

2014  
CALL FOR  
ABSTRACTS  
AND EVENT  
PROPOSALS

**WORLD**  
in Stockholm,  
August 31-September 5, 2014  
**WATER**  
**WEEK**

Key collaborating partners



SUSTAINABLE  
ENERGY FOR ALL

World Water Week is organised by



STOCKHOLM INTERNATIONAL  
WATER INSTITUTE

World Water Week  
in Stockholm  
**ENERGY AND WATER**



## CONTENT

2014 World Water Week in Stockholm _____	3
Opportunities to Get Involved in World Water Week _____	3
Thematic Scope: Energy and Water _____	4
Scientific Programme Committees _____	6
World Water Week Workshops _____	7
Abstract Submissions: Guidelines and Information _____	12
Event Proposals: Guidelines and Information _____	13
Prizes _____	14
2014 World Water Week Dates _____	15

### World Water Week Supporters



### World Water Week Sponsors



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## MAKING A LINK FOR THE FUTURE

On August 31, 2014, I look forward to welcoming energy and water professionals from the science and research communities, governments, international organisations, civil society and the private sector to Stockholm for our annual World Water Week.

In 2014, we will focus on energy and water, thus addressing some of the most urgent challenges facing our world.

Energy and water are two sectors inextricably linked and interdependent. We need water for energy (to extract, refine, cool, store, produce fuel and hydro-power etc), and energy for water (to extract, transmit, pump, treat, desalinate etc).

It is high time to connect our thoughts and actions. Increased contact and engagement between the water and energy sectors will be to the benefit of us all. We believe that this is just the beginning of a closer cooperation: it is only by thinking and acting together that we can solve some of our time's most pressing problems.

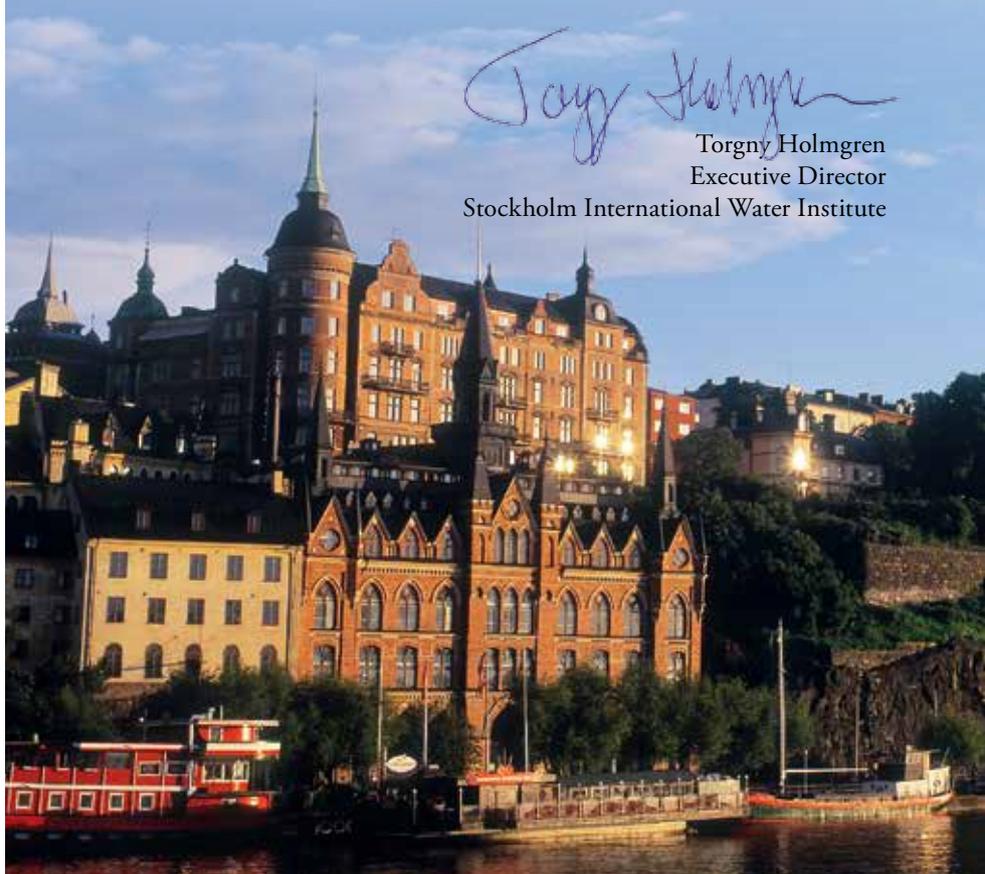
It may sound self-evident, however research has shown that if partners meet more, cooperation will grow stronger and more will be achieved. Therefore, increasing the number of meeting places and platforms for interaction will help cooperation and partnerships develop and thrive. I would like to see this principle applied to the energy and water sectors.

On these pages, you will find a thorough presentation of the 2014 World Water Week theme. There are also instructions on how to submit event proposals and abstracts. Our deadline for accepting proposals is January 19, 2014.

We hope to receive interesting proposals from both the energy and water communities. We are eager to know more about how energy producers use water. We want to see discussions on how to develop sustainable energy, how to work with energy and water in urban development, and how we can align energy and water goals in policy making.

In April we will publish the preliminary programme for 2014 World Water Week. Meanwhile, stay tuned to [www.worldwaterweek.org](http://www.worldwaterweek.org) for news and updates. I would like to welcome you all to join the discussion in 2014.

Torgny Holmgren  
Executive Director  
Stockholm International Water Institute



## 2014 WORLD WATER WEEK IN STOCKHOLM

World Water Week is hosted and organised by Stockholm International Water Institute (SIWI) and 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 by:

- Linking scientific understanding with policy and decision making to develop concrete solutions to water, environment and development challenges.
- 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.

## OPPORTUNITIES TO GET INVOLVED

As an open platform, World Water Week provides many opportunities for individuals and organisations to get involved.

### **Present in a workshop**

Any person is welcome to submit an abstract to be considered for the workshops' programme. The abstract must pertain to the Thematic Scope and must relate to a specific workshop topic (see page 7).

### **Organise a seminar**

Organisations can submit a proposal for a seminar or side event according to the guidelines. Seminars contribute to the diverse, leading-edge and innovative nature of World Water Week (see page 13).

### **Exhibit**

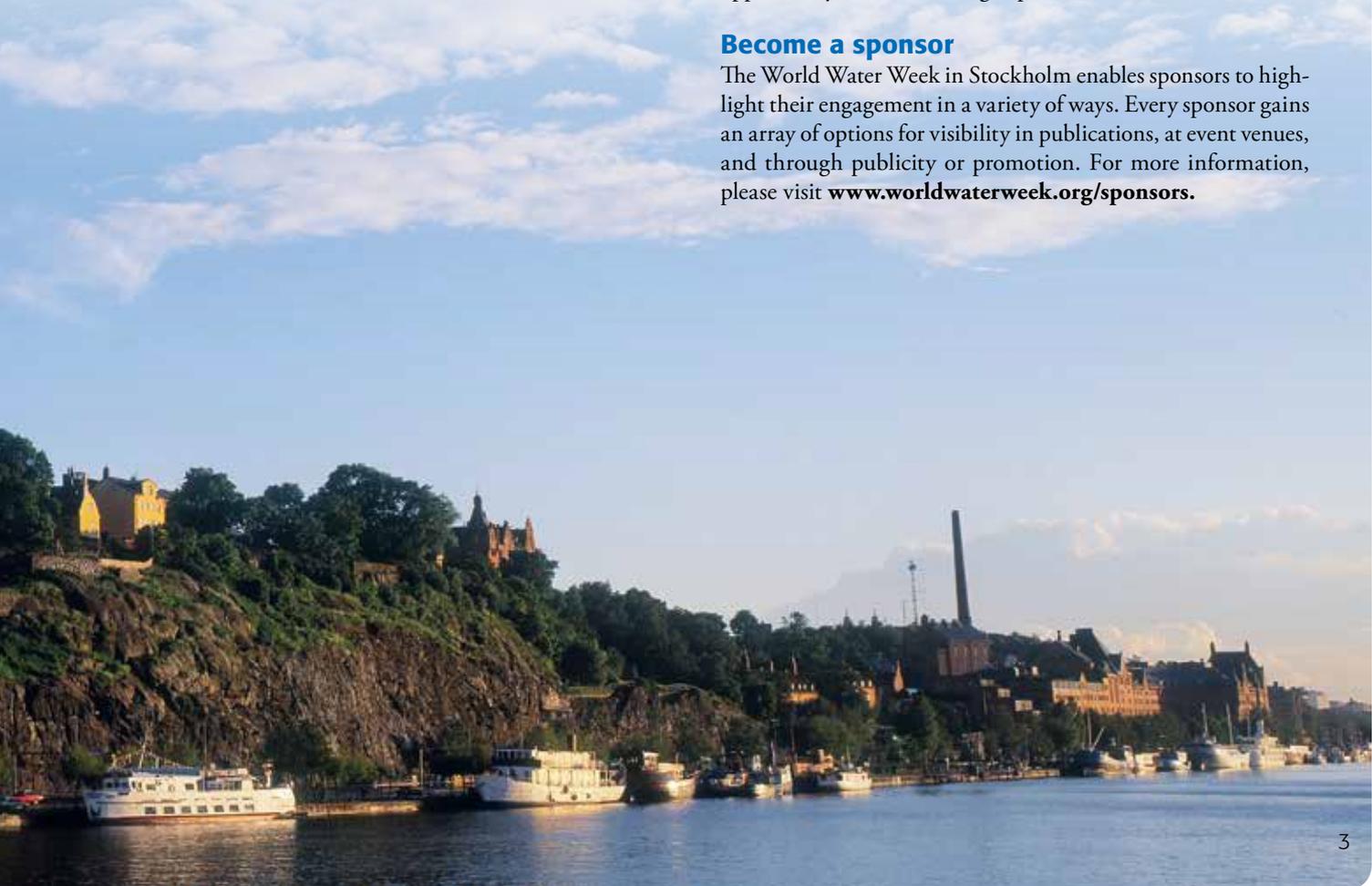
Exhibition opportunities are primarily given to workshop and seminar convenors, sponsors of World Water Week and founders of the Stockholm Water Prize. The non-commercial exhibitions' purpose is to share experiences and educate the participants on water-related issues.

### **Participate**

By attending World Water Week you will be able to discuss the latest developments in your field of expertise and have the opportunity to meet leading experts and decision-makers.

### **Become a sponsor**

The World Water Week in Stockholm enables sponsors to highlight their engagement in a variety of ways. Every sponsor gains an array of options for visibility in publications, at event venues, and through publicity or promotion. For more information, please visit [www.worldwaterweek.org/sponsors](http://www.worldwaterweek.org/sponsors).



## THEMATIC SCOPE:

# ENERGY AND WATER

Several years ago, in the Asia-Pacific Water Development Outlook 2007, the Prime Minister of India stated that “...if all members of society can have adequate access to energy and water, many of the societal problems can be solved”. That statement is as true today as it was then. Energy and water are inextricably linked – we need “water for energy” for cooling, storage, biofuels, hydropower, fracking etc., and we need “energy for water” to pump, treat and desalinate. Without energy and water we cannot satisfy basic human needs, produce food for a rapidly growing population and achieve economic growth. And yet, today, 1.3 billion people lack access to electricity and some 800 million people get their water from unimproved sources. Many more consume water that is unsafe to drink. These are mostly the same billion poor, hungry and underprivileged human beings. Over the coming 30 years food and energy demands are expected to increase dramatically, yet we will depend on the same finite and vulnerable water resource as today for sustaining life, economic growth and our environment.

When addressing the “energy and water” theme during 2014 World Water Week in Stockholm we shall take an overall “systems view” of how we develop and manage energy and water for the good of society and ecosystems – at local, national, regional and global levels – and avoid unintended consequences of narrow sectoral approaches. The “water, energy and food security nexus”, underpinning the green growth approach, will be central to the agenda.

The energy and water theme will be addressed from two overall perspectives: the societal opportunities and challenges, and the cross-cutting issues.

### **Societal opportunities and challenges**

#### ***Demography and economy driving energy and water demands***

Efficient production and use of energy and water is essential in the national context to ensure basic needs and development opportunities for people. However, both energy and water transcend national boundaries, physically through transboundary waters and power grids, and economically through regional economic cooperation. Cooperation between nations increasingly focuses on sharing benefits, rather than water per se, with both food and energy as the primary, water-dependent goods to share. At the global level recurrent crises – energy, food, financial – illustrate systemic inter-dependence. Developing countries have serious challenges in achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015, and the close water, energy, and food interconnections need to be considered in formulating Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to follow the MDGs from 2015.

#### ***Balancing societal uses of energy and water***

Energy and water are critical factors in urban development. Rapidly growing cities depend on reliable energy and water supply, but must try to reduce demands, manage trade-offs and optimise resource use by reuse, recycling and generation of energy from waste, all in an integrated urban management context. For industrial development improved efficiency in the use, and reuse, of energy and water is essential to save on increasingly scarce resources and costs, for both production and waste management. An added driver is to strengthen corporate social and environmental responsibility through sustainable production. Research, innovation and technology development for improved energy and water efficiency are essential for such efforts. The energy-water linkage is not only about quantity, but also about water quality and pollution, related to pollutant discharge, to significant quantities of heated cooling water affecting surface waters, or to potential groundwater pollution due to energy-related geo-engineering activities, including fracking.

#### ***Energy and water in a vulnerable and changing environment***

Sharply accelerating demands for food and energy production place increasing pressure on the availability of water for vulnerable ecosystems and the biodiversity and human livelihoods they sustain. Energy production, be it hydropower development, biofuel production, shale gas exploitation or other forms of energy production, may have serious environmental and social consequences that need to be properly assessed and addressed. Climate change may affect the water system through increased variability, long term temperature and water balance changes and sea level rise, and is in many cases an added driver to be considered. Climate adaptation is primarily about water and land, but water resources are also critical for climate change mitigation, as many efforts to reduce carbon emissions rely on water availability. Because the water cycle is so sensitive to climate change, and because water is so vital to energy generation and carbon storage, we need to recognise the coherence between mitigation and adaptation measures. In ensuring this, and managing variability and environmental flow requirements, storage of both energy and becomes a critical issue, including water as a medium for storing energy. Storage may be required at all levels, from the household and village levels to major infrastructure in a transboundary settings, not least in developing countries. Such storage may be provided through investments in conventional infrastructure and/or in the restoration and management of natural systems.

*“...if all members of society can have adequate access to energy and water, many of the societal problems can be solved”*

### **Cross-cutting issues**

#### ***Coordinating energy and water policies and governance***

Unintended consequences of energy development for water, and vice versa, often have their roots in fragmented policies, e.g. energy subsidies in some parts of the world contributing to unsustainable groundwater overdraft through excessive pumping. The energy and water worlds seem to be divided between those who focus on technical solutions, and those who assume that the challenge is rather one of politics and governance. In taking a “systems view” energy and water policies need to be coordinated. In developing effective energy and water governance different characteristics and traditions prevail: while energy production most often is centrally managed, good water governance needs to include local, de-centralised planning and management in dialogue with affected stakeholders. For both, top-down needs to meet bottom-up governance. As evident when addressing the water, energy and food security linkages, real engagement of actors from other sectors is a pre-condition for success. For water the implementation of the Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) approach includes energy, but its role has not been sufficiently examined. In the energy sector policy choices, whether conventional or alternative, must depend on water resources availability and vulnerability. Both require stakeholder involvement in the entire chain from resource exploitation through regulation to consumption, including consideration of both energy and water in the food chain from “field to fork”. Poor and vulnerable stakeholders in developing countries require special attention, as does improved gender equality and youth participation.

#### ***Addressing the economic and financial aspects of water and energy***

The economic value of energy varies in a changing market and may be difficult to assess for long term investments. For water, assessments of economic value must accommodate the fact that water is a public and social good, and access to safe drinking water has been declared a human right by the United Nations. At the same time, assessment of costs and benefits for different water uses needs to address gaps in knowledge of values linked to biodiversity and ecosystem services. However, when addressing benefit sharing, and likely energy and water markets, not least across boundaries, acceptable and reliable estimates are required. When it comes to financing and pricing the situation is equally complicated, due to the asymmetry, volatility and inter-linkages of energy and water prices, with energy mainly being priced on the market and water as a public good. Understanding of these

inter-linkages, and their economic and financial implications, are necessary for both public and private decision-makers.

#### ***Developing information and decision support systems for energy and water***

Access to, and sharing of data and information, not least across jurisdictions and boundaries, is in itself a major challenge for water resources management. In transboundary settings it is often considered an issue of national security. The data and information challenge does not become easier when energy and water is combined. However, assessment of the inter-linkages and trade-offs for water from energy development, and vice versa, is strengthened greatly by an environment of dialogue, trust and full sharing of data and information between decision-makers and affected stakeholders, both public and private. It must also be flexible and adjustable to rapid change. Energy and water data and information may be made more accessible through mobile technologies. The complexity of decisions on energy and water development often calls for combined energy-water modeling as a basis for developing integrated decision support systems. In both sectors advanced models have been developed, and efforts to further combine and apply integrated energy and water modeling systems are underway. Such developments include hydro- and energy economics, ecological and hydrological effects, social criteria and economic tools to quantify trade-offs.

#### ***Bridging the science-policy-people interface for energy and water***

In the final declaration “The Future We Want” from world leaders at the Rio+20 Summit in 2012 the chapter on energy contained no reference to water, and the water chapter did not mention energy. Clearly, whilst a lot of information about the water-energy linkages has been developed, awareness and knowledge have not transcended sectoral boundaries at the administrative and political levels. The science-policy-people dialogue on energy and water needs to be improved based on increased “energy and water literacy” and a genuine effort to communicate advances in science and good practice, as well as innovation in technology and management, to our political decision-makers. Meanwhile, political decision-makers need to set the agenda and framework for the science and technology to become policy relevant. In the developing countries in particular such efforts need to be associated with efforts to develop capacity at all levels to address these inter-linkages.

## SCIENTIFIC PROGRAMME COMMITTEE

The Scientific Programme Committee (SPC) is comprised of a number of professors, scientists and experts from the water and development fields. The work of the SPC involves setting the overall theme for World Water Week in Stockholm, developing the thematic scope, determining workshop topics, selecting submitted abstracts and developing workshop programmes.

Current members of the SPC:

- Dr. Torkil Jønch Clausen, DHI (Chair)
- Dr. Robert Bos, IWA
- Dr. Phil Graham, SMHI
- Dr. Dipak Gyawali, NAST
- Mr. John Joyce, SIWI (co-opted member)
- Dr. Anders Jägerskog, Sida
- Ms. Angela Kallhauge, Swedish Energy Agency
- Dr. Jerson Kelman, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro
- Dr. Marianne Kjellen, SIWI
- Dr. Jakob Lundberg, We Effect
- Prof. Jan Lundqvist, SIWI
- Dr. Mark Smith, IUCN (co-opted member)
- Dr. Diego Rodriguez, World Bank (co-opted member)
- Mr. Will Sarni, Deloitte
- Ms. Danka Thalmeinerova, GWP
- Prof. Kalanithy Vairavamoorthy, University of South Florida
- Mr. Alain Vidal, CPWF
- Prof. Pieter van der Zaag, UNESCO-IHE
- Mr. Torgny Holmgren, SIWI (Vice Chair)
- Ms. Karin Lexén, SIWI
- Mr. Adrian Puigarnau, SIWI (Secretary)

## CALL FOR YOUNG SCIENTIFIC PROGRAMME COMMITTEE

SIWI is seeking eight committed young professionals interested in providing support to the Scientific Programme Committee.

### SIWI's commitment

As one of the leading actors in the water sector, SIWI is interested in developing the future leaders of the water community. SIWI has organised the prestigious Stockholm Junior Water Prize competition since 1997, and since 2008 the Young Professionals Seminar has been a steady feature during World Water Week.

The initiative of a Young Scientific Programme Committee, which started in 2012, provides professionals at the start of their careers with an exciting opportunity to collaborate with top level scientist and water professionals in developing the programme of one of the most renowned water conferences, gaining increased visibility within the water community in the process. Meanwhile, the involvement of young professionals will provide the Scientific Programme Committee with youthful input and perspectives.

SIWI will provide each of the members of the Young Scientific Programme Committee with a full week complimentary registration to the World Water Week.

### The tasks of the Young Scientific Programme Committee

From January 1 to March 15, 2014, the eight members of the Young Scientific Programme Committee (YSPC) will work together with the Scientific Programme Committee to screen and review the abstracts received for each of the workshops. During the week, the YSPC members will support the workshop rapporteur teams and will join the Best Poster Award jury.

Those interested in being part of the Young Scientific Programme Committee should send their self-nomination (résumé, recommendation letter and motivation letter) by **December 8, 2013**.

For more information, please visit [www.worldwaterweek.org/yspc](http://www.worldwaterweek.org/yspc).



## 2014 WORLD WATER WEEK WORKSHOPS

The workshops are the scientific core of World Water Week. Eight workshops take place during the Week and their content is connected to the Thematic Scope (see page 4).

The bases of the workshops are the abstracts, which have been submitted through a process that is open to any subject related to the issues the workshops are addressing. All fields of research are welcome to submit a workshop abstract.

The abstracts received are then reviewed by the Scientific Programme Committee, who selects those which would make the workshops versatile and dynamic in regards to their content, innovation, regional and sectorial diversity. The workshop programme is also complimented by keynote speakers.

### 2014 World Water Week workshops are:

- Entwined Predicaments: Limits Facing Water and Energy
- Sustainable Hydropower: The Search for Common Ground
- Water, Energy and Urban Development: The Potential for Integrated Approaches
- Water, Energy, Food and Ecosystem Security
- Mitigation and Adaptation Measures for Climate Change: How to Converge over Energy and Water
- Valuation, Economics and Finance
- Integrated Water and Energy Policy and Governance
- Fighting Poverty Post-2015: Securing Access to Energy, Food and Water

Photo: Jeppe Wikström, Stockholm Visitors Board



## ENTWINED PREDICAMENTS: LIMITS FACING WATER AND ENERGY

The energy and water sectors are facing mutual limitations due to natural as well as rapid technological, developmental and socio-economic changes. However, their drivers are addressed in silos – water only as a resource for energy production or energy production's adverse effects on water resources. Missing is an adequate appreciation of their synergistic impacts, of how policies and practices in both areas can deny or facilitate their sustainable management. Energy and water technologies already facing such problems of inter-limitations need to share their concerns and celebrated cases on a common platform. A reciprocal encounter of shared learning dialogue between energy and water managers and researchers should highlight policy lessons and generate insights on how coherence can be achieved in practice. They would be of immense value to the North and South, to governments and communities in varied socio-ecological settings striving towards a sustainable future.

**This workshop will focus on examples of innovative thinking, successful cases and avoided pitfalls cross-cutting the energy and water sectors. Areas to be addressed include: water and energy footprints and mismatched accounting; iconic technologies of energy production and water purification (hydropower, shale gas, biofuels, nuclear energy, desalination, wastewater) with entwined conflicts; policy and management bridges between the two sectors; and sustainable ways forward.**

## SUSTAINABLE HYDROPOWER: THE SEARCH FOR COMMON GROUND

This workshop, primarily about competing discourses on hydropower, will examine how its sustainable development and operations can be assured through a constructive engagement among contending views. Hydropower is promoted as a 'clean' energy thanks to its renewable nature and its ability to regulate not only the river flow, but also the seasonal or intermittent energy produced by biomass, wind and solar. Additionally, storage reservoirs often serve multiple and conflicting uses – flood control, low flow enhancement and irrigation, fisheries, inland navigation and tourism. Despite these benefits, hydropower also carries another socio-environmental history that local communities are increasingly alert to. These contradictory views are championed by varied interests where conflicts are articulated in the dichotomies of "North" vs "South", "large" vs "small", "urban" vs "rural", "development" vs "environment", "centralised" vs "decentralised", "technical" vs "social", "local" vs "global", "low" vs "high" risks etc. Transboundary aspects often add the spice of nationalism to the brew.

**The workshop will explore appropriateness of prevalent tools and fora for new ways of engagement between water and power managers with both innovators in the market and critics from the socio-environmental arena. Issues include: multi-purpose storage; benefit sharing between/within countries; power versus non-power and socio-environmental concerns; global and local initiatives.**

## WATER, ENERGY AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT: THE POTENTIAL FOR INTEGRATED APPROACHES

Urban areas are the growth engines of society; critically dependent upon and hugely impacting on the flow of resources like energy and water. Residents, industry and service sectors all depend upon reliable supplies of energy and water. Challenges relate to the efficient and equitable supply to ensure human well-being and a strong economy, as well as to optimise reuse and recycling, minimise waste and manage demands. The movement and use of energy and water are influenced by existing infrastructures, land use patterns and development practices. It is important to understand these complex interactions between the infrastructural, human and natural elements of the built environment. Although there have been great efficiency gains in energy and water management, little is known on the potential gains from a more integrated approach. Imagination, creativity, and leadership are needed to develop repurposed or new integrated water/energy systems. The development of sustainable urban systems also requires community engagement, education, and participatory design, as the urban environment is produced jointly by the leadership and the inhabitants of the city.

**This workshop will ask: How does integrated management infrastructure, energy and water resources enhance the sustainability of an urban system? How is energy and water use determined by urban form and spatial growth patterns? What technologies and tools optimise resource supply and management? How can the push of policy and the pull of individual and community initiatives combine to create inclusive, integrated and sustainable urban systems?**

Photo: iStockphotos

## WATER, ENERGY, FOOD AND ECOSYSTEM SECURITY

Water is needed for power generation, oil and gas production, food production and ecosystem functions. Increasing demands for energy, water and food represent risks to the public and private sectors and ecosystems but also drive innovation in new technologies and partnerships. Solutions for water, energy and food security, and for ecosystem functions, need to work in concert, thus underpinning green growth.

The relative demand for energy and water varies in the food value chain with most of the total water use in production. Conversely, only about 20 per cent of total energy use is for agricultural production. Historically, ecosystems conservation has been viewed as a constraint on food production, yet ecosystem services are vital for food production and contribute to regulating flows and improve water quality. Hence, green growth solutions can play a role in strategies for resource stewardship, increased productivity and ecosystem resilience.

**The workshop will provide examples which demonstrate that increased production, value and resilience can be realised by the right mix of land, water and energy inputs in the food value chain, power generation, oil and gas production and ecosystem management. Implications for policies and investments in technologies and ecosystem services will be discussed.**

## MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION MEASURES FOR CLIMATE CHANGE: HOW TO CONVERGE OVER ENERGY AND WATER

Proper management of energy and water resources is critical in the context of climate change. The water cycle is particularly sensitive to climate change and many impact adaptation measures are water related. Energy production and use accounts for almost 70 per cent of greenhouse gas emissions and water is vital to most forms of energy generation. Likewise, energy is essential for water extraction, distribution and treatment.

Climate change mitigation and adaptation involves actors that so far have found little reason to interact - yet water is the medium that connects them. There is a need for better coherence in policies and measures to both address mitigation of climate change and adaptation to its impacts. Understanding the interactions between energy and water and the drivers for policy choices within these sectors will lead toward a comprehensive approach for decisive planning and action to address climate change.

**This workshop will investigate how to balance combined benefits from climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies in the interface between energy and water. Key issues will be highlighted through case studies, including examples of best practices where energy and water concerns are addressed coherently, and challenges and opportunities for innovation.**

## VALUATION, ECONOMICS AND FINANCE

Energy utilities often face shut-downs for days at a time due to scarcity of water, low flows and/or increasing water temperatures. Hence, there is a strong business case to integrate the planning of energy and water, by designing and implementing joint investments. The current challenges require that the energy sector addresses the complex hydrological aspects. There is also a solid economic case as integrating energy and water generates an array of benefits to society by increasing welfare, reducing poverty and sharing prosperity. Integrated investment planning poses challenges but generates demonstrated financial and economic returns. The business community is paying increasing attention to valuation of energy and water resources which goes beyond pricing as it promotes good stewardship and leads to improved efficiency. Internalising valuation can improve the business operations, limit wasteful practices and inform management decisions.

**This workshop will explore how water pricing and valuation can be incorporated in energy planning, and its implication on the energy mix. It will present the business case for valuation, and highlight the need for economic analysis to inform decision makers on the benefits of integrated energy and water planning. Finally, the workshop will discuss how financial analysis can be used to determine potential impact on revenues of water scarcity.**

## INTEGRATED WATER AND ENERGY POLICY AND GOVERNANCE

Energy and water policies set mandates for actors and provide priorities for planning and investment; they frame the participation of citizens and regulate public sector, businesses and markets. Despite the connections between the two sectors, energy and water planners routinely make decisions that impact one another without adequately understanding the asymmetry and complexities of the two sectors.

It needs to be recognised that energy and water security are increasingly one. Misaligned policy goals in each sector lead to sub-optimal planning and regulation. Integrated Water Resources Management has promoted coordination of allocation of water across users, but energy and water management remains fragmented. New planning realities need to be considered; including resource boundaries, global warming, competitive markets but also innovative technologies in both sectors. These new realities cannot be properly addressed when energy and water planning is carried out in isolation.

**The objective is to demonstrate tools and institutional arrangements for better coordination between the water and energy sectors. Examples will show what tools and approaches are available to enable proper policy development and implementation. What institutional arrangements enable sound decision-making for coordination across sectors and encourage participation of relevant stakeholders, including the private sector?**

Photo: Andreas Krappweis, SXC

## FIGHTING POVERTY POST-2015: SECURING ACCESS TO ENERGY, FOOD AND WATER

The demand for water resources, energy and food is increasing dramatically. Global energy and water security remains far from being achieved. An estimated 1.3 billion people lack access to electricity and some 800 million get their water from unimproved sources. Some 2.5 billion people do not use an improved sanitation facility, and over 800 million are undernourished. Poor and marginalised people are often trapped in poverty and deprived of their human rights, as basic services are not available.

Allocating energy, water and food equitably and efficiently, within the existing ecological constraints, needs to be central in the post-2015 development agenda. In order to secure food, energy, safe drinking water and adequate sanitation for all, increase water productivity and resilience to water related disasters, a dedicated Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) on water is key. In addition, water needs to be integrated into all relevant SDGs, such as in possible goals on energy and food.

**This workshop will explore the role of energy and water for poverty reduction through novel approaches for green and inclusive growth; it will propose new ways to raise the profile of energy and water in the post-2015 development agenda, including advocating for an SDG on water, and finally it will suggest relevant energy and water indicators to monitor progress on SDGs.**

## WORKSHOP ABSTRACT SUBMISSION

Abstract presentations for the 2014 World Water Week workshops are welcome from experts and actors of all different disciplines. Submission should be made before **January 19** at [www.worldwaterweek.org/abstracts](http://www.worldwaterweek.org/abstracts).

### Author participation in the World Water Week workshops

At least one author of each selected abstract must register and attend the conference. To present in one of the workshops, authors must meet their own expenses (registration fee, travel, accommodation, etc.) to attend World Water Week.

All abstracts selected by the Scientific Programme Committee will be included in an Abstract Volume to be available onsite in Stockholm and published online at the World Water Week's website.

### Abstract format

Prospective authors are encouraged to submit an abstract in English for review by the Scientific Programme Committee. The abstract should be text only (no graphics) and follow the format below:

- Title.
- Five keywords.
- Introduction and objectives – A short background of the topic.
- Methodology approach – Description and discussion of the approach of the study.
- Analysis, results, conclusions and recommendation – clear and understandable statements on which we can assess the value added of the proposed abstract.

The author must identify the workshop (from those listed in this announcement) in which the abstract would be presented. Abstracts which do not adhere to the following requirements will not be considered.

### Selection criteria

The abstracts will be evaluated and accepted on the basis of their relevance as well as their scientific quality. The Scientific Programme Committee will grade the abstracts against the following criteria:

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

An abstract can be submitted for an oral presentation or as an electronic poster, which will be displayed on interactive screens in the exhibition hall. Last year's posters can be found here: [www.worldwaterweek.org/abstracts](http://www.worldwaterweek.org/abstracts).

## SUBMISSION DEADLINE: JANUARY 19, 2014

**For more information on workshops, and the abstract submissions, please contact Ms. Maarja Undrits at [maarja.undrits@siwi.org](mailto:maarja.undrits@siwi.org)**

## EVENT PROPOSALS SUBMISSION

Proposals are welcome from organisations who wish to host an event at the 2014 World Water Week. By hosting an event, you engage a wide range of stakeholders in discussions and debate around a specific issue of your choice. SIWI encourages collaborating with other organisations in order to build partnerships and bringing a diversity of perspectives to the World Water Week.

Submissions should be made before **January 19** at [www.worldwaterweek.org/convenors](http://www.worldwaterweek.org/convenors).

Seminars and side events at the World Water Week are sessions where the content, format and programme is developed by the convening organisation(s). Seminars have a duration of three hours. A side event is a one hour session at lunch time or in the late afternoon.

In order to ensure a diverse and dynamic programme for the World Water Week in terms of topics, geographic regions, convenors, and formats, SIWI will in several cases propose a merger between similar or complementary event proposals.

### Thematic focuses of events

SIWI welcomes **all water related event proposals** that cover the broad spectrum of the water community, but as the focus of 2014 World Water Week will be on Energy and Water, SIWI is especially interested in proposals that expand on topics raised in the Thematic Scope (see page 4) such as the challenges and opportunities of unconventional energy sources, the rebound effect and the impact on ecosystems, economic incentives for energy and water, water-energy-food trade-offs, water-energy policy and governance coordination.

Information on fees and conditions for hosting a seminar or a side event can be found at [www.worldwaterweek.org/convenors](http://www.worldwaterweek.org/convenors).

### Selection criteria

SIWI welcomes **all water related event proposals** and will design the programme based on a thorough review. The following criteria will be guiding the selection:

- **Multi-disciplinary discussion:** the integration of different areas of expertise aiming at avoiding trade-offs and promoting participation from non-water actors.
- **Stakeholder diversity:** the promotion of diverse interests and organisational types encouraging constructive debate between stakeholders.
- **Development focus:** the integration of aspects of poverty reduction, sustainable development, gender equality, integrity and human rights.
- **Outputs and impact:** the concreteness of key messages for improving the science, policy and practice.
- **New thinking, findings or approaches:** the focus on current debates and the generation of new ideas and solutions, including learning from failure.
- **Programme format:** the innovativeness and quality of presentations and the interaction and engagement of the intended audience.

## SUBMISSION DEADLINE: JANUARY 19, 2014

**For more information on events, proposals submissions, fees and conditions, please contact Ms. Ingrid Stangberg at [ingrid.stangberg@siwi.org](mailto:ingrid.stangberg@siwi.org)**

## PRIZES

### STOCKHOLM WATER PRIZE

Stockholm Water Prize is the world's most prestigious prize to honour outstanding achievements in water-related activities. The prize is awarded annually to visionary individuals and organisations whose accomplishments contribute to conserving and protecting the world's water resources, and improving the health of inhabitants and ecosystems.

### STOCKHOLM JUNIOR WATER PRIZE

Stockholm Junior Water Prize is open to students between 15 and 20 years who have conducted water-related projects. Each year, thousands of students from all over the globe enter national competitions in the hope of making it to the international final in Stockholm.

### STOCKHOLM INDUSTRY WATER AWARD

Stockholm Industry Water Award honours business sector contributions to wise use and management of water. An international award committee selects the winner among companies and business organisations that demonstrate devoted water stewardship through exceptional achievements.

### BEST POSTER AWARD

An important part of the World Water Week workshops is the digital poster exhibition. Abstracts, accepted by the Scientific Programme Committee, are presented as posters on digital screens in the exhibition area. The most informative, innovative and well-designed poster is honoured with the "Best Poster Award".

### WASH MEDIA AWARD

The WASH Media Award recognise and support the crucial role of media in raising awareness of the importance of water, sanitation and hygiene services. Launched in 2002 by WSSCC the WASH Media Award is presented in collaboration with SIWI.

## 2013 WINNERS



Photo: Cecilia Östberg, Exray

**Dr. Peter Morgan, Zimbabwe**

*"for his work to protect the health and lives of millions of people through improved sanitation and water technologies"*

The 2014 Stockholm Water Prize will be announced in March 2014. Nomination for the 2015 Stockholm Water Prize will be accepted between May and September, 2015.

[www.siwi.org/prizes/stockholmwaterprize](http://www.siwi.org/prizes/stockholmwaterprize)



Photo: Cecilia Östberg, Exray

**Ms. Naomi Estay and Ms. Omayra Toro, Chile**

*"for their remarkable field study in Antarctica, showing how living organisms can help clean oil spills in extremely low temperatures"*

Stockholm Junior Water Prize organises national competitions in over 30 countries. Find out online if your country is competing in the final.

[www.siwi.org/prizes/stockholmjuniorwaterprize](http://www.siwi.org/prizes/stockholmjuniorwaterprize)



Photo: Cecilia Östberg, Exray

**Netafim, Israel**

*"for their exceptional achievements, helping farmers across the world to 'grow more with less', which directly contributes to a more water and food secure world"*

The 2014 Stockholm Industry Water Award will be announced on May/June 2014. Nominations for the 2015 Stockholm Industry Water Award will be accepted between September and November 2014.

[www.siwi.org/prizes/stockholmindustrywateraward](http://www.siwi.org/prizes/stockholmindustrywateraward)

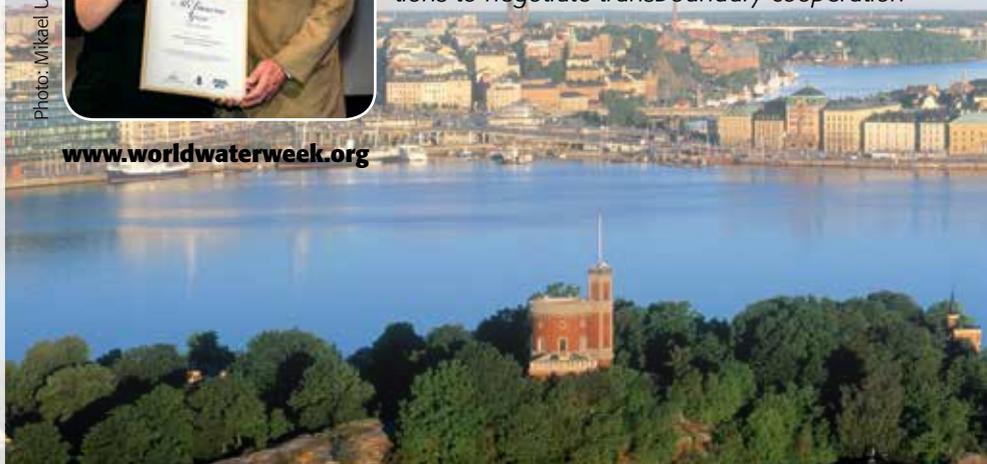


Photo: Mikael Ullén

**Ms. Francesca Greco, King's College London, UK**

*"for her clearly defined research question and well formulated conclusions that add value to our perceptions of virtual water and our options to negotiate transboundary cooperation"*

[www.worldwaterweek.org](http://www.worldwaterweek.org)



## WORLD WATER WEEK INFORMATION

The World Water Week in Stockholm is the annual meeting place for the planet's most urgent water-related issues. Organised by the Stockholm International Water Institute (SIWI), it brings together 2,500 experts, practitioners, decision-makers and business innovators from around the globe to exchange ideas, foster new thinking and develop solutions for a water wise world.

### Venue

The 2014 World Water Week in Stockholm will be held at Stockholmsmässan (Stockholm International Fair). For more information about the conference venue, please visit [www.stockholmsmassan.se](http://www.stockholmsmassan.se).

### Language

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

## ORGANISING TEAM

- Ms. Karin Lexén | Director
- Ms. Britt-Louise Andersson | Media Relations
- Ms. Katarina Andrzejewska | Logistics and Social Events
- Mr. Jens Berggren | Stockholm Water Prize and Stockholm Industry Water Award
- Ms. Ellen Bertell | Invitations
- Ms. Helene Brinkenfeldt | Business Relations
- Ms. Cajsa Larsson | Stockholm Junior Water Prize
- Mr. Adrian Puigarnau | Content and Programme
- Ms. Ingrid Stangberg | Events and Young Professionals
- Ms. Ania Andersch | Logistics and Exhibition
- Ms. Maarja Undrits | Workshops and Closed Meetings
- Ms. Elin Weyler | Walking Seminars and Reporting
- Ms. Sofia Widforss | Plenary Sessions

Photo: Jeppe Wikström, Stockholm Visitors Board

## 2014 DATES

### JANUARY 19, 2014

Abstract and event proposal submission closes

### FEBRUARY-APRIL, 2014

- Notifications on abstracts and event proposals acceptance
- Nominations for 2015 Stockholm Water Prize open

### APRIL, 2014

- Registration opens
- Programme available online
- Stockholm Industry Water Award nomination opens

### JUNE 30, 2014

Discounted registration end

### AUGUST 30- SEPTEMBER 5, 2014

World Water Week in Stockholm

### SEPTEMBER, 2014

Nominations for 2015 Stockholm Water Prize close

### NOVEMBER, 2014

- Overarching Conclusions
- Stockholm Industry Water Award nomination ends



[www.worldwaterweek.org](http://www.worldwaterweek.org)



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