



**Just Now**

*a toolbox  
for teaching  
human rights*

# **Children Rights**

JustNow timeline cards set

The “JustNow – A Toolbox for Teaching Human Rights” project is focused on the development of methodological-didactical materials relating to human rights education, combined with simulation games and diversity learning in non-formal and formal youth educational work.

**This timeline cards set focuses on teaching about Children Rights through history up until today, covering some key milestones, leading figures, events, legislation and organizations. The cards can be used in history or civic education, or in other non-formal education settings. It is advised that educators supplement the cards with local (history) examples.**

The cards were created using images and information researched online, with sources noted on the back of the cards. The cards are created for exclusively non-profit educational purposes and use, in classrooms or non-formal educational settings.

Created by: JustNow project team

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# Iqbal Masih

## 1983 - 1995

Iqbal Masih was a Pakistani child who was sold into slavery as a carpet weaver at age 4, escaped at 10 and became an outspoken public advocate against child exploitation. He was tragically killed at the age of 12 in his native Pakistan by the country's "carpet mafia".

Iqbal's activism brought him international recognition and he was awarded a prize in Stockholm and Boston. He inspired the creation of organizations such as "Free the Children", in Canada, and the Iqbal Masih Shaheed Children Foundation, which has over 20 schools in Pakistan. The "World's Children's Prize for the Rights of the Child" was awarded to him posthumously in 2000. The United States Department of Labor's Bureau of International Labor Affairs (ILAB) has the annual "Iqbal Masih Award for the Elimination of Child Labor".

*Read a graphic novel about Iqbal's life:*

[https://worldschildrensprize.org/downloads/comicstrip/Iqbal\\_strip\\_sve.pdf](https://worldschildrensprize.org/downloads/comicstrip/Iqbal_strip_sve.pdf)





# Malala Yousafzai

## Born in 1997

Malala Yousafzai is a Pakistani activist for female education and the youngest Nobel Prize laureate.

Born on July 12, 1997 in Mingora, Pakistan, Malala became an advocate for girls' education from an early age. This made her a target in the eyes of Taliban extremists, so in 2012 when she was on her way home from school, a masked gunman boarded her school bus and asked "Who is Malala?" and then shot her in the head. She survived the attack, and went on to receive the Nobel Peace Prize in 2014 for her fight for all children's right to education.

On 10 April 2017, United Nations Secretary-General António Guterres designated Malala as a UN Messenger of Peace with a special focus on girls' education. Malala and Ziauddin Yousafzai (her father) founded the Malala Fund in 2013 to champion every girl's right to 12 years of free, safe, quality education. (<https://malala.org>)

*"I tell my story not because it is unique, but because it is the story of many girls."* - Malala



# Eglantyne Jebb

1876 - 1928

Eglantyne Jebb was a British social reformer and a former teacher who got outraged by the effects of famine in Austro-Hungary and Germany as result of the First World War Allied troops' blockade. She joined the Fight the Famine Council, a group working to get food and medical supplies to these children. She stood in Trafalgar Square and handed out leaflets that showed the emaciated children with a headline: "Our blockade has caused this – millions of children are starving to death."

She founded the Save the Children organisation at the end of the First World War to relieve the effects of famine. Later, she went on to draft the Declaration of the Rights of the Child which she presented at the League of Nations convention in Geneva in 1924. The declaration was adopted a year later and adopted in an extended form by the United Nations in 1959. The declaration later inspired the 1989 UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, a landmark human rights treaty.

Watch a 1-min video about Eglantyne Jebb: <https://youtu.be/o4e77ldN6hA>





ONE AND SPARE  
Greta Thunberg  
BY  
CORREART

FRIDAYS  
FOR  
FUTURE  
BY  
STREK  
FOR  
CLIMATE



SAN FRANCISCO  
STARTS HERE

# Greta Thunberg

Born in 2003

Greta Thunberg is a Swedish environmental activist who is internationally known for challenging world leaders to take immediate action against climate change. In August 2018, at age 15, she started spending her school days outside the Swedish Parliament to call for stronger action on climate change by holding up a sign reading Skolstrejk för klimatet (School strike for climate). Soon, other students engaged in similar protests in their own communities. Together, they organised a school climate strike movement under the name Fridays for Future.

*"The eyes of all future generations are upon you. And if you choose to fail us, I say - we will never forgive you."*

- Greta's words at the UN Climate Summit, New York, 23 September 2019.

Watch her full speech at the UN Climate Summit: <https://youtu.be/KAJsdpTPJpU>

**LINE DO NOT CROSS**



# Emma González

## Born in 1999

During the school shooting at the Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School in Parkland, Florida in 2018, 17 students and staff were killed, and 17 other injured.

Emma González was one of the survivors, in addition to David Hogg, Alex Wind, Jaclyn Corin, Cameron Kasky, and many others, who became prominent teen activists in the fight for an end of gun violence. She co-founded Never Again MSD, a group for gun control, and gave a moving speech at the March for Lives Rally in which she read the names of her classmates who died in the shooting.

*"So we are speaking up for those who don't have anyone listening to them, for those who can't talk about it just yet, and for those who will never speak again. We are grieving, we are furious, and we are using our words fiercely and desperately because that's the only thing standing between us and this happening again."*



# Anoyara Khatun

Born in 1996

At 12 years old, Anoyara was trafficked and sold to domestic labour. An organization called Save the Children rescued her from her life of domestic slavery, and since then she has been determined to be a part of the solution.

Upon returning to her village at age 13, Khatun realized that the situation was not much better for girls in her home in West Bengal than for girls in slavery. Girls from her home were forced into child marriages, and still more were being trafficked to cities. According to the International Center for Research on Women, 47 percent of girls are married before age 18 in India. Meanwhile, a staggering 135,000 children are estimated to be trafficked in India annually.

(<https://borgenproject.org/anoyara-khatun-childrens-hero/>)

"I dream of a world where issues like child marriage, trafficking and any form of abuse won't be there. Children will have wings, won't be afraid of anything and are able to reach the skies."



# Ruby Bridges

## Born in 1954

Ruby Bridges became famous in 1960 as the six-year-old who, escorted by Federal marshals, integrated a formerly all-white school in New Orleans, Louisiana.

Two years after the Brown v. Board of Education ruling that called for integration of public schools, Federal District Court Judge J. Skelly Wright ordered that the New Orleans School Board formulate an integration plan for public schools. Because of the threat of violence Ruby was escorted to school by four armed U.S. Federal marshals. When they were met by protestors and media, she spent her first day of school in the principal's office. When she did begin classes, Ruby was the only student in her classroom as white families had withdrawn their children from the school.

Ruby Bridges was taught by Barbara Henry, a white teacher new to the school. She was not allowed to go to recess or eat lunch in the cafeteria because it was deemed too dangerous. Bridges spent the entire first grade year receiving one-on-one instruction from Barbara Henry. She was escorted to school by U.S. Marshals or driven by a taxi each day. By the beginning of second grade the protestors were gone and the classes were officially integrated.





# Children ZOO

## (1935 - 1943)

A resident of one of the villages in the province of Ontario in Canada, poor farmer Oliva-Édouard Dionne lived with his wife Elzire and 5 older children on a small farm with no electricity or running water. On May 28, 1934, his wife gave birth to quintuplets — Yvonne, Annette, Cécile, Émilie and Marie.

The girls' father worried about how he would pay for medical care and all the other expenses of five more kids, in the middle of the Great Depression. He went to his priest for guidance on whether he should accept offers to publicly display the quintuplets for money. The priest offered to be his business manager. Within a week, a deal was signed for tens of thousands of dollars — a fortune in the middle of the Great Depression. Oliva Dionne agreed that if and when his daughters were healthy enough, they would appear at the Chicago World's Fair for six months. The Canadian government took over the organization of the unusual display and built a special living pavilion for the girls, which had huge windows in the walls so that the visitor could see the children. Eventually, the premier of Ontario (pictured with the babies on the cover photo) proposed a bill to permanently strip the parents of custody and make the girls wards of the state. He argued it would protect them from being exploited and would ensure that any money made would be held in a trust for the girls' benefit. The parents, who were frequently depicted in the media as ignorant peasants, publicly begged for the chance to prove they were good parents, but it didn't matter. The bill passed. The Dionne quintuplets would be raised primarily by Dr. Dafoe and a constantly rotating team of nurses.

Sisters Dion were in the pavilion from 1935 to 1943. More than 3 million people have visited the children during this time. Thanks to the girls, the Chicago show became a landmark of the city, which caused an unprecedented influx of tourists. Every day thousands of people came to see the sisters. The girls were playing in a playground specially designed for them under the supervision of nurses, which was separated from the outside world by bars. In short, it was a kind of "zoo" - locked in glass or iron bars, the state turned them into a "money-making" machine.



to the pupils face, young lady's nostrils, she and  
some face to the as much in frustration she and  
times assailed him, was his happy response as in  
ing, swaying! "Tiner!—however, is not laconic, merely  
How gaucher! This answer, however, is not laconic, merely  
your? have learned that news, to, and  
adjectives into nouns—and all three  
adjective laconicness (is) Kōn,

We have learned that nouns—and all those  
transform adjectives into nouns—  
*laconic*, with characteristic laconicity (lak'-o-nis-  
her habitual unusual laconicism (lak'-o-niz-  
for him, the expression itself was  
a novel expression.

... her habitual, unusual...  
... his habit of...  
... with, for him, the expression...  
... A locust... is also...  
... as the famous report...  
... saw sub. sink...

# I Am Nujood, Age 10 and Divorced 2008

The book ghost-written by French journalist Delphine Minou is based on the true story of Nujood Ali, Yemeni girl who became the world's youngest divorcée in 2008 after escaping her marriage.

Nujood Ali was nine years old when her parents arranged her to be married to Faez Ali Thamer, a man in his thirties. Her future husband promised not to have sex with her "before the year after she has her first period" – as required by law in Yemen. Instead, she was raped on her wedding night, in February 2008, when she was only 10 years old. A cycle of sexual, psychological and physical abuse followed.

Almost two months after the wedding, Nujood escaped her husband's home and took a taxi to a courthouse in Sana'a, where she hoped to file for divorce. With the help of local advocates and the press, she got a divorce – the first-ever for a child bride in Yemen – an extraordinary achievement in a country where almost half of all girls are married under the legal age. Nujood's courageous act has inspired other young girls in the Middle East to challenge their marriages.

*"I'm a simple village girl who has always obeyed the orders of my father and brothers. Since forever, I have learned to say yes to everything. Today I have decided to say no."*

Nujood's Child Marriage Story: <https://youtu.be/HE9D7Avsnh0>



# Genesis Butler

## Animal Rights Activist, born in 2006

At age ten, Genesis Butler became the youngest ever TedX speaker when she gave her inspiring talk on healing the planet through vegan eating. (see link below)

The great-grandniece to civil rights leader Cesar Chavez, who fought for farmworkers' rights in California was born in 2006 in Long Beach. At 6, she made the connection that her favourite foods came from her favourite animals, and by age 9 she was entirely vegan. She became actively involved in protests in the Southern California area surrounding aquariums and animal rights.

Genesis has earned numerous awards for her activism including Animal Hero Kids', Sir Paul McCartney Young Veg Advocate award, Vegan Kid of the Year award from Vegans Are Cool, and PETA's Kid of the Year Award. She also worked with Farm Sanctuary to get Meatless Mondays passed.

In February 2019, she challenged Pope Francis to go vegan for \$1 million charity.

TEDx Talk: "A 10 Year Old's Vision For Changing the Planet": <https://youtu.be/E4ptaIDAIY>





# UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC)

## 1989

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) is a legally-binding international agreement adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 20 November 1989 setting out the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights of every child, regardless of their race, religion or abilities.

It also establishes 4 principles that must govern the implementation of all the rights it advocates:

1. Non-discrimination
2. Best interest of the child
3. Right to life, survival and development
4. Respect for the views of the child

Here is a pdf of a child friendly version of the CRC:

[www.savethechildren.org.uk/content/dam/gb/reports/humanitarian/uncrc19-child-friendly.pdf](http://www.savethechildren.org.uk/content/dam/gb/reports/humanitarian/uncrc19-child-friendly.pdf)







# Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention

## 2000

The Convention concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, known as the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, was adopted by the International Labour Organization (ILO) in Geneva on 17 June 1999, as ILO Convention No 182. It became effective on 19 November 2000 since the Convention itself provides that it would come into force 12 months after the date of the second ratification. All 187 countries that are members of the UN International Labour Organization (ILO) have by now ratified a convention to protect children from the worst forms of child labour, including slavery, prostitution and trafficking.

*“It reflects a global commitment that the worst forms of child labour, such as slavery, sexual exploitation, the use of children in armed conflict or other illicit or hazardous work that compromises children’s health, morals or psychological wellbeing, have no place in our society.”* - ILO Director-General Guy Ryder  
(<https://news.un.org/en/story/2020/08/1069492>)

The text of the Convention:

[www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed\\_norm/---declaration/documents/publication/wcms\\_decl\\_fs\\_46\\_en.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---declaration/documents/publication/wcms_decl_fs_46_en.pdf)



# War Child

## 1993

War Child International is a network of independent non-governmental humanitarian organisations (War Child UK, War Child Holland, War Child Canada, War Child Sweden, War Child Australia, War Child USA) which work together to help children and young people affected by armed conflict.

It was established by British filmmakers Bill Leeson, David Wilson, and Dutch social entrepreneur and peace activist Willemijn Verloop in response to violence and ethnic cleansing they witnessed in former Yugoslavia during the war in Bosnia in 1993.

*"We are committed to protecting and supporting children affected by armed conflict. We empower them to claim their rights, develop to their full potential and contribute to a peaceful future for themselves and their communities. Together we help children and young people make their voices heard."*

([www.warchild.org/we-are-war-child](http://www.warchild.org/we-are-war-child))





# Yash Gupta

## (Sight Learning organization founded in 2011)

In 2011 a high school freshman from Irvine, California Yash Gupta broke his glasses and had to wait a week for a replacement pair. He also read that 13 million children around the world don't have proper glasses to help them see in class. At only 14 he decided to start an organization that collects used eyeglasses from optometrists and donates them to organizations that can deliver them to children in need.

Since then, Yash and his small non-profit organization called Sight Learning have helped tens of thousands of young students in Mexico, Honduras, Haiti and India to see better. They have collected and donated over \$2,000,000 worth of eyeglasses.

Sight Learning's mission is "to provide eyeglasses to students who need them but cannot afford them."  
Find out more at: <https://sightlearning.com>



# Child Rights International Network (CRIN)

Founded in 1995

Child Rights International Network (CRIN) is an international network (creative think tank) that supports the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and child rights.

The goal of CRIN is of a world where children's rights are recognised, respected and enforced, and where every rights violation has a remedy.

Their five core beliefs are:

- To believe in rights, not charity.
- People are stronger when they work together.
- Information is power and it should be free and accessible.
- Societies, organizations, and institutions should be open, transparent, and accountable.
- To believe in promoting children's rights, not themselves.





Photo by Charlein Gracia on Unsplash

# Geneva Declaration on the Rights of the Child

## (26 September 1924)

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; economic freedom and protection from exploitation; and an upbringing that instils social consciousness and duty.

See more: [www.unicef.org/child-rights-convention/history-child-rights](http://www.unicef.org/child-rights-convention/history-child-rights)





# Declaration of the Rights of the Child

## (20 November 1959)

The Declaration of the Rights of the Child, a document which marked the first major international consensus on the fundamental principles of children's rights, was adopted unanimously by all 78 Member States of the United Nations General Assembly in Resolution 1386 (XIV).

“The child is recognized, universally, as a human being who must be able to develop physically, mentally, socially, morally, and spiritually, with freedom and dignity.” The Declaration of the Rights of the Child lays down ten principles:

1. The right to equality, without distinction on account of race, religion or national origin.
2. The right to special protection for the child's physical, mental and social development.
3. The right to a name and a nationality.
4. The right to adequate nutrition, housing and medical services.
5. The right to special education and treatment when a child is physically or mentally handicapped.
6. The right to understanding and love by parents and society.
7. The right to recreational activities and free education.
8. The right to be among the first to receive relief in all circumstances.
9. The right to protection against all forms of neglect, cruelty and exploitation.
10. The right to be brought up in a spirit of understanding, tolerance, friendship among peoples, and universal brotherhood.







# World Children's Day

## Observed since 1954

World Children's Day was first established in 1954 as Universal Children's Day and is celebrated on 20 November each year to promote international togetherness, awareness among children worldwide, and improving children's welfare. It also commemorates the 1959 Declaration of the Rights of the Child and the 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child, both adopted on this date.

It is not just a day to celebrate children, but to raise awareness about children around the globe that have experienced violence in forms of abuse, exploitation, and discrimination. It's a time to promote togetherness around the world, awareness of the problems children face in every corner of the globe, and improve the welfare for all children.

Watch “ Masked Not Muted” – UNICEF’s 2020 Children’s Day campaign videos:

[www.unicef.org/world-childrens-day](http://www.unicef.org/world-childrens-day)

<https://youtu.be/F8HqgHwrk4Q>

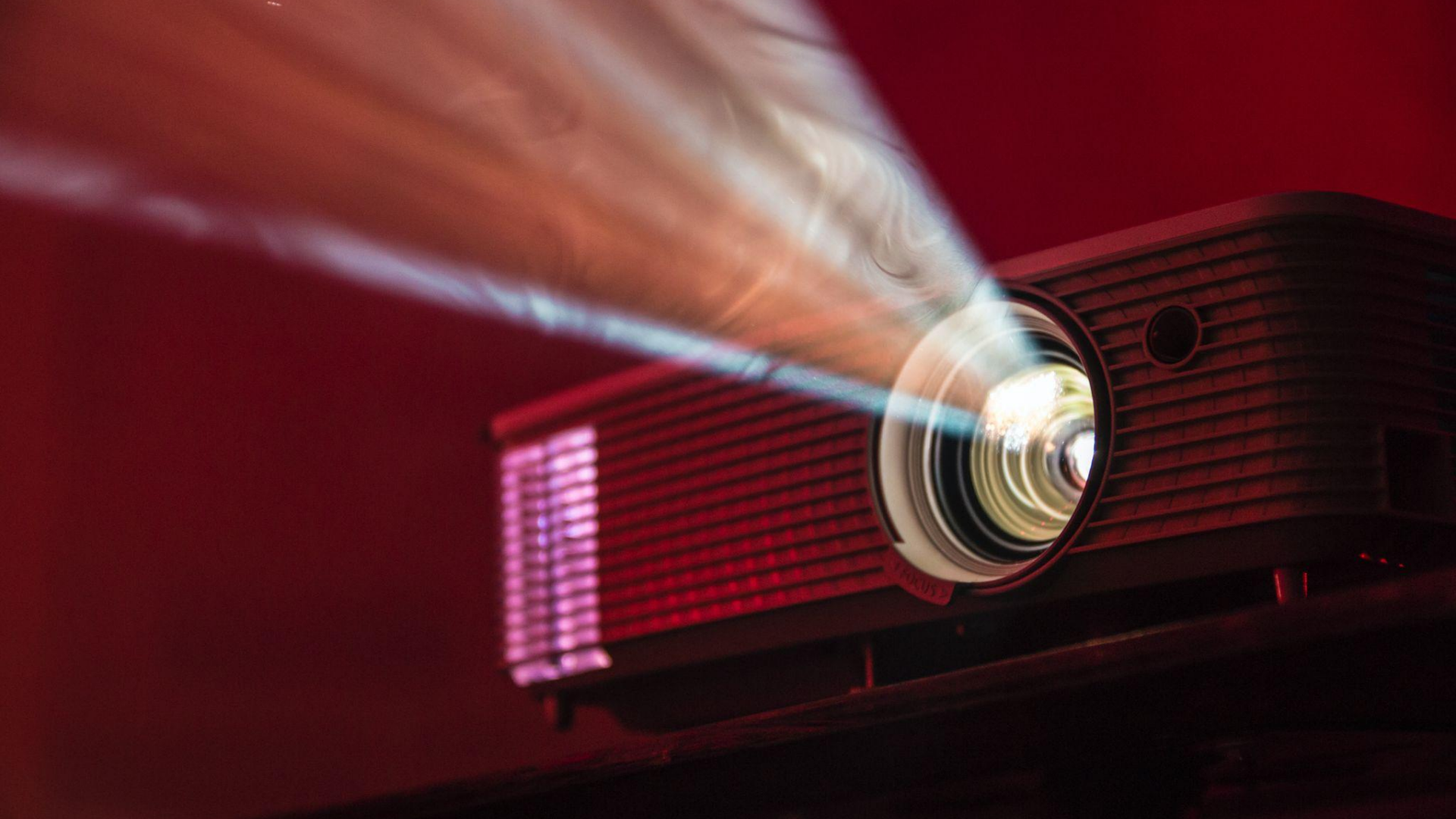


Photo by Alex Litvin on Unsplash

# A Girl From Mogadishu

## (2019)

A Girl from Mogadishu is a true story inspired by the life and work of Irish activist Ifrah Ahmed.

The film follows Ifrah from childhood in a refugee camp in Somalia where she was born and subjected to Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), to Ireland where she is trafficked as a teenager and is eventually given political asylum. She then goes on to become one of the world's foremost international activists against gender-based violence. ([www.un.org/en/creative-community-outreach-initiative-ccoi/girl-mogadishu](http://www.un.org/en/creative-community-outreach-initiative-ccoi/girl-mogadishu))

Watch Ifrah Ahmed describe her fight to end female genital mutilation: <https://youtu.be/95hoS2oUFng>





# Nkosi Johnson

## (February 4, 1989 - June 1, 2001)

*"Care for us and accept us, we are all human beings. We are normal. We have hands. We have feet. We can walk, we can talk, we have needs just like everyone else. Don't be afraid of us - we are all the same."* - Nkosi Johnson, an HIV/AIDS child activist, a keynote speaker at the opening event at the 13th International AIDS Conference, Durban, South Africa, 2000 when he was just 11.

HIV positive from birth, he was adopted in 1997 by Johannesburg public relations officer Gail Johnson after his mother became unable to look after him. The same year a local primary school refused to take him as a pupil because he was HIV-positive. Nkosi was only twelve years old when he died but fought to the end for his and other sick children's right to attend school and be treated like other children. At the time, in 2001, he was the longest-surviving child born with HIV.

Together with his adoptive mother he co-founded an NGO 'Nkosi's Haven' in 1999 to offer care to mothers and children affected by HIV/AIDS and shelter to orphans. He opened a home for poor mothers and children with AIDS and urged the South African government to give mothers with HIV/AIDS anti-HIV drugs that would save the lives of tens of thousands of children in South Africa every year

<https://nkosishaven.org/nkosi-johnsons-history/>



# UNICEF

## (Founded in 1946)

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) was created by the United Nations General Assembly on 11 December 1946 to provide emergency food and healthcare to children and mothers in countries that had been devastated by World War II. In 1950, UNICEF's mandate was extended to address the long-term needs of children and women in developing countries everywhere. In 1953 it became a permanent part of the United Nations System.

UNICEF works in over 190 countries and territories to save children's lives, to defend their rights, and to help them fulfil their potential, from early childhood through adolescence.

*“Somebody said to me the other day, 'You know, it's really senseless, what you're doing. There's always been suffering, there will always be suffering, and you're just prolonging the suffering of these children [by rescuing them].' My answer is, 'Okay, then, let's start with your grandchild. Don't buy antibiotics if it gets pneumonia. Don't take it to the hospital if it has an accident. It's against life-against humanity-to think that way.'” - Audrey Hepburn – Unicef Goodwill Ambassador 1989-1993*







# SOS Children's Villages International

## (Founded in 1949)

SOS Children's Villages is a non-governmental and non-denominational child-focused organisation that provides direct services in the areas of care, education and health for orphaned, abandoned and other vulnerable children. Its operations are guided by the spirit of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and the UN Guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children.

The first SOS Children's Village was founded by an Austrian philanthropist, Hermann Gmeiner, in Tyrol, Austria, in 1949. As a child welfare worker, Gmeiner saw how children orphaned as a result of World War II suffered. He was committed to helping them by building loving families and supportive communities.

Today, SOS Children's Villages is active in 137 countries and territories around the world, where it runs some 550 charitable structures and has 40,000 employees, taking care of 1.2 million orphans or children in need through alternative care, family strengthening, schools, health centres, and other community-based work.

Here is just one child's story: [https://youtu.be/\\_ksMln6A5K0](https://youtu.be/_ksMln6A5K0)



# Beasts Of No Nation

## (2015)

Beasts Of No Nation is a 2015 American-Ghanaian war drama written and directed by Cary Joji Fukunaga. It is based on the highly acclaimed 2005 novel by Nigerian author Uzodinma Iweala, bringing to life the gripping tale of Agu, a nine-year-old child soldier torn from his family to fight in the civil war of an unnamed African country. The film examines the futility of civil war and the devastating effects it has on the lives of those caught in its grip.

According to War Child, there are an estimated 250,000 child soldiers in the world today, roughly 40% of whom are girls. Children are often forced to commit horrendous acts of violence against members of their own family.





# International Day of Street Children

## (Launched in 2011)

According to UNICEF, street children are children, aged under 18 years, for whom "the street" (including unoccupied dwellings and wasteland) has become home and/or their source of livelihood, and who are inadequately protected or supervised. There are three categories of street children: children inhabiting streets, children working on the streets and the children of street families. International organizations and bodies estimate that the global street child population ranges between 100 – 150 million children.

Street children can be found in a large majority of the world's largest cities, with the phenomenon more prevalent in densely populated urban hubs of developing or economically unstable regions, such as countries in Africa, South America, Eastern Europe, and Southeast Asia.

The **International Day for Street Children: Louder Together** was launched on 12th April 2011, to give a louder voice to the millions of street children all around the world so their rights cannot be ignored. (<https://streetchildrenday.org/>)

See an example of a street child's story:

[www.unicef.org/stories/seven-year-ordeal-street-childs-experience-burundi](http://www.unicef.org/stories/seven-year-ordeal-street-childs-experience-burundi)



# An Ombudsperson for Children

## (first one established in 1981)

An ombudsperson is an individual who acts as a “citizen defender”, dealing with complaints from the public about injustice and maladministration by government agencies. A children's ombudsperson or children's commissioner is a public authority in various countries charged with the protection and promotion of the rights of children and young people. Its mandate is to facilitate the promotion and protection of the rights of children, as formulated in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.

The first specialised ombudsperson for children was established in Norway in 1981. The role of an ombudsperson for children is to: promote and protect the rights and interests of children, improve access to existing rights, promote recognition of human rights not yet embodied in legislation or practice, influence the legislative and executive authorities to take child rights into consideration, investigate complaints or conduct investigations on his own initiative, and monitor how complaints by children or their representatives are dealt with by the relevant bodies, promote the acknowledgment of children's opinions and attitudes and inform adults and children about child rights.

Different countries have different systems, so there may be either a separate children's ombudsperson or children's rights commissioner, or there may be focal points for children's rights which exist within general human rights commissions or ombudsperson offices.





# Marian Wright Edelman

## (Born in 1939)

Marian Wright Edelman (born June 6, 1939), founder and president emerita of the Children's Defense Fund (CDF, 1973), is an American lawyer and civil rights activist.

The CDF's "Leave No Child Behind" mission is "to ensure every child a Healthy Start, a Head Start, a Fair Start, a Safe Start, and a Moral Start in life and successful passage to adulthood with the help of caring families and communities."

Edelman was the first African American woman admitted to The Mississippi Bar in 1964 and the first Black woman on the Yale board of trustees in 1971. Marian Edelman discusses the accomplishments of the Children's Defense Fund:

<https://www.thehistorymakers.org/biography/marian-wright-edelman-40>

*"Children cannot eat rhetoric and they cannot be sheltered by commissions. I don't want to see another commission that studies the needs of kids. We need to help them."*



# All the Invisible Children

## (2005)

All the Invisible Children is a 2005 omnibus film on the theme of childhood and exploitation, made to benefit UNICEF and the World Food Program. The rights of millions of children and adolescents are denied by exploitation and war. Three hundred million children around the world suffer from hunger. Over 100 million have never been to school. The film is dedicated to them. It is a collection of seven short films, each focused on a different child.

- 1) "Tanza": Mehdi Chafer shows a boy called Tanza in an undefined country in Africa fighting in a civil war with machine gun and explosives, and dreaming of having his own home and going to school.
  - 2) "Uros": Emir Kusturica shows a Roma boy called Uros in his last day in a juvenile prison in Serbia-Montenegro without any other perspective but returning to the place.
  - 3) "Jesus Children of America": Spike Lee shows a HIV positive girl called Blanca, daughter of junkies' parents with AIDS and the cruelty of her schoolmates in school.
  - 4) "Bilu and João": Kátia Lund gives an optimistic approach of two homeless children that fight to survive working on the streets, collecting beer and soda tins and paper to sell in a junkyard, and transporting shops in street fairs.
  - 5) "Jonathan": Jordan and Ridley Scott show a photographer correspondent of war in pain from his past experiences.
  - 6) "Ciro": Stefano Veneruso shows a young boy in Naples that pickpockets to survive.
  - 7) "Song Son and Little Cat": John Woo shows a tale of fantasy, with a homeless orphan and a spoiled wealthy girl.
- ([www.imdb.com](http://www.imdb.com))

WHAT IF  
IT WAS  
YOUR CHILD?  
#SaveTheChildren





# AMBER Alert

## (originated in 1996)

An AMBER Alert or a child abduction emergency alert is a message distributed by a child abduction alert system to ask the public for help in finding abducted children. It originated in the United States in 1996. It was first used in 1996 when Dallas-Fort Worth broadcasters teamed with local police to develop an early warning system to help find abducted children. The alert was named after Amber Hagerman, a nine-year-old girl abducted and murdered in Arlington, Texas in 1996. AMBER stands for America's Missing: Broadcast Emergency Response.

AMBER Alerts are activated in the most serious child-abduction cases. The goal of an AMBER Alert is to instantly galvanize the community to assist in the search for and safe recovery of a missing child. These alerts are broadcast through commercial and public radio stations, TV, road signs, cell phones, text messages, billboards, Internet, Facebook, Google and other data-enabled devices.

The AMBER Alert system is being used in all 50 US states, the District of Columbia, Indian country, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and 33 other countries. In US alone 1,064 children have been rescued specifically because of AMBER Alert.

Check out the TikTok dance challenge issued by Amber Alert Europe about online grooming:  
[www.amberalert.eu/tiktok-challenge-online-grooming/](http://www.amberalert.eu/tiktok-challenge-online-grooming/)



# The Plight of Refugee Children Trying to Reach Europe

## (2015 - present)

*“The Central Mediterranean from North Africa to Europe is among the world’s deadliest and most dangerous migrant routes for children and women,”* said Afshan Khan, UNICEF Regional Director and Special Coordinator for the Refugee and Migrant Crisis in Europe. *“The route is mostly controlled by smugglers, traffickers and other people seeking to prey upon desperate children and women who are simply seeking refuge or a better life. We need safe and legal pathways and safeguards to protect migrating children that keep them safe and keep predators at bay.”* ([www.unicef.org](http://www.unicef.org))

“This migration crisis is also a child rights crisis: these children are in a difficult situation, having fled poverty or conflict in strenuous journeys over thousands of kilometres. They’re in need of psychological support because of what they have seen and gone through – they have seen people dying on board and being thrown into the sea, they have suffered from a lack of food, and some have experienced violence and separation from their parents. These are all factors that can scar children for life.” - Erik Hazard (Save the Children)

Alan Kurdi was a three-year-old Syrian boy of Kurdish ethnic background whose image made global headlines after he drowned on 2 September 2015 in the Mediterranean Sea along with his mother and brother.