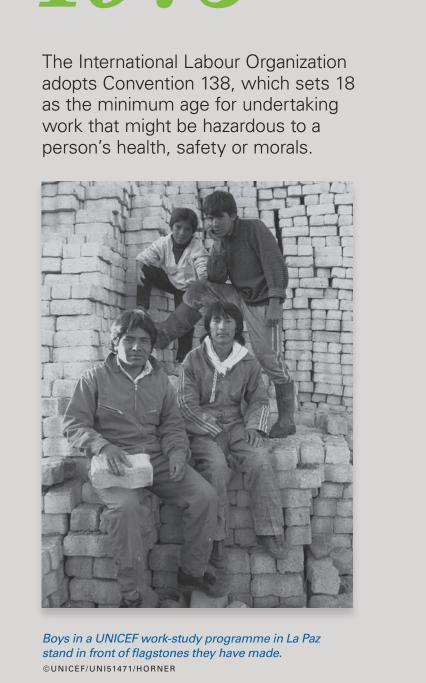
> implementation of the Convention and its three Optional Protocols (on armed conflict, the sale of children and individual complaints by children to the Committee): these are additional legal mechanisms that complement the Convention and need to be ratified separately. States must report to the Committee every five years. UNICEF, civil society organisations, and children themselves can provide extra information to help the Committee assess how States are implementing the Convention.

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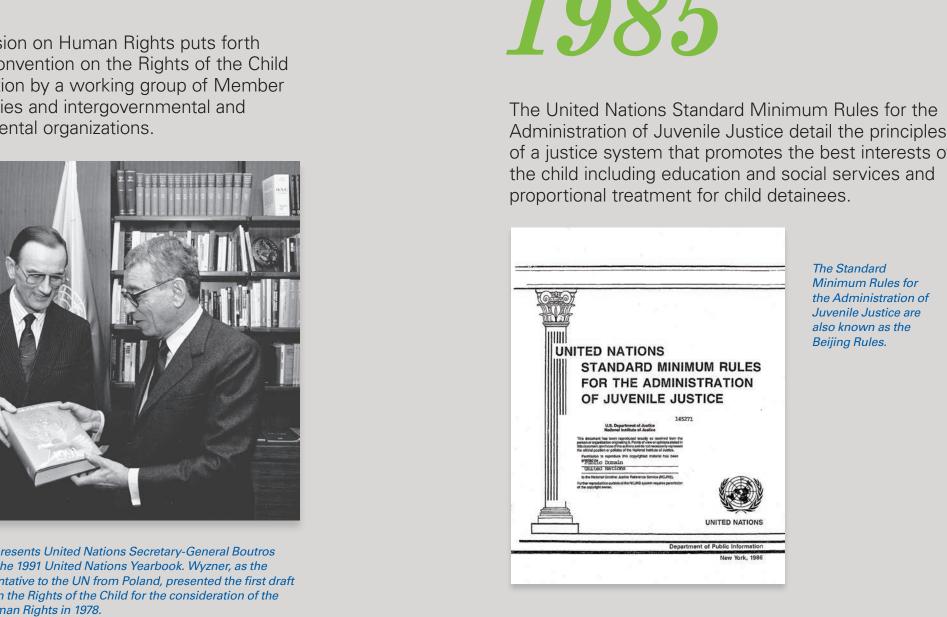
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With the International Covenants on Civil and Political Rights and on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, United Nations Member States promise to uphold equal rights – including registration, citizenship, education and protection – for all children. necessary protection of any children. 1. Every child shall have, without any discrimination as to property or birth, the right to such measures of protection as are required by his status as a minor, on the part of his family, society and the State. 2. Every child shall be registered immediately after birth and shall have a name. 3. Every child has the right to acquire a nationality. Every citizen shall have the right and the opportunity, without any of the distinctions mentioned in article 2 and without



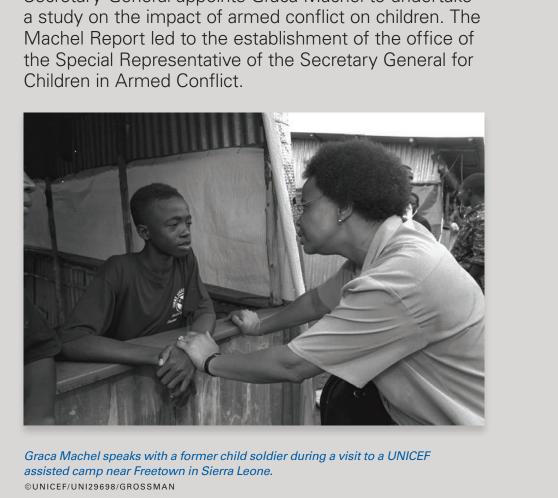
The Commission on Human Rights puts forth a draft of a Convention on the Rights of the Child for consideration by a working group of Member States, agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. Eugeniusz Wyzner presents United Nations Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali with the 1991 United Nations Yearbook. Wyzner, as the Permanent Representative to the UN from Poland, presented the first dr. of the Convention on the Rights of the Child for the consideration of the Commission on Human Rights in 1978.

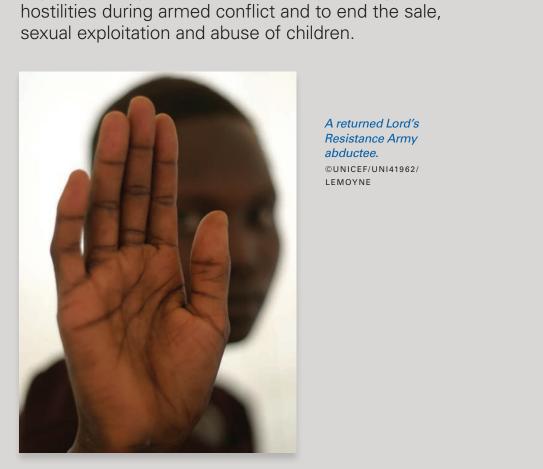




Experts from UNICEF, Save the Children, Defence for Children International and othe organizations meet to discuss data gathered from the reporting process of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The meeting leads to the formal establishment of the Child Right International Network (CRIN) in 1995. Through advocacy, research and monitoring, CRIN works with partners around the world to advance children's rights in policy





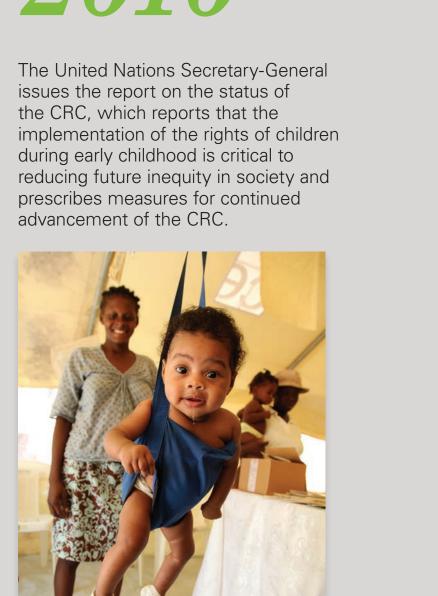


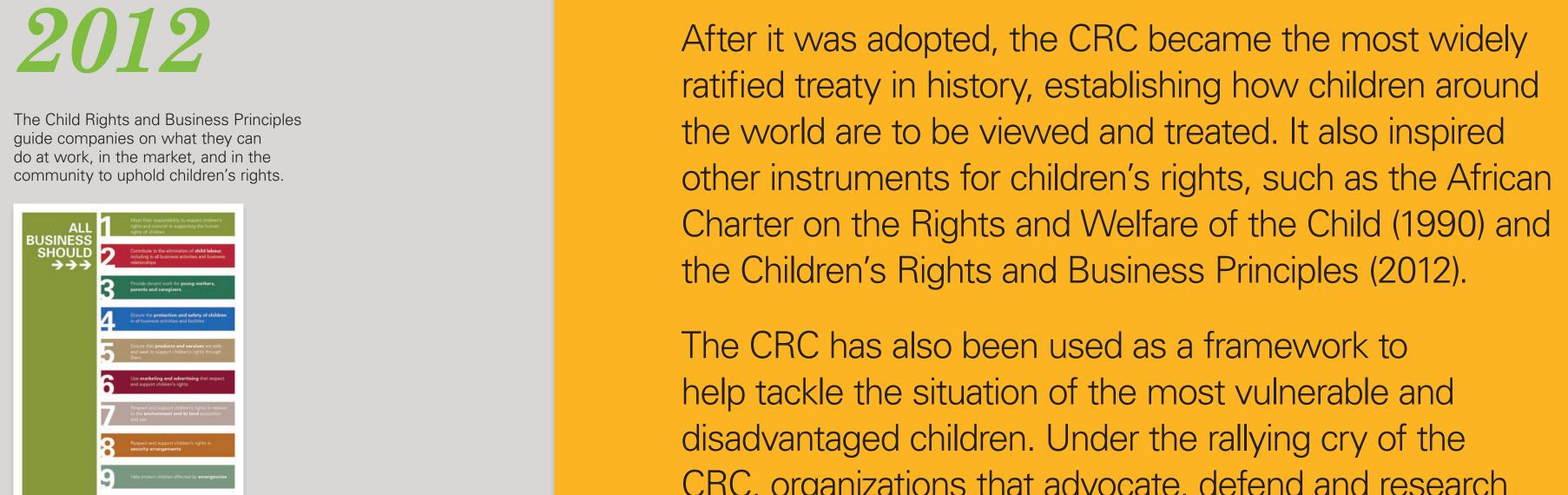
The United Nations General Assembly adopts two

Rights of the Child, obligating States Parties to take

key actions to prevent children from partaking in

Optional Protocols to the 1989 Convention on the





The CRC has also been used as a framework to CRC, organizations that advocate, defend and research the rights and welfare of children now exist across government, civil society, academia and public life.

The Principles contain ten actions that companies can take to be more aligned with the protection of children's rights.