

First Announcement

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

WORLD WATER WEEK

**in Stockholm,
August 16–22, 2009**



**Responding to Global Changes:
Accessing Water for the Common Good**

with Special Focus on Transboundary Waters

www.worldwaterweek.org



Photo: Andreas Granberg

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Water, Global Change and the Common Good

It is with great anticipation that I invite you to get engaged in the 2009 World Water Week in Stockholm. The theme of this year's event, to be held August 16-22, is "Accessing Water for the Common Good" with special focus on Transboundary Waters.

As previous participants can tell you, the World Water Week is the premier gathering of the world's water and development community where new thinking reaches consensus and practical solutions gain impetus.

More than ever before, the growing water crisis presents us with common challenges and uncommon urgency. Responding to global changes and converging troubles in water, food, finance, sanitation and climate will require coordination, creativity and commitment on an international scale. The World Water Week provides the unique forum for leaders in science, civil society, business and governments to deliberate and chart practical actions on those challenges. Every year, Stockholm is the global platform to craft solutions, assess progress, follow-up on international processes and follow-through on commitments to the Millennium Development Goals.

We invite you to take active part in forming the Week. On the following pages you can learn how to convene a seminar or side event and find guidelines for submitting an abstract for presentation during the eight workshops. Our agenda

will include a diverse range of topics related to agriculture, biodiversity, sanitation, climate change, drinking water, finance, governance, poverty reduction, technology and water resources management.

As in previous years, 2009 World Water Week will include the most prominent and distinguished prizes and awards honouring excellence in the field. You will find more information in this First Announcement.

You are invited to consider how you and your organisation can take part in this important event. In April 2009, we will publish a comprehensive second announcement including a preliminary programme for plenary sessions, workshops, seminars, side events, social events, field visits and prize ceremonies.

The 2009 World Water Week in Stockholm promises to be more provocative and productive than ever. Join us as we undertake global work that matters for the poor, for the environment and for our shared future.



Anders Berntell
Executive Director
Stockholm International Water Institute



World Water Week in Stockholm –

Building Capacity – Promoting Partnership – Reviewing Implementation

Hosted and organised by the Stockholm International Water Institute (SIWI), the World Water Week in Stockholm has been the annual focal point for the planet's water issues since 1991.

The Week provides a unique forum for the exchange of views and experiences 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, economic and poverty reduction agendas. It does so by:

- Exploring the interconnected problems of water, society, the environment and economic vitality, building capacity and charting action toward practical solutions.
- Fostering pro-active 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.

By harnessing and linking best practices, scientific understanding and policy and decision-making, the World Water Week in Stockholm moves beyond rhetoric to provide real answers to the world's water, environment and development problems. 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.



Photos: Mikael Ullén

Opportunities to Get Involved in World Water Week

As an open platform, the World Water Week provides a variety of options for individuals, organisations and government agencies to be involved. These range from being a participant, workshop presenter, sponsor or an organiser of a seminar or side event. These forums have different processes and engagement opportunities for individuals and organisations. The different event formats of the week are described here and the diagram below maps out how the week will be structured.

- An Opening Plenary Session on Monday morning includes the official opening and introduces the theme and special focus. A number of distinguished guests, including the 2009 Stockholm Water Prize Laureate, will deliver keynote presentations. The High Level Panel takes place in the afternoon and focuses on a particular topic related to the Special Focus. The Closing Plenary Session on Friday includes keynote presentations, award ceremonies and a Synthesis Panel which summarises the major findings from the week.
- Workshops provide individuals with opportunities to submit abstracts for presentation in peer-reviewed workshop and poster sessions. The Scientific Programme Committee (SPC) of the World Water Week determines the workshop topics and selects the abstracts in consultation with a number of co-convening organisations. The eight workshops for the 2009 World Water Week are described on pages 10-13. Guidelines for submitting abstracts can be found on pages 14-15.

- Seminars provide opportunities for organisations to arrange half-day or full-day sessions during the World Water Week. Seminar convenors develop the content, format and programme for each seminar on a topic which fits into three broad categories described on page 9. Interested organisations should follow the application process described on pages 16-17.
- Side Events provide the opportunity for organisations to host a lunchtime or evening event during the World Water Week. Side Events are one hour in length and commonly used to launch publications, present projects and build partnerships. Side Event convenors develop the content, format and programme for the event on a topic which fits into three broad categories described on page 9. Interested organisations should follow the application process described on pages 16-17.
- There are also a number of award ceremonies and social events taking place during the week. On Monday evening the City of Stockholm hosts the Mayor's Reception at the City Hall. Tuesday evening features the Stockholm Junior Water Prize ceremony. The Stockholm Industry Water Award is presented Wednesday and the Dinner and Dance takes place the same evening. The Swedish Baltic Sea Water Award will also be bestowed during the week. The Stockholm Water Prize ceremony and Royal Banquet take place on Thursday evening in the Stockholm City Hall. For more information about the prizes see page 18.





Purpose and Scope

Accessing Water for the Common Good

Around the globe, access to water is becoming ever more constrained by the dual problems of growing demand and more erratic availability.

Even so, other dynamics may provide opportunities to facilitate access. For example, the global economy, as well as many local economies, are growing several times faster than population growth. Ultimately, this growth may boost the social and political capacity to deal with problems and enhance productivity. It is difficult to gauge how the world's current financial turmoil will alter these dynamics.

During World Water Week, we will explore the circumstances that promote access to water for various populations in different contexts. It is not only water or water services *per se* that are important. In many cases, the key factors are goods and services produced or sustained from water, as well as the sensitive ecosystems.

A critical challenge lies in the integration of water in development policy. Management that promotes efficiency and generates net benefits for the common good is needed. As always, the tremendous variation between countries and other relevant entities must be taken into account in the analyses.

Effective policy formulation requires collaboration among several parties to ensure practical implementation and subsequent evaluation of results and performance. The role of government is to establish the framework and provide incentives that stimulate people and business to perform well. Authorities have a key role to balance self-interest with the common good and safeguard the functioning of life support systems. The business, labour and NGO communities play critical roles as managers and in the concrete actions.

Transboundary Basins

Water crosses boundaries both within and between nations. A policy for the common good entails approaches that generate positive outcomes for different entities, such as developed and developing countries and diverse social groups.

Special attention will be paid to transboundary basins where coordinated policies and co-management are of utmost importance. Recent thinking has led to considering transboundary waters as regional or global public goods. This approach leads away from narrow property rights issues in the riparian countries and helps focus in a much more positive way on sharing the

The World Water Week Niche 2009-2011: Water – Responding to Global Changes

The 2009 World Water Week and its theme “Accessing Water for the Common Good” comprises the first year under a new niche “Water – Responding to Global Changes”. The niche is identified to guide selection of themes over a three year period to ensure that each year strategically builds upon the previous years’ outcomes and findings. For the period 2009 – 2011, the niche is about the potential and necessary responses in water policy, management and development to address pervasive and increasingly impacting global changes.

It is envisaged that the 2010 World Water Week theme will deal with the consequences of using water on the status of the resource itself. Water quality and quantity are affected by how water and land are used in different sectors with ramifications for society as a whole and downstream users in particular.

The tentative theme for 2011 is to address the choices that have to be made in terms of water harnessing strategies, allocation quotas, water pollution abatement and the trade-offs and synergies that are the outcome of these choices.

economic and social benefits of the use of this public good. What formulas can be successful in basins where different political, legal and socio-economic systems co-exist? What efforts are required in financial and other terms? What are the potential and realistic benefits that are of interest for a wider community across boundaries and not only for those who generate them?

Policy Mix Varies by Context

The need for storage and water regulation will grow with the likely increase of extreme events due to climate change and rising water demands of a larger world population. Addressing the supply side will continue to be important. When aggregate demand expands in excess of what is reasonable, the demand management must be factored into policy and available options must be identified. A balanced basin-wide approach is needed with a variety of tools to manage both the supply and demand. Interventions in water systems, such as physical structures for storage, conveyance and treatment of water and wastewater, require political decisions and budgets. A mix of institutions, legal provisions, technical inputs and strengthening of human resources is required. Budget allocations and mechanisms to manage financial and economic resources, including subsidies, are crucial.

During the 2009 World Water Week, we will analyse specific cases to evaluate policy mixes in different settings. Coastal areas, with their a high concentration of people, economic activities and downstream locations, will be of considerable interest.

Planning and implementing a strategy to address the prevailing situation and expected trends requires a specific type of policy mix. Recent events have underscored the need for water management of yet another type. This highlights an abiding need to deal with special conditions and challenges in conflict areas and in post-conflict and post-disaster situations.

Water and Water-related Goods and Services

Water for physiological requirements, hygiene and sanitary arrangements must be accessible on a daily basis in places where people live and work. The requirements are quite different when it comes to water for food and for most other goods and services. Production and processes in the open landscape are special since they imply a high consumptive use. To a large extent, however, water can be used in places where it is most readily available while the goods and services produced can be enjoyed in other parts of the world and at other times. Trade and socio-economic aspects, rather than distribution of water resources, determine access in these regards. For water-short countries with adequate economic resources to import water intensive goods, an effective strategy can be worked out and implemented. For other countries, the strategy must involve other features. To what extent are an expansion of cropland, a narrowing of the gap between potential and current yield levels, or a reduction of losses and spoilage possible and acceptable?

What principles, support and incentives are promising and necessary in this context?

Tangible and Intangible Benefits

Different human activities and landscape functions require different amounts of water. With reduced access to water and water-related goods, the social, financial and economic costs tend to increase. Numerous studies confirm the overwhelmingly favourable cost-benefit ratios from improvements in access to water and sanitation services. Tangible benefits in terms of increased production and productivity, improved health or a reduction in frequency of disease and expenditure on health care, growth in GDP and improvements in household budgets are important. However, these are often undervalued when political priorities are being set. They are all crucial to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

Throughout history and across cultures and beliefs, water has meant more than tangible benefits. Water and peace is a contemporary interpretation of another value. The renewal of reverence for water and recognition of its significance for humans, society and our life support system will be an important dimension during the World Water Week deliberations.

Scientific Programme Committee (SPC)

- *Prof. Jan Lundqvist*, Stockholm International Water Institute (Chair)
- *Dr. Husamuddin Ahmadzai*, Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
- *Prof. Lotta Andersson*, Swedish Meteorological and Hydrological Institute
- *Prof. Paul P. Appasamy*, Karunya University, India
- *Dr. Akiça Bahri*, International Water Management Institute
- *Prof. Lars Bengtsson*, Lund University, Sweden
- *Prof. Mohamed Dahab*, Water Environment Federation and Nebraska University, USA
- *Prof. Malin Falkenmark*, Stockholm International Water Institute
- *Mr. Jack Moss*, World Business Council for Sustainable Development and AquaFed
- *Prof. Peter Rogers*, Harvard University, USA
- *Prof. Laszlo Somlyódy*, Budapest University of Technology and Economics, Hungary
- *Prof. Thor Axel Stenström*, Swedish Institute for Infectious Disease Control and World Health Organization
- *Prof. Xiaoliu Yang*, Peking University, China
- *Mr. Martin Walshe*, Global Water Partnership
- *Mr. Anders Berntell*, Stockholm International Water Institute
- *Ms. Katarina Andrzejewska*, Stockholm International Water Institute (Secretary)
- *Mr. Michael Moore*, Stockholm International Water Institute (co-opted member)



Photo: Manfred Matz, SIWI

Special Focus on Transboundary Waters

The World Water Week will put special focus on Transboundary Waters in line with the theme of the 2009 World Water Day. One workshop and a number of seminars and side events will look at this subject from a variety of angles. We invite organisations, institutions, river basin commissions and other actors to help highlight research, knowledge and best practices by convening seminars and side events on transboundary water issues at the World Water Week.

When we refer to Transboundary Waters we do not just mean the water that passes national borders but also water that crosses economic, policy, trade, social, cultural, environmental and knowledge boundaries. There are a number of reasons why transboundary waters need to be at the centre stage of professional and political attention and discussed among the variety of stakeholders present at the World Water Week:

- If not properly managed, transboundary waters can become a source of conflict. However, through the joint dependencies of the users, such waters can also be a source of collaboration and spur regional development.
- There are approximately 263 transboundary watercourses around the world; 145 countries are riparians in transboundary river basins and there are some 33 countries that have 95 percent or more of their available freshwater resources coming from a transboundary water source.
- An increasing number of rivers suffer from over-abstraction and are reaching a situation where no more water can be allocated. Joint collaboration is necessary to increase efficiency and thereby achieve more benefits per drop of water.
- Climate change and variability have significant impacts on water resources. Improved basin management, particularly in large, international basins, will be essential as a primary climate change adaptation measure.
- Transboundary groundwater aquifers are becoming increasingly important as surface water resources are either already fully abstracted or suffer from quality problems. A stunning 96 percent of the world's freshwater is located in aquifers,

many of which cross national boundaries. There are 273 major transboundary groundwater aquifers in the world, some of which are already grossly over-exploited while others still remain largely untapped.

- Transboundary water systems represent particularly complex management and policy challenges in relation to the level of intervention, stakeholder participation and influences. Drivers are related to economic growth, influencing consumption and production patterns (not least related to food and energy), regional development, trade, etc. Solutions need to be sought outside the water “box”.
- In many transboundary water contexts political power is asymmetrically distributed. The most powerful riparian is often able to determine the outcome of the interactions – for unilateral or collective good.
- In addition, the transboundary water issue also concerns coastal areas and oceans where transboundary problems are of a slightly different nature from rivers and lakes. In relation to marine waters, they include issues related to navigation, pollution and fishing.

Some of the key issues that will be discussed during the week are:

- Why is cooperation important to individual actors (countries) and stakeholders? And how can the long term quality of cooperation be promoted in order to ensure sustainability?
- What conditions are paramount to simulate cooperation?
- How do we collaborate toward environmental sustainability on a basin scale in order to secure environmental services?
- What does it take to build a transparent, joint information and assessment system as a basis for decision-making?

For information on how to submit a proposal for a seminar or side event on transboundary water issues, please see the guidelines on pages 16-17.

World Water Week Seminars and Side Events

In addition to the special focus on Transboundary Waters, the World Water Week will again bring a broad range of issues to the discussion table. This First Announcement is 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. Specific guidelines on how to apply for a seminar or side event are described on pages 16-17.

There are three broad categories for seminars and side events: “Theme-related Events”, “Ongoing Processes and Issues” and “Emerging and Cross-Cutting Issue Events”.

Theme-related Events

These are events that focus on issues related to the overall theme and purpose and scope of the week. Proposals for events can be framed around or related to the theme “Accessing Water for the Common Good” and the issues highlighted within the Purpose and Scope and the Special Focus (pages 6-8).

Ongoing Processes and Issues

A number of events during the World Water Week revisit and follow-up on specific issues and ongoing processes that have been addressed in previous years. The aim is to maintain focus on critical water-related issues where sustained debate is essential

and where the field is undergoing major change. This provides opportunities for convenors to provide updates on progress made over the course of the preceding year and to share their experiences. Examples of processes and issues that are included on an ongoing basis are:

- European Union Water Initiative (EUWI) Multi-stakeholder Forum
- Activities related to the UN-Water Agenda and World Water Day theme
- Monitoring and evaluation of water sector trends
- Water and Climate
- Sanitation
- Health
- Meeting of European Water Authorities for the European Union Water Framework Directive

Emerging and Cross-cutting Issue Events

To ensure that the World Water Week remains a platform where innovative and emerging issues are continually raised, proposals are encouraged to address issues that do not fall within the scope of the overall theme or are not part of ongoing or revisited topics from previous years. The box below shows examples of the types of topics that can be addressed during the week.



Photo: Mats Lannerstad

Examples of water-related topics and issues that can be addressed at the World Water Week

- Corporate water footprint
- Anti-corruption in the water sector
- Water in emergency and disaster situations
- Freshwater ecosystems
- Food production
- Financing for water and sanitation
- Water and sanitation in cities
- Groundwater
- Gender and water

World Water Week Workshops

The following section describes the eight Workshops that will be convened during the 2009 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

Benefit Sharing and Transboundary Waters

The concept of benefit sharing has gained currency in the international debate on how to manage transboundary waters for an all-embracing development toward peace and security. Instead of trying to work out a formula for how to share the waters, the basic idea is to use water rationally in the basin, regardless of political and other divisions. The aggregate benefits derived from such use of water may be larger than those of situations where water allocations and management are taken care of by the individual countries. One crucial challenge is to come to an agreement on how to share benefits that are generated in different parts of the basin. Agreements must be recognised as being fair and to the advantage of all riparian countries. Another precondition for a successful approach is collaboration in other areas, including those unrelated to water. In large basins involving several countries, benefit sharing approaches are potentially important for regional and even global benefits far beyond the basin. Hence, there is a need to expand the negotiation space from property rights related

to water to benefit sharing between and among riparians. While the benefit sharing approach is theoretically attractive and could help countries to move away from zero-sum thinking to positive-sum thinking, there is a lack of concrete examples on how such an approach can be worked out and implemented.

The workshop seeks examples from river basins where there have been concrete efforts to develop strategies to collaborate over water for mutual advantage. Several pertinent questions are relevant: the definition of roles and responsibilities for the generation of benefits; how benefits are distributed between countries and social segments and how power asymmetries are addressed for a benefit sharing that is also acceptable to weaker countries. In traditional water negotiations on allocations, the "hydro-hegemon" – the region's dominant power – tends to get its way. Is the idea of benefit sharing "better" to address the asymmetries in basins? Is the involvement of an external third party necessary and effective?

Workshop 2

Securing Water in Coastal Zones

Many of the key concerns about global water issues are concentrated in the coastal zone: freshwater shortage; pollution; over-fishing; habitat modification; and overarching global change. One third of the world's urban areas are located along the coast. Increasing urbanisation, including a high concentration of economic activities in this dynamic part of society presents a double challenge. How can increasing water demand be met and how can pollution be addressed? Impact from pollution is felt locally as well as near shore. 95 percent of the world's marine fishery catches annually emanate from sixty-four large marine ecosystems. These ecosystems are affected by effluents and emissions generated through activities in the drainage basins. Surface and groundwater flows carry pollutants to the coastal zone from land-use in upstream areas, including infrastructure, industrialisation, deforestation and agriculture. Storms and

tsunamis create floods and natural disasters which compound habitat damage. Hence, management of flood risks is important to securing water and infrastructure. The high concentration of people and economic activities in the coastal zone and the associated pressure on the aquatic ecosystems is compromising both nature and sustainable development.

This workshop will explore how to secure water in near shore and coastal zones. For disaster situations the workshop will address how to assess risks in coastal zones, review tools that help prioritise risks, identify accrued environmental damage and address successful counteractions. This discussion will also include how to discourage building in disaster prone areas, coordination among coastal countries, preparation of the public and common measures that reduce flood risks in shared river basins.

Workshop 3

Access to Green and Blue Water in a Water Scarcity Situation

In many countries, strong driving forces – population expansion, economic development and climate change – are making today's planning for sustainable access to water more complex in water shortage situations. On the one hand, there are blue water requirements (i.e. the water available in rivers, lakes, reservoirs and aquifers) for municipal, industrial, energy production and agricultural uses. On the other, there are green water requirements (i.e. the fraction of rainwater that is available as soil moisture) for rainfed agriculture, fuel wood production and carbon sequestration. Water scarcity can take many forms: less rainfall; more and more serious droughts; less and less blue water per capita; increasing pollution when more and more people are polluting every water unit; depleted groundwater aquifers; closing river basins, to name just a few. Moreover, the Millennium Development Goals on poverty, hunger and health impose additional requirements. The challenge is to find

synergies and complementarities between green and blue water use to meet the needs of both socio-economic development and ecosystem services maintenance in the context of climate change and variability.

The workshop will focus on efforts to secure access to both green and blue water through short- and long-term planning. It will examine the usefulness of catchment-based integration of conflicting water requirements, sequential blue water reuse along river systems and ways to secure compatibility between different water uses through green-blue water management, policies and governance. Particular attention will be paid to new approaches in adaptive management strategies of rain as the basic water resource, to droughts as green water shortage, to better land and water management interventions and technologies and to appropriate policies and institutional reforms.

Workshop 4

The Role of Inter-basin Transfers in Accessing Water

Increasing demands for irrigation, domestic and industrial water have generated a growing interest worldwide in large water infrastructure projects involving the transfer of water from basins considered to have surplus water to those where the demand for water has exceeded or is expected to exceed supplies. Water is tied to emerging global challenges, of which climate change is one of the most formidable. Its effects will be felt most deeply through the water cycle, with impacts on sea levels, on rainfall variability and thus on river flows and groundwater recharge, on availability of water for crop production and on the frequency and magnitude of floods and droughts. Increasing water scarcity will only increase the urgency to find ways of redistributing resources from areas of plenty to areas of stress. Decision-making must take into account the potential impacts across basin and aquifer boundaries on water quality, ecology and resource sustainability as well as the risk of exacerbate conflicts over water resources.

This workshop will focus on direct and indirect benefits attributable to water transfers, as well as the problems that may arise and the potential costs of inter-basin transfers. With increasing pressure on water resources, it will also be important to provide relevant examples of best practices to use and sustain water resources and to present information on a range of alternatives to inter-basin transfers.



Photo: M. Zeynep Dağdevirenöglü Kubasek - SXG



Photo: Camilla Wirseen

Workshop 5

Safe Water Services in Post-conflict and Post-disaster Contexts

In all types of emergencies, including natural disasters, post-disaster and post-conflict events, access to safe and adequate water and sanitation services is crucial to recovery. Affected people must be given the chance to have an acceptable standard of hygiene that prevents the spread of disease and sustains daily life. Structures and procedures for safe and functioning water services must be re-built. In areas where conflicts have devastating consequences, negotiations and support for political solutions and trusted organisations are crucial. In areas prone to natural disasters, a combination of forecasting and mitigation are vital to emergency planning and preparedness as well as for post-emergency reconstruction. This is especially important in flood prone regions, areas affected by tsunamis and hurricanes and areas particularly susceptible to the effects of climatic change. The key factors are emergency response protocols and disaster plans put in place before the need arises.

The workshop will deal with how to reduce risk associated with disasters and how to mitigate the consequences of natural and manmade calamities. Abstracts that illustrate the value of traditional disaster management mechanisms of local communities are welcome. In many cases, a concerted effort involving many actors is required. It is important to provide examples of how effective cooperation and coordination between government and international agencies, local communities and non-governmental organisations can be organised in connection with natural and man-made disasters. Cases that shed light on gains from various efforts in terms of safe water, public health and re-building of society are of key interest.

Workshop 6

Securing Access to Water-related Goods through Trade

A range of goods and services are required for human welfare and for the stability and development of society. Food and other agricultural commodities are vital in this regard. The ability to cater for the food needs of the poor and to meet additional demands in the future varies between countries due to the water resources situation, among other things. The commendable increase in food production and supply over several decades has contributed to a gradual decrease in the number of people who are food insecure. However, sudden changes and unforeseen consequences have caused a reversal, leading to an increase in the number of people who are food insecure or undernourished. This has contributed to riots and threatened political stability. As a result of heavy pressure on freshwater resources, further increases in food supply in parts of the world may require imports. However, such food imports presume economic resources and/or strategic and political bargaining power. Currently, conditions for export and import are, for a variety of reasons, changing in parallel with increasing needs and demands for water-related goods and a more problematic water situation.

With an increasing number of undernourished people and with difficulties to increase food production due to water shortages and other constraints in many parts of the world, this workshop will address the role of domestic and international trade of food. What are the development options for people living in water starved areas and with high poverty? To what extent can trade reforms provide opportunities for water starved and poverty stricken communities? Are investments in production or in the supply and value chain an alternative or supplement to trade?

Workshop 7

Water Storage Options for Secured Access

Water is unevenly distributed in time and space. Therefore, part of the runoff needs to be stored to enable society to use it at times and places where it is needed. Water is stored in scales ranging from the single household tank to large reservoirs. The purpose of storage and regulation is to ensure water supply, irrigation for enhanced agricultural production and food security, biodiversity, treatment of stormwater and recreation. Many systems for storage have been built to serve multiple purposes, including community water supply, irrigation and fisheries. The overall objective of storage is to generate benefits. But it also implies risks. During storage and transportation, quality tends to deteriorate. Safe storage and transfer of water is essential to protect against water-borne diseases. Community storage tanks are vital for livelihoods but they can be a health

risk. Storage and regulation must be designed and managed to provide flood protection and to maintain ecological flows. The challenge is that any modification of a flow regime creates a disturbance to the ecology.

The workshop will deal with systems for water storage and transfer at different scales. Special attention will be paid to the design and management of these systems and how this is related to water quality, utilisation potential and particularly health. Which scales of storage are and should be used in different environments? How is the collecting or inflow system affecting water quality and usability? Which measures are required to provide safe drinking water that do not threaten public health? How can public health objectives be taken care of in multi-purpose ponds and reservoirs?



Photo: Manfred Matz, SIWI

Workshop 8

Subsidies and Financial Mechanisms in the Water Sector

Subsidies in the water sector encompass financial transfers such as preferential lending, preferential income tax treatment, accelerated depreciation, trade restrictions, guarantee provisions, price controls, market supports and exclusion of external costs. The legal definition of a subsidy is given in the WTO Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures. However, assessing the environmental and socio-ethical impacts of subsidies is not a straightforward exercise. Subsidies may result in unfair competition, provoke changes in emission or waste levels and even discourage uptake of cleaner products and technologies. The latter includes the “lock-in” of inappropriate technologies with long-term negative impacts. Subsidised water might also lead to inefficient use of water resources and wastage. Removal or modification of subsidies could relieve much water stress and scarcity

by providing an incentive to invest in infrastructure that reduces leakage and prevents pollution. Hence, financial mechanisms for sustainable development and integrated water and resource management need to be designed with caution where corporate, social and ethical responsibilities are given due attention.

This workshop will provide a platform to discuss strengths and weaknesses in existing subsidies. It will include cases and indicators for success in planning, implementation and management of financial and economic tools. The emphasis will be on ways (how, where and when) to reduce perverse incentives. The workshop calls for examples of financing initiatives that have been implemented during recent decades and an examination of how and why they have functioned or failed.



Photo: Mikael Ullén

Workshop Paper and Poster Abstract Submission – Guidelines and Information

Invitation

Proposals for workshop paper and poster presentations for the World Water Week are welcome from experts and actors in different disciplines. **The deadline for abstract submittal is February 2, 2009.** Abstracts are welcome on the specific workshop themes listed below and described on pages 10-13.

Workshop Themes:

- Benefit Sharing and Transboundary Waters
- Securing Water in Coastal Zones
- Access to Green and Blue Water in a Water Scarcity Situation
- The Role of Inter-basin Transfers in Accessing Water
- Safe Water Services in Post-conflict and Post-disaster Contexts
- Securing Access to Water-related Goods through Trade
- Water Storage Options for Secured Access
- Subsidies and Financial Mechanisms in the Water Sector

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, it is important to have a 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, including the discussion.

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. Identification of the abstract as either a paper or poster presentation
2. The name of the workshop to which you are submitting
3. A clear title
4. The name and address of the author(s)
5. Five keywords
6. Presentation of the project/topic and explanation of how this paper advances knowledge of the theme
7. Innovative nature of the paper (optional)
8. Practical applications (optional)
9. Replicability of findings (optional)

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 on-line form found at the official site, 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 2009 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 on-line at www.worldwaterweek.org. In addition, workshop programmes will be published in the Second Announcement and Final Programme. Summaries of each workshop will be published in the online Synthesis Report of the World Water Week.

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. 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



Photo: Mikael Ullén

Seminar and Side Event Guidelines and Information

Invitation

Proposals are welcome from organisations who wish to host a seminar or side event at the 2009 World Water Week. **The deadline for proposals is February 2nd 2009.**

By hosting an event, organisations can engage a wide range of stakeholders present at the conference in discussions and debate around specific issues. Organisations develop their own programmes, invite speakers and decide on the event format. SIWI encourages convenors to collaborate with other organisations as co-convenors, thereby facilitating partnerships and allowing for a diversity of perspectives.

What is a Seminar?

An open seminar at the World Water Week can either be a half day (3 hours) or full day (6 hours) session, although half day sessions are the recommended option. Seminars take place on Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and the afternoon of Friday during the week (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 with the exception of Thursday evening and Friday evening (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 water-related issues and present tools, initiatives or project results. All ideas are welcome. Side Events run in parallel with other side events, workshop poster sessions and closed meetings.

Event Formats

Organisers are able to arrange their seminar or side event using various formats. These can include:

- Standard presentations followed by discussion.
- Open space sessions to maximise interaction between participants.
- Roundtable group discussions.
- Classroom style workshops.
- Other formats determined by the organiser.

Seminars and side events will be published in the Second Announcement and Final Programme for the World Water Week, as well as 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 Synthesis Report, which is distributed to SIWI's extensive database.

Application Process

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

1. Contact Michael Moore at michael.moore@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 February 2nd 2009.
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 in March 2009 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 2009.

Rationale behind the World Water Week Programme

SIWI will determine the programme for the week 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 “Accessing Water for the Common Good”. The purpose and scope in this First Announcement (pages 6-7) 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 multi-stakeholder 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.

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 Mr. Michael Moore at michael.moore@siwi.org.



Photo: Manfred Matz, 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. The prize is 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, which was first presented in 1991, is valued at USD 150,000.

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 the world's brightest young scientists to encourage their continued interest in water and the environment. The competition is open to young people 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 31 nations represented in 2008. 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.

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 January 15, 2009. Please visit www.siwi.org for more information.



Photo: Exray

The Swedish Baltic Sea Water Award

Established in 1999, the Swedish Baltic Sea Water Award recognises direct and practical efforts to improve water quality in the Baltic Sea. This regional award recognises the dedicated work done by individuals, corporations, non-governmental organisations and municipalities to help protect and restore the Baltic Sea's water environment.

Worth SEK 150,000, the award is presented annually by Sweden's Ministry for Foreign Affairs during the World Water Week in Stockholm.



Photo: Mikael Ullén



General Information

Dates to Remember

February 2, 2009

Deadline for workshop abstract submission
Deadline for seminar and side event proposals

April/May 2009

Abstract acceptance letters sent
Programme of workshops, seminars and side events set

June 30, 2009

Discounted registration period ends

August 16-22, 2009

The World Water Week takes place at the Stockholm International Fairs and Congress Center

Venue

The 2009 World Water Week in Stockholm will be held in the Stockholm International Fairs and Congress Center, August 16-22, 2009. More information about the conference venue is available at: 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.

Sponsorship Opportunities

Organisational and corporate sponsorship opportunities are available for the World Water Week. Please contact Ms. Cecilia Martinsen, e-mail: cecilia.martinsen@siwi.org, for more information.

More Information

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

- *Ms. Cecilia Martinsen*, Project Director
Email: cecilia.martinsen@siwi.org
- *Ms. Katarina Andrzejewska*, Project Manager
Email: katarina.andrzejewska@siwi.org
- *Mr. Michael Moore*, Project Manager
Email: michael.moore@siwi.org
- *Ms. Rosanna Ricciuti*, Project Officer
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First Announcement

World Water Week in Stockholm

Building Capacity – Promoting Partnership – Reviewing Implementation

The World Water Week in Stockholm 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. The World Water Week is organised by the Stockholm International Water Institute.

www.worldwaterweek.org • www.siwi.org



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