Movimiento Mundial por la Infancia de Latinoamérica y El Caribe

The Latin America and Caribbean Movement for Children (MMI-LAC) is a strategic alliance of leading organizations and networks in the region working to promote, protect and defend the rights of children and adolescents. This alliance includes the YMCA, SOS Children's Villages International, Child Fund Alliance, Child Helpline, Defense for Children International (DCI), ECPAT, Inter-American Children's Institute (IIN) of the OAS, Plan International, Latin America and Caribbean Network for the Defense of the Rights of the Child and Adolescent (REDLAMYC), ANDI International, Save the Children, UNICEF and World Vision International, in addition to the International Centre for Missing and Exploited Children (ICMEC), the Foundation Marist Solidarity International (FMSI) and the Viva Network as observers.

The MMI-LAC strengthens the promotion and protection of the rights of children and adolescents in Latin America and the Caribbean by: a) mobilizing to promote the rights of children and adolescents; b) articulating efforts for more effective child rights' advocacy; c) promoting the exchange and systematization of successful experiences; and d) supporting efficient coordination between civil society, children and adolescents, States and international organizations and multilateral agencies.

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THE WORLD WE WANT

A FUTURE FOR ALL

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PRESENTATION

Dear Friend,

We would like to share a guide with you that presents the goals and targets that States have identified– with the support of many people and organizations around the world – as priority areas to work on and to help build a better world for all within the next 15 years.

In the upcoming months, various sectors and governments will discuss these goals at a global level. Governments, businesses, organizations, individuals, as well as children, adolescents, and youth will all have something important to say about these goals and this work. THAT'SWHY WE WANT TO INVITE YOU TO PARTICIPATE IN THIS PROCESS!

The purpose of this document is to inform you. It is very important to know what States around the world believe are the priority issues to address in order to advance toward a better world for all. We also want to know your opinion and what you think should be taken into consideration to build the future we want.

It is very important that all of us contribute our opinions and participate in the creation of these goals.

This document will serve as an assessment tool for children and adolescents like you, from different countries, so we can know what you think about these goals, what is important to you, what steps should be taken to improve life for all, and how we can help achieve them.

We hope you enjoy the guide and we thank you for your participation in this historic process!

Global Movement for Children of
Latin America and Caribbean

WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW BEFORE WE BEGIN:

United Nations (UN): Created in 1945, the UN is the largest existing international organization, of which almost all States of the world are members. It is tasked with maintaining peace and security in the world, helping solve the problems that affect us all, promoting respect for the human rights of all persons (including children and adolescents) and providing support to countries to work together for this purpose.

Millennium Summit: In 2000, representatives from the then 189 member countries of the UN met to adopt the Millennium Declaration. This Declaration created a global alliance to combat poverty. At this meeting, the goals we now know as the Millennium Development Goals were developed.

Millennium Development Goals (MDG)**: The MDGs are eight goals that States created to guide joint efforts between international organizations and States to fight poverty and hunger in the world, stop diseases like HIV/AIDS, promote gender equality and reduce school dropout rates, among other work. These goals were supposed to be achieved by 2015. From time to time, States deliver reports to the UN on their work to achieve these goals. The UN reviews the States' progress and assesses their success in achieving the goals.

Post-2015 Agenda: What happens when the MDGs are done and what comes after 2015? While a lot of progress has been made around the world to achieve the MDGs, it is not enough and we need to keep working. Many people in the world-- more than 1 billion people, --continue to live in poverty and experience inequality.

The UN has been promoting initiatives since 2010 to determine development priorities that need to be met within the next 15 years, from 2016 to 2030. These priorities are what we call the Post-2015 Agenda. For example, priorities include ending extreme poverty and achieving equal opportunities for all.

* From here on, when we say children, we refer to children and adolescents.
** If you want to know more about the MDGs, we invite you to visit our Annex section. You will find important information there.

¿WHAT ARE THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS?

In July 2014, States reached an agreement and drafted a document with a series of goals to move forward after the MDGs. The aim of this document is to help guide global efforts to ensure people around the world live better, without damaging the planet. Once the document and goals are finalized, States will work toward achieving them within the next 15 years, from 2016 to 2030. These goals, which come after the MDGs end, are known as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

From now on, we will call them the SDGs.

HOW WERE THE SDGs CHOSEN?

The UN led an Open Working Group (OWG), composed of States' representatives, which met 13 times over the last year. Accompanied by a team of technical experts on education, health and other topics, this group discussed the most pressing issues facing people around the world and standing in the way of improving life for all people. From these discussions, the group developed goals and targets which focus on a variety of different themes. For example, some of the topics covered included ending extreme poverty and hunger, and guaranteeing human rights, peace, gender equality, as well as the preservation of the environment.

The final document prepared by the OWG proposes 17 goals and 169 targets, but the discussion about the SDGs for the next 15 years is not over. That is why it is important that the global community generally, and children in particular, participate in the process. Their opinions should be are heard and their input should be incorporated into the final set of agreed upon SDGs.

This guide will explain the proposed goals (SDGs) and targets for each goal from the OWG. Once finalized and agreed upon, the international community will work together toward achieving these goals and targets by the year 2030.

From 2000 to 2015
MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS (MDGS)



From 2015 al 2030
Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

BUT WHAT IS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT? AND WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?



Sustainable development is development that improves the living conditions in the present without compromising the resources of future generations.

Development is NOT sustainable when we spend or use all our resources now, leaving future generations with nothing. Sustainable development is growing together, improving the thinking of others and respecting the environment.

To ensure sustainable development, we need to work together to make sure major changes are made to transform into a more just and equitable society. To achieve this, our leaders will have to commit to this change, but we must also do our part. For example, we must give our opinions on issues that affect children, analyzing and debating about the world we dream for ourselves and for future generations.

JOANNA'S STORY

My friend Joanna studies with me and always takes great care of her things. She knows how much it costs her parents to give them to her. She admires them very much. Her father works on the farm and does not use pesticides that harm the earth. He knows that if we abuse the land, it will simply not give us anything. Her mother makes delicious cheeses and sells them at a fair price. They are not millionaires, but earn enough to live. I never see Joanna thinking about which new phone model to buy; instead, she thinks about her future and what she would like to study, even though she has not yet decided between agriculture and education.

WHAT KIND OF WORLD DO WE WANT TO LIVE IN?

The voice of children is important!

JUST A MOMENT...

Before we go on, we invite you to have fun finding words in this WORD SEARCH PUZZLE.



P	O	V	E	R	T	Y	A	E	F	G	I
O	C	R	K	G	J	G	E	N	D	E	R
L	S	H	L	O	H	I	Q	B	C	D	H
I	Q	T	I	A	G	H	U	M	A	N	J
C	A	Z	M	L	F	R	I	G	T	H	S
I	P	U	Ñ	S	D	E	T	X	O	K	L
E	V	O	Y	G	H	D	Y	W	M	P	Q
S	P	A	R	T	I	C	I	P	A	T	E
W	B	C	Z	B	Y	X	S	V	A	S	Z
D	E	X	A	E	T	A	T	S	F	T	S



CHILD: According to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, a child is any person under the age of 18.

GOALS: The overall results we want to achieve from our efforts. We develop targets to help measure if we are achieving these overall results.

EQUITY: It is key for the world to be a more developed, peaceful and just place. Equity means respecting and valuing differences, allowing everyone to have the same opportunity to guarantee their rights.

POLICIES: Actions of the State to address problems and the interests of the population.

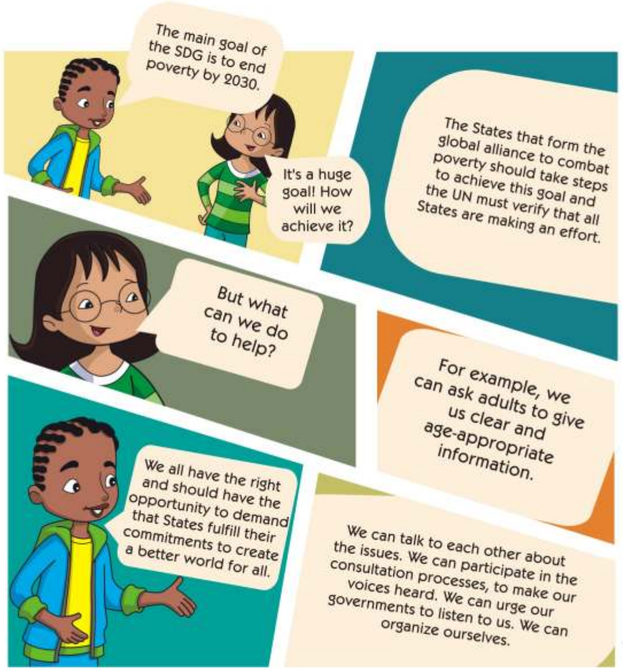
GENDER: What defines our individuality, identity and nature as men or women.

POVERTY: A condition in which basic needs are not adequately met -- for example, access to food, health or education, among others.

PARTICIPATE: It is our right to feel, hear, express and be considered in decisions. To participate is to do something here and now.

HUMAN RIGHTS: The set of rights that every human being is entitled to from its conception. They are based on two core values: equality and human dignity.

STATE: How a country is organized. It has a defined territory, a population, a government and laws to guide policies and institutions.



GOAL 1
END POVERTY

To end poverty, States proposed the following:

- Ensure that everyone in society is protected against things like unemployment and have access to support services like medical care. This is called social protection and is especially meant to protect and support the poorest and most vulnerable people.
- Ensure resources are allocated to implement social policies that help people who have less money still have equal access to basic services, labor, land, technology and may create companies to grow economically.

Why is this important for children?
What else should be included to ensure children's rights?

GOAL 2
TO END HUNGER

To end hunger, the States proposed the following:

- End malnutrition by improving social programs for children, mothers and the elderly, and ensuring safe, nutritious and sufficient food year-round.
- Increase agricultural production and income of small farmers, especially women and indigenous peoples, respecting the environment, the biodiversity of each region and their own resources.
- Prevent problems such as drought, floods and other disasters.
- Protect the variety of species of seeds, crops and farm animals (domestic and wild), and fairly distribute the benefits of these resources.

THE STORY OF PAULA AND LUISA

Paula was always worried because Luisa, her two-year-old daughter, was smaller and thinner than girls her age. They lived in the mountains where it was cold, so Paula fed Luisa with hot soups and broths. Until one day, when Paula saw a government message on TV in which a mother advised giving children a plate of vegetables, eggs and meat instead of soups and broths. From then on, Paula started to improve the nutrition and health of her baby.

What else should be taken into account to ensure everyone has sufficient and nutritious food?

GOAL 3

WELL-BEING

Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages



To achieve well-being for everyone, the States proposed the following:

- Reduce the number of mothers who die giving birth to their children.
- Prevent the deaths of newborns and children under five years old.
- End epidemics such as HIVAIDS and other diseases such as hepatitis or waterborne diseases.
- Educate people on prevention and abuse of drugs and alcohol as well as mental health issues.
- Provide information about family planning, sex education and reproductive health.
- Ensure that everyone enjoys the right to health, which includes high quality medical care, and accessible and economical medicines and vaccines.

What should be taken into account to protect the rights of children?

GOAL 4

QUALITY EDUCATION

To achieve quality education for all, the States proposed the following:

- Ensure education for all, starting from basic education.
- Provide more opportunities for technical and vocational training to youth and adults so they can get better jobs.
- End inequality in educational opportunities between men and women, children with disabilities, indigenous people and victims of conflict.
- Improve school facilities to provide a safe and positive environment for everyone.
- Increase the number of scholarships for vocational and technical training, either domestically or abroad.
- Have better trained teachers.
- Promote education for sustainable development.

CARMEN'S STORY

Carmen and her two brothers were not going to school. They each helped their parents on the farm and did not have enough money to attend school. That changed when the State opened a new school that gave them free education. All children from their community were able to study. Not only that, they also learned about seeds, techniques to improve irrigation of their crops, and other useful skills. It was, in short, a school where everyone was treated equally, no matter if they were girls or boys, rich or poor. Everyone had the same right to study.

What else is needed for every child to have a good education?

GOAL 5
GENDER EQUALITY



To achieve gender equality, the States proposed the following:

- End all forms of violence against women and girls, including sex trafficking and other forms of exploitation.
- End all practices and traditions that may impair the physical, mental and sexual health of women and girls.
- Recognize and value women's work at home.
- Encourage women and girls to have equal opportunities to be heard and to have real opportunities to participate in all political, economic and public spheres.
- Protect women's rights to sexual and reproductive health.
- Promote policies and laws to ensure gender equality.

Why is this important to you? What else should be done to promote equality between men and women, boys and girls?

GOAL 6
WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL

To ensure goal 6, the States proposed the following:

- Ensure all have access to safe water.
- Ensure all have access to sanitation (sewage and good waste management) and public education on healthy hygiene habits.
- Monitor water quality to reduce contamination. Prevent chemicals or contaminants from being thrown into the water.
- Improve water use, developing greater resources for its reutilization.
- Raise awareness among communities to ensure they play an active part in improving their water management and sanitation.

MATIAS' STORY

Matias and almost all of the children in his neighborhood were sick. The adults were also experiencing some health issues. When they went to the nearest health center, doctors said that the cause of the health issues was probably the water – which is brought in a tank every two days – since everyone had the same symptoms. In fact, the water was contaminated and since few people had a gas stove, they could not boil water before drinking or cooking with it.



What else could be done so that all children have access to clean water?

GOAL 7
AFFORDABLE AND SUSTAINABLE ENERGY



To ensure everyone has access to energy, the States have proposed the following:

- Ensure access to modern, safe energy for all.
- Promote improvement of spending habits to conserve energy.
- Provide access to clean energy for all, as well as information and research.

Why is energy important to you?

GOAL 8
DECENT WORK FOR ALL



To ensure everyone can find decent work, the States proposed the following:

- Offer opportunities for safe, creative work that motivates people's development.
- Ensure our natural resources are respected and protected in economic activities.
- Promote decent work for all: men and women, youth and people with disabilities.
- Reduce the number of unemployed youth by increasing access to training.
- Prevent and end forced child labor, including recruitment of child soldiers.
- Globally, take actions to give more jobs to young people.

Why is this goal important for children? What else should be included to ensure their rights?

GOAL 9

TECHNOLOGY FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALL



To achieve Goal 9, States proposed the following:

- Provide small businesses with access to credit and technical support for their development.
- Ensure the companies promote sustainable development and do not harm the environment.
- Allocate resources for research to address that country's specific needs and improve technology.
- Ensure all have access to the internet and new technologies, especially those living in less developed countries, by 2020.

Do you believe States and businesses can do more for the environment?

GOAL 10

REDUCE INEQUALITY



To reduce inequality, States proposed the following:

- Provide support for people living in poverty to have access to support for rapid and sustainable economic growth.
- Ensure laws and practices do not discriminate against any group, but rather listen to people's needs and the input of those who are affected.
- Ensure laws and social programs protect disadvantaged and vulnerable people. For example, when establishing quotas in a political party, youth, women, indigenous peoples and persons with disabilities must also be included.
- Ensure people who leave one country to live in another benefit from laws to protect them.

When do you feel you are not like everyone else? Do you think we should include some other goals on this?

GOAL 11

SAFE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



To ensure cities and communities are inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable, the States proposed the following:

- Ensure all have access to quality, safe housing and basic services.
- Provide safe, organized transportation that is not harmful to the environment and is also specifically designed to serve children, women, and vulnerable people.
- Engage communities in discussions and planning for improvement of their cities.
- Promote the appreciation and protection of the environment and culture.
- Increase resilience to disasters
- Ensure monitoring ofwaste management and air quality.
- Prepare communities to manage their resources properly and to tackle climate change.

What is most important so that children can live in better cities and communities?

GOAL 12

RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION BY ALL

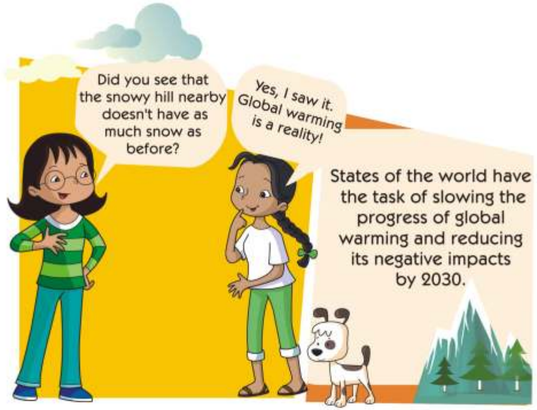


To achieve Goal 12, the States proposed the following:

- Prevent food waste by individuals and companies.
- Ensure that, by 2020, international agreements for handling harmful chemicals are met, taking care of the air, water and soil.
- Reduce the generation of waste through the three Rs: Reduce, Reuse and Recycle.
- Ensure large companies' practices are responsible, open and environmentally sound.
- Keep the public informed and educated, and provide the tools to live in harmony with nature.

Do you think other actions should be considered?

GOAL 13
STOP CLIMATE CHANGE



To achieve Goal 13, the States proposed the following:

- Ensure people are well prepared for hazards related to climate and natural disasters.
- Address climate change issues in their governments' agendas and allocate resources to combat climate change.

Is this important for children? What else should be considered?

GOAL 14
PROTECT THE OCEAN



To ensure the ocean is protected, the States proposed the following:

- Reduce marine pollution by 2025, since much of the pollution comes from human activities on land.
- Enact laws that prohibit illegal fishing and other destructive fishing practices by 2020.
- Provide financial support to the poorest countries and small islands to protect and have better management of marine resources, thinking about the future.

Is this important for children? What should be considered?

GOAL 15

TAKE CARE OF THE EARTH



In order to protect the earth, the States proposed the following:

- Protect and preserve ecosystems (for example, deserts and rain forests) by respecting signed international agreements.
- Reduce deforestation and plant more trees in order to reforest by 2020.
- Protect and urgently prevent the extinction of endangered species; stop uncontrolled hunting and trafficking in protected species of flora and fauna. It is important to involve indigenous communities.

Is this important for children? What should be considered?

GOAL 16

LIVE IN PEACE



To achieve Goal 16, the States proposed the following:

- End violence in the world and deaths related to it.
- End the abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence and torture against children.
- Ensure that everyone has equal access to justice in their country or internationally.
- Combat crime and corruption in any form.
- Improve State-level institutions that inspire confidence in their population.
- Ensure populations are consulted and their governments make decisions with the interest of children and adults in mind. For example, children must be consulted before a law that affects their lives is signed.
- Ensure all children are given an identity and birth registration.
- Ensure all people have free access to information.
- Strengthen institutions to prevent violence, terrorism and crime.

What else should be done to end violence? And to end violence against children?

GOAL 17

MECHANISMS AND PARTNERSHIPS TO REACH THE GOALS



To achieve these goals, the States proposed the following:

- Help ensure all countries have met these goals by 2030.The SDGs should be present in national plans and each State will decide which issues are most pressing in their country.
- Ensure each State allocates their own resources to achieve the goals. In addition, developed countries should commit to supporting achievement of the goals in less developed countries.
- Respect countries' policy decisions, provided they are consistent. For example, you cannot create rules for the protection of natural resources, and give permission for their exploitation at the same time.
- Engage with the organizations and individuals who have been working for many years on various topics that relate to the SDGs. These organizations and individuals should be involved in work toward achieving the goals, as their experience and support is necessary.
- By 2020, ensure States improve their data and statistics management to be able to assess their progress and toward achievement of the SDGs.

Now that you know all the goals, connect each goal with the corresponding icon.

GOAL 1 **END POVERTY**
GOAL 2 **END HUNGER**
GOAL 3 **WELL-BEING**
GOAL 4 **QUALITY EDUCATION**
GOAL 5 **GENDER EQUALITY**
GOAL 6 **WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL**
GOAL 7 **AFFORDABLE AND SUSTAINABLE ENERGY**
GOAL 8 **DECENT WORK FOR ALL**
GOAL 9 **TECHNOLOGY TO BENEFIT ALL**
GOAL 10 **REDUCE INEQUALITY**
GOAL 11 **SAFE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES**
GOAL12 **RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION BY ALL**
GOAL 13 **STOP CLIMATE CHANGE**
GOAL 14 **PROTECT THE OCEAN**
GOAL 15 **TAKE CARE OF THE EARTH**
GOAL 16 **LIVE IN PEACE**
GOAL 17 **MECHANISMS AND PARTNERSHIPS TO REACH THE GOALS**



THANK YOU FOR PARTICIPATING!

Before we say goodbye, let's discuss in groups:

What goals do you think are most important for children? List the goals in order of priority.

1 .....

2 .....

3 .....

4 .....

5 .....



Is there anything you consider very important to ensuring children's rights that is not reflected in the document?

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ANNEXES

Millennium Development Goals (from 2000 to 2015) and their targets



Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Between 1990 and 2015, halve the proportion of hungry people.

Between 1990 and 2015, halve the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day.

Create productive and decent work for all, including women and youth.

Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education

Ensure that, by 2015, children of both sexes are able to complete a full course of primary schooling.

Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005 and in all levels of education by 2015.

Goal 4: Reduce child mortality

Between 1990 and 2015, reduce by two-thirds the mortality of children under five.

Goal 5: Improve maternal health

Between 1990 and 2015, reduce maternal mortality by three quarters.

Achieve universal access to reproductive health.

Goal 6: Combat HIV / AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS by 2015.

Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it.

Halt and begin to reverse, by 2015, the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.

Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs, and reverse the loss of environmental resources.

Considerably reduce and slow the loss of biodiversity by 2010.

Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation.

Significantly improve the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers by 2020.

Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development

Continue to develop a commercial and financial, predictable and non-discriminatory system based on rules.

Meet the special needs of the least developed countries.

Meet the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small island developing states (through the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island States and the results of the twenty-second special session of the UN General Assembly).

Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures to make debt sustainable in the long term.

In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential medicines in developing countries.

In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications.

ALDEAS INFANTILES SOS INTERNACIONAL

ChildFund International

Child Helpline International

DEFENSA DE NIÑOS Y NIÑOS INTERNACIONAL DNI
DEFENSE DES ENFANTS INTERNATIONAL DEI
DEFENCE FOR CHILDREN INTERNATIONAL DCI

ecpat

CONO SUR FMSI

International Centre FOR MISSING & EXPLOITED CHILDREN

iin Instituto Interamericano del Niño, la Niña y Adolescentes Organismo Especializado de la OEA

red ANDI américa latina

REDLAMYC

Save the Children

Plan

unicef

viva juntos por la niñez

World Vision Visión Mundial