





Our goals in 2030



20% depends on forest

65-80% developing countreis rely on traditional plant-based medicines for BASIC HEALTHCARE (UNDP, 2016)





Protect, restore & promote sustainable I use of

terrestrial ecosystems,

sustainably manage forest.

combat desertification

halt biodiversity





Conserve & restore terrestrial & freshwater ecosystems



End desertification & restore degraded land



Protect biodiversity & natural habitats



Eliminate poaching & trafficking of protected species



End deforestation & restore degraded forests

people living in rural areas in



Ensure conservation of mountain ecosystems



Promote access to genetic resources & fair sharing of the benefits



Prevent invasive alien species on land & in water ecosystems

Why sustainable terrestrial ecosystems are relevant to child rights?

United Nations
Convention on the
Rights of
the Child

Humans rely on planet's ecosystem to provide natural resources. Promoting a sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems will directly benefit the environment that children will inherit and inhabit.



ARTICLE 4

Governments must help children realize their rights, with the maximum extent of their available resources.



ARTICLE 13

Child shall have the freedom to seek, receive and impart information & ideas of all kinds.



ARTICLE 17

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



Education of the child shall be directed to the development of respect for the natural environment.



Actions to take





Protect the mountain ecosystems by initiating the countryside clean up event. Invite your schoolmates and family to join.



Raise the awareness on conservation of terrestrial ecosystem, e.g. join tree planting activity and share the plant photo through social media.



Protect trees to reduce the speed of deforestation, e.g. use digital forms instead of paper forms.



Do not release alien species in the wild. The released alien species may compete with native species for resources and therefore harm the ecosystems.





Find out more about the Goal 15 & activities' ideas, visit: UNICEF HK Education Web Portal: https://edu.unicef.org.hk UNICEF Club: https://club.unicef.org.hk Global Goal 15: https://www.globalgoals.org/15-life-on-land





聯合國兒童基金香港委員會



2030年的 願景



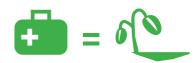
20%森林來維持生計



65-80_% 進行基本醫療

生活在發展中國家農村地區 的人依靠**傳統的植物醫藥**





保護、恢復和促進 可持續使用的 陸上生態 系統.

> 可持續管理 森林、

對抗

荒漠化

及

制止 生物多樣性 喪失的現象



保護、恢復陸地和 淡水生態系統



停止荒漠化, 恢復已退化的土地



保護生物多樣性 和自然棲息地



消除非法捕獵和 販賣受保護物種 的行為



停止伐木, 恢復已退化的森林



確保山區生態系統 的保護



促進遺傳基因資源的 使用和公平分享當中 的利益



防止外來物種入侵 土地和水域的 生態系統

為甚麼陸上生態保育與兒童權利相關?

人類依靠生態系統來提供自然資源。因此,推動可持續的陸上生態 系統,將直接影響兒童所居住及承繼的環境。

聯合國 **兒童權利** 公約



第4條

政府應該盡最大資源,確保兒童享有權利。



第13條

兒童應有尋求、接受和傳 遞各種信息和思想的自由



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?





透過進行郊野清潔運動來保護山區生態系統。 邀請同學和家人一同參與。



提高大眾對保護陸上生態系統的意識 例如參加植樹活動並透過社交媒體 分享相關照片。



保護樹木,減慢伐林的速度,例如使用 電子表格代替紙張。



不要在野外放生外來物種。放生的物種 有可能與原生物種爭奪資源,從而損害 生態系統。





了解更多全球目標 15 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15: https://www.globalgoals.org/15-life-on-land