



HONG KONG



Our goals in 2030







Undergraduate enrolment rate of young people from the top 10% richest families was 48.2%. while of those living in **poverty** was **13%** in 2011





Reduce

inequality within

among countries

Key Targets



Reduce income inequalities





opportunities & end discrimination



Improved regulation of global financial markets & institutions



Responsible & well-managed migration policies



Promote universal social, economic & political inclusion



Adopt fiscal & social policies that promotes equality



Enhanced representation for developing countries in financial institutions



Encourage development assistance & investment in least developed countries

^{1.} United Nations Development Programme, UNDP Support to the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals 10 - Reducing Inequality Within and Among Countries, UNDP, 2016

^{2.} Chou Kee Lee, 'HKIEd Study: Disparity in Higher Education Attainment is Widening between Rich and Poor', HKIEd, https://www.eduhk.hk/aps/news/hkied-study-disparity-in-higher-education-attainment-is-widening-between-rich-and-poor-by-prof-chou-kee-lee/, accessed 20 November 2018

Why reduced inqualities is relevant to child rights?

United Nations
Convention on the
Rights of
the Child

Discrimination based on age, gender, ethnicity or disability serves to disadvantage some children in many different ways, which hinder them from developing their full potential.



ARTICLE 2

No matter what race, religion or family unit, a child have rights under the Convention.



ARTICLE 8

A child must have an identity and an official record of it.



ARTICI F 22

Refugee children should be protected by the host country.



ARTICLE 23

If a child lives with disability, she/he needs care & support to live a full life.



ARTICLE 26

Governments must ensure all children have the right to social security.



ARTICI F 27

All children must have their basic needs met, no matter how disadvantaged or marginalized.



Actions to take





Help fight against inequality, e.g. be a voluntary tutor and provide free courses for the children in need.



Raise your voice against discrimination, anytime and anywhere.



Advocate equality and equal opportunities. Sign petition or join campaign for minorities.



Support the corporates that embrace inclusion, e.g. purchase their products or share their good practices through social media.





Find out more about the Goal 10 and activities' ideas, visit: UNICEF HK Education Web Portal: https://edu.unicef.org.hk UNICEF Club: https://club.unicef.org.hk Global Goal 10: https://www.globalgoals.org/10-reduced-inequalities





聯合國兒童基金香港委員會



2030年的 願景



全球財富



生活於全港最富有10%家庭的青年 入讀大學的比率是48.2%. 相反活在貧窮家庭的青年則是13%

Poor A A A A A A UN



減少

國內

及

國與國間的

不平等



減少收入不平等的 現象



確保平等機會, 消除歧視



改善對全球金融 市場和金融機構的 規管



合理規劃和完善 管理的移民政策



讓每人都能生活在 社會、經濟及政治 共融的環境



採取財政和社會 政策以實現平等



確保發展中國家在 金融機構決策過程 中有更大的發言權



鼓勵向最不發達國家 提供發展援助和投資

- 1. United Nations Development Programme, UNDP Support to the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals 10 Reducing Inequality Within and Among Countries, UNDP, 2016
- 2. Chou Kee Lee, 'HKIEd Study: Disparity in Higher Education Attainment is Widening between Rich and Poor', HKIEd, https://www.eduhk.hk/aps/news/hkied-study-disparity-in-higher-education-attainment-is-widening-between-rich-and-poor-by-prof-chou-kee-lee/, accessed 20 November 2018

為甚麼減少不平等與兒童權利相關?

由於年齡、性別、種族或殘疾的歧視,讓一些孩子處於劣勢, 有礙了他們發揮最大潛能。

聯合國 **兒童權利** 公約



第2條

不論種族、信仰、能力 或家庭狀況,都享有



第8條

兒童應有正式登記 的身份。



第22條

國家要保護逃難到該的 難民兒童。



第23條

如兒童有殘疾,必須得 到特別照顧,讓他們亦 有充實的生活。



第26條

政府應確保每個兒童均 享有社會保障。



第27條

不論貧困或弱少, 所有兒童必須享有 基本生活所需。



你可以做甚麼?





幫助對抗不平等,例如成為一名義務導師,為 有需要的兒童提供免費課程。



隨時隨地為歧視發聲。



倡議平等和機會均等。簽署請願書或加入 倡議運動,支持少數群體。



支持關注共融的企業,例如:購買它們的 產品或透過社交媒體分享其友善做法。





了解更多全球目標 10 及相關活動點子,瀏覽:

UNICEF HK教育資源網:https://edu.unicef.org.hk

UNICEF Club : https://club.unicef.org.hk

全球目標 10: https://www.globalgoals.org/10-reduced-inequalities