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Our goals in 2030

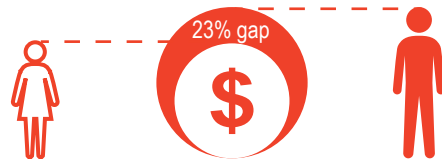


Achieve gender equality & empower all women and girls

1 in 5 married ¹
before aged 18
from 2015-2022
young women aged 20-24 were (UNICEF, 2023)



On average, women in the labour market ²
earned 23% less
than men globally (UN, 2023)



Key Targets



End discrimination against women & girls



End all violence against & exploitation of women & girls



Eliminate child marriages, forced marriages and genital mutilation



Value unpaid care & promote shared domestic responsibilities



Ensure full participation in leadership & decision making



Equal rights to economic resources, property ownership & financial services



Promote empowerment of women through technology



Adopt & strengthen policies & enforceable legislation for gender equality

1. UNICEF, 'Child marriage', UNICEF Data, <<https://data.unicef.org/topic/child-protection/child-marriage>>, accessed 5 Feb 2024

2. UN, United Nations: Gender equality and women's empowerment, UN, <<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/gender-equality/>>, accessed 5 Feb 2024

Why gender equality is relevant to child rights?

Every child deserves to reach his or her full potential, but gender inequalities in their lives hinder their development.

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 19

Laws must protect children from being hurt or mistreated.



ARTICLE 28

All children have the right to a free & fair education.



ARTICLE 29

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



ARTICLE 34

Child must be safe from sexual abuse.



ARTICLE 35

Children should be safe from being abducted or sold.



Actions to take

5 GENDER EQUALITY



Raise public awareness of child marriage by sharing real story and information via social media.



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



Recognize and value unpaid housework. Whether you are a male or female, take a fair share of housework.



If you witnessed or experienced gender discrimination, no matter where it happened - at school, in the workplace, at home or on online platforms - you can seek help from the one you trust, e.g. parents, teachers or professionals.



Find out more about SDG 5 and activities' ideas, visit:
UNICEF HK Education Web Portal: <https://edu.unicef.org.hk>
UNICEF Club: <https://club.unicef.org.hk>
SDG 5: <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/gender-equality/>





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2030年的願景



實踐

性別平等

讓婦女和女童

得以充權

1/5

在18歲前已結婚

全球20至24歲的年輕女性

(2015-2022年數據)
(聯合國兒童基金會, 2023)



平均而言，在全球勞動力市場中，女性的收入較男性

低 23%

(聯合國, 2023)



主要目標



消除對婦女和女童的歧視



消除童婚、逼婚及割禮等傷害行為



確保婦女全面參與領導和決策



通過科技促進婦女充權



消除對婦女和女童的一切暴力和剝削行為



尊重無償家務工作，提倡共同分擔家庭責任



婦女能平等獲取經濟資源、財產擁有和金融服務的權利



透過立法及政策落實促進性別平等

1. UNICEF, 'Child marriage', UNICEF Data, <<https://data.unicef.org/topic/child-protection/child-marriage>>, accessed 5 Feb 2024

2. UN, United Nations: Gender equality and women's empowerment, UN, <<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/gender-equality/>>, accessed 5 Feb 2024

為甚麼性別平等與兒童權利相關？

每個孩子都應該充分發揮他們的潛力，但在生活中出現的性別不平等會阻礙他們的發展。

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19條

法律須保護兒童免受傷害或虐待。



第28條

所有兒童都應得到免費及平等的教育。



第29條

教育應協助兒童發展及充分融入社會。



第34條

兒童應免受性剝削。



第35條

兒童應免受拐賣。



你可以做甚麼？

5 性別平等



透過社交媒體，分享童婚議題的真實故事及相關資訊，提升大眾關注。



支持本地或國際非政府組織的義務工作，一同消除性別不平等。



認同無償家務工作的價值。
不論男女，亦應共同分擔家務。



不論在學校、工作場所、家中還是網絡平台，如遇到或經歷性別歧視，可找你信任的人傾訴或尋求協助，例如家長、老師或專業人士。



了解更多可持續發展目標 5 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 5：<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/zh/gender-equality/>

