First Announcement

WORLD WATER WEEK

in Stockholm,
August 21–27, 2011

Responding to Global Changes:
Water in an Urbanising World

- Call for Workshop Abstracts
- Call for Seminar and Side Event Proposals

www.worldwaterweek.org

Photo: Stockholm Visitors Board

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Watering the Development of Our Future Cities

The world is undergoing rapid urbanisation: people, ideas and commodities are intensively mobilising from peripheries to economic centres, where architectural wonders towers sky lines while slums continue to grow in their shadows. By 2050, more people will live in cities than the number of people living in the entire world today.

Under the theme "Responding to Global Changes: Water in an Urbanising World," the World Water Week is held between August 21-27, 2011 in our green Stockholm, Scandinavia's expanding metropolitan capital by the waters of the Baltic Sea.

Cities are the engines of economic growth and innovation across the world. Urban areas concentrate people, wealth and knowledge but they are also increasingly exposed to risks of too much and too little water. Wise management and recycling of water within and around cities will build recilience for urban as well as rural areas to flourish. Improved urban planning of water use and reuse can contribute significantly to reducing social and economic tensions within, between and around cities, today and in an increasingly variable water future.

An ambience of collaboration, trust, and innovation will once again define the World Water Week, as experts, researchers, stakeholders and representatives from, national and local governments, city councils, NGOs, international organisations, the UN system, and businesses gather to discuss opportunities and challenges and finding solutions for an urbanising world.

In setting the agenda, we will consider and prioritise among all facets of this global challenge to explore the threats and share practical solutions, policies, and strategies for keeping Earths' precious water clean, secure and accessible for all.

The programme for the World Water Week in Stockholm this year will be dynamic and diverse, including vital topics such as urban governance, planning, adaptation and risk reduction, resilient supply chains, equitable service delivery and technologies for resource prudent modern lifestyles in increasingly livable cities.

This First Announcement will give you an overview of the 2011 World Water Week in Stockholm. In the next few pages, you will find information on how to take an active role in the programme. It includes instructions on submitting workshop abstracts and convening seminars or side events during World Water Week.

More detailed information about the programme, plenary sessions, special events, prize ceremonies, and field visits will be updated and available in April 2011 in our Second Announcement and on our website: www.worldwaterweek.org.

We hope that this First Announcement will help you decide how you and your organisation would like to contribute to this important international event on finding solutions for our common urban future.

We look forward to receiving your inputs and submissions,

Anders Berntell
Executive Director
Stockholm International Water Institute

Photo: Jimmy Mohlin

Photo: Jeppe Wikström – Stockholm Visitors Board

World Water Week in Stockholm

World Water Week is hosted and organised by the Stockholm International Water Institute (SIWI) and takes place each year in Stockholm. The World Water Week has been the annual focal point for the globe's water issues since 1991.

The aim: Building capacity, promoting partnership, reviewing implementation

World Water Week provides a unique forum for the exchange of views, experiences and practices between the scientific, business, policy and civic communities. It focuses on new thinking and positive action toward water-related challenges and their impact on the world's environment, health, climate, economic and poverty reduction agendas. It does so by:

- Exploring the interconnected challenges of water, society, environment and economic vitality, building capacity and charting action toward solutions.
- Fostering proactive partnerships and alliances between individuals and organisations from different fields of expertise.
- Highlighting ground-breaking research, best practices and innovative policy work by stakeholders and experts around the world and from multiple disciplines.
- Reviewing the implementation of actions, commitments and decisions in international processes and by different stakeholders in response to the challenges.
- Awarding outstanding achievements and outstanding individuals.

By harnessing and linking best practices, scientific understanding, policy and decision-making for concrete action, World Water Week in Stockholm moves beyond rhetoric to provide real answers to the world's water, environment and development challenges. The perspective is global, but the context is attuned to differences and similarities between regions of the world, phases of development, political systems and climatic conditions.

World Water Week niche and theme

Each year the World Water Week addresses a particular theme to enable a deeper examination of a specific water-related topic. While not all events during the week relate to the overall theme, the workshops driven by the Scientific Programme Committee and many seminars and side events do focus on various aspects of the theme. The themes change each year, but each fits within a broader "niche" that covers several years. The grouping of themes within a niche is designed to develop a long-term perspective on a broad yet significant water and development issue. It also ensures that each year builds upon the previous years' outcomes and findings.

The current niche for 2009-2012 is "Responding to Global Changes", which looks at the potential and necessary responses in water policy, management and development to address pervasive and increasingly impacting global changes. The themes within the current niche are:

- 2009: Accessing Water for the Common Good
- 2010: The Water Quality Challenge
- 2011: Water in an Urbanising World
- 2012: Water and Global Food Security (tentative)

The Thematic Scope for 2011 on Water in an Urbanising World is explained on pages 7-9. The workshops that cover different aspects of the theme are described on pages 10-13. While the theme is addressed in many events during the week, other important and crosscutting issues are also taken up in seminars and side events as described on the next page, resulting in a diverse programme covering many water-related issues.

Structure of the Week

The 2011 World Water Week consists of various events over seven days from Sunday 21 August to Saturday 27 August. The figure below shows how the programme is structured. For more information on the events, please visit www.worldwaterweek.org.

Plenary sessions

The Opening Plenary Session on Monday features the official opening of the World Water Week. A number of distinguished guests, including the 2011 Stockholm Water Prize Laureate, will deliver keynote presentations. The High Level Panel takes place on Monday afternoon and will focus on the overall theme of the week. The Closing Plenary Session on Friday includes keynote presentations, award ceremonies and a session that reports back on the major conclusions of the week.

Workshops

Workshops are convened by SIWI and the workshop topics are defined by the Scientific Programme Committee (SPC). The aim is to focus on a theme-related topic and allow for an in-depth discussion between the presenters and the audience. The programme of the eight full-day workshops is developed by the SPC in collaboration with co-convenors and is based on an open abstract submittal process. Authors of accepted abstract either hold a presentation during the workshop or present a poster during the workshop poster sessions.

Seminars and side events

Seminars provide opportunities for organisations to arrange a three-hour session. Side events are one-hour sessions at lunch and evening. Seminar and side event convenors develop the content, format and programme on a topic of their choosing. Topics can fit within the overall theme of the week, address other issues, for example emerging challenges, or follow-up on ongoing processes. Examples of topics that have been addressed include the following:

- Climate change and energy
- Sanitation and health
- Freshwater ecosystems
- Water supply and services
- Disasters and conflicts
- EU Water Initiative
- Groundwater
- Gender and water
- UN-Water and World Water Day
- Role of private sector
- Water footprint
- Water resources management
- Transboundary waters
- Agriculture
- Finance
- Biodiversity
- Water governance

Prize ceremonies and awards

World Water Week features several prestigious, world-renowned award ceremonies: Stockholm Water Prize, Stockholm Junior Water Prize, Stockholm Industry Water Award, Swedish Baltic Sea Water Award and Best Poster Award. For more information about the prizes see page 18.

Opportunities to Get Involved in World Water Week

As an open platform, World Water Week provides a variety of options for individuals and organisations to be involved. These range from participating as a workshop presenter, an organiser of a seminar or side event, or as a participant.

Workshop presentation or poster

This First Announcement is a call for abstracts in order to present either a poster or oral presentation at a workshop. Any person(s) is able to submit an abstract in line with the guidelines on pages 14-15. The abstract must pertain to the Thematic Scope described on pages 7-9 and must relate to a specific workshop topic (pages 10-13) and be submitted by the deadline of 15 February 2011.

Seminar or side event convenor

This Announcement is also a call for proposals for seminars and side events that will contribute to the diverse, leading-edge and innovative nature of the World Water Week. Organisations can submit a proposal for a seminar or side event using the guidelines on pages 16-17. The deadline for proposals is 15 February 2011.

Exhibition

Exhibition opportunities are primarily given to workshop and seminar convenors, sponsors of the World Water Week and founders of the Stockholm Water Prize. The non-commercial exhibitions' purpose is to share experiences and educate the participants on water-related issues.

Photo: Mikael Ullén/SIWI

Participant

Registration for the World Water Week will open for all participants in April 2011. Early bird registration with a discounted fee ends 30 June 2011.

Online resource for all World Water Week information

The World Water Week website www.worldwaterweek.org provides more information on the structure, practical arrangements, media and latest news of the World Water Week. It also contains a comprehensive event finder tool that enables visitors to explore the programme and search for events of interest by theme, region, day, event type or keyword. The event finders for previous World Water Weeks also contain comprehensive outcomes, presentations and summaries of all events and presents the overarching conclusions.

Capturing the outcomes of the World Water Week

One of the most important aspects of the World Water Week is to ensure that concrete outcomes are generated to advance the progress on water and development issues. The World Water Week is a forum that brings together people in order to take issues forward and create positive change. SIWI works together with the co-convening organisations and participants to capture and disseminate the major outcomes of the week through a number of means:

- Abstract volume containing workshop papers and posters printed and distributed to participants
- The Stockholm Statement brings a clear message from the participants of the World Water Week to an adjoining High Level Meeting
- Rapporteur teams report back on major themes at the closing plenary session
- Overarching Conclusions from the World Water Week is included in a variety of printed and online materials
- On the Water Front is an annual publication of peer-reviewed articles selected by the Scientific Programme Committee representing a selection of outstanding presentations from plenary, workshop and seminar sessions
- The event finder at www.worldwaterweek.org is updated with presentations and summaries from workshops, plenaries, seminars and side events
- Special journal issues for particular sessions in partnership with publishers

Photo: Rosanna Ricciuti, SIWI

Thematic Scope: Water in an Urbanising World

A continuous and rapid urbanisation is a significant driver of change for individuals, for social relations and for our life support systems on local, national, regional as well as on a global scale. By 2050 the urban population is estimated to be of the same size as the total global population today. Around 95 per cent of the global population increase will be in urban areas. Most of the growth is expected in secondary towns. Huge urban conglomerates will also expand. The previous urban minority is turning into a majority. More profoundly, the urbanising world is characterised by rapid economic growth, social mobility but also by modified consumption patterns and glaring socioeconomic differences. As a whole, these changes are associated with growing urban footprints, physically, economically and politically far beyond the city borders. Change is multidimensional with various facets interwoven in a complex web. Differences and inequalities between and within cities are likely to become more pronounced.

To create liveable cities for a turbulent future, considerable investments are required in infrastructure and in institutional and governance arrangements. These must be combined with social programmes that rectify gender, age and habitat injustices.

Two dimensions must be considered in the governance strategy. One concerns issues that refer to the urban centres and systems *per se*. The other relates to policies and management systems for the urban dynamics in a wider geographical context.

Issues within the urban system

A high concentration of people and economic activities puts considerable demands on service provision and logistical arrangements. Recent evidence indicates that progress in meeting the urban water and sanitation Millennium Development Goals is slipping behind. Apart from the need for well functioning services to communities, the opportunities for industries and other economic ventures to progress are critical. Most urban centres are located close to fluctuating water bodies and are hence hotspots for water-related disasters. Increased climatic variability translates into too much as well as too little water. Risks for, and consequences of floods and drought are huge especially in congested areas that are not properly planned and

managed. Shortages of water and intermittent supplies due to technical reasons or deficiencies in power supply may lead to low pressure in the distribution system and seepage into the pipes. Coupled with inadequate liquid and solid waste management, significant climatic variability increases the risk of severe health implications related to poor water supply arrangements and due to shortcomings in stormwater handling.

Urban centres concentrate people as well as different sets of valuable assets. Urban infrastructure and real estate increase the value of land but also tend to reduce the resilience to weather related calamities, especially flooding, by increasing impermeable surfaces and through structural rigidity.

It is important that investment schemes and institutional arrangements allow for efficient and flexible management and use of resources and infrastructure. It is politically challenging to overcome a legacy of neglected infrastructure and avoid stranded assets, i.e. to raise taxes and tariffs in order to extend, maintain and upgrade infrastructure for water provision and handling of liquid and solid waste, especially since the supply of these services often are taken for granted by urban elites. In addition, demand management through pricing and regulatory measures can be further developed in urban systems. It is important to use the innovative potential in cities to recycle and reuse water.

History tells us that extreme climatic events and their consequences may extend over such long times that they are not just events. The time it takes before life returns to a historic normal may be several years and require much more than disaster management. Frequent occurrence of extreme events means that disasters strike societies debilitated by previous events and pushes recovery back even further. On occasions it can also provide opportunities to make a new start and to overcome past problems by building back better.

Poor and unplanned areas, slums, are particularly vulnerable to the vagaries of nature. Low levels of public services point at the need for fresh thinking and initiatives. It is socially wise and often economically rational to provide targeted support for people in these communities. Lack of or poorly functioning water and sanitation systems carry heavy social and human costs, which especially hits girls. All inhabitants must be recognised as legitimate urban citizens with equal rights and as such be provided with opportunities to take an active part in shaping a better future. Better and just access to social services will stimulate innovation, productivity and social mobility and en-

Photo: Manfred Matz

able citizens to venture into new activities. Cities often provide opportunities for more efficient service delivery, which should be capitalised on to reap social and economic gains coupled with effective use of water and other resources.

The regional, national and international context

Economic growth is fastest in urban centres. Large numbers of the urban population enjoy rising purchasing power and they effectively demand goods and services. Water, food, and energy are examples of goods and services that link urban systems to the surrounding region and faraway places through the supply chain and trade. Distances between the sites where the goods are consumed and where they are produced may be considerable. Apart from bulk water transfers, significant volumes of water will flow to cities through imports of food and other commodities. Competition for water is increasing and urban interests have a strong case to increase their share.

But trends are not destiny. It is imperative to provide incentives and good examples of how people and cities can be prudent in water demand and resource use. Policies and management systems must explore and test innovative physical and technical systems that are resource effective. But sustainability will require more than physical engineering. A profound challenge lies in the organisation of society and the promotion of lifestyles that have low footprints in terms of resource pressure and environmental impact. Activities that minimise the generation of undesirable by-products and which recirculate and reuse resources must be scaled up. The tendency of increasing resource illiteracy in urban societies must be rectified. Detachment from the life support system on which we all depend is a recipe for disaster.

Governance systems

The complexity of urban systems makes it necessary to promote policies and institutional arrangements that are based on a systems perspective. It is crucial to include marginalised social groups, especially people living in slum areas and the next generation, in the governance process. Linking management of financial resources, technical systems and human resources implies the coordinated and combined effort of government agencies, the corporate sector and civil society organisations. Local governments and governance systems are obviously important, perhaps especially in big and diverse urban systems. At the same time, transparency is required. Complex management regimes often lead to increased risks for corruption, while urban life also tends to increase the political engagement but perhaps also political opportunism.

As urban areas are engines for economic growth, the increasing efforts of "greening" our economies may have a significant impact on urban water demand and use. Well planned and well governed cities will provide the majority of the capacity, resources and innovations for sustainable development.

Photo: Jimmy Mohlin

Scientific Programme Committee (SPC)

- *Prof. Jan Lundqvist*, Stockholm International Water Institute (Chair)
- *Dr. Husamuddin Ahmadzai*, Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
- *Dr. Graham Alabaster*, UN-HABITAT (co-opted member)
- *Prof. Lotta Andersson*, Swedish Meteorological and Hydrological Institute
- *Prof. Paul P. Appasamy*, Karunya University, India
- *Dr. Akiça Bahri*, African Development Bank
- *Prof. Mohamed Dahab*, Water Environment Federation and Nebraska University, USA
- *Prof. Malin Falkenmark*, Stockholm International Water Institute
- *Dr. Line Gordon*, Stockholm Resilience Centre
- *Mr. John Meztger*, Global Water Partnership
- *Mr. Jack Moss*, World Business Council for Sustainable Development and AquaFed
- *Prof. Peter Rogers*, Harvard University, USA
- *Prof. Hubert Savenije*, Delft University of Technology, The Netherlands
- *Prof. Thor Axel Stenström*, Swedish Institute for Infectious Disease Control and World Health Organization
- *Prof. Kalanithy Vairavamoorthy*, University of South Florida
- *Prof. Xiaoliu Yang*, Peking University, China

- *Mr. Anders Berntell*, Stockholm International Water Institute
- *Mr. Jens Berggren*, Stockholm International Water Institute
- *Ms. Katarina Andrzejewska*, Stockholm International Water Institute (Secretary)

World Water Week Workshops

The following section describes the eight Workshops that will be convened during the 2011 World Water Week in Stockholm. The Workshop topics are determined by the Scientific Programme Committee. Workshops provide individuals with the opportunity to submit abstracts for presentation in peer-reviewed workshop and poster sessions. Guidelines for submitting abstracts for these eight workshops can be found on pages 14-15.

Workshop 1

Cities in a 3-D Landscape Perspective – Hidden Risks

Cities are exposed to several types of physical risks, linked to the need for more raw water, to slow processes in the groundwater body under the city, and to effects of land surface alterations, within the city and in its neighbourhood. Globally, two billion more urban inhabitants will increase the challenge of a three-dimensional water security. Possibilities and solutions for tapping new and different types of raw water sources depend on the city's topographical location in the catchment (hilltop, slope or bottomland; upstream or downstream), geophysical circumstances, and pumping/energy costs. The state and processes below the ground surface are naturally related to what happens above the surface. Costly surprises have to be dealt with, such as groundwater rise and water logging. Negative consequences of groundwater over-exploitation, land subsidence, coastal erosion and seepage from overland flows, contaminated by e.g. sewage and industrial effluents, are common. In both cases contamination is an added challenge. Slow land cover changes in a city through e.g. of roads and other impermeable surfaces and expansion of drainage may generate unexpected long term alterations of the water balance of the city leading to more severe storm flows. The very rapid urban expansion during the coming decades calls for attention of such changes through a long-term three-dimensional physical planning.

The workshop aims at clarifying and analysing physical long-term challenges by focusing on experiences of hidden water-related changes in cities. The role of and need for physical planning, within the city and in the catchment presumes an integrated and three-dimensional approach to land use and water. Cases from different types of cities, differently located in the catchment are welcome. It is of special interest to analyze how management of surface and groundwater resources can be improved in a long term perspective and what aspects need to be integrated in such an approach.

Workshop 2

Need for a Paradigm Shift: New Technologies and New Lifestyles

Urban growth is associated with substantial fluxes of resources. Production and trade of goods and services also generate large quantities of non-desirable by-products or products that are not properly managed. Resource effective technologies are vital to limit the negative footprints of urban expansion. This refers to manufacturing, transport and human activities at large. The urban setting and social fabric is conducive for the development and implementation of innovative and cost-effective technologies. It also tends to foster lavish lifestyles. Improvements in resource efficiency tend to lower prices on goods and services and thereby stimulate an increase in overall production and consumption, through the rebound effect. A major challenge for a paradigm shift is that the gains in production and distribution efficiency are distributed in a socially and environmentally desirable manner, i.e. to reduce plights of the urban poor and not contribute to a proliferation of resource intensive lifestyles.

This workshop will focus on the need for a paradigm shift in terms of new technologies to improve resource use effectiveness for social equity gains. Cases and policy approaches that illustrate the potential of more worthwhile use of local resources, smart ways of resource reuse and recirculation are welcome. In addition, it is highly relevant to provide examples and analyse strategies that promote efficient service delivery to disfavoured segments of the urban population.

Workshop 3

Financing Urban Infrastructure

Continued development of townships and cities require financing that allows for expansion and upgrading of basic services. These services are dependent on safe, sustainable, adequate and equitable infrastructure. Incentives commonly provided to infrastructural investments need to be designed to realise intended policy goals, provide transparency, and target the beneficiaries. For example, while full cost recovery through tariffs in the water sector may not exist, affordability to users and predictability are necessary to facilitate realisation of sustained good practice investment. Realities of affordability and trends in population growth combined with challenges of sustainable service delivery, equity to users, and cost-effective operations necessitate triage management. There are a number of pioneering cases that have successfully addressed, or are in the process of implementing, visionary financing and cost recovery models. These investments illustrate some bold ways to scale up and maintain infrastructure and address associated challenges regarding resource management and protection.

This workshop will examine cases of financial arrangements, including the role of the private sector, that are deemed to be successful examples of instruments and incentives, including associated soft – and hard ware. The workshop aims to highlight key aspects of successful peer cases.

Photo: Alastair Morrison, SIWI

Workshop 4

Adapting Cities to Climate Variability and Change

Urban vulnerability to climate change is to a high degree water-related. These risks include increasing risks for flooding, risk for insufficient provision of water, sanitation and drainage and risk associated with effects on ecosystem services within and in the vicinity of cities. Poor urban planning has contributed to a reduction of the resilience of ecosystem services on which cities depend. In well-governed cities, planning strategies to cope with climate variability are already in place. If such strategies and their implementation are weak, vulnerability increases, especially in expanding informal settlements. There is no blueprint available of how to reduce urban vulnerability to climate change. Ways forward need to build on tested local knowledge, used together with updated technical competence and city scale climate change scenarios. The capacity within local governments to implement, monitor and manage these challenges as well as systems for inclusion of inputs from local stakeholders may need to be strengthened.

This workshop will address: What is needed for effective responses to climate change related urban hazards and risks? Do these changes call for a change in the way governments and international agencies work in urban areas? How can maladaptation, especially for the urban poor be avoided? How can seasonal forecasts and early warning systems assist in reducing vulnerability?

Workshop 5

Water for Sustainable Urban Growth

Future urban population centres will require vast quantities of raw water with the requisite infrastructure for water provision and wastewater treatment as well as reuse, to ensure a strong measure of sustainability. Considering the predicted expansion in the world urban population, the need for efficient urban water and energy provisioning and reuse is paramount to sustaining economic growth and social stability in urban areas. As well, appropriate economic incentives are required to encourage the growth and implementation of such sustainable urban infrastructure.

This workshop will focus on integrating innovative technologies for water management in urban infrastructure systems and the retooling of water utilities to optimise water provision, treatment and distribution systems. With increasing supply, come increasing needs for effective treatment and reuse of wastewater and its constituents. Similarly, stormwater management must be improved, preferably by implementing functional green approaches in parks, buffer zones, roof systems and building designs, to reduce the effects of increased flow and pollution from impervious cover in urban areas.

Photo: Alastair Morrison, SIWI

Workshop 6

The Urban Shadow

The urban demand for resources extends beyond the city borders, from the immediate vicinity and across the globe. This has large implications for land, water and energy use. For a city to be sustainable it needs sustainable relations with the ecosystems in the support areas. The demands of urban areas are changing over time. These changes might be slow and gradual, or shifting quickly as new fads and fast changing trends develop. These large and sometimes rapid changes in demand can have staggering consequences for ecosystems and adjacent rural areas. It is a challenging task for governance systems to keep up with the pace and direction of this change.

The workshop will illustrate the urban dependence on its shadow/footprint regions, and how it alters virtual water flows across the globe. It will discuss the institutional mismatch between the urban hubs of rapid changing demands, and the institutions that regulate resource use in the supply areas.

Photo: Annika Börje

Workshop 7

Urban Inequities: Service Delivery and Social Development

Current inequities in urban basic service provision, affect urban areas as a whole. The impact of poor facilities, interrupted service, frequently results in disease outbreaks which have significant impacts on economic and social development. In many urban areas, the provision of basic services is left to the responsibility of the low-income groups due to the failure of the formal service providers. As a direct result, the poor often pay more than the rich for services, both financially and in health. Serving the unserved can be viewed as an untapped business opportunity and can best be achieved by promoting improved partnership and dialogue between formal and informal service providers. The net result is improved social cohesion, livelihood development and cost-effective delivery of water, sanitation and other basic infrastructure. Building social cohesion around provision of basic services can also provide an avenue to address other difficult urban development issues, related to land tenure, slum upgrading and security. Urban areas of different sizes need different approaches for infrastructure delivery. Smaller urban centres often require a greater involvement of the informal sector, to make up for the reduced capacity in the formal sector. Better information on urban inequities is essential to enable proper planning of infrastructure provision, ensuring interventions are targeted to the most needy.

The Workshop will examine: 1) The opportunities for forging closer links between the formal and informal service providers 2) The contribution that improved basic service provision makes to social cohesion and improved efficiency in urban systems 3) The needs and priorities for urban areas of different sizes. In summary how can we reduce the inequities that exist to effectively channel urban development in a positive way.

Photo: Alastair Morrison, SIWI

Workshop 8

Regulatory and Social Contexts for Institutional Performance

Complexity and competing demands over scarce resources and access to goods and services produced in urban systems require well functioning institutional arrangements. In order to facilitate smooth, effective and fair production, distribution and access, policies and decisions must be sanctioned, socially and politically. Apart from financial means, the performance of formal and informal institutions, including private sector, obviously depends on social acceptance and opportunities to enforce and follow up on the various decisions that are made within various organisations. It is well-known that most, if not all, countries have a legal framework and a political rhetoric that would ensure environmentally friendly human activities and which also provides guidance for socially desirable policies and programmes. Reality is invariably different.

This workshop will deal with the need for effective regulatory frameworks as well as social and political support for institutional arrangements that enable socially just service provision. Examples of implemented, enforced legal provisions are welcome. The role of community initiatives and the joint efforts between formal and informal organisations are important. It is relevant to highlight experiences from programmes that have been successful even in situations where supportive legal, social and political contexts have been missing.

Photo: Mikael Ullén/SIWI

Workshop Paper and Poster Abstract Submission – Guidelines and Information

Invitation

Proposals for workshop papers and poster presentations for the World Water Week are welcome from experts and actors in different disciplines. **The deadline for abstract submittal is February 15, 2011.** Abstracts are welcome on the specific workshop themes listed below and described on pages 10-13.

Workshop Themes:

- Workshop 1: Cities in a 3-D Landscape Perspective – Hidden Risks
- Workshop 2: Need for a Paradigm Shift: New Technologies and New Lifestyles
- Workshop 3: Financing Urban Infrastructure
- Workshop 4: Adapting Cities to Climate Variability and Change
- Workshop 5: Water for Sustainable Urban Growth
- Workshop 6: The Urban Shadow
- Workshop 7: Urban Inequities: Service Delivery and Social Development
- Workshop 8: Regulatory and Social Contexts for Institutional Performance

Character of the workshop and poster sessions

Workshops are integral components of the World Water Week's capacity-building agenda. Depending upon the composition and issues brought up in the abstracts, the format of the workshops may differ. Some are organised in the traditional lecture format, while others may consist of mini-panels, or a combination of both. In either case, a critical component of the workshops is the discussion between presenters and their audience.

The posters will be displayed during specially arranged poster sessions where the author(s) will be given an opportunity to highlight the key points of their poster, respond to queries and otherwise interact with fellow participants. In addition, a jury from the Scientific Programme Committee will select a "Best Poster". The winner will be presented during the closing session on Friday and receive a diploma as well as complimentary registration plus travel and accommodation for one person at the following year's World Water Week.

Authors of papers and posters are expected to participate during the entire workshop.

Abstract format

Prospective authors are encouraged to submit an abstract in English for review by the World Water Week's Scientific Programme Committee. Abstracts which do not adhere to the following requirements will not be considered. The abstract should include the following parts:

1. Personal information about the author
2. Co-author(s)
3. Abstract type – for paper or poster presentation
4. Workshop to which the abstract is submitted
5. Abstract title
6. Five keywords
7. Abstract:
   – introduction/problem identification
   – analysis/results and implications for policy and/or research
8. Advance knowledge of/innovation within the subject
9. Practical applications of the contents of the proposed paper
10. Replicability of the procedures or practices described in the proposed paper

The abstract should be text only (no graphics), focusing on results and contain up to 6,000 characters, including blank spaces.

In addition, it should include a biography of the author containing up to 1,000 characters, including blank spaces.

Submit abstracts at www.worldwaterweek.org

Abstracts can only be submitted via the online form found at **www.worldwaterweek.org**. Submit your abstract early to avoid heavy traffic at the deadline, which may cause errors that prevent successful submission and review of your abstract.

There is no limit to the number of abstracts that may be submitted by one individual, but the Scientific Programme Committee policy imposes a limit of one accepted first author contribution at the World Water Week. Please do not submit your abstract more than once. You will be informed in late April 2011 whether your abstract has been accepted.

Selection criteria

In general, abstracts for papers and posters in workshops will be evaluated and accepted on the basis of their relevance as well as their scientific quality. In particular, the Scientific Programme Committee will grade the abstracts against the following criteria:

- how the abstract advances knowledge of/innovation within the subject
- the scientific quality and originality of the subject treatment
- the practical applications of the paper's content
- the capacity of the procedures or practices described to be replicated.

Please note: abstracts not clearly addressed to a specific workshop will not be considered.

Abstract volume and reporting

All paper and poster abstracts selected by the Scientific Programme Committee will be included in an Abstract Volume to be available on-site in Stockholm and published online at www.worldwaterweek.org. In addition, workshop programmes will be published in the Second Announcement and Programme. Summaries of each workshop will also be published on the World Water Week website.

The Event Finder tool on the website will contain all information relevant to each workshop, including the description, programme, summaries and other background resources and links. The Event Finder will be updated continuously throughout the year for the workshops.

Financial support for workshop presenters

Unless otherwise specified, acceptance of a paper or poster in no way implies that the World Water Week assumes any responsibility for registration fee, travel or accommodation. SIWI in collaboration with the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) and other donors offer a very limited amount of financial support to assist some workshop presenters from developing countries and countries in economic transition. It is, therefore, strongly recommended that participants seek financial support from other sources. Equal consideration is given by the World Water Week organisers to participants giving a workshop presentation as a paper or as a poster.

For more information on workshops, abstract submission and financial support, please contact Ms. Katarina Andrzejewska at katarina.andrzejewska@siwi.org.

Photo: Mikael Ullén/SIWI

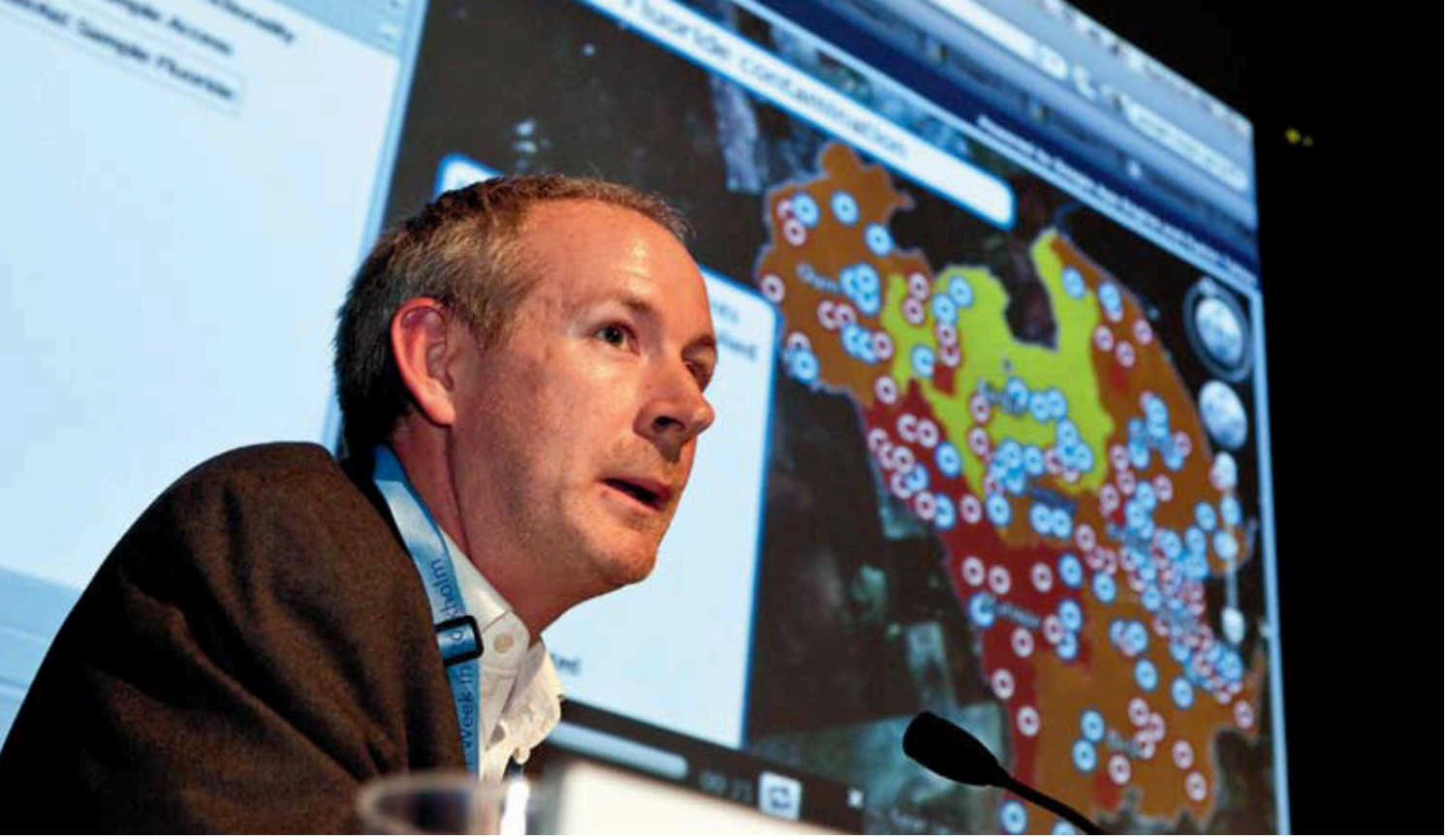

Photo: Thomas Henrikson/SIWI

Seminar and Side Event Proposals – Guidelines and Information

Invitation

Proposals are welcome from organisations who wish to host a seminar or side event at the 2011 World Water Week. The deadline for proposals is 15 February 2011. By hosting an event, organisations can engage a wide range of stakeholders present at the conference in discussions and debate around specific issues. SIWI encourages convenors to collaborate with other organisations as co-conveners, thereby facilitating partnerships and allowing for a diversity of perspectives.

What is a seminar?

An open seminar at the World Water Week is typically a three hour session. Seminars take place throughout the week starting on Sunday (see page 5 to see how seminars fit into the open programme). The content, format and programme of the seminar are developed by the convening organisation(s). Seminars run in parallel with workshops, other seminars and closed meetings.

What is a side event?

An open side event at the World Water Week can be either a lunchtime event (12:15-13:15) or an evening event (17:45-18:45). Side events take place every day during the week (see page 5 to see how side events fit into the open programme). Like seminars, the content, format and programme of the seminar are developed by the convening organisation(s). Side events are commonly used by convenors to launch projects or publications, debate and discuss particular issues and present tools, initiatives or project results. Side events run in parallel with other side events, workshop poster sessions and closed meetings.

Rationale behind the World Water Week programme

SIWI will determine the programme based on a review of the application forms submitted by all prospective convenors. Considerations include the following:

- The overall theme and purpose and scope of the World Water Week. One option for convenors is to frame the issue of their event under the theme of "Water in an Urbanising World". The Thematic Scope in this First Announcement (pages 7-9) provide more information for convenors to consider when developing their proposal.
- Extent to which events focus on a relevant topic of debate and generate new and innovative ideas. Outputs from the events should aim to improve the understanding and management of water and sustainable development issues around the world.
- Extent to which events facilitate multistakeholder dialogue and encourage open discussion involving stakeholders with potentially conflicting views.
- Diversity of interests and organisational types in the programme, including research institutes, government agencies, non-government organisations, donors, academic institutions, stakeholder groups, business, consultants and others.

- Contribution to the diversity of the overall open programme for the week in terms of topics, geographic regions, convenors, formats, target audiences and other aspects.

Application process

The process for applying for a seminar or side event is as follows:

1. Contact Ms. Elin Weyler at elin.weyler@siwi.org to obtain an event application form and conditions for convening an event.
2. Complete the application form and submit by the deadline of 15 February 2011.
3. Proposals received will be analysed by SIWI when developing the programme (see below).
4. Where appropriate, SIWI may suggest a merger between events that deal with similar topics or issues. Convenors of proposed mergers will be contacted by SIWI to discuss the suggestion.
5. Convenors will be notified by April 2011 of the decision regarding their proposal.
6. The open programme for the week will be set by SIWI prior to the publishing of the Second Announcement in April 2011.

Event fees and conditions

Please note that there are fees and conditions applicable to hosting a seminar and side event. For more information on fees and conditions, please contact Ms. Elin Weyler at elin.weyler@siwi.org.

Format and marketing

Organisers are able to arrange their seminar or side event using various formats. SIWI can advise on different room settings suitable for standard presentations and panel discussions or roundtable group discussions.

Programmes for seminars and side events will be published in the Second Announcement and Programme for the World Water Week, as well as within the Event Finder tool at www.worldwaterweek.org. Each event in the programme will have its own page on the website, enabling convenors to market the event leading up to the conference and to upload flyers, discussion papers and the outcomes from the event. Following the conference, results and recommendations from the event will also be included in the online Overarching Conclusions, which is distributed to SIWI's extensive database.

Photo: Mikael Ullén/SIWI

Prizes and Awards

Photo: Exray

Stockholm Water Prize

The Stockholm Water Prize is the world's most prestigious prize for outstanding achievement in water-related activities. Since 1991, the prize has been awarded annually to honour individuals, institutions or organisations whose work contributes broadly to the conservation and protection of water resources and to improved health of the planet's inhabitants and ecosystems. The Stockholm Water Prize Winner is rewarded with USD 150,000 and a special designed crystal sculpture. H.M. King Carl XVI Gustaf of Sweden is the Patron of the Stockholm Water Prize.

Photo: Exray

Stockholm Junior Water Prize

The Stockholm Junior Water Prize competition brings together bright young students to encourage their continued interest in water and the environment. The competition is open to students between the age of 15 and 20 who have conducted a water-related project. Since 1995, when the prize was first awarded, it has grown into an international competition with over 30 nations represented in 2010. The prize, worth USD 5,000, is presented during the World Water Week in Stockholm. H.R.H. Crown Princess Victoria of Sweden is the Patron of the Stockholm Junior Water Prize.

Photo: Exray

Stockholm Industry Water Award

The Stockholm Industry Water Award honours and encourages business sector contributions to sustainable development in the water sector. Established in 2000 by the Stockholm Water Foundation in collaboration with the Royal Swedish Academy of Engineering Sciences and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development, the honorary award is presented to recognise innovative corporate development by enterprises that help improve the world water situation. Nominations for this award may be made until February 15, 2011 on www.siwi.org.

Photo: Mikael Ullén/SIWI

Swedish Baltic Sea Water Award

Established in 1999, the Swedish Baltic Sea Water Award recognises outstanding efforts to improve the marine environment in the Baltic Sea. The regional award is presented annually by Sweden's Ministry for Foreign Affairs in appreciation of the dedicated work by individuals, companies, organisations and public authorities. The award honours innovation, commitment and new methods that protect the Baltic Sea water environment. The winner receives SEK 250,000.

General Information

Dates to Remember

February 15, 2011
- Deadline for workshop abstract submission
- Deadline for seminar and side event proposals

April/May 2011
- Abstract acceptance letters sent
- Programme of workshops, seminars and side events set
- Registration opens

June 30, 2011
- Discounted registration period ends

August 21-27, 2011
- The World Water Week takes place at the Stockholm International Fairs

Venue

The 2011 World Water Week in Stockholm will be held at Stockholmsmässan exhibition and congress centre. For more information about the conference venue, please visit the website: www.stockholmsmassan.se.

Language

The official language of The World Water Week is English. All presentations must, therefore, be made in English. There is no simultaneous translation.

More information

Visit www.worldwaterweek.org for the latest information or contact the World Water Week Secretariat:

- *Mr. Jens Berggren*, Director
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- *Ms. Katarina Andrzejewska*, Project Manager
  Email: katarina.andrzejewska@siwi.org
- *Ms. Elin Weyler*, Project Officer
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Photo: Stockholm Visitors Board

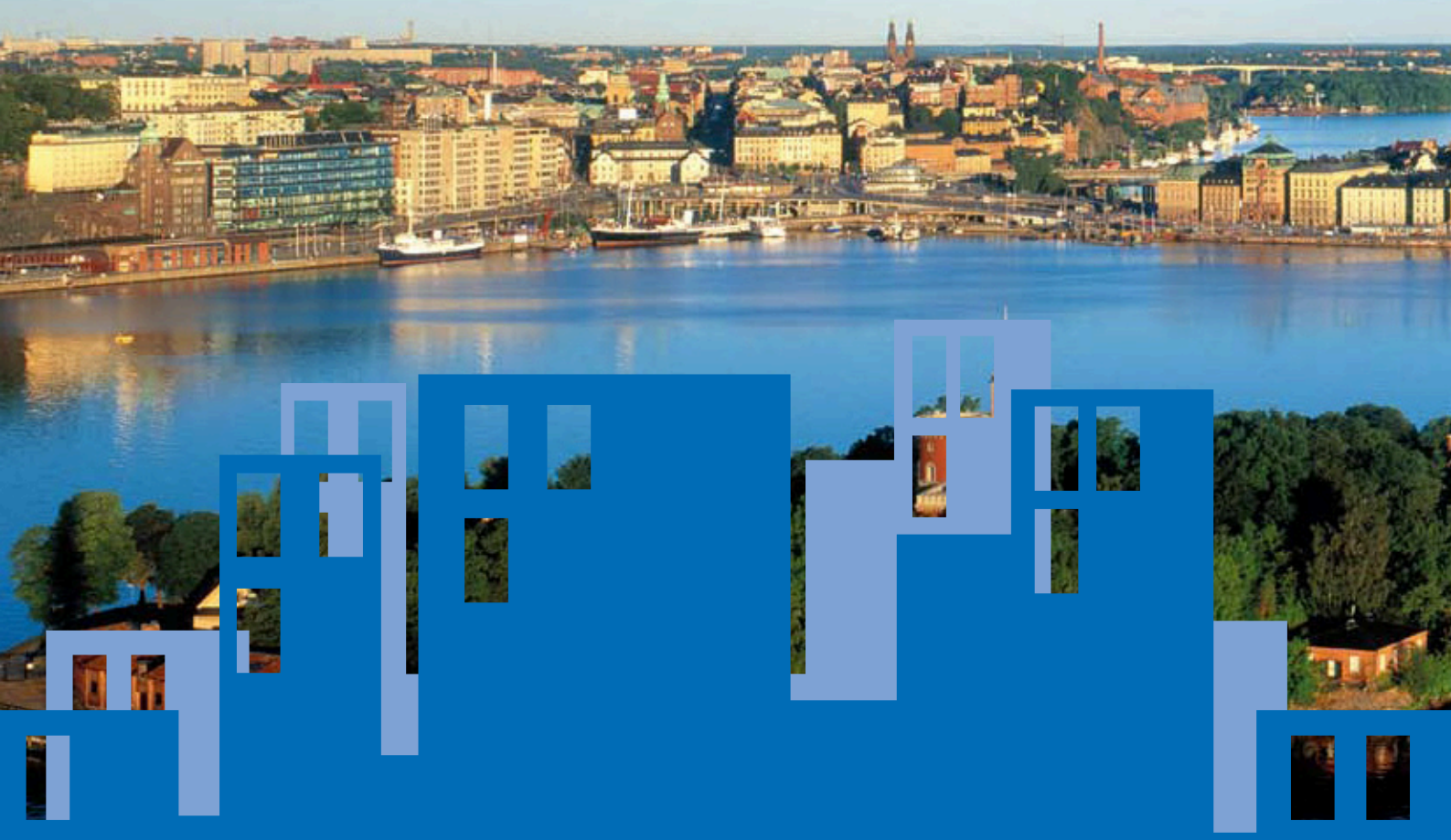
First Announcement

World Water Week in Stockholm

Building Capacity – Promoting Partnership – Reviewing Implementation

The World Water Week in Stockholm, organised by the Stockholm International Water Institute, is the leading annual global meeting place for capacity-building, partnership-building and follow-up on the implementation of international processes and programmes in water and development. It includes topical plenary sessions and panel debates, scientific workshops, independently organised seminars and side events, exhibitions and festive prize ceremonies honouring excellence in the water field. Stockholm is the meeting place for experts from businesses, governments, the water management and science sectors, inter-governmental organisations, non-governmental organisations, research and training institutions and United Nations agencies.

www.worldwaterweek.org • www.siwi.org



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