



**International Forum for Child Welfare
World Forum 2007
21-24 August, New Delhi, India**

GLIMPSES

22nd August 2007

Towards Making the World Fit for Children

World Forum A New Vision

WELCOME

We heartily welcome your participation in this important conference.

The theme of the World Forum is "Millennium Development Goals (MDG) and their implications for children." In the face of changing economic situations in the world, especially in developing countries and economies in transition, an international dialogue to promote and defend children's entitlement is timely and important.

This conference will address contemporary issues and its positive and negative impacts on Government policies and civil society at large. We are most hopeful that it will also provide a good interaction among governmental and non-governmental participants as it is an opportunity to deliberate upon the following during the three days conference:



IFCW-International Forum for Child Welfare

The International Forum for Child Welfare (IFCW) is a world body dedicated to the rights and well being of children, and has played a leadership role in promoting and advocating international, national and societal support for child development for the last 18 years. With membership in 50 countries, IFCW regularly highlights key issues of children's rights and development through annual "world forums" which assemble delegates from around the world and generate dialogue between experts and practitioners, governments and civil society, representatives of developed and developing countries, to offer mutual learning space, and to enhance commitment to policies, legislation, programming and action for children everywhere.

World Forum 2007

Deepalaya in partnership support with the India Alliance for Child Rights (IACR), is the local host.



World Forum 2006

World Forum 2006 was held in Vancouver, BC from November 19 - 22, 2006.

Today at a Glance

(Wednesday, 22nd August)

0800 - 0845 Registration at Conference Venue

0900 - 1030 Inaugural session:

1030 - 1100 Tea Break

1100 - 1200 **Plenary I:** Child Rights, linkage with MDG and role of IFCW

1215 - 1345 Panel Discussion
- Child Rights issues of Child Development
- Child Rights, Education and HIV/AIDS awareness

1345 - 1430 Lunch

1430 - 1530 **Plenary II:** Partnerships - 'A way forward'

1530 - 1600 Tea Break

1600 - 1730 Panel Discussion
- Global partnership for development
- Reduce Child Mortality and Improve Maternal Health

1900 onwards *Cultural Evening (by invitation only)*

72.1 million children are out of school. Fees are the main barrier of the access to primary schools. And in 89 countries fees are still charged to be admitted to primary schools. UNESCO Institute for Statistics

Millennium Development Goals

The MDGs were adopted by all the United Nation Member states in the year 2000 and we are now midway from the deadline (of 2015) if not in terms of achievement. The Millennium Development Goals Report 2007 of the United Nations indicates that there have been some gains. Thus, success is possible. What is needed is concerted effort.

The proportion of people living in extreme poverty fell from nearly a third to less than one fifth between 1990 and 2004. If the trend is sustained, the MDG poverty reduction target will be met for the world as a whole and for most regions.

1. Eradicate Extreme poverty and hunger:
 - Reduce by half the proportion of people living on less than a dollar a day
 - Reduce by half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger
2. Achieve Universal Primary Education:
 - Ensure that all boys and girls complete a full course of primary schooling
3. Promote Gender Equality and empower women:
 - Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005, and at all levels by 2015
4. Reduce Child Mortality:
 - Reduce by two thirds the mortality rate among children under five
5. Improve Maternal Health:
 - Reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio
6. Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases:
 - Halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS
 - Halt and begin to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases
7. Ensure Environmental Sustainability:
 - Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes; reverse loss of environmental resources
 - Reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water
 - Achieve significant improvement in lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers, by 2020
8. Develop a global partnership for development:
 - Develop further an open trading and financial system that is rule-based, predictable and non-discriminatory, includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction nationally and internationally

Why Millennium Development Goals has set priorities for the Children?

- Because six of the eight goals relate directly to the children
- Because meeting the goals is most critical for children
- Because children have rights
- Because reducing poverty starts with children

United Nations Convention for Child Rights

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, often referred to as "CRC", is an international convention setting out the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights of children. It is monitored by the United Nations' Committee on the Rights of the Child which is composed of members from countries around the world.

UNCRC has a number of provisions expressed through 54 Articles in it. The Convention is child-centric and deals with the child-specific needs and rights. It requires that states act in the best interests of the child.

The Convention acknowledges that every child has certain basic rights. It spells out the basic human rights that children everywhere have: the right to survival; to develop to the fullest; to protection from harmful influences, abuse and exploitation; and to participate fully in family, cultural and social life.

The convention's four guiding principles are as follows:

- Non-discrimination (article 2)
- Best interest of the child (article 3)
- Survival and development (article 6)
- Participation (article 12)



774 million adults around the world cannot read or write, of whom two-thirds are women - UNESCO Regional Conference August 03, 2007