



30th September 2024

Dear Chief Executive,

Policy Recommendations for the HKSAR Chief Executive's 2024 Policy Address

We, the undersigned youth climate groups, unite in our commitment to confront the climate emergency and its profound impact on Hong Kong's environment and its people.

Climate change presents significant risks to our environment, public health, and overall quality of life in Hong Kong. It is crucial to recognize the diverse needs of vulnerable communities in our adaptation and resilience efforts to ensure their safety and well-being.

We therefore urge you to consider the following suggestions to protect our people and enhance our city's resilience.

1. Declare Climate Emergency
2. Develop a Holistic Just Climate Adaptation and Resilience Plan
3. Accelerate Efforts in Just Heat Adaptation
4. Set Up a Climate Adaptation Fund
5. Empowering Just Transition through Green Talent and Climate Education

These recommendations are outlined in detail in Attachment 1. By taking these bold steps, together we can create an inclusive and resilient future for all.

We appreciate your consideration of these important recommendations in your upcoming Policy Address. Your leadership and commitment to this vital cause will undoubtedly influence the future of Hong Kong and inspire regional and global communities to take stronger action against climate change.

Best regards,

Community Climate Resilience Concern Group, Transtinue, Healing Parks, Network of Environmental Student Societies and Climate Incubator

Cc:

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Mr. Chan Mo Po, Paul, GBM, GBS, MH, JP, Financial Secretary

Dr. Wong Yuen Shan, Stephen, Head of Chief Executive's Policy Unit

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Mr. SUN Yuk-han, Chris, JP, Secretary for Labour and Welfare
Miss Alice Mak, SBS, JP, Secretary for Home and Youth Affairs
Mr. Fong Hok Shing, Michael, JP, Director of Civil Engineering and Development
Hon. Lau Kwok Fan, ,MH, JP, Chairman of Panel on Environmental Affairs of Legislative Council
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Hon Mrs Regina IP LAU Suk-ye, GBM, GBS, JP, Chairman of Panel on Economic Development of Legislative Council

Joint Policy Recommendations for the HKSAR Chief Executive's 2024 Policy Address

1. Declare Climate Emergency

The Hong Kong government must urgently declare a climate emergency to catalyse more ambitious climate policies and actions in response to the increasingly destructive impacts of climate change, which are already affecting daily life, public health, and the local economy. Following the lead of over 2,100 local governments across 39 countries, including Japan, South Korea, and Bangladesh, this declaration would mark a critical first step toward radical climate action for Hong Kong.

As climate disasters become more frequently destructive, such a declaration would shift public sentiment from "business as usual" to "emergency mode". This sense of priority and urgency is essential as the window to prevent irreversible climate damage narrows, with 2030 marking a pivotal deadline¹.

A declaration would strengthen Hong Kong's commitment to achieving carbon neutrality by accelerating policy development, fostering local initiatives, and raising public awareness. It would drive the adoption of science-based solutions, promote cross-sector solidarity, and encourage collaborative action. Following the declaration, the government must set bold targets, allocate appropriate resources, and enhance governance to effectively address the climate crisis.

2. Develop a Holistic Just Climate Adaptation and Resilience Plan

Hong Kong's Climate Action Plan 2050 (HK CAP 2050) primarily adopts an one-size-fits-all approach, emphasising technological and infrastructural solutions. However, climate change impacts individuals differently, disproportionately affecting vulnerable groups such as residents of subdivided flats, outdoor workers, and women, whose varying adaptive capacities have not been adequately addressed.

a. Adopt a Community-centric Climate Adaptation and Resilience Approach

We recommend the government to adopt a community-centric approach in developing holistic just climate adaptation and resilience plan. This plan should prioritise inclusive infrastructure, tailored community disaster mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery programs and co-create and implement the programs with the community. Active participation from vulnerable groups in policy-making is essential to ensure their needs are acknowledged and addressed.

¹ IPCC, 2018: Summary for Policymakers. In: Global Warming of 1.5°C. An IPCC Special Report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty

b. Conduct City-wide Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessment

The government needs to conduct a city-wide comprehensive Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessment extending beyond only government infrastructure, a critical tool for understanding and adapting to the main climate risks Hong Kong faces. It should identify and evaluate the magnitude and distribution of current and future climate risks such as flooding, extreme heat, typhoons, and landslides, as well as the potential hazards and indirect impacts on community health, infrastructure, and economy. It enables evidence-based decision-making, supporting more effective planning and implementation of climate adaptation strategies across multiple sectors. This assessment must also account for the disproportionate effects of climate change on vulnerable populations, ensuring that climate justice is a key consideration.

c. Ensure Inclusive Engagement in Reviewing HK CAP 2050

The government should prioritize public consultation and community engagement in the review process of HK CAP 2050, specifically amplifying the voices of vulnerable groups most affected by climate change. This includes organizing various forms of public consultation for diverse inputs and establishing transparent feedback mechanisms.

d. Enhance Public Health System Resilience for Health Equity

Research shows a direct link between rising temperatures and increased mortality rates², with extreme heat significantly raising hospital admissions, particularly among children and the elderly.

The government should strengthen the climate resilience of the public health policies and system by incorporating health equity principles. The public health policies and system should enhance health service capacities to tackle climate-related health threats, train the health workforce, implement early health warning systems and strengthen financial mechanisms to support health initiatives.

Furthermore, raising awareness of the connection between climate change and health risks across all policy areas through a Health in All Policies (HiAP) approach should be prioritised.

e. Incorporate Green and Open Space into Adaptation Planning

Open spaces, promenades, street trees and other green spaces should be treated as an integrated body of Green Infrastructure, to be funded, planned, designed and managed comprehensively, with their climate mitigation and

² Chan EYY, Goggins WB, Kim JJ, Griffiths SM. (2012) A study of intracity variation of temperature-related mortality and socioeconomic status among the Chinese population in Hong Kong. *Journal of Epidemiol Community Health* 2012;66:322-327

adaptation functionalities augmented. Particularly, it should be recognised that different typologies of open space have distinct design potentials and limits, thus requiring different sets of design and management guidelines.

Additionally, open spaces should be strategically located in high-risk areas. Existing built-up areas require active retrofitting to increase quality open space provision and careful policy planning to prevent gentrification.

f. Incorporate Climate-resilient Elements into Outdoor Bus Stops

Outdoor bus stops play a significant role in the everyday commute of the public. Due to climate change, there will be more extreme weather events, such as having more hot days, which negatively affects bus stop users. Transtinue's field study reveals that sheltered bus stops tend to have higher temperatures than open street areas³. Moreover, more than half of the respondents from our survey⁴ expressed that they experienced physical discomfort due to the hot weather while waiting for the bus in summer, such as dizziness, dehydration, heat rash and nausea.

In light of these findings, the government should improve the climate resilience of bus stops to mitigate the adverse effect of extreme heat on public health, especially to cater for bus stop users who are more vulnerable to heat, such as the elderly and the pregnant. The government should revise current policies regarding bus stop design requirements to incorporate such considerations. Similar practice has already been adopted by neighbouring countries and cities, such as Singapore which initiated building green roofs on bus stops in response to their planning - City in Nature, Green Plan 2030⁵. The collaboration between the government and bus companies is recommended to integrate considerations of climate-resilient elements into bus stop designs.

3. Accelerate Efforts in Just Heat Adaptation

a. Temporary Shelters and Temporary Heat Shelters

i. Relocate Shelters to Highly Accessible Locations

The government should relocate the temporary shelters and temporary heat shelters to highly accessible locations with universal access,

³Transtinue has conducted 22 visits in 5 bus stops from June to July, it was found that the average air temperature of all sampling locations was about 1.96°C higher than the temperature recorded at the nearest observatory weather station for the same time period. For detail of the visit, please refer to our social media at https://www.instagram.com/p/C-j2DmDSaLh/?utm_source=ig_web_copy_link&igsh=MzRIODBiNWFIZA==

⁴Transtinue's surveys findings on bus users' waiting experience
https://www.instagram.com/p/C-7YQjDSeCR/?utm_source=ig_web_copy_link&igsh=MzRIODBiNWFIZA==

⁵ National Parks. (n.d.). *Transforming Into a City In Nature*.
<https://www.nparks.gov.sg/portals/annualreport/transforming-into-a-city-in-nature/index.htm>

particularly in high-climate risk areas and for communities disproportionately affected by climate risks.

ii. Increase the Number of Shelters

The government should designate additional municipal facilities such as climate shelters, including indoor spaces such as libraries, sports centres, community centres, museums, and outdoor spaces including parks and school playgrounds. It is essential to ensure that these locations provide accessibility, rest areas, water, and shade. The Social Corner at Pei Ho Street Sports Centre serves as a noteworthy example of such a facility.

iii. Rethink Climate Shelters Design

The government should collaborate with communities to redesign traditional temporary shelters, focusing on 1) health, 2) sustainability, 3) inclusivity of all ages, abilities and cultural backgrounds, 4) accessibility, 5) community connection, 6) perception and image and 7) training for staff to manage extreme weather events. The government should adopt its own Well-being design guide while referencing the standard of Inclusive and Effective Climate Shelters from Barcelona Lab for Urban Environmental Justice and Sustainability.

b. Safeguard Occupational Safety under Extreme Weather

The government should review the “Guidance Notes on Prevention of Heat Stroke at Work” and introduce legislation to enhance occupational health and safety. Current guidelines lack sufficient binding effect and effectiveness, as widely expressed by workers and civil society organisations. Providing heat dissipation devices or enhanced ventilation should not replace the need for regular rest periods. Therefore, compulsory breaks must be mandated. Workers should also be actively involved in the evaluation process to ensure their needs are adequately addressed.

We also recommend legislating the current “Code of Practice in Times of Adverse Weather and “Extreme Conditions”” and establishing a work suspension mechanism for non-emergency workers as occupational safety is of utmost priority. Employers should be required to implement mandatory prior work arrangements.

c. Review Extreme Heat Standard

The current heat classification approach adopted by the Hong Kong Observatory does not notify the public about the intensity of hot nights, unlike its designations for “very hot days” (VHD) and “extremely hot days” (EHD).

Research⁶ shows that excessive nighttime heat is strongly linked to higher hospitalisation rates, especially for vulnerable groups like the elderly and socioeconomically disadvantaged groups. Therefore, hot nights should be classified based on the duration of VHD or EHD and the 75th or 90th percentile of the temperature recorded at hot nights.

This aims to 1) raise awareness of the nighttime heat health risks, 2) strengthen support for vulnerable groups with temporary heat shelters and adequate energy subsidies, and 3) advance the nighttime heat planning strategies, addressing the policy gap in nighttime heat inequalities amongst communities.

d. Ensure Inclusive Warning and Evacuation System

The government should establish a comprehensive warning system that informs the public about impending climate disasters, including detailed evacuation plans and the locations of temporary shelters. A district-based evacuation approach is proposed to enable the opening of shelters specific to individual areas to enhance local response efforts towards district-based climate crises. The government should take inclusivity and accessibility into account of the climate warning system; this system should accommodate individuals with disabilities and cater to those who speak different languages, ensuring consistent communication and effective preparedness are maintained across all regions.

4. Set Up a Climate Adaptation Fund

The government should establish a Climate Adaptation Fund in Hong Kong to finance projects preparing and addressing key climate challenges, such as extreme heat, flooding and typhoons. The fund would be supported by both the government and private sector. The funding projects would be reviewed and assessed by experts based on environmental, social and financial criteria. Its primary goals are to: 1) enhance the city's long-term climate resilience for the decades ahead; 2) strengthen climate awareness of both public and private sectors; and 3) position Hong Kong as a leading regional and international hub for climate finance.

5. Empower Just Transition through Green Talent and Climate Education

a. Green Talent Development

According to the International Labour Organization's report "Greening with Jobs - World Employment and Social Outlook", the implementation of the Paris Agreement by 2030 is projected to result in a net gain of 18 million jobs globally, with an additional 14.2 million net green jobs potentially generated in the Asia-

⁶ Guo Y. T., Chan, K. H., Qiu, H., Wong, E. L.-Y., & Ho, K. F. (2024). The risk of hospitalization associated with hot nights and excess nighttime heat in a subtropical metropolis: A time-series study in Hong Kong, 2000–2019. *The Lancet Regional Health -Western Pacific*, 51, 101168.

Pacific region. However, there is a global gap between the demand and supply of green jobs, and the situation is no different in Hong Kong.

i. Research on Green Talent Development by 2050

The government should conduct research on the demand and supply of green talent in Hong Kong every 5 years, including conventional green jobs, greening jobs, emerging sectors and unconventional green jobs, especially for adapting to imminent climate crises.

ii. Offer On-the-Job Training, Upskilling and Reskilling Programs

The government should enhance collaboration between the government, industries, and universities to ensure that workforce training aligns with market needs, emerging green technologies to reduce the transition gap between university and workplace. Besides, reskilling programs should be provided specifically for mid-career workers and vocational training graduates to tackle shortage in the green jobs market.

iii. Diverse and Inclusive Development of Green Talent

The government should promote inclusivity in green job training programs to attract a diverse range of candidates, including underrepresented communities. The government should also provide support for green talent development through tax reductions and subsidies for initiatives and programs with clear training pathways and structures in various industries.

b. Climate Education

Despite ongoing efforts to enhance students' knowledge, attitude and practice in climate actions by educational institutes in Hong Kong, there is a gap between bridging climate knowledge and actions, while teachers, teaching curriculum, collaboration between sectors and resources are paramount to nurture more green talent.

i. Update Current Climate-related Curriculum

Educational institutes should incorporate interdisciplinary approaches that connect climate change and sustainability-related topics with subjects such as economics, ethics, and social studies, fostering a holistic understanding among students.

ii. Train Teachers to Be Updated with Climate Change Concepts

The government should develop comprehensive resources and guidelines to help educators integrate climate change topics into their

curricula. The government should facilitate ongoing professional development workshops for in-service educators to stay updated on the latest climate science and teaching strategies.

iii. Train the Trainer - Collaborate with Universities

Educators, universities and environmental NGOs should collaborate to develop specialised training programs for pre-service teachers focused on climate education.

iv. Increase Education Resources and Changing the Learning Environment

The government should expand climate change resources like books and posters for all ages, and enhance climate change learning through school programs such as plant-based diet days, recycling initiatives, and eco-focused trips. The amount of climate change-related resources should be increased in the Chinese medium through professional translation to ensure accessibility to local students and the general public.

v. Enhance Public Awareness of Climate Change-related Issues, Government Strategies, and Relevant Solutions

The government should educate the general public on the issues of climate change and HK's climate action roadmap through dedicated media, advertisements and TV programs.



敬啟者，

就香港特別行政區政府2024年施政報告公眾諮詢提交聯合建議書

我們，各青年氣候團體團結一致，致力於應對氣候緊急狀態及其對香港環境和市民的深遠影響。

氣候變化對我們的環境、公共健康以及香港的整體生活質素帶來重大的風險。政府在實施氣候適應與韌性行動需確保弱勢群體的不同需求得到認可和重視，以保障他們的安全和福祉。

因此，我們敦促您考慮以下建議，以保護我們的市民並增強我們城市的韌性。

1. 宣佈氣候緊急狀態
2. 制定全面且公義的氣候適應與韌性行動方案
3. 加強公義的暑熱適應工作
4. 建立氣候適應基金
5. 通過培育綠色人才和氣候教育促進公義轉型

這些建議在附件1中有詳細說明。通過採取以上的措施，我們可以共同創造一個具有高包容性和韌性的未來。

我們期待您在即將發表的施政報告中考慮這些重要建議。您的領導力和對氣候適應與韌性的投入無疑將影響香港的未來，並鼓勵區域和全球社區採取更有力的行動應對氣候變化。

此致

香港特別行政區行政長官 李家超先生

青年氣候團體
社區氣候應變關注組、候續、再愈市中森、青年環境網絡、氣候工匠

二零二四年九月三十日

就香港特別行政區政府2024年施政報告公眾諮詢提交聯合建議書

1. 宣佈氣候緊急狀態

香港政府必須迅速宣布氣候緊急狀態，以促進更積極的氣候政策和行動，應對氣候變化日益嚴重的破壞性影響，這些影響已經對香港市民的日常生活、公共健康和本地經濟造成影響。效仿日本、韓國和孟加拉等39個國家超過2,100個地方政府的做法，這宣言將是香港邁向積極氣候行動的關鍵第一步。

有見於氣候災害愈趨頻繁和嚴重，宣佈氣候緊急狀態將促使公眾從「照常運作」的思維轉向「緊急應對」模式。隨著2030年防止不可逆轉氣候災難的期限日益迫近，這種優先和緊迫感對促進更積極的氣候政策和行動非常重要⁷。

此宣言將推動香港在實現碳中和的道路上邁出更強有力的一步，加強政策制定、本地行動和公眾意識的提高。它將推動基於科學的解決方案，促進跨部門和跨界團結合作。在宣佈氣候緊急當狀態後，政府必須設定積極的氣候目標，分配相應資源，並提升治理能力，才能有效應對氣候危機。

2. 制定全面且公義的氣候適應與韌性行動方案

《香港氣候行動藍圖2050》(《藍圖》)主要採取一種單一的應對策略，強調技術和基礎設施解決方案。然而，氣候變化對不同社群的影響各不相同，尤其對住在劏房的居民、戶外工作者和女性等弱勢群體的影響更為顯著，而這些群體的氣候適應能力在《藍圖》內尚未有著墨和得到充分重視。

a. 採用社區為本的氣候適應與韌性方案

政府應在制定全面的公正氣候適應與韌性行動方案時採用以社區為本的方法。該計劃應優先考慮共融的基礎設施、基於社區需要設計相應的減災、整備、應變、復原方案以及與市民共同設計和推行相關方案。政府需確保弱勢群體積極參與政策制定過程至關重要，這樣才能確保他們的需求得到認可和重視。

b. 進行全港性的氣候風險與脆弱性評估

政府必須進行全港性的氣候風險與脆弱性評估，而範圍不應僅限於政府基礎設施。這項評估是了解及應對香港主要氣候風險的關鍵工具。評估應識別現有及

⁷ IPCC, 2018: 政策制定者摘要。收錄於：《全球升溫1.5°C》。這是IPCC的一份特別報告，關於全球升溫1.5°C對於工業化前水平的影響及相關的全球溫室氣體排放途徑，旨在加強全球應對氣候變化威脅、可持續發展及消除貧困的努力。

未來氣候風險的範圍與分佈，例如洪水、極端酷熱、颱風、山泥傾瀉，以及其對社區健康、基礎設施及經濟的間接影響。這將促進基於數據的決策，支持各領域更有效地規劃及推行氣候適應策略。此外，評估還必須考慮氣候變化對弱勢群體的影響，確保氣候公義成為重要的決策因素。

c. 確保《藍圖》諮詢過程的開放性和包容性

在更新《藍圖》的諮詢過程中，政府應優先進行公眾諮詢和社區參與，特別是重視那些最受氣候變化影響的脆弱群體的聲音。這包括組織各種形式的公眾諮詢以獲取多元的意見，並建立透明的意見收集機制。

d. 以實現健康公平為宗旨，增強公共衛生系統的韌性

研究顯示，氣溫上升與死亡率增加之間存在直接關係⁸，極端高溫亦顯著提高了醫院入院人數，尤其是兒童和老年人等弱勢群體。

政府應以實現健康公平為宗旨，加強公共衛生政策和體系的氣候韌性。公共衛生系統應增強應對氣候相關健康威脅的服務能力，培訓醫療工作人員，實施早期健康預警系統，並強化醫療融資機制，為未來醫療負擔作出儲備。

此外，政府應優先提升各政策領域內對氣候變化與健康風險的意識，採用「所有政策面向的健康工程」（Health in All Policies, HiAP）的方法。

e. 將綠化及公共空間加入適應規劃

公共空間、海濱空間、行道樹及其他綠化地帶應被視為一套完整的綠色基礎設施。政府應整體地資助、規劃、設計和管理這些設施，並增強其氣候減緩與適應功能。不同類型的公共空間具有獨特的設計潛力和限制，政府因而需要因地制宜的設計和管理標準。

此外，當局應有策略地將公共空間置入高風險的區域內。現有的建成區需要積極翻新或改造以提供更多優質的公共空間，並配以謹慎的政策規劃以防止社區士紳化。

f. 提升巴士站氣候韌性

巴士站作為公眾通勤使用的常用設施，政府應改善巴士站設計，以助市民適應極端酷熱天氣。從候續的實地考察中發現，有蓋巴士站內的溫度比街道平均溫

⁸ Chan EYY, Goggins WB, Kim JJ, Griffiths SM. (2012) A study of intracity variation of temperature-related mortality and socioeconomic status among the Chinese population in Hong Kong. *Journal of Epidemiol Community Health* 2012;66:322-327

度更高⁹。此外，候續亦從問卷調查中發現超過一半的受訪者在候車時因天氣炎熱而感到身體不適，例如頭暈、脫水、熱疹和噁心¹⁰。

鑒於這些發現，政府應提升巴士站的氣候適應能力，以減少炎熱天氣對市民健康帶來的影響，特別是更容易受影響的群組，如老人家和孕婦。政府應修改有關巴士站設計的現行政策，以納入以上考慮因素。例如新加坡落實了新加坡2030綠色計畫（City in Nature, Green Plan 2030），並陸續在巴士站新增綠化頂蓋¹¹。政府應與巴士公司合作，改善巴士站設計，以提升其氣候韌性。

3. 加強公義的暑熱適應工作

a. 臨時庇護中心和臨時避暑中心

i. 搬遷臨時庇護中心和臨時避暑中心至易達的地點

政府應將臨時庇護中心和臨時避暑中心搬遷至可輕易到達的地點，確保無障礙通行，特別搬遷至是在高氣候風險地區，以及更容易受到氣候變化影響的社區。

ii. 增加臨時庇護中心和臨時避暑中心的數量

政府應指定更多的政府設施作為氣候庇護中心，包括室內空間，如圖書館、體育中心、社區中心、博物館，以及室外空間，包括公園和學校操場等。政府亦應確保這些地點具備無障礙通行、休息區、水源和遮蔭設施。北河街體育中心的社交角落是一個值得借鑒的範例。

iii. 重新思考氣候庇護中心的設計

政府應與社區合作重新思考傳統庇護中心的設計，以7個概念為設計基礎，以應對極端天氣事件，包括 1) 健康，2) 可持續性，3) 各年齡層、能力和文化背景的共融，4) 無障礙通行，5) 社區聯結，6) 形象和感知，以及 7) 對員工進行相關培訓。政府應採用「幸福設計指引」標準為設計基礎，並參考巴塞羅那的城市環境公正與可持續性實驗室 (Barcelona Lab for Urban Environmental Justice and Sustainability) 的

⁹候續於六月中旬至七月中旬到訪多區的有蓋巴士站，一共進行了22次實地考察，發現巴士站的平均氣溫比其最近天文台氣象站的相同時段溫度高約1.96°C。有關實地考察的詳情，請查看 https://www.instagram.com/p/C-j2DmDSaLh/?utm_source=ig_web_copy_link&igsh=MzRIODBiNWF1ZA==

¹⁰ 候續問卷調查的詳情，請查看 https://www.instagram.com/p/C-7YQjDSeCR/?utm_source=ig_web_copy_link&igsh=MzRIODBiNWF1ZA==

¹¹ National Parks. (n.d.). *Transforming Into a City In Nature*. <https://www.nparks.gov.sg/portals/annualreport/transforming-into-a-city-in-nature/index.htm>

包容性和有效的氣候庇護中心 (Inclusive and Effective Climate Shelters) 的設計指引。

b. 在極端天氣下保障職業安全

政府應改善《預防工作時中暑指引》，並立法以保障職業健康與安全。不同工友和公民社會組織廣泛認同目前的指引缺乏足夠的約束力和有效性。提供加強散熱設備或增強通風不能取代休息時間的需要。因此，指引應強制要求僱主安排特定休息時間。戶外行業工友也應積極參與諮詢過程，以確保其需要得到充分重視。

政府應立法完善現行的《惡劣天氣及「極端情況」下工作守則》，並為非必要人員建立停工機制，立法要求僱主採取應對極端天氣的工作安排，以保障職業健康與安全。

c. 更新極端高溫標準

香港天文台目前採用的酷熱天氣分類只能通知公眾熱夜的狀況，卻沒有提及熱夜的強度，不如較常在日間發出的「酷熱天氣」及「極端酷熱天氣」警告般。

研究指出過量夜間酷熱 (Excessive Nighttime Heat) 與入院率上升有關，弱勢社群如長者及社經地位低的群體的情況更容易受影響¹²。因此，熱夜的強度應根據「酷熱天氣」或「極端酷熱天氣」的生效時間以及往年熱夜記錄中第75或第90百分位數的溫度加以分類。

這熱夜強度準則旨在：1) 提高公眾對熱夜健康風險的認識；2) 加強對弱勢社群的支持如提供臨時避暑中心和提高電費補貼；3) 加熱強夜政策規劃，解決社區間夜間熱不平等的政策缺口。

d. 確保更具包容性的警報和疏散系統

政府應建立一個全面的警報系統，通知公眾即將發生的氣候災害，包括詳細的疏散計劃和臨時避難所的位置。政府應考慮氣候警報系統的包容性和可及性；該系統應滿足殘疾人士的需求，並照顧講不同語言的人，確保在所有地區保持一致的溝通和有效的應對準備。

政府亦應採用區域性的疏散方法，以便在各個地區開放專屬的庇護中心，從而加強對區域性氣候危機的應對措施。

¹² Guo Y. T., Chan, K. H., Qiu, H., Wong, E. L.-Y., & Ho, K. F. (2024). The risk of hospitalization associated with hot nights and excess nighttime heat in a subtropical metropolis: A time-series study in Hong Kong, 2000–2019. *The Lancet Regional Health -Western Pacific*, 51, 101168.

4. 建立氣候適應基金

香港政府應設立氣候適應基金，以資助預防和應對極端熱浪、洪水和颱風等氣候災難的應作。該基金將由政府 and 私營部門共同支持，資助項目將由專家根據環境、社會和財務標準進行審查和評估。這有助1) 增強城市未來數十年的氣候韌性；2) 提升公共和私營部門的氣候意識；3) 將香港定位為區域和國際氣候金融中心的領先地位。

5. 通過培育綠色人才和氣候教育促進公義轉型

a. 綠色人才培育

根據國際勞工組織的報告《綠色就業 - 世界就業與社會展望》(Greening with Jobs - World Employment and Social Outlook)，《巴黎協定》的實施預計將在2030年為全球創造1800萬個淨就業機會，亞太地區亦可能新增1420萬個淨綠色工作崗位。然而，全球在綠色工作需求和供應之間存在差距，香港的情況也不例外。

i. 2050年綠色人才發展研究

政府應每五年進行一次香港綠色人才需求與供應的研究，涵蓋傳統綠色工作、綠化工作(greening jobs)、新興行業及非傳統綠色工作，針對應對迫在眉睫的氣候危機。

ii. 提供在職培訓、技能提升和再培訓計劃

政府應加強政府、行業和大學之間的合作，確保勞動力培訓符合市場需求，並針對新興綠色技術，縮小大學與職場之間的轉型差距。政府應針對中年職工和職業培訓畢業生提供再培訓計劃，以解決綠色就業市場的短缺問題。

iii. 多元和包容的綠色人才發展

政府應在綠色工作培訓計劃中促進包容性，以吸引多樣化的人才，包括弱勢群體。政府應通過稅收減免和補貼來支持綠色人才發展，以開設各行業的綠色工作培訓。

b. 氣候教育

儘管香港教育機構持續努力增強學生在氣候行動方面的知識、態度和實踐，但學生在氣候知識和行動之間仍存在差距。教師、教學課程、跨部門合作及資源對於培養更多綠色人才非常重要。

i. 更新現有氣候相關課程

教育機構應採用跨學科的方法，將氣候變化和可持續性相關主題與經濟學、倫理學和社會學等學科聯繫起來，促進學生的全面理解。

ii. 培訓教師跟上最新的氣候變化知識

政府應開發資源和指導方針，幫助教育工作者將氣候變化主題整合到他們的課程中。政府亦應為在職教師提供持續的專業發展工作坊，幫助他們了解最新的氣候科學知識和教學策略。

iii. 培訓教師工作者 - 與大學合作

教育工作者、大學和環境非政府組織之間應進行合作，為預備教師開發專門針對氣候教育的培訓計劃。

iv. 增加教育資源和改變學習環境

政府應擴大所有年齡段的氣候變化資源，如書籍和海報，並通過學校項目（如植物性飲食日、回收倡議和環保旅行）加強氣候變化學習。通過專業翻譯增加中文媒介的氣候變化相關資源，確保本地學生和公眾的可及性。

v. 提高公眾對氣候變化相關問題、政府策略和相關解決方案的認識

政府應通過專門的媒體、廣告和電視節目向公眾教育氣候變化問題及香港的氣候行動路線圖。

