



In Hong Kong

Hong Kong's Precious Marine Ecosystem

over **5,900** marine species

Hong Kong may be tiny on the map, its marine biodiversity is mighty. With just 0.03% of China's marine area, Hong Kong waters host over **5,900 marine species** - more than 1/4 of all marine species recorded in China.

Beautiful Bay

Hong Kong's Mirs Bay has been selected as an "Outstanding Example of Beautiful Bays" announced by the Ministry of Ecology and Environment, recognising its "clear water and clean beaches, thriving marine life, and harmonious coexistence between humans and the sea".

¥4.9trillion

Our study estimated that the Greater Bay Area's **Gross Ecological Product value reached over RMB 4.9 trillion** in 2022, within which 82% is contributed by the marine ecosystems.

about **6%** are protected

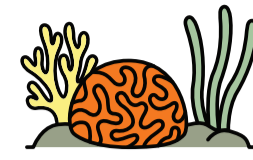
Positive strides in marine conservation has been made. With newly designated marine parks in recent years, about **6%** of Hong Kong waters are now protected through marine parks, marine reserves, and measures like restricted areas.

It's urgent!

However, many of our marine biodiversity hotspots remain under significant pressure. Rapid coastal development, pollution, unsustainable fishing practices, heavy marine traffic, and excessive recreational use continue to threaten the resilience of these ecosystems.

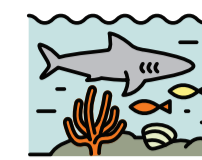
Concurring with the overall target set out in the Hong Kong Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2035 to achieve "an expanded network of effectively managed protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures", it has been WWF's focus to advocate for sustainable ocean governance in Hong Kong's waters. We are calling the society to focus collective conservation efforts especially at 5 priority sites, namely **Shui Hau, Tolo Harbour and Channel, Sharp Island and Inner Port Shelter, the Ninepin Group, and Pak Nai**.

Benefits of a Healthy Ocean



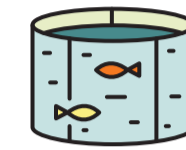
1 Climate Stability and Coastal Resilience

Thriving coastal habitats act as natural breakwaters to protect shorelines against extreme weather; healthy seagrass meadows reinforce the ocean's capacity as a blue carbon sink.



2 Safeguard Biodiversity

A healthy ocean supports marine species with spawning, nursery and feeding grounds.



3 Source of Blue Food

The production of locally-cultured marine fish is around 600 tonnes annually and has the potential to grow sustainably. A healthy ocean improves food security.



4 Economic Stability

Protected coastlines and pristine marine sites benefit the development of industries such as sustainable eco-tourism and create green job opportunities.



5 Well-being

Research demonstrates that stronger connections to nature correlate with improved mental health and higher life satisfaction. Being close to a healthy ocean helps our city stay healthy and happy.

Plan wisely. Protect what matters. Restore what's lost. Innovate for a blue future.

Hong Kong's marine ecosystems face increasing pressures from development, climate change, and unsustainable activities. To ensure a healthy and climate-resilient ocean for future generations, we must strengthen protection, restore degraded habitats, and adopt innovative approaches. WWF proposes four key strategies:

Expand Marine Protected Areas (MPAs)

Area-based protection is essential for long-term biodiversity recovery. Well-designed and well-managed MPAs safeguard high-value habitats, rebuild fish populations and enhance climate resilience.

Recognise and Apply Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures (OECMs)

Support conservation beyond statutory protected areas that deliver long-term ecological benefits.



Restore Habitats

Revitalise damaged ecosystems such as corals, seagrass meadows and other key functional habitats as nature-based solution to enhance biodiversity, support fisheries recovery and strengthen coastal resilience.

Harness Smart Technologies

Anchoring technology as an enabler of ocean governance, to support place-based management that strengthens the observe-analyse-respond-adapt cycle, while enabling conservation actions to be scaled-up, replicated and delivered at speed.

Marine Habitat Conservation Milestones

2012 and Earlier Trawl Ban advocacy
Years of advocacy contributed to the territory-wide trawl ban, which officially came into effect in 2012, marking a historic step towards restoring Hong Kong's depleted marine ecosystem

2012 Hong Kong's first marine biodiversity map compiled

2014 Territory-wide marine litter campaign launched
in response to a massive plastic pellet spill, uniting volunteers, industry, and the government to address marine litter

2015 - 2018 Identifying marine conservation priorities
A territory-wide, comprehensive assessment is conducted with experts and stakeholders to identify marine biodiversity hotspots, and priority sites for marine conservation are proposed

2018 Marine conservation work at Shui Hau, Lantau commences
The on-the-ground conservation project begins with a rigorous ecological study of the sandflat, followed by the formulation of conservation tools to minimize impacts from unregulated recreational activities

2020 Emergency Action Plan for Chinese White Dolphins
Co-developed with scientists and government agencies in Peral River Delta to identify conservation priorities for the species
* Southwest Lantau Marine Park comes into effective

2021 Scuba diving impact survey at Sharp Island and industry empowerment on ocean-friendly dive training
* Sham Wan Restricted Area expanded

2022 * South Lantau Marine Park comes into effect and fishery management in marine parks strengthened

2022 - 2023 Deepening coastal stewardship of Shui Hau through co-creation and dialogues

2023 Reviving Our Corals initiative kicks off with strong collaboration with the Coral Academy, Chinese University of Hong Kong (CUHK), to upscale coral restoration efforts in Hong Kong

2024 Advancing smart, cross-sectoral tech-enabled ocean solutions to tackle marine litter, and enhance conservation monitoring, visitor management and carrying capacity assessments

2024 Seagrass bed restoration pilot begins
* North Lantau Marine Park comes into effective

2025 The Valuing the Invaluable Blue report published, featuring the pilot marine ecosystem services accounting study across the Greater Bay Area
Fisheries mapping and fish population health assessment in Tolo Harbour and Channel begins

2026 Exemplary coastal management and public education initiatives launched at Sharp Island in partnership with the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department
* Government-led measures

Marine Habitat Conservation



SEA-ING Through

SEA the Vision

WWF's Vision



In Hong Kong

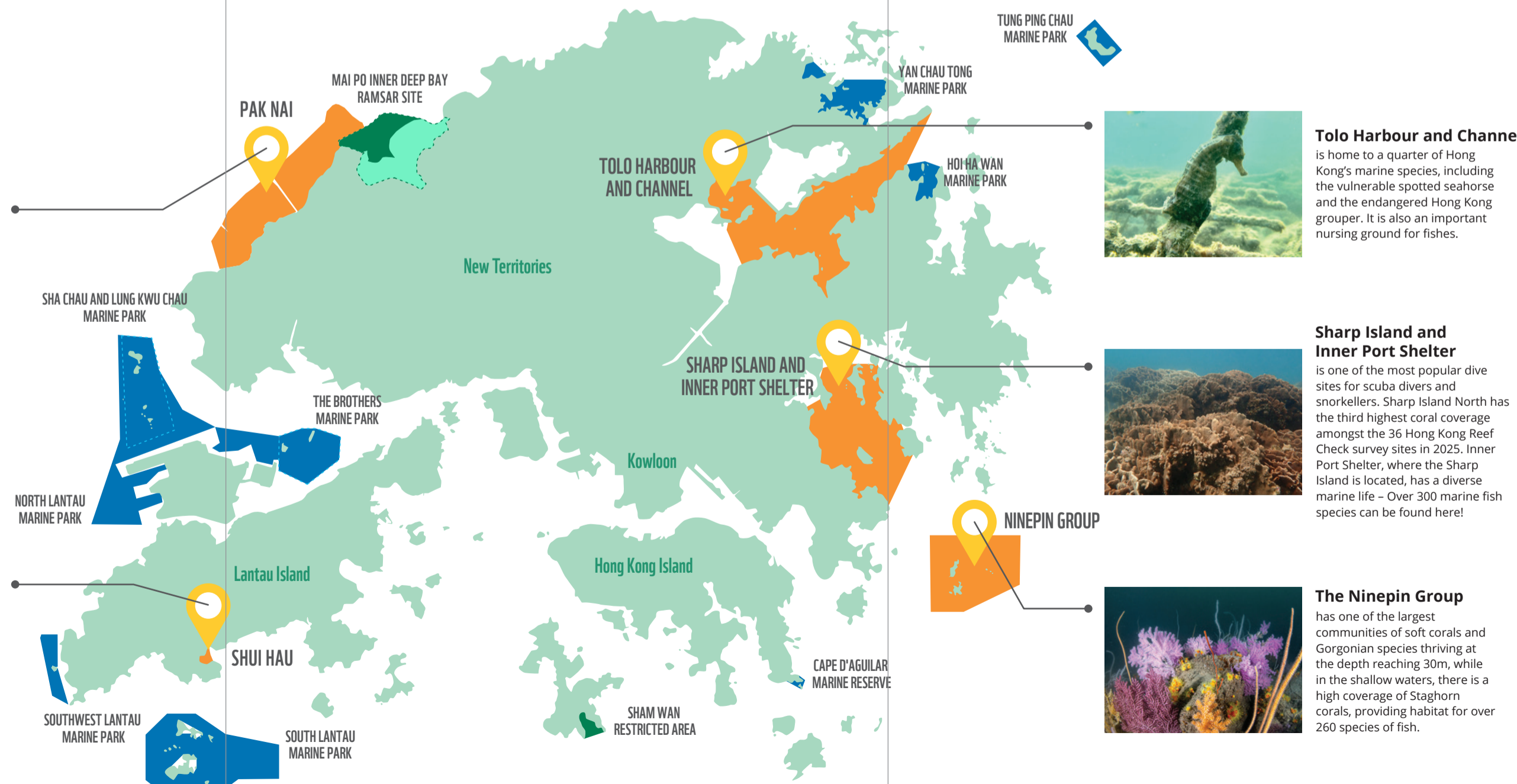
Ocean Conservation Priority Sites

5 priority sites proposed by WWF for enhanced area-based protection:

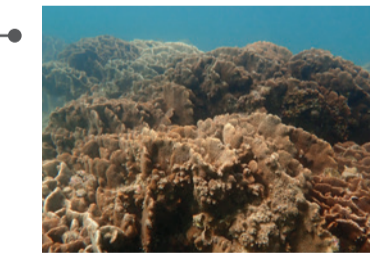
Pak Nai has a wide range of habitats, from intertidal mudflats, mangroves to seagrass meadows. Historically, it is an important site for traditional benthic oyster farming. Pak Nai is also one of the last habitats for horseshoe crabs in Hong Kong.



Shui Hau hosts a mosaic of interconnected ecosystems that together supports over 600 species, including 84 of conservation importance. Its sandflat is a unique landscape in Hong Kong and is a vital spawning and nursery ground for the endangered Chinese horseshoe crab.



Tolo Harbour and Channel is home to a quarter of Hong Kong's marine species, including the vulnerable spotted seahorse and the endangered Hong Kong grouper. It is also an important nursing ground for fishes.



Sharp Island and Inner Port Shelter is one of the most popular dive sites for scuba divers and snorkellers. Sharp Island North has the third highest coral coverage amongst the 36 Hong Kong Reef Check survey sites in 2025. Inner Port Shelter, where the Sharp Island is located, has a diverse marine life - Over 300 marine fish species can be found here!



The Ninepin Group has one of the largest communities of soft corals and Gorgonian species thriving at the depth reaching 30m, while in the shallow waters, there is a high coverage of Staghorn corals, providing habitat for over 260 species of fish.

Marine Habitat Conservation



SEA-ING Through

SEA the Vision

WWF's Vision

Sharp Island and Inner Port Shelter



- ### Our Asks
- 1 To develop an effective management plan for the soon-to-be-established Sharp Island Marine Park, providing statutory protection for coral-rich areas, and managing visitor and vessel activities to reduce disturbances to coral habitats.
 - 2 To conserve the broader Inner Port Shelter area through OECM, enhancing overall management coherence and conservation connectivity. Introduce an industry-wide "Ocean-Friendly Code of Conduct" to encourage relevant operators to follow best practices.
 - 3 Install mooring buoys to prevent anchor damage to corals, and use floating devices to guide snorkelling or kayaking routes in reducing physical impacts on corals by visitors.



Our Work Highlights

Scuba Divers' Awareness-raising

In 2021 and 2024, more than 60 citizen scientist divers were trained to conduct **over 100 survey dives** to collect data that help track long-term pressure on major coral areas. Additionally, a set of scuba diving training cue cards and dive map were co-developed with the scuba diving industry to facilitate the incorporation of conservation messages into dive trainings. The "Mind your Fins" communication campaign was also launched to strengthen divers' awareness of minimising physical contact with marine life and seabed habitats.

Coastal Management and Public Education

In summer 2026, WWF partnered with the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) to launch a series of exemplary coastal management and public education initiatives. WWF and AFCD jointly developed "**coral-friendly routes**" by adopting a zoning concept that clearly identifies ecologically sensitive waters at Sharp Island. Trained snorkelling and kayaking guides, and Ocean Ambassadors were deployed, devoting at least **3,000 service hours**, to promote marine conservation principles, and recommend appropriate entry and exit points to snorkellers and kayakers to reduce direct disturbance to coral communities, as well as to encourage responsible ocean-use practices. Simple visitor surveys were conducted to understand visitor-use patterns to support future coastal management and planning work.

Water Sports Best Practice

At the industry level, apart from snorkelling map and instructor cue card, WWF actively engages with snorkelling and kayaking operators to share ecological information and best-practice guidelines, while encouraging voluntary compliance and positive peer influence within the sector, envisioning that more frontline practitioners will become key partners in conveying conservation messages to visitors.



Our Work Highlights

Ecological Findings & Evidence-based Management

Since 2018, multi-year surveys—supported by 450 citizen scientists—have tracked clam and horseshoe crab populations at Shui Hau sandflat. IoT devices, including water-level sensors, visitor counters, and badge trackers, have been deployed since 2024 to capture real-time environmental and visitor data. Findings show **declining clam density**, **sensitive zones where recreation overlaps with horseshoe crab hotspots**, and provide insights informing **ecological carrying capacity**.

Public Education & Visitor Engagement

Over 80 public education activities—including guided eco tours and awareness days—were organised from 2019 to 2025, reaching **more than 6,000 visitors**. These programmes deepened public understanding of **responsible coastal behaviours** and the **ecological importance of Shui Hau**, particularly during peak visitor seasons.

Ongoing Dialogue with Villagers and Stakeholders

Clam gauges and **visitor codes of conduct** were co-developed with academics and villagers to ensure community-aligned solutions. Local aspirations were reflected through **co-created community artworks** showcasing biodiversity, culture, and respectful visitor behaviours.



- ### Our Asks
- 1 Strengthen protection of areas with high horseshoe crab density to reduce spatial overlap with human activities.
 - 2 Consider regulating the use of destructive clam-digging tools to minimise changes to the benthic community structure of the sandflat.
 - 3 Regulate the quantity and size of harvested clams to avoid impacts on species density and availability.
 - 4 Conduct ecological carrying capacity assessment and implement visitor flow management with a view to ensuring the long-term provision of ecosystem services.

Tolo Harbour and Channel



- ### Our Asks
- 1 Designate the area as Fisheries Protection Area to support fishery resources recovery. Encourage alternative livelihoods for fishers during transition periods.
 - 2 Promote sustainable aquaculture to increase community income.
 - 3 Facilitate upscaling of habitat restoration as NbS to enhance ecosystem resilience and rebuild fishery resources.
 - 4 Adopt a community-led, co-management model involving academics, fishers, local communities and NGOs.



Our Work Highlights

Reviving Our Corals

Through collective efforts with the Coral Academy at CUHK since 2023, the 3-year target of restoring **1,000 coral fragments** in Tolo Harbour and Channel has been achieved, with a promising **85% survival rate** and 88 fish species recorded at the restoration sites.

Seagrass Restoration

WWF is also pioneering local seagrass recovery. In 2024, two native species were transplanted to a mudflat in Tolo Harbour with the University of Hong Kong, resulting in a **fivefold increase** in coverage during the trial period. Work will continue to refine techniques and expand restoration to other suitable sites.

Mapping Fishery Landscape and Fish Health

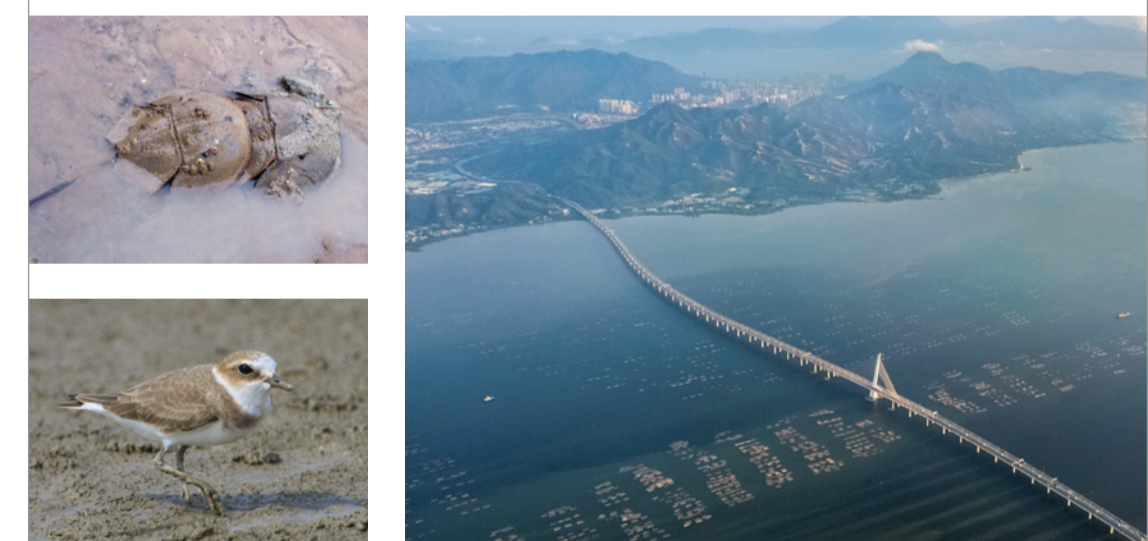
Once an important fishing ground, the area is part of a WWF initiative since 2025 assessing **fish population health** and genetic risks, combining with **local ecological knowledge** to understand changes in fishing grounds. These insights will guide future conservation priorities and support sustainable, area-based marine management.

Technology in Conservation

An indoor nursery has been established at the Hoi Ha Marine Life Centre to support habitat restoration. Real-time water monitoring systems, together with advances in AI, photogrammetry and image segmentation tools, are enhancing coral monitoring, streamlining data analysis and assisting in the detection of illegal fishing activities.



Pak Nai



Our Work Highlights

The marine biodiversity hotspot analysis initiated by WWF in 2016—conducted with the collective expertise of more than 30 scientists and partners—identified **31 marine ecological hotspots across Hong Kong**, including Pak Nai and the Ninepin Group. Using criteria aligned with the Convention on Biological Diversity's Ecologically or Biologically Significant Areas (EBSA), both sites were recognised for their outstanding ecological importance.

Since then, WWF has consistently advocated for their formal protection and effective management. This includes providing evidence-based recommendations to government in policy formulation and development planning processes. WWF has called for comprehensive plans and stronger enforcement efforts, and has submitted technical comments on environmental impact assessments and major development proposals to safeguard ecological connectivity.

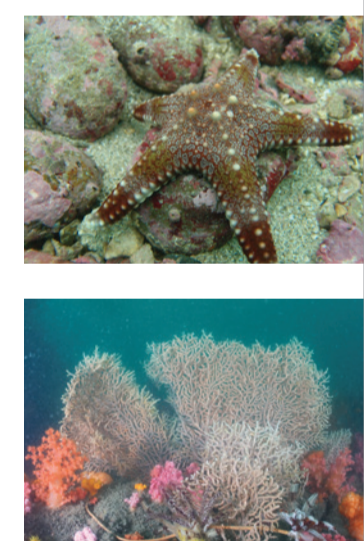
WWF also works closely with partners, such as the Hong Kong Marine Protection Alliance, to amplify shared conservation priorities through coordinated advocacy and collective engagement with policymakers, strengthening protection outcomes for Pak Nai, the Ninepin Group, and other priority marine areas.



Our Asks

- 1 Ensure the proposed Coastal Protection Park at Pak Nai meets MPA standards, delivering effective management, ecological connectivity, and long-term habitat protection.
- 2 Designate the Ninepin Group as MPA or adopt OECMs with clear, science-based zoning that safeguards the most sensitive habitats and regulate fishing efforts.
- 3 Conduct carrying-capacity assessments for both sites to understand ecological thresholds, recreational use limits, and sustainable ecotourism potential.
- 4 Address site-specific threats, including marine refuse, unsustainable fishing, trampling, and disturbances to mudflats, seagrass beds, soft corals and other key habitats.
- 5 Promote inclusive, community-based stewardship. Involve local community in conservation decisions and share the benefits of sustainable opportunities.

Ninepin Group



Glossary

Marine Protected Areas (MPAs)

MPAs are designated zones in the ocean where human activities are regulated to conserve biodiversity, protect habitats, and sustain ecosystem services.

Other Effective area-based Conservation Measures (OECMs)

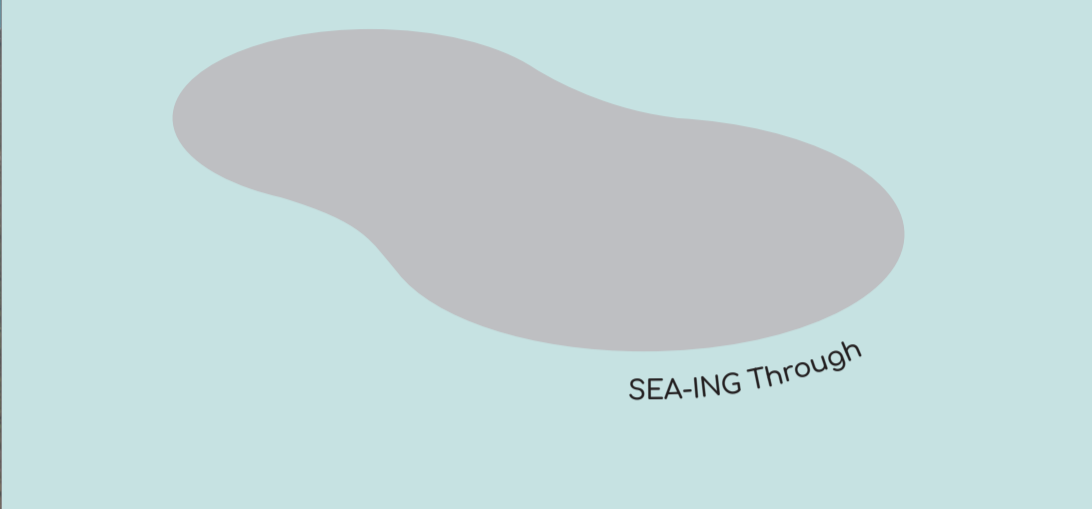
OECMs are areas managed for conservation outside formal MPA frameworks, and is a complementary approach that offers inclusive opportunities to strengthen conservation efforts, which will be suitable for complex and shared marine spaces like Hong Kong.

- In Hong Kong, following examples could be applied:
- | MPAs | Potential OECMs |
|--|---|
| • Marine Reserves | • Frontier Closed Areas that deliver conservation benefits |
| • Marine Parks | • Community-managed zones, or areas protected for cultural values |
| • Restricted Areas for wildlife protection | |

Shui Hau

WWF's vision on Marine Habitat Conservation

To achieve sound ocean governance — driven by ecosystem-based marine spatial planning that sustainably manages all of Hong Kong's waters, and strengthened through expanded Marine Protected Areas and Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures, to secure long-term protection of marine biodiversity, so that people and nature can thrive together in a healthier, safer and more resilient Hong Kong.



Working to sustain the natural world for people and wildlife
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