



## Our goals in 2030



Ensure  
**sustainable  
consumption**  
&  
**production  
patterns**

**1 in 3** edible parts of food produced<sup>1</sup>  
**gets lost or wasted**  
or 1.3 billion tons globally per year (FAO, 2011)



**1 in 3** municipal solid waste is<sup>2</sup>  
**recovered for recycling**  
or 1.9 million tons in HK in 2016 (EPD, 2017)



## Key Targets



Sustainable  
management &  
use of natural resources



Halve global per capita  
food waste



Responsible management  
of chemicals & waste



Substantially reduce  
waste generation



Encourage companies to  
adopt sustainable  
practices &  
sustainability reporting



Promote universal  
understanding of  
sustainable lifestyles



Support developing countries'  
scientific & technological  
capacity for sustainable  
consumption & production



Remove market  
distortions that encourage  
wasteful consumption

1. Food and Agriculture, *Global food losses and food waste - extent, causes and prevention*, FAO, Rome, 2011

2. Environmental Protection Department, *Monitoring of Solid Waste in Hong Kong - Waste Statistics for 2016*, EPD, Hong Kong, 2017

## Why responsible consumption & production are relevant to child rights?

### United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child



#### ARTICLE 17

All children have the right to access to information & material from a diversity of national & international sources.



#### ARTICLE 24

Good health, clean water & nutritious food are a child's right.



#### ARTICLE 28

States Parties shall promote and encourage international cooperation in matters relating to education.



#### ARTICLE 29

Education should develop a child to participate fully in his/her community.



## Actions to take

12 RESPONSIBLE  
CONSUMPTION  
AND PRODUCTION



Don't waste food as a lot of resources are consumed in food production. Order / cook food in an appropriate amount.



Raise the awareness on food sharing, e.g. create a local food sharing map that indicates the organizations and shops with food donation services.



Reduce waste generation, e.g. avoid purchasing over-packaged products.



Support corporate responsibility on consumption and production, e.g. sign up the petition that advocate business with sustainable practices.



Find out more about the Goal 12 and activities' ideas, visit:  
UNICEF HK Education Web Portal: <https://edu.unicef.org.hk>  
UNICEF Club: <https://club.unicef.org.hk>  
Global Goal 12: <https://www.globalgoals.org/12-responsible-consumption-and-production>





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## 2030年的 願景



採用

可持續的  
消費

及

生產模式

每年  
**1/3**  
或13億噸

消費食品  
遭丟掉或浪費

(聯合國糧農組織, 2011)



**1/3**  
或191萬噸

本港都市固體廢物  
被回收再用

(2016年數據)(環境保護署, 2017)



## 主要目標



以可持續的方式  
管理和使用  
自然資源



以負責任的方式  
管理化學品和廢物



鼓勵企業採用可持續的  
做法，並將相關訊息  
納入報告週期



支持發展中國家加強  
科學和科技能力  
以達致可持續的生產  
和消費模式



將全球人均廚餘減半



大幅減少廢物的產生



促進大眾對可持續  
生活模式的理解



消除市場扭曲，  
避免因消費而  
造成浪費

1. Food and Agriculture, *Global food losses and food waste - extent, causes and prevention*, FAO, Rome, 2011

2. Environmental Protection Department, *Monitoring of Solid Waste in Hong Kong - Waste Statistics for 2016*, EPD, Hong Kong, 2017



# 為甚麼責任消費與生產和兒童權利相關？

不可持續和有欠安全的消費和生產模式，將導致污染和浪費資源，有損兒童的健康、發展和環境。

## 聯合國 兒童權利 公約



### 第17條

兒童應能從多種的國家和國際來源獲得信息和資料。



### 第24條

健康的身體、清潔食水和有營養的食物，都是兒童的權利。



### 第28條

政府應促進和鼓勵有關教育事項方面的國際合作



### 第29條

教育兒童的目的應包括：培養對自然環境的尊重。



## 你可以做甚麼？

12 責任消費  
與生產



不要浪費食物，訂購或烹煮適量的食物，因為食物生產會消耗大量資源。



提高大眾對食物共享的認識，例如創建一個本地的食物共享地圖，以標示哪些機構和商店提供食物捐贈服務。



減少廢物產生，例如避免購買過度包裝的產品。



支持企業承擔消費和生產的責任，例如：簽署請願書，建議企業發展可持續的商業模式。



了解更多全球目標 12 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12：<https://www.globalgoals.org/12-responsible-consumption-and-production>

