



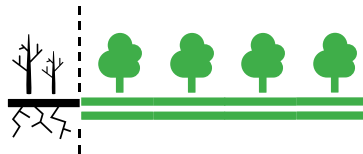
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Our goals in 2030

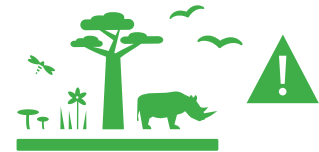


Protect, restore & promote sustainable use of **terrestrial ecosystems**, sustainably manage **forest**, combat **desertification** & **halt biodiversity loss**

1 in 5 degraded ¹
earth's land area, or 2 billion hectares is which affecting 3.2 billion people, driving species to extinction & intensifying climate change. (UN, 2023)



1 million are now threatened with **EXTINCTION** ²
animal and plant species (IPBES, 2019)



Key Targets



Conserve & restore terrestrial & freshwater ecosystems



End deforestation & restore degraded forests



End desertification & restore degraded land



Ensure conservation of mountain ecosystems



Protect biodiversity & natural habitats



Promote access to genetic resources & fair sharing of the benefits



Eliminate poaching & trafficking of protected species



Prevent invasive alien species on land & in water ecosystems

1. United Nations, *Fast Fact: What Is Goal15 - Life On Land?*, UN, 2023

2. The Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, *Media Release: Nature's Dangerous Decline 'Unprecedented'; Species Extinction Rates 'Accelerating'*, IPBES, Bonn, Germany, 2019

Why sustainable terrestrial ecosystems are relevant to child rights?

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.

United Nations
Convention on the
**Rights of
the Child**



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.



ARTICLE 29

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



Actions to take



Protect the natural ecosystem, e.g. initiate or participate a countryside clean up event. Invite your schoolmates and family to join.



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



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



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 SDG 15 & activities' ideas, visit:
UNICEF HK Education Web Portal: <https://edu.unicef.org.hk>
UNICEF Club: <https://club.unicef.org.hk>
SDG 15: <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/biodiversity/>





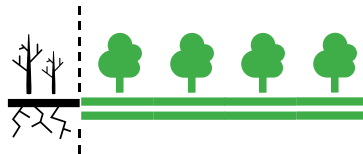
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2030年的願景



保護、恢復和促進可持續使用的陸地生態系統、可持續管理森林、防治荒漠化及遏止生物多樣性喪失的現象

1 / 5 土地退化¹
影響32億人的生活、導致更多物種瀕臨絕種，並加劇氣候變化
或20億公頃土地 (聯合國, 2023)



100萬 動物及植物種正面臨瀕臨絕種²
(IPBES, 2019)



主要目標



保護、恢復陸地和淡水生態系統



停止伐木，恢復已退化的森林



停止荒漠化，恢復已退化的土地



保護山林生態系統



保護生物多樣性和自然棲息地



促進遺傳基因資源的使用和公平分享當中的利益



消除非法捕獵和販賣受保護物種的行為



防止外來物種入侵土地和水域的生態系統

1. United Nations, *Fast Fact: What Is Goal15 - Life On Land?*, UN, 2023

2. The Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, *Media Release: Nature's Dangerous Decline 'Unprecedented'; Species Extinction Rates 'Accelerating'*, IPBES, Bonn, Germany, 2019

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，而不論國界。



第17條

兒童應能從多種渠道，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？

15 陸地生物



保護自然生態系統，例如發起或參與郊野清潔活動，並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。



了解更多可持續發展目標 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>
目標15：<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/zh/biodiversity/>

