

Summary of Recommendations of the Final Report of the Education Focus Group for the First Biodiversity Strategy and Action of Hong Kong (HKBSAP) Submitted on 26 August 2014 in order of importance (in accordance with the Prioritization Matrix criteria: Aichi Targets, Relevance, Resources and Achievability)

Recommendations	Strategies	Actions	Matching Resources and Support
1. Leadership and coordination for BSAP within the Government and regional exchange	Government must take the lead to enable inter-departmental collaboration and regional exchange in mainstreaming BSAP	Strategic buy-in of bureaux and departments, LCSD in particular. Learn from successful practices of Taiwan schools and community	Funding for the LCSD-AFCD collaboration on the Enhancement Works of the Hong Kong Zoological and Botanical Gardens to mainstream biodiversity awareness and value
2. Online Resources	Build an inventory of online resources for biodiversity and nature education	Publish this list of online resources and keep updating it, making it available to schools and the general public	Through AFCD and other government websites. Keys to BSAP delivery are surely government leadership, matching resources, and institutional support.
3. Book Inventory	Build an inventory of books for biodiversity, nature education, and environmental protection	Publish this list of books and keep updating it, making it available to schools and the general public (n>200)	Through AFCD channels, LCSD libraries & museums, Education Bureau to schools, GIS, EPD, Environment Bureau and other government channels to the public
4. Community partners	Leverage on green NGO skills, knowledge and experience of biodiversity conservation and nature education	Invite schools, NGOs, retirees, and others to work together to promote BSAP. Set up BSAP-grant mechanism for school-NGO partnership and for BSAP community-partner activities.	The existing block grants for schools that include all teachers' salaries are not fit for and BSAP purposes. Very often only a pittance is left for extra-curricular/BSAP activities. There must be separate BSAP funding for BSAP education.
5. School curriculum and the Convention of Biodiversity	Curriculum infusion 滲透課程 is used by Hong Kong schools to teach nature and environmental education as scattered topics in different subjects. A workable strategy is to adopt existing materials to make biodiversity conservation a focus of learning	Unpack the existing school curriculum, which is already tightly packed, to highlight biodiversity conservation of Hong Kong as a topic to teach, and make use of the Other Learning Experiences (OLE) for BSAP education.	1. Incentives and resources for OLE and field trips to urban and country parks. 2. Support of the Education Bureau to review of the latest curriculum reform, for example, the NSS and exam syllabuses, to include BSAP as a topic of importance to the sustainable development of Hong Kong

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6. Teacher training and Capacity building	Capacity building of teachers and teacher trainees	Include BSAP in the training of teachers and teacher trainees	UGC financial incentives for BSAP to be included in teacher education
7. Public education	Mainstreaming BSAP is about raising the awareness of government departments, green groups, schools, and the public on the significance of biodiversity conservation and sustainable, and fair use of our natural resources	Listen to and work with green NGOs such as WWF-HK, KFBG, HKBWS, CA, TPEA, SAHK, FoE, HKGGA, CU Tree Project, the Grateful Green Group, and Civic Exchange etc. on ways of promoting BSAP, conservation, and environmental protection	Venue support scheme for BSAP-related talks, workshops, exhibitions run by green NGOs. Help of public libraries, museums, TV display in urban recreation facilities under LCSD management, country parks, and HKWP under AFCD can go a long way to educating the public on BSAP and Aichi Targets in connection with their livelihood, environment, and daily life.
8. Media and databases	Engage the media and build a BSAP database for Hong Kong. Use research data and digital image to protect biodiversity	Update the AFCD Hong Kong biodiversity database and make it available to the public for education, research, and reference purposes	Unleash the power of digital media to help biodiversity conservation. Build a archive of BSAP-related multimedia such as RTHK series "Ocean Business", and a library of, films related to BSAP and environmental protection by production or purchase.
9. Publicity materials	Foster public support of BSAP by mobilizing people (citizens, volunteers, retirees, etc) to help	Produce biodiversity videos, Apps of iPad, iPhone, Androids, pamphlets, workshops, road shows to promote BSAP	The Citizen Science Monitor Scheme can be revitalized by giving incentives to University scientists/researchers to help citizens collect data for biodiversity study and conservation
10. Natural History Museum of Hong Kong	Build Hong Kong's first Museum of Natural History	Use it as a base for archive, education, and research of biodiversity in Hong Kong	Set up a funding plan, time frame and human resources to build and run the Natural History Museum of Hong Kong

N.B. Please refer to the full version of the Education Focus Group (EFG) Final Report and Appendixes for details.