

# 生物多樣性策略及行動計劃

## Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan

### Event Report on BSAP Engagement Forums

#### 7 June and 14 June 2014



合辦機構 co-organiser



## Executive summary

The Environment Bureau, Environmental Protection Department and the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department have embarked on an exercise to develop a city-level BSAP in accordance to the requirements of the CBD. It will provide administrative and planning guidance on the conservation of local biodiversity for 2015 – 2020. Hong Kong's BSAP would touch on a very wide range of issues and your participation in this process is most valuable to us as the key to formulation of a successful BSAP for Hong Kong.

To facilitate dialogue, sharing of results and solicit the views from key stakeholders on various identified issues during the BSAP process, two BSAP engagement forums were organised on 7 June 2014 and 14 June 2014 in a deliberative approach to encourage dialogues among key stakeholders from various sectors.

A total of 117 stakeholders and experts attended the two forums and there were much lively discussion on different deliberated priorities around BSAP formulation for Hong Kong. The comments and suggestions from the participated stakeholders are summarised in this report. It should be noted that this report is provided to BSAP Committee, including Steering Committee, Working Groups and Focus Groups, as reference material and shall not be regarded as part of the official BSAP documentation.

The key comments and suggestions are:

- To adopt a holistic approach in conservation planning
- To develop a credible Hong Kong list of threatened species for prioritising conservation actions
- To establish a biodiversity resources hub for sharing of ecological information
- To strike a balance between conservation and other land uses that take into account the long term sustainability
- To understand the traditional practices and needs of rural communities
- To involve development sectors in conservation through incentives
- To encourage partnership programme among different sectors
- To promote the values and impacts of ecosystem services
- To educate the concept of biodiversity conservation in Hong Kong

## Chapter 1 - Event summary

**Date:** 7 June and 14 June 2014

**Time:** 10:00 am – 4:30 pm

**Venue:** Zero Carbon Building, 8 Sheung Yuet Road, Kowloon Bay, Kowloon, Hong Kong

**Topic:**

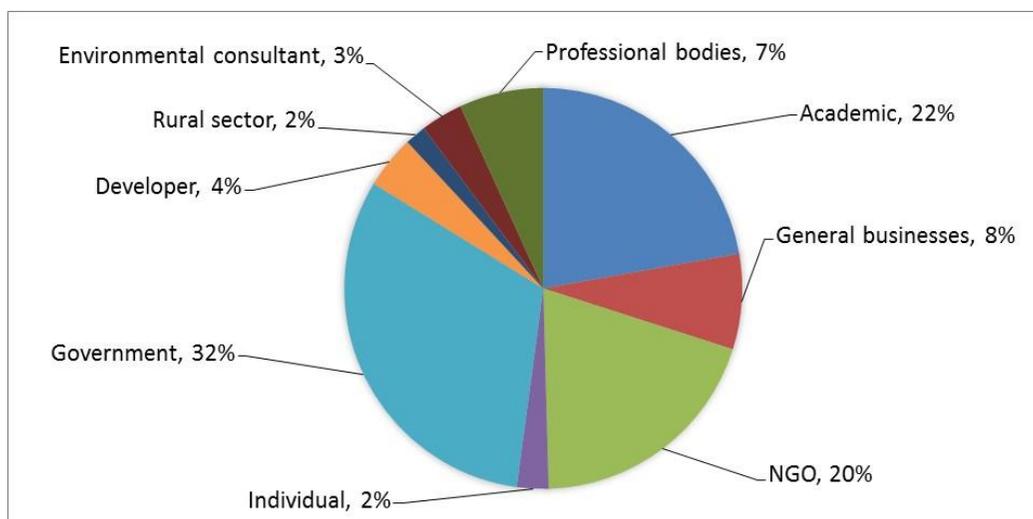
1. Species conservation
2. Habitation conservation
3. Ecosystem services and traditional practices
4. Awareness, mainstreaming and creating shared value

**Number of participants:**

- 75 (7 June 2014) / 77 (14 June 2014)

**Profile of the participants:**

There are a total of 117 participants from 48 organisations attended the two forums. Among the participants, 30 of them (26%) are involved in the BSAP Steering Committee, Working Groups or Secretariat. Below is a summary of their representing sectors.



## Chapter 2 – Comments and suggestions from panel dialogue

### 2.1 Species conservation – “Do we need a list of threatened species in Hong Kong?”

**Date:** 7 June 2014

**Time:** 10:45 am – 11:05 am (20 minutes)

**Panellist:** Prof CHAU Kwai Cheong, Mr Terence FONG, Dr Michael LAU, Dr WONG Fook Yee, Dr YAU Wing Kwong

Excerpts of comments and suggestions	Related Focus Groups									
	<i>Red list</i>	<i>Habitats</i>	<i>Imp. assessment</i>	<i>Sustainable use</i>	<i>Footprint</i>	<i>Trad. Knowledge</i>	<i>Legislation</i>	<i>Business</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>NGO</i>
1. Develop method for monitoring the status and trends of biodiversity in Hong Kong, and facilitate prioritisation of conservation efforts through development of a list of threatened species.	✓	✓	✓							
2. Many species in Hong Kong are not studied before and we lack comprehensive record on their population trend. This may create much difficulties in conducting a comprehensive assessment.	✓									
3. It is important to clarify whether to adopt international standards, i.e. assessment methods used in the IUCN red list, or develop a local standard for the assessment.	✓									
4. The list of threatened species needs to be reviewed regularly and be able to communicate with other regions.	✓									
5. The implications and functions of the list of threatened species need to be sufficiently discussed and clarified with different stakeholders.	✓						✓			
6. Training qualified assessors to conduct the assessments is important.	✓								✓	
7. A holistic approach is needed in prioritisation of conservation work to protect the ecosystem as a whole.	✓	✓		✓	✓					

## 2.2 Habitat conservation - “Is there always a conflict between conservation and development?”

**Date:** 7 June 2014

**Time:** 2:35 pm – 2:55 pm (20 minutes)

**Panellist:** Dr Billy HAU, Dr LAM Chiu Ying, Mr Henry LEUNG, Dr WONG Fook Yee, Mr YU Yat Tung

	Related Focus Groups									
	<i>Red list</i>	<i>Habitats</i>	<i>Imp. assessment</i>	<i>Sustainable use</i>	<i>Footprint</i>	<i>Trad. Knowledge</i>	<i>Legislation</i>	<i>Business</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>NGO</i>
<b>Excerpts of comments and suggestions</b>										
8. Dichotomy approach should be avoided when considering conservation and development.		✓								
9. A holistic approach for conserving ecosystem is essential.	✓	✓		✓	✓					
10. Development projects need to take into account the long term sustainability.		✓						✓		
11. The values of natural habitats have to be understood and maintained.		✓		✓	✓					✓
12. Dialogue between stakeholders should be introduced in earlier planning stage to resolve potential conflicts.		✓	✓							✓

### 2.3 Ecosystem services and traditional practices - “Do we need to concern about protecting ecosystem services?”

**Date:** 14 June 2014

**Time:** 10:30 am – 11:00 am (30 minutes)

**Panellist:** Mr CW CHEUNG, Prof Sidney CHEUNG, Dr LAU Chee Sing, Dr NG Cho Nam, Mr Ken SO, Dr WONG Fook Yee

	Related Focus Groups									
	<i>Red list</i>	<i>Habitats</i>	<i>Imp. assessment</i>	<i>Sustainable use</i>	<i>Footprint</i>	<i>Trad. Knowledge</i>	<i>Legislation</i>	<i>Business</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>NGO</i>
<b>Excerpts of comments and suggestions</b>										
13. Public education on the value of ecosystem services is needed to gather supports for conservation and sustainable development in Hong Kong.					✓				✓	
14. The traditional values and cultural practices that are based on sustainable use of biodiversity resources should be identified and passed on to next generation.				✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
15. The opinions of rural communities have to be respected and traditional practices have to be maintained.						✓				✓
16. Regular dialogue between stakeholders should be arranged in earlier planning stage to resolve conflicts.		✓						✓		✓

## 2.4 Awareness, mainstreaming and creating shared value - “Is the concept of conservation becoming a mainstream in the society?”

**Date:** 14 June 2014

**Time:** 2:10 pm – 2:40 pm (30 minutes)

**Panellist:** Mr George JOR, Mr Mike KILBURN, Dr Joanna LEE, Prof Yvonne SADOVY, Mr WONG Chi Keung, Dr WONG Fook Yee, Ms YIP Yan Yan

	Related Focus Groups									
	<i>Red list</i>	<i>Habitats</i>	<i>Imp. assessment</i>	<i>Sustainable use</i>	<i>Footprint</i>	<i>Trad. Knowledge</i>	<i>Legislation</i>	<i>Business</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>NGO</i>
<b>Excerpts of comments and suggestions</b>										
17. Education and knowledge transfer are the fundamental steps to raise public awareness. It is important to provide platforms and opportunities for public participations.				✓	✓	✓			✓	
18. The sense of belonging to Hong Kong, i.e. “Hong Kong is our home”, has to be promoted to raise public interests in conservation.									✓	✓
19. It is important to identify common grounds between different sectors to develop cross-sectoral partnership programmes for biodiversity conservation.								✓	✓	✓
20. Corporates have a significant role to play in conservation and should monitor their impacts on the environment.		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓		

## Chapter 3 – Comments and suggestions from group discussion

### 3.1 Group discussion on species conservation

**Date:** 7 June 2014

**Time:** 11:30 am – 12:30 pm (60 minutes)

#### 3.1.1 Discussion Room A – “What are the needs and implications of developing a Hong Kong red list?”

Excerpts of comments and suggestions	Related Focus Groups									
	<i>Red list</i>	<i>Habitats</i>	<i>Imp. assessment</i>	<i>Sustainable use</i>	<i>Footprint</i>	<i>Trad. Knowledge</i>	<i>Legislation</i>	<i>Business</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>NGO</i>
21. A list of threatened species can provide supplementary information for Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process and proactive planning for conservation related policies.	✓	✓	✓							
22. By following the IUCN criteria, the local list of threatened species can be standardised and compared with red list in other regions or countries. Regular review of the status is needed for the list.	✓									
23. Assessment priorities should be focused on species that are well studied with adequate data.	✓									
24. The implications and functions of list of threatened species need to be clarified.	✓		✓				✓			
25. Sensitive information, such as species distribution, should not be disclosed to avoid un-intended consequences, such as poaching of threatened species listed.	✓									
26. Given the diverse land ownership and small geographical area of Hong Kong, the complicity and practicality for the implications of the list of threatened species need to be evaluated.	✓		✓							
27. It is important to nail down the mechanism for the long term management of the list of threatened species.	✓									

3.1.2 Discussion Room B – “How to share biodiversity information?”

	Related Focus Groups									
	<i>Red list</i>	<i>Habitats</i>	<i>Imp. assessment</i>	<i>Sustainable use</i>	<i>Footprint</i>	<i>Trad. Knowledge</i>	<i>Legislation</i>	<i>Business</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>NGO</i>
<b>Excerpts of comments and suggestions</b>										
28. Promotion of biodiversity and conservation knowledge should be conducted at different public domains.									✓	
29. New media and internet platform can be utilised to encourage younger generation in learning biodiversity.									✓	✓
30. A standardised protocol for ecological survey should be developed and integrated into existing impact assessment procedures.	✓		✓							
31. Centralised database for integration of ecological data collected by different parties should be developed and open for public access.	✓	✓	✓					✓	✓	✓
32. Sensitive data and information should only be disclosed to expert groups, including members from academic, government and other experts.	✓	✓	✓					✓	✓	✓

3.1.3 Discussion Room C – “What can be done on species conservation and recovery?”

Excerpts of comments and suggestions	Related Focus Groups									
	Red list	Habitats	Imp. assessment	Sustainable use	Footprint	Trad. Knowledge	Legislation	Business	Education	NGO
33. Native agricultural species should be conserved and protected.	✓	✓			✓	✓				
34. More protection, such as prohibition from fishing by various fishing gears, on threatened marine fish species is needed.	✓			✓						
35. A holistic approach to protect the ecosystem should be adopted when considering conservation.		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			
36. Given the close proximity of wildlife habitats and urban city in Hong Kong, shelters should be built in area where there are risk of accidents, such as road kill.		✓	✓				✓			
37. Developing a local biodiversity database with species distribution can provide supplementary information for planning process.	✓	✓	✓							
38. Data on the population trend of species is important for prioritisation of conservation targets and communicating the threats on biodiversity.	✓	✓	✓							
39. Resources should be allocated to organisations to conduct different conservation work for public participation.	✓								✓	✓

### 3.2 Group discussion on habitat conservation

**Date:** 7 June 2014

**Time:** 3:10 pm – 4:10 pm (60 minutes)

#### 3.2.1 Discussion Room A – “How to maintain a right balance between extending protected areas and development needs?”

Excerpts of comments and suggestions	Related Focus Groups									
	<i>Red list</i>	<i>Habitats</i>	<i>Imp. assessment</i>	<i>Sustainable use</i>	<i>Footprint</i>	<i>Trad. Knowledge</i>	<i>Legislation</i>	<i>Business</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>NGO</i>
40. Current measures fall short of resolving long-term conflicts between conservation and development. More discussion on the different land uses in rural areas is needed.		✓	✓					✓		✓
41. Develop a centralised database for scientific and quantitative ecological data can facilitate planning process.	✓	✓	✓							
42. In addition to the current zoning plan, a biodiversity zoning plan can be developed to provide supplementary information on the ecological value of a habitat.	✓	✓	✓							
43. Habitat conservation needs to be considered at early planning stage.	✓	✓	✓							
44. Economic incentive is needed to encourage development sectors to take into account conservation measures.		✓								
45. Sharing of ecological information is essential for the planning process. However, the difficulties in consolidating information collected via different survey methodologies should not be under-estimated.	✓	✓	✓							
46. Certain ecological information should be made available to the public. Sensitive information, e.g. distribution of threatened species, should be kept as confidential and made available only to experts.	✓	✓	✓						✓	✓

3.2.2 Discussion Room B – “How to study and evaluate the status and trend of habitat loss?”

	Related Focus Groups									
	<i>Red list</i>	<i>Habitats</i>	<i>Imp. assessment</i>	<i>Sustainable use</i>	<i>Footprint</i>	<i>Trad. Knowledge</i>	<i>Legislation</i>	<i>Business</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>NGO</i>
<b>Excerpts of comments and suggestions</b>										
47. Stakeholders’ engagement and impact assessment need to be conducted at early planning stage for development projects.		✓	✓							
48. Methodologies for ecological survey in impact assessment should be standardised.		✓	✓				✓			
49. Resources should be allocated to support ecological survey and long-term monitoring by independent bodies.		✓	✓							✓
50. Priorities should be given to habitat restoration rather than offsite mitigation whenever possible.		✓	✓							
51. Environmental Monitoring and Audit (EM&A) procedures should be more intensive and comprehensive, with reports published regularly.		✓	✓							
52. Providing suitable incentive and compensations can encourage development projects to take into account conservation needs.	✓	✓	✓							

3.2.3 Discussion Room C – “What can be done to enhance the conservation of ecologically important sites?”

	Related Focus Groups									
	<i>Red list</i>	<i>Habitats</i>	<i>Imp. assessment</i>	<i>Sustainable use</i>	<i>Footprint</i>	<i>Trad. Knowledge</i>	<i>Legislation</i>	<i>Business</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>NGO</i>
<b>Excerpts of comments and suggestions</b>										
53. Due to resources limitation, ecologically important habitats need to be prioritised for conservation.		✓								
54. Ecologically important areas should be given a statutory status for protection. Sustainable activities, e.g. ecotourism, should be encouraged within these areas.		✓		✓	✓		✓			
55. Providing incentive for businesses is important to get their buy-in for habitat conservation.		✓						✓		
56. Involvement of rural communities in habitat conservation is necessary.		✓				✓				✓
57. Traditional practices that are beneficial to nature should be maintained and promoted to the public.						✓			✓	✓
58. The needs of rural communities have to be understood in order to encourage their active participation in conservation.		✓				✓			✓	✓

### 3.3 Group discussion on ecosystem services and traditional practices

**Date:** 14 June 2014

**Time:** 11:30 am – 12:30 pm (60 minutes)

#### 3.3.1 Discussion Room A – “How to preserve traditional knowledge and practices that have benefitted biodiversity conservation?”

Excerpts of comments and suggestions	Related Focus Groups									
	<i>Red list</i>	<i>Habitats</i>	<i>Imp. assessment</i>	<i>Sustainable use</i>	<i>Footprint</i>	<i>Trad. Knowledge</i>	<i>Legislation</i>	<i>Business</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>NGO</i>
59. Many traditional practices are vulnerable and may disappear when their economic value diminished. An inventory to stock-take these traditions is needed.						✓				
60. Cooperative society can be established to support the marketing of local agriculture and fisheries produce.		✓		✓		✓				✓
61. Traditional practices that are beneficial to nature, e.g. fishpond operations, should be maintained to preserve traditional knowledge.		✓		✓		✓				✓
62. Economic incentives and other measures, i.e. education and community participation, are needed to maintain traditional practices.						✓			✓	
63. Some traditional practices are maintained by NGOs via government subsidies. More efforts are needed to develop these practises in a self-financing model.						✓		✓		✓
64. Supporting traditional practices can maintain biodiversity value and livelihood of rural communities.						✓				✓
65. The practitioners for traditional practices are mainly elderly, more promotion are needed to attract younger generation to get involved in these activities.						✓			✓	✓
66. Environmental performance indicators or certification can increase consumer demands for products from sustainable sources.						✓		✓	✓	✓

3.3.2 Discussion Room B – “How to evaluate and apply the concept of ecosystem services in Hong Kong?”

	Related Focus Groups									
	<i>Red list</i>	<i>Habitats</i>	<i>Imp. assessment</i>	<i>Sustainable use</i>	<i>Footprint</i>	<i>Trad. Knowledge</i>	<i>Legislation</i>	<i>Business</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>NGO</i>
<b>Excerpts of comments and suggestions</b>										
67. Ecosystem services provided by country parks should be studied and promoted to the public.		✓			✓					
68. Quantitative indicators should be developed to evaluate the effectiveness of conservation.	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓				
69. Information on the footprint, e.g. carbon footprint, ecological footprint or water footprint, of commercial products should be provided to facilitate consumers in making informed choices.				✓	✓					
70. Due to the extensive trade network, Hong Kong has created impacts on the ecosystem of other countries. More studies and researches on this aspect should be conducted.				✓	✓					
71. Green procurement is well-recognised within business sectors as a means to reduce operation costs and improve corporate image.				✓	✓			✓		✓
72. Business sectors are aware of the potential impact on their operations caused by adverse weather and climate changes.				✓	✓			✓		✓
73. Incentives should be provided for construction sectors to encourage green procurement and waste management.								✓		
74. Cross-sectoral partnership among academic, business and NGOs is needed to encourage conservation.								✓		✓

3.3.3 Discussion Room C – “How to raise public awareness on ecosystem services and broader biodiversity conservation?”

Excerpts of comments and suggestions	Related Focus Groups									
	<i>Red list</i>	<i>Habitats</i>	<i>Imp. assessment</i>	<i>Sustainable use</i>	<i>Footprint</i>	<i>Trad. Knowledge</i>	<i>Legislation</i>	<i>Business</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>NGO</i>
75. Exotic species introduced into Hong Kong may establish and become invasive to local habitats and ecosystem. These species should be controlled and monitored.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					
76. Biodiversity education should be incorporated into the formal education curriculum to strength the concept of conservation among younger generation.									✓	✓
77. Public engagement programme, e.g. lectures, roving exhibition, and field trips, should be arranged to raise public awareness on biodiversity and ecosystem services.				✓	✓				✓	✓
78. Knowledge transfer programme delivered by elderly and conservation veteran can be organised to educate younger generation about traditional practices.						✓			✓	✓
79. Different sectors, including academic, government and NGOs, can organise joint-programme to promote the biodiversity at urban parks.									✓	✓

### 3.4 Group discussion on awareness, mainstreaming and creating shared value

**Date:** 14 June 2014

**Time:** 3:10 pm – 4:10 pm (60 minutes)

#### 3.4.1 Discussion Room A – “How to monitor the performance of local biodiversity and conservation efforts?”

Excerpts of comments and suggestions	Related Focus Groups									
	<i>Red list</i>	<i>Habitats</i>	<i>Imp. assessment</i>	<i>Sustainable use</i>	<i>Footprint</i>	<i>Trad. Knowledge</i>	<i>Legislation</i>	<i>Business</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>NGO</i>
80. It is difficult to compare survey results if ecological monitoring is conducted under different survey methodologies. A standardised protocol for ecological survey should be established to facilitate long term monitoring plan.			✓							
81. Ecological survey results should be recorded and shared in a centralised database to monitor and analyse the trends.		✓	✓							✓
82. Biodiversity performance indicators can be developed to tell the public the status of Hong Kong’s biodiversity.	✓	✓								✓
83. Past records that are collected under different methodologies should be consolidated for identifying conservation priorities.	✓	✓								✓
84. Views and opinions from different stakeholders on prioritization of conservation targets should be considered and respected.								✓	✓	✓

3.4.2 Discussion Room B – “How to bring together different sectors of the society in achieving biodiversity conservation?”

Excerpts of comments and suggestions	Related Focus Groups									
	Red list	Habitats	Imp. assessment	Sustainable use	Footprint	Trad. Knowledge	Legislation	Business	Education	NGO
85. Different parties, including academic, environmental consultants, government and NGOs should contribute in information sharing.	✓	✓	✓					✓		✓
86. Better communication and understanding of concerns, more sharing of data between stakeholders and consultation prior to the final decision lead to more proactive and better planning.								✓	✓	✓
87. By providing reasonable compensation and incentives, conservation and development can be coupled and conflicts can be resolved.		✓						✓		
88. Public education activities can be organised to promote biodiversity conservation and nature appreciation.									✓	✓
89. The value of conservation and concept of ecological footprint should be promoted to drive behavioural changes for a sustainable society.				✓	✓				✓	✓
90. The ecosystem services and value of country parks should be studied and promoted to the public.		✓			✓				✓	✓
91. The land use planning in rural areas needs to be evaluated.		✓								
92. Suitable incentives and partnership programmes can facilitate business sectors to undertake a proactive role in conservation.								✓		✓
93. Education and awareness raising can raise consumers’ appreciation for the environmental performance of business sectors.								✓	✓	✓

3.4.3 Discussion Room C – “How to gather public participation in achieving biodiversity conservation?”

	Related Focus Groups									
	<i>Red list</i>	<i>Habitats</i>	<i>Imp. assessment</i>	<i>Sustainable use</i>	<i>Footprint</i>	<i>Trad. Knowledge</i>	<i>Legislation</i>	<i>Business</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>NGO</i>
<b>Excerpts of comments and suggestions</b>										
94. Provide opportunities and funding for organisations to organise field trips for public and students. These personal experiences can attract younger generation to learn about biodiversity.									✓	✓
95. More advertisement, i.e. billboards, or documentaries, on Hong Kong biodiversity should be promoted in various platform of Hong Kong.									✓	✓
96. Public education and engagement programme can be arranged at each district to draw public interests to know more about the biodiversity in their communities.									✓	✓
97. Partnership between NGOs and schools can apply for funding from business sectors to develop education programme.								✓	✓	✓
98. The concept of biodiversity needs to be considered at earlier stages for policies formulation and planning within government.							✓			
99. Conservation and development should not be considered in dichotomy approach, but the former one should have a higher priority whenever possible.								✓	✓	✓
100. Public engagement activities should be organised regularly to promote biodiversity knowledge and encourage public participation in conservation.								✓	✓	✓