

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased by 1.2 billion, from 1.1 billion in 1980 to 2.3 billion in 1999 (United Nations 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of children in the 21st century. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) has been signed by 112 countries, and the United Nations Millennium Declaration (2000) has set out a series of goals for the year 2015, including the goal of 'improving the lives of the world's children'.

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) is a landmark document in the history of children's rights. It is the first legally binding international instrument to set out the rights of children, and it has been ratified by 112 countries. The convention sets out a range of rights for children, including the right to life, the right to education, the right to health, and the right to participate in decisions that affect them.

The United Nations Millennium Declaration (2000) is a landmark document in the history of international development. It sets out a series of goals for the year 2015, including the goal of 'improving the lives of the world's children'. The declaration also sets out a series of targets for the year 2015, including the target of 'reducing the number of children under 5 years of age who are malnourished by half'.

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) and the United Nations Millennium Declaration (2000) are two of the most important documents in the history of children's rights and international development. They have set out a series of goals and targets for the year 2015, and they have provided a framework for the work of the United Nations and other international organizations.

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