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Our goals in 2030



Ensure sustainable consumption & production patterns

1 in 3 edible parts of food produced gets lost or wasted or 1.3 billion tons globally per year (FAO, 2018)



1 in 3 municipal solid waste is recovered for recycling or 1.91 million tons in HK in 2022 (EPD, 2023)



Key Targets



Sustainable management & use of natural resources



Halve global per capita food waste



Responsible management of chemicals & waste



Substantially reduce waste generation



Encourage companies to adopt sustainable practices & sustainability reporting



Promote universal understanding of sustainable lifestyles



Support developing countries' scientific & technological capacity for sustainable consumption & production



Remove market distortions that encourage wasteful consumption

1. FAO and International Food Waste Coalition, *Do Good: Save Food! Education material package on food waste reduction in primary and secondary schools, for age group 4 (fourteen years up)*, FAO, Rome, 2018.
 2. Environmental Protection Department, *Monitoring of Solid Waste in Hong Kong - Waste Statistics for 2022*, EPD, Hong Kong, 2023

Why responsible consumption & production are relevant to child rights?

Unsustainable and unsafe consumption and production patterns lead to pollution and wasted resources which harms children's health, development and environments.

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



ARTICLE 17

All children have the right to access to information & material from a diversity of national & international sources.



ARTICLE 24

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



ARTICLE 28

States Parties shall promote and encourage international cooperation in matters relating to education.



ARTICLE 29

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



Actions to take



Don't waste food as a lot of resources are consumed in food production. Order / cook food in an appropriate amount.



Raise awareness of food sharing, e.g. create a local food sharing map that indicates the organizations and shops with food donation services.



Reduce waste generation, e.g. avoid purchasing over-packaged products.



Support the companies which have adopted sustainable practices. Start from paying attention to the sustainable logo on the product package.



Find out more about the SDG 12 and activities' ideas, visit:
UNICEF HK Education Web Portal: <https://edu.unicef.org.hk>
UNICEF Club: <https://club.unicef.org.hk>
SDG 12: <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-consumption-production/>





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2030年的 願景



採用

可持續的 消費

及

生產模式

每年
1/3 消費食品
遭丟掉或浪費¹
或13億噸
(聯合國糧農組織, 2018)



1/3 本港都市固體廢物
被回收再用²
或191萬噸
(2022年數據)(環境保護署, 2023)



主要目標



以可持續的方式
管理和使用
自然資源



全球人均糧食浪費
減半



以負責任的方式
管理化學品和廢物



大幅減少廢物的產生



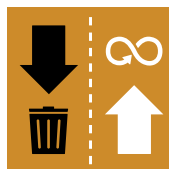
鼓勵企業採用可持續的
做法，並將相關資訊
納入報告



促進大眾認識
可持續的生活模式



支持發展中國家
加強科學和技術能力，
採用可持續的生產和
消費模式



消除市場扭曲，
避免鼓勵過度消費
而造成浪費

1. FAO and International Food Waste Coalition, *Do Good: Save Food! Education material package on food waste reduction in primary and secondary schools, for age group 4 (fourteen years up)*, FAO, Rome, 2018.

2. Environmental Protection Department, *Monitoring of Solid Waste in Hong Kong - Waste Statistics for 2022*, EPD, Hong Kong, 2023

為甚麼責任消費與生產和兒童權利相關？

不可持續和有欠安全的消費和生產模式，將導致污染和浪費資源，有損兒童的健康、發展和環境。

聯合國 兒童權利 公約



第17條

兒童應能從多種的國家和國際來源獲得信息和資料。



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28條

政府應促進和鼓勵有關教育事項方面的國際合作。



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？

12 負責任消費
和生產



不要浪費食物，因為食物本來就是珍貴的地球資源，同時，生產食物需要消耗大量資源。於購買或煮食時，考慮所需份量。



提高大眾對食物共享的認識，例如繪製社區食物共享地圖，標示哪些機構和商店提供食物捐贈服務。



減少產生廢物，例如避免購買過度包裝的產品。



支持採用可持續生產模式的企業。可先從留意產品上有哪些可持續標誌開始。



了解更多可持續發展目標12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12：<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/zh/sustainable-consumption-production/>

