



### Forum Highlights



- ✧ Water Security under Climate Change and Water CSR
- ✧ What are the implications and opportunities on water governance and management in view of the draft 13<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan of the Central Government
- ✧ Dongjiang current status overview and its challenges and threats
- ✧ Upstream and downstream partnership to leverage latest water technologies and policies to face the challenges and threats
- ✧ Industry and the youth participation on Dongjiang water conservation for sustainable water security in the region

Date:  
22 March 2016

Time:  
08:30 – 17:30

Venue:  
LT2, Ground Floor,  
Yasumoto  
International  
Academic Park  
(YIA), CUHK

Language:  
Cantonese,  
Mandarin, and  
English

### Theme

#### *Water Security: From Dongjiang to Sponge City*

**Water Forum 2016** will focus on the themes of Water Security under the Climate Change framework, Water Justice, and Water CSR. It aims to ring the alarm for water security under current global warming situation, and to inspect what the local threats we are facing, and to inspire innovative solutions on problems in Dongjiang basin.

The Central Government of China is drafting the **13<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan** (FYP) and it gives concern for water security and governance issues, such as **Water Right**, **Water Trade** and **Waste Water Recycling**. How should stakeholders work together to address these water issues in the region? What can Hong Kong contribute to the water trade in the coming FYP? Can Hong Kong bridge the technology gaps in mainland China by bringing in latest water technologies to the rural croplands in mainland China? There are over 100 thousand Hong Kong manufactures in Pearl River Delta region; some of them are heavily water consumption accounts. In the FYP draft, the right to use water is one of the main water issues, under the water saving theme. How can they reduce the water consumption, and efficiently process polluted water, and recycle it during their production processes?

**Sponge City** and rain harvesting has gaining more attention recently. For Hong Kong itself, can we learn something from other sponge city projects or initiatives to solve the water problems in Hong Kong? Any other means to increase the water security issue in Hong Kong? Would pricing of water be one of the control mechanisms for water issue in Hong Kong?

Water Forum 2016 is a platform for stakeholders in Hong Kong and nearby cities which rely on Dongjiang like Shenzhen and Hong Kong, to meet and share views and insights on how to protect, conserve and make better use of Dongjiang water. It is a platform for stakeholders across upstream and downstream to build partnership in water resource management for Dongjiang.



*Xingfengjiang reservoir in Heyuan, which serves as the adjustment function for the quantity and quality of the Dongjiang river*

## Forum Objectives

1. Raise awareness of stakeholders on water security in Dongjiang basin;
2. Promote regional collaboration along Dongjiang basin, and enhance communications among stakeholders;
3. Explore directions of water conservation in Dongjiang under the 13<sup>th</sup> FYP policies, initiatives, and measures;
4. Share and learn the latest water conservation approaches such as sponge city and irrigation technologies;
5. Exchanges views on Water Trading and Water Justices;
6. Encourage Water CSR of corporations and transform into water protection actions and projects;
7. Solicit effective solutions for Dongjiang conservation;
8. Promote participations of the general public, especially the youth on Dongjiang conservation.

## Upstream and Downstream Partnership

The Forum will invite stakeholders to to share their experiences on water conservation below:

- A. Upstream response—Sons of Dongjiang to share their observations, researches, surveys, findings about Dongjiang headstream in Xunwu Jiangxi province;
- B. Midstream response—Danone to share its Huizhou Longmen (惠州龍門)(demo scheme), and any threats the region is facing on the conservation of Xingfengjiang reservoir, which is important to the water quantity and quality of Dongjiang;
- C. Downstream response—Enterprises from Hong Kong share their green and environmental protection projects on water aspects in Dongjiang Basin.



*Snapshots of Dongjiang Forum 2014*

#### Inquiry:

Ms Vianne Law

#### Email:

[viannelaw@foe.org.hk](mailto:viannelaw@foe.org.hk)

Tel: 3184 1515

#### Or

Mr Kent Fung

#### Email:

[kentfung@foe.org.hk](mailto:kentfung@foe.org.hk)

Tel: 3184 1537

## Online registration:

Please visit

<http://www.foe.org.hk>

## Who should join?

- ✧ Green NGOs
- ✧ Policymakers
- ✧ Scholars
- ✧ Corporate CSR executives
- ✧ Foundations
- ✧ The youth
- ✧ Water professionals
- ✧ Water technologists
- ✧ Green investors
- ✧ Green manufacturers

## Background

### Current Status

Hong Kong relies on the supply of water from Dongjiang significantly. **Table 1** below indicates the consumption of water by each of the city in this region. It suggests that over the past nine years from 2006 to 2014, the total water consumption of Hong Kong, Shenzhen and Dongguan varies from 1.871 billion m<sup>3</sup> to 2.163 billion m<sup>3</sup>. Taking the average over the nine year, the variation has been within 10%. In 2011, it reached its high of total consumption in the region and then decreased gradually. It is a positive trend and yet, we should always be prepared for the future challenges, as the Chinese saying '居安思危' (be vigilant in safe time). How can we act to keep the cap of water consumption?

### Foreseeable Potential Threats

Climate Change is a highly noticeable threat to water supply in the region. It causes the sea level rise, and saltwater intrusion in the estuary, posing threats on fresh water security for cities around the estuary, like Shenzhen and Dongguan. It may increase their reliance on Dongjiang for fresh water.

The latest two-child policy in mainland China will definitely

increase the water demand as population increased. The increase of the amount of water consumption can be forecasted by carrying out some surveys or researches on the population growth due to the new policy, and then project out the increase demand of water in the future in Dongjiang basin.

For the manufacturers in the Pearl River Delta region, the coming 13<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan will impose the most stringent water usage control from 2016. It will reflect on different aspects, such as the right to use water and right to access sewage system. How could they upgrade their production facilities to become greener manufacturers? So as to make themselves survive under the 'new normal' environment.

### How to Tackle the Threats

The forum will gather stakeholders to interact with speakers and guests to discuss and come out possible solutions to the threats on water.

	東莞供水 可供水量	香港供水 上限	實際供港 水量	深圳東莞 供水上限	深莞實際 使用量	三城市總 供水量	香港供水 收入	供港每立 方米價 (元)	深圳東莞 供水收入	深莞每立 方米價錢 (元)	三地供水 收入
年度	億立方米					金額 (億元)					
2014	24.23	8.2	未有資料	16.03	未有資料	19.39	39.593	未有資料	12.050	未有資料	51.64
2013	24.23	8.2	6.12	16.03	12.05	18.17	37.433	6.12	11.910	0.99	49.34
2012	24.23	8.2	7.09	16.03	12.82	19.91	35.387	4.99	12.360	0.96	47.75
2011	24.23	8.2	8.18	16.03	13.45	21.63	33.440	4.09	11.490	0.85	44.93
2010	24.23	8.2	6.81	16.03	12.82	19.63	31.460	4.62	9.210	0.72	40.67
2009	24.23	8.2	7.25	16.03	12.68	19.93	29.590	4.08	9.080	0.72	38.67
2008	24.23	8.2	6.53	16.03	13.66	20.19	24.948	3.82	9.480	0.69	34.44
2007	24.23	8.2	7.15	16.03	13.74	20.89	24.948	3.49	8.699	0.63	33.64
2006	24.23	8.2	6.17	16.03	12.43	18.60	24.948	4.04	7.310	0.59	32.25

資料來源：粵海投資年報、發展局、立法會

Table 1 Water consumption of Hong Kong, Shenzhen and Dongguan