



© UNICEF/UN0161227/d'Aki

Our goals in 2030

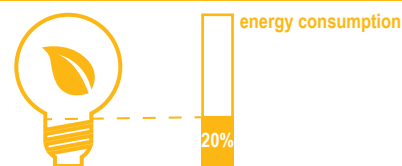


Ensure access to **affordable, reliable, sustainable & modern energy for all**

1 in 10 electricity people lack access to in 2022 (IEA, 2023)



The share of renewable energy in final energy consumption in 2020 reached **20%** only (The World Bank, 2023)



Key Targets



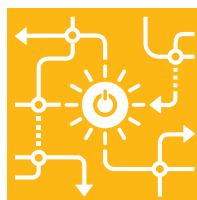
Universal access to modern energy



Increase global percentage of renewable energy



Double the improvement in energy efficiency



Promote access to research, technology & investments in clean energy



Expand & upgrade energy services for developing countries

1. IEA, 'Report extract: Access to electricity', IEA, 2023, <<https://www.iea.org/reports/sdg7-data-and-projections/access-to-electricity>>, accessed 5 Feb 2024
 2. The World Bank, 'Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)', The World Bank, <<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EG.FEC.RNEW.ZS>>, accessed 5 Feb 2024

Why affordable & clean energy are relevant to child rights?

Energy at household, in the education, health, water and infrastructure services, has a great influence on development results among children.

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 24

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



ARTICLE 27

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



ARTICLE 29

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



Actions to take

7 AFFORDABLE AND
CLEAN ENERGY



Save energy, e.g. switch off lights when you're not using them and use light-coloured lamp shades to maximize energy efficiency.



Protect the environment by using rechargeable batteries instead of single-use batteries. Rechargeable batteries have less impact on the air and water than the single-use ones.



Support renewable energy, e.g. install solar panels or small wind turbines in your home, school, workplace for generating electricity.



Promote sustainable energy for all. Think and share 3 creative ways of saving energy on social media.



Find out more about SDG 7 and activities' ideas, visit:
UNICEF HK Education Web Portal: <https://edu.unicef.org.hk>
UNICEF Club: <https://club.unicef.org.hk>
SDG 7: <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/zh/energy/>





© UNICEF/UN0161227/d'Aki

2030年的 願景



確保
所有人獲得

可負擔、

可靠

及

可持續的
現代能源

1/10人 無法使用電力

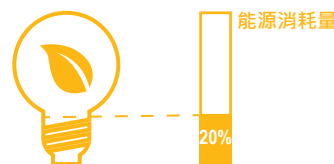
(2022年數據) (國際能源署, 2023)



可再生能源 20%

在所有能源消耗量中只佔

(2020年數據)(世界銀行, 2023)



主要目標



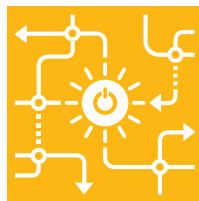
人人都能獲取及
使用現代能源



提高可再生能源在
全球能源結構中的
比例



全球的能源效能
改善率提高一倍



促進獲得清潔能源
的研究、技術和
投資



擴大和提升發展中國家的能源服務

1. IEA, 'Report extract: Access to electricity', IEA, 2023, <<https://www.iea.org/reports/sdg7-data-and-projections/access-to-electricity>>, accessed 5 Feb 2024

2. The World Bank, 'Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)', The World Bank, <<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EG.FEC.RNEW.ZS>>, accessed 5 Feb 2024

為甚麼可再生能源與兒童權利相關？

不論在家庭、教育、健康、水及基礎建設等方面，能源都對兒童發展有著深遠影響。

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

教育兒童的目的應包括：培養對自然環境的尊重。



你可以做甚麼？

7 經濟適用的
清潔能源



節省能源，例如記得熄燈，並使用淺色燈罩，增加能源效益。



使用可充電電池代替一次性電池來保護環境。與一次性電池相比，可充電電池對空氣和水的影響更小。



支持可再生能源，例如在家中、學校及工作場所安裝太陽能電池板或小型風力發電機來發電。



推廣可持續能源的訊息給所有人。透過社交媒體，分享3種節約能源的創意構思。



了解更多可持續發展目標 7 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>
目標 7：<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/zh/energy/>

