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## Our goals in 2030



**Achieve  
gender  
equality  
&  
empower  
all women  
and girls**

**1 in 5** married<sup>1</sup>  
before aged 18  
from 2010-2017  
(UNICEF, 2018)



On average, women in the labour market  
**earned 24% less**<sup>2</sup>  
than men globally from 2008-2014  
(UN Women, 2015)



## Key Targets



End discrimination  
against women &  
girls



End all violence  
against & exploitation  
of women & girls



Eliminate  
forced marriages &  
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. United Nations Children's Fund, 'Child marriage', UNICEF Data, <<https://data.unicef.org/topic/child-protection/child-marriage>>, accessed 12 November 2018

2. The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, *Progress of the world's women 2015-2016: Transforming economies, realizing rights*, UN Women, New York, 2015

# 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 by promoting and sharing the causes of gender inequality on social media.



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



Recognize and value the unpaid domestic work. Share the domestic work more equally between men and women at home.



Raise your voice against gender discrimination. No matter it happens in the workplace, at home or on the online platforms.



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





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## 2030年的 願景



實踐

性別平等

並

充權予

所有婦女和  
女孩

# 1/5

全球20至24歲的年輕女性

## 在18歲前 已結婚

(2010-2017年數據)  
(聯合國兒童基金會, 2018)

1



平均而言，在全球勞動力市場中，女性的收入較男性

2

# 低 24%

(2008-2014年數據)  
(聯合國婦女署, 2015)

## 主要目標



消除對婦女和  
女孩的歧視



消除對婦女和女孩  
的一切暴力和剝削  
行為



消除強迫婚姻和  
割禮等傷害行為



重視無償照料，  
提倡共同分擔  
家庭責任



確保婦女全面  
參與領導和決策



給予婦女平等獲取  
經濟資源、財產擁有  
和金融服務的權利



通過科技  
讓婦女充權



透過立法及政策落實  
促進性別平等

1. United Nations Children's Fund, 'Child marriage', UNICEF Data, <<https://data.unicef.org/topic/child-protection/child-marriage>>, accessed 12 November 2018

2. The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, *Progress of the world's women 2015-2016: Transforming economies, realizing rights*, UN Women, New York, 2015



# 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



透過社交媒體宣揚和分享性別不平等的成因來提高公眾意識。



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。



承認並重視無償的家務工作，家中的男女應平等地分擔家務。



不論在工作場所、家中還是網絡平台，也要為性別歧視而發聲。



了解更多全球目標 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>  
全球目標 5：<https://www.globalgoals.org/5-gender-equality>

