



© UNICEF/UN02/3373/Pasquall

Our goals in 2030



End poverty in all its forms

An estimated **1 in 6** living on less than **US\$2.15/day** globally in 2022 ¹
or 333 million children (UNICEF & World Bank, 2023)



1 in 4 poverty line ² in 2020 (before social welfare transfer)
children in HK living below the (HKSAR Gov, 2021)



Key Targets



Eradicate extreme poverty



Reduce poverty by at least 50%



Implement social protection systems



Equal rights to ownership, basic services, technology & economic resources



Build resilience to environmental, economic and social disasters



Mobilize resources to implement policies to end poverty



Create pro-poor & gender-sensitive policy frameworks

1. UNICEF & The World Bank Group, 'Global trends in child monetary poverty', 20 October 2020, UNICEF & The World Bank, <<https://www.unicef.org/documents/child-poverty-trends>>, accessed 19 Jan 2024

2. The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, *Hong Kong Poverty Situation Report 2020*, Government of the HKSAR, Hong Kong, 2021

Why no poverty is relevant to child rights?

Poverty affects children's rights to survival and development, may prevent them from reaching their full potential.

United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child



ARTICLE 2

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



ARTICLE 4

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



ARTICLE 6

Every child has the rights to life, survival & development.



ARTICLE 27

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



ARTICLE 29

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



Actions to take



Try to cook a meal with a budget of HK\$15.³ Write a blog and share your experience on social media.



Organize an experiential activity on poverty. Invite your schoolmates to experience the daily challenges facing the poor in the community.



Support the voluntary work of a local or international NGO to combat poverty.



Go green and give resources to people in need.



Find out more about the SDG 1 and activities' ideas, visit:
UNICEF HK Education Web Portal: <https://edu.unicef.org.hk>
UNICEF Club: <https://club.unicef.org.hk>
SDG 1: <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/poverty/>



3. The Hong Kong Council of Social Services, *Research on Expenditure Patterns of Grassroots Households (2014-2015)*, HKCSS, Hong Kong, 2017
According to a research from HKCSS in 2017, 41% of poor households spend less than HK\$15 per meal per person.

1 無貧窮



© UNICEF/UN0243373/Pasquall

1 / 6

或 3.33 億名兒童

全球兒童估計
每日生活費少於
\$2.15 美元

(2022 年數據)
(聯合國兒童基金會和世界銀行, 2023)

1

1 / 4

香港兒童
生活於貧窮線以下
(政策介入前)

(2020 年數據)
(香港特別行政區政府, 2021)

2



2030 年的 願景



消除 全球 一切形式的 貧窮

主要目標



消除 極端貧窮



貧窮人口 減少 50%



落實社會 保障制度



每人都有平等權利， 如擁有權、基本服務、 科技及經濟資源



建立對環境、 經濟和社會層面上的 抵禦災害能力



調配資源以落實 政策，結束貧窮



制定惠及貧困人口和 顧及性別平等的政策框架

1. UNICEF & The World Bank Group, 'Global trends in child monetary poverty', 20 October 2020, UNICEF & The World Bank, <<https://www.unicef.org/documents/child-poverty-trends>>, accessed 19 Jan 2024

2. The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, *Hong Kong Poverty Situation Report 2020*, Government of the HKSAR, Hong Kong, 2021

為甚麼消除貧窮與兒童權利相關？

貧窮會影響兒童的生存權及發展權，有礙他們發展最大潛能。

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《公約》寫明的權利。



第4條

政府應該盡最大資源，確保兒童享有權利。



第6條

兒童有生存和發展的權利。



第27條

不論貧困或弱小，所有兒童必須享有基本生活所需。



第29條

教育應協助兒童發展及充分融入社會。



你可以做甚麼？

1 無貧窮



試以港幣15元煮一餐飯³，並透過社交媒體分享你的感受及經歷。



於學校籌辦貧窮體驗活動。邀請你的同學一同參與，體驗貧窮人士在社區面對的挑戰。



支持本地或國際非政府組織的義務工作，一同對抗貧窮。



支持舊物回收，做法環保，又能將物資交予有需要的人手上。



了解更多可持續發展目標 1 及相關活動建議，瀏覽：
UNICEF HK教育資源網：<https://edu.unicef.org.hk>
UNICEF Club：<https://club.unicef.org.hk>
目標 1：<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/zh/poverty/>



3. The Hong Kong Council of Social Services, *Research on Expenditure Patterns of Grassroots Households (2014-2015)*, HKCSS, Hong Kong, 2017
據社聯研究，41% 貧窮住戶每人每餐不足港幣15元。