

2013 Call for Abstracts and Event Proposals

World Water Week in Stockholm

WATER COOPERATION:
BUILDING PARTNERSHIPS

**WORLD
WATER
WEEK**
in Stockholm,
September 1-6, 2013

Organised by



Key collaborating partners



Global Water
Partnership



wbcscsd



www.worldwaterweek.org



TOGETHER FOR A WATER WISER FUTURE

On September 1-6, the 2013 World Water Week in Stockholm will once again gather water professionals, government officials, researchers and business leaders in the Swedish capital to seek common solution to the most pressing global challenges relating to water and development. This year under the theme “Water Cooperation – Building Partnerships”.

Facilitating cooperation and building partnerships – this is exactly what the World Water Week in Stockholm aims to do. Every year, for over 20 years, the World Water Week has brought together participants from all sectors and from more than 120 countries worldwide. We believe that no water issue can be solved on its own, or be left to water professionals alone. We are all water users, and in order to come up with sustainable solutions to the world’s water related challenges, we are all needed. With an expected world population of more than 9 billion people by 2050, all depending on the same finite and vulnerable water resource, our inter-dependence is growing every day.

The fundamental role of cooperation and integration lies at the core of several of the concepts that have come out of the World Water Week over the past few years. At the 2013 World Water Week we will explore the relationships between water users, between countries, and between professional communities, at local, national and global levels. We will also dig deeper into the inter-relations that characterise the broader context in which water is managed like the Water-Energy-Food nexus, and Transboundary Water Cooperation. Furthermore, how do we identify and recognise both the barriers for, and the benefits of,

cooperation? What are the factors needed to create the kind of enabling environment where cooperation thrives and partnerships last? How can more effective cooperation enable us to reach future-oriented decisions and force implementation, and how can we best build partnerships among actors to achieve common goals?

Every year, over 200 collaborating organisations convene events at the World Water Week. In addition, individuals from around the globe present their findings at the scientific workshops. We hope that this call for abstracts and proposals will help guide you as to how you and your organisation would like to take part in the 2013 World Water Week in Stockholm. On the following pages you can read more about the scope for the Week, and find instructions on how to submit an event proposal or an abstract. The preliminary programme will be issued in April. In the meantime, stay tuned to www.worldwaterweek.org for the most recent updates.

Very welcome to join the discussions in 2013,



Torgny Holmgren
Executive Director
Stockholm International Water Institute

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Cover photo: Istockphoto
Design: Elin Ingblom, SIWI



This announcement is published by the Stockholm International Water Institute and printed by Trosa Tryckeri, Sweden.
The printing process has been certified according to the Nordic Swan label for environmental quality.

2013 WORLD WATER WEEK IN STOCKHOLM – SEPTEMBER 1-6

The World Water Week is hosted and organised by the 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

The 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 IN THE 2013 WORLD WATER WEEK

As an open platform, the World Water Week provides many opportunities for individuals and organisations to be 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 pages 8-12).

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 the World Water Week (see page 13).

Exhibit

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.

Participate

By attending the 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.



Photo: Thomas Henrikson



2013 WORLD WATER WEEK IN STOCKHOLM: WATER COOPERATION – BUILDING PARTNERSHIPS

2013 has by the UN General Assembly been declared the “International Year of Water Cooperation”. The questions to be addressed in 2013 include: why do we need to cooperate, on what, for what aim, at what level, with whom and, not least, how?

With an expected world population of more than 9 billion people by 2050, basically depending on the same finite and vulnerable water resource as today for sustaining life and well-being, our inter-dependence is growing every day. In 2015 we shall take stock of the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and a process of developing a new set of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), has been initiated as an outcome of the UN Conference on Sustainable Development, “Rio +20”, in June 2012. The Rio +20 outcome document clearly states water as one key area for achieving sustainable development and thus an important part of the upcoming SDGs and post 2015 development framework.

We need to understand how ‘my water use’ affects everybody else’s, and enter into meaningful and informed dialogues with other people and communities of practice, inside and outside the “water box”, engaged in using, or wasting or polluting, our common and shared water resource. In this endeavour we need to engage with groups of people who can help us understand the very essence of cooperation: what is cooperation? What drives people, states and organisations to “cooperate” rather than “defect”? What determines the direct and indirect reciprocities that make us cooperate, and the mechanisms of selection of those with whom we want to do so? And how do we identify and measure the quality, aim, benefits and barriers to cooperation, and create an enabling environment for cooperation? How can more effective cooperation enable us to reach future-oriented decisions and force implementation, and how can we best build partnerships among actors to achieve common goals?

In the following thematic scope of the 2013 World Water Week in Stockholm is formulated from the perspective of the “what’s” and “who’s”; but in developing the workshops, seminars and other events the “how” questions must be central. Each workshop will also review the progress made in water cooperation.

Perspectives for building partnerships, advance future water cooperation and find solutions to the world’s water related challenges will be explored.

Cooperation between actors in different sectors – optimising benefits to water

Cooperation between actors in different sectors is essential for proper water development and management, and water managers need to reach out and work closely with actors in most of sectors of society. Water as an important driver of economic and social development needs to be addressed by people both ‘inside and outside of the water box’.

With renewed global focus on the ‘green economy’, and the challenge of meeting the sharply increasing food and energy demands, the need to address water, energy and food security as a particularly important ‘nexus’ has been highlighted. This calls for increased cooperation between these fields, with an ecosystems services perspective, sharing water benefits, costs and risks, and cooperating with the stakeholders concerned. A shared understanding and analysis of the economic and financing aspects is a prerequisite for meaningful cooperation.

Ensuring adequate domestic water supply and sanitation, not least in the rapidly growing urban centres, and satisfying the need of other strongly water dependent sectors, such as industry, tourism/recreation and transport, also calls for cross-sectoral collaboration.

Cooperation between stakeholder groups – recognising water as a common good

The right to safe drinking water and sanitation has been recognised as a human right by the UN; for all other uses government has a responsibility to ensure the optimum allocation and management of the water resource for the whole of society. This calls for the involvement of all relevant stakeholder groups, and for getting central and local governments, civil society organisations, private sector, academia and practitioners to the same table.



Photo: Mattias Granberg

Taking this involvement ‘outside the water box’ to a broader group of stakeholders requires working with all actors in the supply chain, referred to as ‘field-to-fork’, ‘field-to-fuel tank’, ‘cradle-to-grave’ etc.

In this process, involvement of civil society organisations, and the general public, is not only a question of information; transparency and inclusiveness in decision-making requires early identification, consultation and involvement of those who will share the benefits, those who ‘lose’, bear the costs and run the risks. In this context it is important to recognise that cooperation needs to involve all people and cultures, ensure gender equality, work with and build on youth as the foundation of our future, and respect cultural values while bridging to ethnic and tribal groups.

An increasingly important stakeholder group for effective water development and management is the private sector. This includes both large-scale and small-scale enterprises for whom safe access to water, and water efficient production, is important in the face of the challenges of increased water scarcity. Private infrastructure investors and developers share similar concerns, and are faced with increasing demands for achieving environmental and social sustainability of infrastructure developments. Effective public-private-civic partnerships to ensure dialogue, and share benefits, costs and risks, are critical to make this work.

Water is a local resource, but cooperation on water also needs to be global. Enhancing the ‘north-south’ and ‘south-south’ cooperation between high income, transitional and low income regions and countries is a continuous challenge. However, the traditional divides between ‘north’ and ‘south’ are rapidly changing in a globalising world, and so are the mechanisms of cooperation.

Cooperation across traditional management – from hilltop to ocean

Managing water means different things to different ‘water communities’: freshwater resources management, often divided into specialties around rivers, lakes, groundwater and glaciers; drinking

water and sanitation management; wastewater management; coastal zone management etc. These communities again divide into different communities around the purpose of water development and management, such as different economic use sectors; ecosystems and habitats; climate change, disasters etc. Although all of these communities address water as a vital resource for society, they often live separate lives without much communication between them. Bridging these management divides is a major water co-operation challenge to achieve coherence in policies and practices.

Many such relevant ‘management communities’ could be mentioned, but some of the more obvious relate to land, ecosystems and oceans, as well as to the linkages to climate change and disaster risk reduction. Land management is critical to water management: managing water with the land from ‘green’ to ‘blue’ and ‘grey’ water, and managing land rights and tenure, land use and management, and land acquisition, as key determinants to water governance. Although the concept of integrated water resources management (IWRM) explicitly mentions the land-water linkage, in practice it is often forgotten.

The outcome document of the UN Conference on Sustainable Development “Rio +20” states the need to “significantly reduce water pollution” and “significantly improve wastewater treatment”. These long neglected issues require significant intersectoral cooperation to address the serious backlog that exists.

Similarly, in a world with increased competition for scarce water, maintaining and developing ecosystem integrity and functions are critical. Ecosystem services for human livelihoods and biodiversity, integrating IWRM and ecosystem approaches, along with environmental flows, strategic environmental assessment (SEA) etc. are all important aspects to include. Relevant ecosystems to water management are terrestrial and aquatic. The continuum of water management from ‘hilltop-to-ocean (H2O)’, or ‘ridge-to-reef’, does not always receive the attention required. Bridging the freshwater-coastal-ocean management divide, reconciling and coordinating IWRM and integrated coastal zone management (ICM), is still a major challenge.

Mainstreaming water and disaster management, from ‘prevention to cure’, learning from the relief phases to establish cooperation for prevention, including through integrated flood management (IFM), integrated drought management (IDM) and coastal flooding preparedness (hurricanes, tsunamis etc.) calls for the two traditionally rather separate communities to come together. Although water related disasters have always been with us, and always will be, indications are that climate change may accelerate both the frequencies and severity of disasters. Considering and mainstreaming climate change mitigation and adaptation is an added dimension of good water governance. This calls for bridging the ‘water-climate community’ divide, and building water-energy alliances for improved synergies between adaptation and mitigation.

Cooperation between jurisdictions and levels – from village to transboundary basin

Water follows its own hydrologic boundaries, and implementing IWRM principles in practice needs to focus at the basin level by bridging administrative boundaries (districts, municipalities/cities, provinces, states), involving all relevant stakeholder groups, while respecting overall policies, strategies and laws set at the national level. This involves a combination of top-down and bottom-up processes, practicing IWRM thinking in water governance from small watersheds, through sub-basins to basins/tributaries to transboundary basins (rivers, lakes, aquifers), and building sustainable institutions at all levels to do so.

When basins transcend jurisdictional boundaries and become ‘transboundary’, be they between provinces, states or countries, political dimensions enter into the equation. Managing transboundary waters often start at the technical/scientific level, before moving into political cooperation, and thus ‘hydro-diplomacy’, with dialogues on the sharing of water and water-related benefits and products, such as food and energy, across boundaries. Evidence suggests that through proper management water can become an economic win-win agent and a ‘lubricant of peace’.

Cooperation between jurisdictions and levels calls for collective action and stakeholder negotiations with proper tools and processes to make cooperation actually happen. Such processes need to recognise power perspectives and asymmetries, and the risk of ‘hijacking’. This does not always come easily, and the equitability and quality of cooperation, as well as barriers in the form of e.g. corruption and exclusion, are important to consider.

Cooperation between scientists and users – bridging the science-policy gap

Knowledge must be shared based on context and needs of those involved, to develop evidence-based policy, make decisions and raise awareness. Science-policy gaps are common, often with too much “science-push” and insufficient attention to “policy pull”.

To respond to the challenge of communicating research findings to decision-makers and practitioners, and ensure the science community responds to policy needs, entails understanding of the latest thinking and understanding of practical solutions to the various obstacles that can impede knowledge sharing and application. This calls for informed dialogue, based on inclusiveness, transparency and access to relevant data and information. Making science relevant to policy-makers, bureaucrats, practitioners, and not least to the public, is a major challenge, as is the clarification by decision-makers of the kind of answers they need from science. From basic to applied science, from short-term solutions to long-term visions, the challenge is to clearly communicate technical and scientific findings to decision-makers and practitioners, ‘from bookshelf to policy’, from ‘models to decision support systems’.

The chain starts with education to form the scientists and politicians that will close this gap in the future, and ends with the development and implementation of policies that will change our behaviour towards a more sustainable world of water.

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, thematic scope for the World Water Week in Stockholm, determining the workshop topics, selecting the submitted abstracts and developing the workshop programmes.

- Dr. Torkil Jønych Clausen, DHI (Chair)
- Ms. Anne-Leonore Boffi, WBCSD (co-opted member)
- Dr. Robert Bos, WHO
- Prof. Mohamed Dahab, Nebraska University
- Prof. Malin Falkenmark, SIWI
- Dr. Birger Forsberg, KI
- Dr. Line Gordon, SRC
- Prof. Ing Marie Gren, SLU
- Dr. Dipak Gyawali, NAST
- Dr. Shang Hongqi, YRCC
- Dr. Anders Jägerskog, SIWI
- Dr. Jerson Kelman, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro
- Dr. Lifeng Li, WWF International (co-opted member)
- Dr. Jakob Lundberg, FAO
- Prof. Jan Lundqvist, SIWI
- Mr. John Metzger, GWP
- Mr. Jack Moss, WBCSD and AquaFed
- Prof. Kalanithy Vairavamoorthy, University of South Florida
- Prof. Pieter van der Zaag, UNESCO-IHE
- Mr. Alain Vidal, CPWF
- Mr. Torgny Holmgren, SIWI (Vice Chair)
- Ms. Karin Lexén, SIWI
- Mr. Adrian Puigarnau, SIWI (Secretary)

Photo: Yanan Li

Photo: Thomas Henrikson

CALL FOR YOUNG PROFESSIONALS TO HELP DEVELOP THE WORLD WATER WEEK IN STOCKHOLM

YOUNG SCIENTIFIC PROGRAMME COMMITTEE

SIWI is seeking eight committed Young Water Professionals interested in providing support to the Scientific Programme Committee.

SIWI's commitment

As one of the leading actors in the water sector, Stockholm International Water Institute (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 Water Professionals Seminar, convened together with the International Water Association, has been a steady feature during the 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, 2013 to February 15, 2013, the eight members of the Young Scientific Programme Committee will work together with the Scientific Programme Committee to screen and review the abstracts that have been received for each of the workshops. During the week, they will support the workshop rapporteur teams.

To be eligible, candidates should be under 35 years of age.

Those interested in being part of the Young Scientific Programme Committee should send their self-nomination by December 1, 2012.

For more information
please visit
www.worldwaterweek.org/yspc

Science and art of water cooperation

Cooperation over water resources is not self-evident in an era of increasing competition and climate shocks. However, progress has been made in understanding the conditions that foster collective action. Decision-makers need to be trained in the potential of cooperation for a fair and resource efficient progress in society. Failure to cooperate may lead to costly conflict. This workshop will therefore deal with the science and art of water cooperation.

Advances in the *science* of cooperation will be highlighted – understanding the drivers and social, economic and environmental payoffs of water cooperation and, equally relevant, how the risk of conflict can be minimised. These aspects need to be complemented with the art of cooperation, the skills of mediation and fostering dialogues. How best can the science and art be translated into effective training, education and institutional development? Graduates of course programmes will be invited to contribute “Novel ideas to sparking water cooperation”.

The purpose of the workshop is to bridge the gap between the science and art of cooperation. Questions to chart the way forward include: What advances have been made in our understanding of drivers of water cooperation and conflict avoidance? How is this knowledge translated into concrete interventions? How can successful examples be up-scaled and applied in other climatic and cultural contexts? Can conflicts be mitigated by outside interventions? What training methods and tools have proven to work? How can modern communication technologies contribute?

The human rights-based approach to cooperation in water, sanitation and hygiene

The adoption of UN resolutions establishing the human rights framework for universal access to safe drinking-water and sanitation has changed the drinking-water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) landscape, set the stage for new goals, targets and indicators, and created the need for research leading to legal evidence complementing scientific evidence. These developments also create opportunities for new forms of cooperation at different levels, all in support of the progressive realisation of the human right to safe drinking-water and sanitation.

This workshop will explore these opportunities in all their dimensions and create a platform for the human rights and water/sanitation professionals to enter into a productive dialogue leading to increased cooperation. A new impulse to monitoring a range of water and sanitation indicators will require cooperation with existing national, regional and global monitoring systems – and this will need to be mainstreamed into the follow-up process to “Rio+20”. The right to water and sanitation also creates a new basis for strengthened cooperation between public and private sector entities. Other, longer-established human rights, such as the right to health, may provide insights into stories of success and failure in cooperation and lessons learned from these experiences.

The purpose of the workshop will be to address a number of questions that include: How can scientific and legal evidence bases be productively harmonised? What are the institutional dimensions of cooperation between the human rights and the WASH development communities? How can the outcomes of research into availability, access, quality, acceptability and affordability of water and sanitation be translated in regulatory and legislative instruments to support the human right and its progressive realisation, with no discrimination?

2013 World Water



Week Workshops



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Bridging land/water/ecosystem divides

Changes in land use alter water partitioning, lead to changes in runoff generation, groundwater recharge, downwind rainfall patterns etc. Also ecosystems are disturbed: terrestrial ecosystems tend to be impacted by green water changes, aquatic ecosystems by blue water changes. Additionally, man-made changes intended to provide food and bioenergy – including pressures from commercial actors in foreign countries – also generate impacts on water and ecosystems. Since access to both surface water and groundwater is generally linked to access to land, land use planning must be balanced against its implications for both water and ecosystems. Integrated approaches to effective management of these resources will demand close cooperation between the respective governance bodies and stakeholders. In view of increasing pressures on land and water resources and the resulting deterioration of ecosystems, creative methods are needed to bridge the land/water/ecosystem divides, and to overcome the barriers involved. These can only be realised through integrated management approaches that consider the constraints of ecosystems maintenance and the needs for food and energy security.

The workshop will analyse core problems involved. Catchment and regional scale examples of both successes and failures are welcome. What are the primary barriers delaying constructive approaches, and how can ecosystem services approaches help in understanding and bridging the divides? What would be the benefits for water providers of working together with land use planners and ecosystem management specialists? Contributions analysing socio-political and economic interests and their impacts are encouraged.

Cooperation across and within jurisdictions and levels for good water governance – local to global

Cooperative action and decisions through good governance are required for effective investments in water management and development resulting in equitable benefits for people. The scale of interaction and cooperation varies within and across administrative boundaries, levels *and sectors* depending on the setting and need. For example, potable water supply and distribution within a small rural community, village or larger urban municipality, equitable supply of irrigation within a water user association, the development of a single or multiple-use storage dam on a tributary of a national river, and the hydropower and multiple-use development of a transboundary river system; all require cooperation with the affected/benefited stakeholders. *The principle of subsidiarity* – i.e. action at the *lowest appropriate level* – is a key tenet of an IWRM approach. Good cooperation ideally enables good governance – i.e. decisions resulting in effective institutions with the right capacities, good data and information, and sustainable infrastructure that equitably benefit people.

This workshop will explore the social, economic, institutional and political dimensions of cooperation from the micro-scale – e.g. the rural community or village, through the municipal, urban, regional, national, transboundary and even global levels. What does the principle of subsidiarity really mean? How can we determine the lowest and most appropriate level for good water governance resulting in mutually beneficial management and development? Are there common principles that apply across all levels? How can we enable effective cooperation between administrative boundaries, levels and across sectors – also engaging stakeholders from non-water sectors? What formal and informal institutional and organisational arrangements are most effective in delivering results?

Linking science, practice and policy under increasing complexity and uncertainty

Water-society inter-linkages are complex and rife with uncertainties due to global and social changes. Unless we understand these complexities, we cannot provide evidence-based solutions to address new problems, let alone the recurrent crises (food, energy, financial) that all affect, and are affected by the way in which we manage our scarce and vulnerable water resources. This challenges science to provide the basis for awareness and informed decision-making by practitioners and policy-makers at all levels, from the community to the globe, in a way that takes account for the risks involved in decision-making under increasing uncertainty. At the same time it is a pre-requisite for informed dialogue between policy-makers and relevant stakeholder groups in both the public and private sector. Addressing increasingly complex issues calls for new approaches to science itself, easy access to relevant scientific findings, data and information; and a higher appreciation among researchers for the needs of the users. Hence making science and information relevant to practitioners, policy-makers, and the general public, is a challenge, as is the clarification by decision-makers of the kinds of answers they need from science.

This workshop will bring together researchers, practitioners and policy-makers to explore how to improve their mutual communication, to overcome obstacles and seek new and innovative ways of communicating, from basic data sharing to the development and application of decision-support systems and policy instruments. The discussion will be supported by cases and suggested new approaches to be presented and discussed among participants, including in high-level panels composed of the various stakeholder groups.

Cooperation for sustainable benefits and financing of water programmes

Large and small scale water programmes that provide high values for society, (such as provision of clean drinking water, waste water collection and cleaning, irrigation, energy, restoration of wetlands and coastal waters, water resources planning etc.) often fail to meet a sustainable implementation. A major obstacle is the mismatch in allocation of benefits and costs amongst stakeholders. Some programmes benefit clearly identified users, such as provision of drinking water or hydro-electricity. Others, like restoration of coastal waters, benefit communities at a larger scale. There is also a challenge in creating trust that a water programme actually delivers what is promised, because of, amongst others, uncertainty in costs and functioning of the facility. Without sufficient funding and evaluation before, during, and after the implementation of a programme, i.e. both proper ex-ante and ex-post evaluation, there is a risk that the facilities fail in the short run and become idle, like 'white elephants'. Such projects are unable to attract funds from alternative sources, even when the financial markets are potentially interested in long term water financing.

This workshop will address topics on mechanisms for matching payers and beneficiaries in order to ensure sustainable implementation and operation of water programmes. This involves questions: Who needs to cooperate? What are the blockages? How to overcome them? Who should pay for the water programme: the users (which are not always easy to identify), tax payers (eventually reluctant to raising taxes), or voluntary financiers (who might require return with low risk)? What is a fair allocation of financial burden? How to ensure well-functioning programmes in the long run? What is the role of political will and discretion?

2013 World Water



Week Workshops

Transboundary water cooperation – external and internal drivers

The management of freshwater systems shared by two or more political units, within or between countries, is a matter of political and legal nature, even a security issue, in particular in regions where water is scarce and relations between those units are troublesome. In view of increased competition over water resources globally – with growing water needs for multiple uses, this issue is becoming even more critical. Climate change will compound the challenge of transboundary water management, and raise the question of whether existing governance frameworks are adequate to respond to greater uncertainty in water availability. During the last decade, the discourse on transboundary waters has moved from being primarily focused on water as a source of conflict and even war to being a source of cooperation. Still, experts are starting to question whether water cooperation across border has been effective in leading to sustainable and equitable results. How are agreements implemented? And do countries take note of existing international conventions?

This workshop will address issues such as: What are the keys to real, effective and equitable cooperation? What are the economic, social and environmental implications of cooperation, unilateralism or conflict over a transboundary resource? What benefits and costs can be accrued from sustained cooperation? How will land deals in transboundary basins affect prospects for cooperation? Can opportunities be found for better cooperation in the water-energy-food nexus? What role can water law and institutions play in facilitating cooperation, within and between countries, especially in a changing climate?

Climate change adaptation and mitigation – promoting coherence

Climate change will mainly affect our economies and ecosystems via water, through short and long term hydrological change, increased frequency and severity of extreme events, and sea level rise. Hence, water management is critical to both mitigation and adaptation to climate change. In mitigation efforts to reduce carbon emissions we need to move towards low-energy water production and low-water energy production. We also need to contribute to mitigation by managing our forests and agricultural lands to optimise the sequestering of carbon, while considering the effects on our water resources, both quantity and quality. Adaptation calls for mainstreaming resilience in the way we manage our land, water and coastal resources. This implies including adaptation and robust decision-making in integrated water resources management (IWRM) and integrated coastal zone management (ICM), and mainstreaming water knowledge in national adaptation programmes. This is only possible with improved two-way cooperation: moving “out of the water box” to reach relevant stakeholders, and vice versa by mainstreaming climate considerations in water management. In so doing all relevant stakeholder groups need to be involved, including governments, science, the private sector and civil society through effective public-private-civic partnerships.

This workshop will address the following questions: How do we improve co-operation to promote synergies between mitigation and adaptation to climate change? How do we mainstream climate change resilience in the green economy through improved cooperation between water, agriculture and energy management. What are the constraints, and what are some good examples of synergies and co-operation? How do we secure recognition of these linkages in the international climate change agreements?

Photo: iStockphotos

ABSTRACT SUBMISSIONS

GUIDELINES AND INFORMATION

Abstracts for workshop presentations for the 2013 World Water Week in Stockholm are welcome from experts and actors in different disciplines.

Submission should be made before **January 7, 2013** at **www.worldwaterweek.org/workshops**.

All 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 the World Water Week's website.

ABSTRACT FORMAT

Prospective authors are encouraged to submit an abstract in English for review by the World Water Week's Scientific Programme Committee. The abstract should be text only (no graphics), focusing on results and contain up to 3,000 characters in the following format:

- 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 paper.

The proposer must identify the workshop (from those listed in this announcement) in which the paper would be presented.

In addition, a short biography of the author containing up to 1,000 characters should be submitted together with the abstract.

Abstracts which do not adhere to the following requirements will not be considered.

SELECTION CRITERIA


Abstracts for oral presentations and posters in workshops 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 the procedures or practices described to be replicated.

AUTHOR PARTICIPATION IN THE WORLD WATER WEEK WORKSHOPS

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

SIWI, in collaboration with the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), IFAD and other donors, offer a very limited amount of financial support to some workshop presenters from low and middle income countries, forgotten stakeholders or sectors and young water professionals. Therefore, it is strongly recommended that participants seek financial support from other sources.



For more information on
**workshops, abstract submissions
and financial support,**
please contact Ms. Ingrid Stangberg
at **ingrid.stangberg@siwi.org**

EVENT PROPOSALS

GUIDELINES AND INFORMATION

Proposals are welcome from organisations who wish to host an event at the 2013 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 to collaborate with other organisations in order to build partnerships and bringing a diversity of perspectives to the World Water Week.

Submission should be made before **January 7, 2013** at **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 allowing for significant interaction and deep and wide exploration of an issue. Seminars run in parallel with workshops and closed meetings. A side event is a one hour session at lunch time or in the late afternoon which is suitable for presenting an issue, a perspective, a report or a solution.

THEMATIC FOCUSES OF EVENTS

In line with the thematic focus of the 2013 World Water Week in Stockholm on Water Cooperation, SIWI especially welcomes proposals on issues on the following issues:

- Cooperation: why do we need to cooperate, on what, for what aim, at what level, with whom and how to achieve common goals
- Cross-sectorial cooperation
- Data, information and communication for cooperation
- Finance and cooperation
- The gender dimension of cooperation
- Global cooperation: North-South, South-South, Global
- Learning from failure
- Post 2015 development agenda and goals
- Water cooperation for disaster risk reduction.

In addition, SIWI welcomes proposals that explore other aspects of water and development such as:

- Climate change
- Conflict resolution and transboundary waters
- Economy
- Ecosystems
- Food security
- Governance
- Private sector
- Social impacts and the rights perspective
- Sanitation and health
- Urbanisation
- Water resource management.

SELECTION CRITERIA

SIWI will determine the programme based on a review of the proposals submitted by all convenors. When evaluating the proposals, the following criteria will be used:

- New thinking, findings or approaches: the extent to which the event focuses on relevant topics of debate and generates new ideas and solutions
- Cross sectorial diversity: how the event promotes diversity of interests and organisational types in the programme, including stakeholder groups, research institutes, government agencies, non-government organisations, donors, business, and others
- Outputs and impact: how the outputs of the event improve the understanding, policy and practice of water management and sustainable development around the world
- Programme format: the extent to which the event facilitates multi-stakeholder dialogue and encourages open discussion involving stakeholders with potentially conflicting views.

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

Information on fees and conditions for hosting a seminar or a side event can be found at **www.worldwaterweek.org/convenors**.

For more information on
**events, proposal submissions,
fees and conditions**, please contact
Mr. Adrián Puigarnau
at **adrian.puigarnau@siwi.org**



PRIZES AND AWARDS

STOCKHOLM WATER PRIZE

The Stockholm Water Prize is the world's most prestigious prize honouring outstanding achievements in water-related activities. The prize is awarded annually to the most visionary individuals, institutions or organisations whose accomplishments contribute broadly to the conservation and protection of water resources and to improved health of the planet's inhabitants and ecosystems. The Stockholm Water Prize Laureate is rewarded with USD 150,000 and a specially designed crystal sculpture, as well as with global acknowledgement and visibility. H.M. King Carl XVI Gustaf of Sweden is the Patron of the Stockholm Water Prize.

STOCKHOLM INDUSTRY WATER AWARD

The Stockholm Industry Water Award honours and encourages business sector contributions to sustainable development in the water sector. The honorary award recognises companies that through innovative corporate progress improve and optimise the use of water in their own or other businesses' operations to push sustainability in the industrial sector and to help advancing the world's water situation. The Stockholm Industry Water Award Laureate is provided with global recognition for their accomplishments. The award is given to any sector of business and industry.

STOCKHOLM JUNIOR WATER PRIZE

The Stockholm Junior Water Prize competition brings together the world's brightest young minds to encourage their continued interest in water and the environment. Each year, thousands of students in countries all over the globe join national competitions with hopes of earning a spot at the international final in Stockholm. The competition is open to students between the ages of 15 and 20 who have conducted water-related projects. The prize is awarded during the World Water Week in Stockholm. H.R.H. Crown Princess Victoria of Sweden is the Patron of the Stockholm Junior Water Prize.

BEST POSTER AWARD

An important part of the World Water Week workshops is the poster exhibition where abstracts, accepted by the Scientific Programme Committee, are presented in a poster format. The most informative, innovative and well-designed poster is honoured with the "Best Poster Award". The Scientific Programme Committee select the best poster based on scientific content, news value, efficiency on conveying the message and design.

STOCKHOLM WATER PRIZE

The 2013 Stockholm Water Prize will be announced on March 22, 2013. Nomination for the 2014 Stockholm Water Prize will be accepted between May and September 15, 2013.

STOCKHOLM INDUSTRY WATER AWARD

The 2013 Stockholm Industry Water Award will be announced on May/June 2013. Nominations for the 2014 Stockholm Industry Water Award will be accepted between September and November 2013.

STOCKHOLM JUNIOR WATER PRIZE

The Stockholm Junior Water Prize competition brings together the world's brightest young scientists to encourage their continued interest in water and the environment.



2013

WORLD WATER WEEK DATES

JANUARY 7, 2013

- Abstract and proposal submission closes

FEBRUARY-APRIL 2013

- Notifications on abstracts and proposals acceptance
- Nominations for Stockholm Water Prize 2014 open

APRIL-MAY 2013

- Registration open
- Preliminary Programme

JUNE 30, 2013

Discounted registration ends

SEPTEMBER 1-6, 2013

- World Water Week in Stockholm

in Stockholm,
September 1-6, 2013

WORLD WATER WEEK

NOVEMBER 2013

Overarching
Conclusions

GENERAL INFORMATION

VENUE

The 2013 World Water Week in Stockholm will be held at Stockholmsmässan. For more information about the conference venue, please visit 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.

ADDRESS

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WORLD WATER WEEK AND PRIZES 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. Helene Brinkenfeldt | Business relations
- Ms. Cajsa Larsson | Stockholm Junior Water Prize
- Mr. Adrian Puigarnau | Events and Young Professionals
- Ms. Ingrid Stangberg | Workshops
- Ms. Gabriela Suhoschi | Logistics and exhibition
- Ms. Maarja Undrits | Closed meetings, field visits and assistants
- Ms. Elin Weyler | Content and programme

World Water Week in Stockholm

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, decisionmakers and business innovators from around the globe to exchange ideas, foster new thinking and develop solutions.

www.worldwaterweek.org • www.siw.org

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