

2012 First Announcement

Water and Food Security

**Call for Workshop Abstracts
and Event Proposals**

**WORLD
WATER
WEEK**
in Stockholm,
August 26–31, 2012



Organised by



Key collaborating partners



www.worldwaterweek.org



New Thinking for Food and Water Security

The 2012 World Water Week will be held under the theme “Water and Food Security” August 26-31, 2012 in Stockholm, Scandinavia’s expanding metropolitan capital on the waters of the Baltic Sea. An ambience of collaboration, respect, and innovation will once again define the World Water Week environment, as experts, researchers, stakeholders and representatives from national and local governments, civil society, international organisations, the UN system, and businesses gather to discuss opportunities, challenges and solutions to creating a water and food secure world.

Global food production in the world is more than enough to feed all seven billion of the world’s inhabitants. Yet, one billion people are undernourished, around two billion are overeating, and staggering amounts of food are lost or wasted. We will need to produce more food to feed the one in seven people who are hungry and the additional two billion people that will be born in the coming decades – that is without any doubt. The questions that will determine the achievement of real water and food security are three-fold: How much more food will be needed? How and where it will be grown? How we will ensure that the food produced is available and affordable to all?

There are enormous opportunities for all stakeholders involved to manage food and water resources more efficiently, both in the field and throughout the supply chain, and this will be explored during the 2012 World Water Week. In setting the agenda, we will consider and prioritise among all facets of this global challenge in order to present practical solutions,

policies, and strategies for keeping earths’ precious water and food resources safe, secure, fairly shared and accessible to all.

The programme for the World Water Week in Stockholm will be dynamic and diverse, encompassing relevant and critical topics such as the impact of food production on the environment, innovative models and mechanisms for financing both water infrastructures and smallholder farmers, the effect that the resource rush is having in the geo-political landscape, new solutions to improve resource efficiency in cities and the relationship between water, food production and gender amongst others.

In the next pages, you will find information on how to take an active role in the programme. It includes instructions on submitting workshop abstracts and convening seminars during the Week.

More detailed information about the programme, plenary sessions, social events, prize ceremonies, and field visits will be updated and available in May 2012 in our Second Announcement and on www.worldwaterweek.org.

We hope that this First Announcement can help you reflect on how you and your organisation would like to take part in the World Water Week and contribute to solutions for a water and food secure future.

We look forward to receiving your contributions,



Anders Bertell
Executive Director
Stockholm International Water Institute

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World Water Week in Stockholm

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. It does so 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 by different stakeholders in response to the challenges and
- Awarding outstanding achievements.

Opportunities to Get Involved in the World Water Week

As an open platform, the World Water Week provides the following options for individuals and organisations to be involved.

Present in a workshop

Everyone is welcome to submit an abstract to be considered for the workshops. The abstract must pertain to the thematic scope and must relate to a specific workshop topic. The workshop topics are determined by the Scientific Programme Committee (see pages 6-11).

Organise a seminar or side event

Organisations can submit a proposal for a seminar or a side event according to the guidelines (see page 12).

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 purpose of the non-commercial exhibition's 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 within the water community. Registration will open in May 2012.



Thematic Scope: Water and Food Security

Increasing imbalances in the world's water and food security situation are unfolding. The differences between those who have access to plenty of food, for whom water seldom is an issue, and those who are less provided for are obvious. Areas with high population growth face severe problems associated with poverty and low adaptive capacity. In addition, climate change is increasing the unpredictability of rainfall, the rate of evapotranspiration and the occurrence of extreme events. In a situation where the competition for water is getting stiffer, these changes are making food production, including fisheries and aquaculture, riskier and more uncertain.

The drama in the landscape is increasing socio-economic and political tensions. During recent years, prices on agricultural and energy inputs have risen and are becoming increasingly volatile, adding a new challenge to farmers and to food security aspirations. The era of low prices is over, affecting producers and consumers in positive as well as negative ways.

Increasing water efficiency in all aspects of food production

A more productive use of limited, highly demanded and unreliable water resources is necessary. In most debates, an increase in water productivity is associated with a more efficient irrigation. This is important. But it must be complemented with better use of local rains combined with small scale supplemental irrigation. A better coordination between land and water resource management, with strong and early involvement of farmers is vital. This requires financial and policy support to farmers and farmers' organisations from authorities and private actors.

While improved 'green water' management will contribute to meeting the increased food demand, investments in 'blue water' infrastructure, such as dams and irrigation systems, are still needed. These investments need to ensure optimal returns to society at large, including more 'jobs per drop'.

A large proportion of the world's food production is based on un-sustainable exploitation of groundwater that at the same time is threatened by increasing pollution by agro-chemicals.

Given the increasing variability of rainfall, farmers need systems for early warning of drought risks, as well as early information on opportunities for promising cultivation seasons. Improvements in modelling and data compilation and dissemination can provide timely guidance to farmers about likely water situations at various time and geographical scales.

Producing more staple crops alone does not increase food security. Diversification is vital for farmers to be able to sell their produce at decent prices. It also offers the possibility to use variable water resources more efficiently, contributing to stronger resilience to climate change.

Linking food production to human health and ecosystem services

Water for food production, as for any other use, needs to be considered and managed in terms of both quantity and

quality. An obvious win-win between the two is the safe re-use of wastewater and the recognition of faecal products as resources rather than waste. Effective water and nutrient use in rural and urban agriculture, controlling 'point' and 'non-point' pollution from the food chain, safe reclamation of wastewater for local food production, and reduced leakage of nutrients are important aspects of agricultural water management. Multi-functional use of land and ecosystems, e.g. through payment for ecosystem services, improves the incentives for food production in tune with nature.

Water interventions for food security, at production and household levels, need to focus on improved nutrition, better health, critical bio-diversity and sustainable livelihoods, achieving co-benefits for environmental as well as human health.

The food production in the world is more than enough to feed all its inhabitants properly. Yet, a billion are undernourished, around two billion are overeating, and staggering amounts of food are lost or wasted. In addition, food alone will not eradicate hunger as up to 50 percent of malnutrition is related to unclean water, inadequate sanitation or poor hygiene.

Paying more attention to the supply chain – from field to fork

There is no such thing as a post-agricultural society. But society outside agriculture is expanding. Perceptions about food, water and life support systems are changing with the growth of the urban population, often disconnected from food production. This context calls for increased attention to supply chain issues. It is in the interest of producers, consumers and society at large to ensure that agricultural produce is optimally used.

Urbanisation and a growing affluence alter the food demand towards more resource intensive diets. Geographical distance between producers and consumers increase the need for better post-harvest operations. Today, a large and growing fraction of the food produced is either lost, converted or wasted. There are enormous imbalances and significant synergies at the water and food nexus.

Securing water and food security in an urbanising world

Urban areas are the engines of economic growth and rely heavily on water, energy and food to sustain this growth. Many cities in developing countries face the challenges of water scarcity and food insecurity, with major impacts on the urban poor, especially women and children. Furthermore, many agricultural practices have negative environmental effects, particularly on water quality, adding to the urban water challenge.

While the complexity of the relationship between water, food and cities may be daunting, there are huge untapped synergies that can be realised through coherent planning and management. By better understanding of the urban water and food nexus innovative ways of closing the water and nutrient loops can turn problems into resources.

Moving towards a green economy – recognising the water-food-energy nexus

Throughout the food chain, water and energy inputs are both crucial and interlinked. On one hand, making water of acceptable quality available for food production carries a heavy energy bill. On the other, energy production is associated with significant water consumption, e.g. when energy and agriculture meet in the production of first generation biofuels that can consume up to 20-30 tonnes of water per litre biofuel.

As is often said: climate change mitigation is mainly about energy and adaptation mainly about land and water. Improved agro-forestry, 're-carbonising the landscape' and increased consciousness about water and energy linkages will be a cornerstone of future food, water and energy security.

The food-energy linkages are also about costs. Higher energy prices affect the cost of agricultural inputs, including water, and consequently food prices. High energy prices also increase the incentive for growing crops for fuel rather than food. The volatility of energy prices is hence transferred to the price of food contributing to increased food security risks.

Trading food – and virtual water

Food trade is often seen as an opportunity to transfer a surplus to areas of shortage. But there are obstacles that could impede a sound trade for food security. The current rush for land and water outside national territories is modifying international food trade. Food will be exported silently away from people and from areas where food security is hard to accomplish. Growing swathes of water and land are controlled by interests far from the location of these resources and normal trade principles may not apply. The socio-economic implications of trade and overseas land acquisition for national and global food security need to be explored and addressed further. On one hand, land acquisition may stimulate investments in regions that otherwise would be stagnant. On the other, it may be detrimental for the ambitions to reduce poverty and the number of people suffering from malnourishment.

When food is transported substantial volumes of virtual water flows within it. For every kilogram of food produced, between 5 and 25 tonnes of water is used. Moving food from areas with high water availability, and high water use efficiency, to areas with scarcity or low productivity may result in considerable overall water savings.

Water, food and energy are closely linked in many of the world's transboundary river basins where riparian states share water as well as the benefits derived from its use. Turning competing demands for limited water resources into mutually beneficial benefit sharing is both a major challenge and a major opportunity.

Building new partnerships for knowledge and good governance

Like the circulatory system of the human body ensures the integrity of functions by different organs, a sound water management system is critical to sustain practically all sectors of society.

Water is critical for food security, energy security, health security and has key democracy, human rights and equality dimensions. The Integrated Water Resources Management approach attempts to address competing demands from different sectors and the sustenance of ecosystem livelihoods and biodiversity by involving all stakeholder groups in decision-making. Developing new partnerships with civil society and the private sector throughout the food chain, from production in the field, through the food industry and transport system to the retail link and the consumers is vital to wise resource management.

Stakeholder interaction is important in both the creation and sharing of values, including getting fair access to the goods and services that are created, and in implementing corporate social responsibility. Only informed stakeholders can make this system work, calling for both generation of knowledge through research, technology development and innovation, and dissemination of knowledge in all parts of the chain.

In a rapidly globalising world, good governance of the water and food security system – securing the institutions, information and investments – calls for improvements at all scales, from the local through the national and regional to the global level.

Scientific Programme Committee (SPC)

- *Prof. Torkil Jønych Clausen*, DHI (Chair)
- *Dr. Robert Bos*, WHO
- *Dr. Gunilla Brattberg*
- *Mrs. Tabeth Matiza Chiuta*, WorldFish Center
- *Prof. Mohamed Dahab*, WEF and Nebraska University
- *Prof. Malin Falkenmark*, SIWI
- *Dr. Jakob Lundberg*, FAO
- *Prof. Jan Lundqvist*, SIWI
- *Mr. John Metzger*, GWP
- *Mr. Jack Moss*, WBCSD and AquaFed
- *Mr. Pasquale Steduto*, FAO (co-opted member)
- *Prof. Thor Axel Stenström*, SMI and WHO
- *Prof. Kalanithy Vairavamoorthy*, University of South Florida
- *Prof. Pieter van der Zaag*, UNESCO-IHE
- *Mr. Anders Bertell*, SIWI
- *Mr. Jens Berggren*, SIWI
- *Mr. Adrian Puigarnau*, SIWI (Secretary)

Best use of blue water resources for food security

Feeding a growing and, generally, more prosperous world population requires the mobilisation of all sources of water in all kinds of agriculture. Blue water resources, i.e. water in rivers, lakes and groundwater aquifers were developed and utilised especially during a couple of decades after the introduction of the green revolution. Due to increasing competition from other water use(r)s and escalating costs and concerns for the environmental flow requirements, the allocation of blue water to agriculture has slowed down. With a substantial increase in the demand for food and other agricultural commodities coupled with more irregular rainfall pattern and higher temperature as a result of climate change, controlled water provisioning to agriculture will be increasingly significant. Investments and institutional arrangements that facilitate innovative approaches based on best knowledge will be a key challenge for optimal use of water rather than water development *per se*.

This workshop will discuss the actual and potential role of blue water resources. What kinds of innovations may lead to improved efficiency in irrigation? What is the potential for an expansion of supplementary irrigation? What investments are needed in blue water for food security in a context of multiple and competing uses?

Rainfed production under growing rain variability: closing the yield gap

Contemporary agriculture faces enormous challenges for meeting rapidly growing food demands on a planet with shrinking per-capita-availability of both water and agricultural land. The dominant water source in production of food, feed, fuel and fibre is green water, in situations of deficiency complemented by blue water-based irrigation. IWMI recently assessed the consumptive use of green water in food production at some 5,600 km³/year, to which irrigation contributes an additional 1,600 km³/year. Best possible use of local rain is particularly important in semi-arid tropical regions where irrigation resources are scarce. Soil and water management is essential for securing high water use efficiency and minimising water and soil losses. A much better coordination is required between land and water management with early involvement of farmers and with strong support from authorities in terms of investments and agricultural policies. Socio-economic impacts of climate change, such as extended periods of drought, must be urgently dealt with, e.g. by establishing farmer friendly early warning systems.

This workshop will address ways to increase water productivity and close yield gaps. How can soil and water management be improved? By what methods can farmers handle dry spells, droughts, and prolonged aridity? How can agro forestry, drought-tolerant crops, crop diversity, cropping patterns, rainwater harvesting etc. contribute? What role should community-based resource management play?

World Water Week



Workshops



Photo: Louis Stippel/USAID

Safeguarding global food security and life supporting ecosystems

Maintaining healthy ecosystems to ensure water availability and other key ecosystem services is essential for long-term food security. Many ecosystems, both aquatic and terrestrial, are already under stress, to a large extent caused by human activities. Food production is both highly dependent on healthy ecosystems and the cause of negative impacts in these areas, due to land conversion, the use of pesticides and fertilisers, water pollution, overfishing, un-sustainable aquaculture, etc. Population growth and the consequent increase in demand for food are likely to exacerbate these impacts in many areas. These problems have the greatest impact on the poorest as they are more directly dependent on ecosystems for their livelihoods. Feeding a growing population, without sacrificing the health of ecosystems, is one of the major challenges of this century. Therefore, the future of world food security is dependent on finding solutions targeted at balancing between ecosystem health and food production.

This workshop will focus on the relation between food production and ecosystem health and the need for solutions that mitigate the negative impacts of human activities on ecosystems. We will discuss multi-functional water and land use in productive landscapes, as well as management options that would enhance the condition of a wider range of services and biodiversity, along with effective production of food.

Health and food security

Multiple links exist between food security and health. Absolute food insecurity is associated with famine, malnutrition and starvation; in relative food insecurity, the availability and access to water is a fundamental modulator of this nexus. Efforts to enhance the availability and access to improve food security can have different far-reaching impacts on health. In water-scarce situations more water in crop production may come at the expense of domestic water quality and quantity and may affect the availability and quality of groundwater. Wastewater use in peri-urban agriculture may result in nutritional improvements but also impact on the prevalence of infectious disease. Expansion and intensification of irrigated agriculture may have indirect health implications such as water-associated vector-borne disease or effects through increased use of pesticides. Water as a key determinant for full food security has a social dimension, which will affect equitable distribution with the risk of excessive consumption of high calorie food with obesity and a range of lifestyle diseases as a result.

This workshop will address: The dilemmas and trade-offs between risks and benefits associated with the availability and use of water of different quality in agriculture and crop production. It will further address the control and management options in a systems perspective, as partly linked with Water and Sanitation Safety Plans, embracing the effects of microbial, chemical and disease vector-related determinants.

Securing water and food in an urbanising world

The high concentration of people associated with urbanisation puts considerable pressure on provision of water, food and energy. An increasing competition for water and land between city and agriculture is obvious and it is extremely important to understand the complex “urban metabolism” and the interactions between different sectors. For many cities in developing countries, specifically in peri-urban areas, water is a scarce resource and food insecurity at the horizon. The lack of adequate sanitation affects urban water security, while faecal and sewage based nutrient resources are wasted. New innovative approaches and technologies are needed to ensure water and land use efficiency and productivity gains at each step of the food supply chain and the urban water cycle. Flexible, sustainable frameworks in a systems perspective are the key to understand and optimise the synergies and complex interactions.

This workshop will focus on the interactions between water for food and water for cities. The conceptual frameworks for the assessment of the urban water and food nexus will be investigated and different innovative approaches to improve the synergies will be analysed. Opportunities to exploit the interactions through closing the water and nutrient cycles will be discussed and the required governance solutions explored.

Towards a green economy – the water-food-energy nexus

Achieving water and food security for all in an increasingly water stressed world is intimately linked to energy security. While food demand may increase by up to 70 percent by 2050, the global demand for energy may increase by up to 40 percent. Agriculture accounts for some 70 percent of the world’s freshwater withdrawals for food, feed and fiber, as well as for production of biofuels. Energy production in some parts of the world accounts for up to 45 percent of all water withdrawals. Satisfying these demands, while maintaining ecosystems, livelihoods, fisheries and biodiversity, is a challenge. While energy production carries a heavy water bill, a significant energy bill is associated with pumping, treatment and desalination of water. The “footprints” work both ways. Hence water, food and energy security needs to be addressed in an integrated way, in the context of a pro-poor green economy, as a “nexus” with water at the heart.

This Workshop will address: How do we address trade-offs in the water-food-energy nexus for better informed decision-making? How do we maximise synergies, including multi-purpose infrastructure and climate change mitigation-adaptation approaches, towards a ‘green food security’? What are the policy and institutional changes required to better address the social, economic and environmental dimensions the green economy?

World Water Week



Workshops



Trade and food security

The promotion of food security has been adopted as policy in various countries and regions. In a world where an ever-decreasing portion of the labour-force is producing food for an increasing population, it is necessary to trade agricultural products and thus take advantage of the contribution that division of labour and production can make to food security. Although food products have been traded since the dawn of the agricultural revolution, the scope and scale of today's trade is unlike anything seen before. Farmers, communities and markets, previously cut-off from trade flows, both national and international, are now connected and thus impacted by these flows, mainly as a result of improved transport infrastructure and communication technologies. Added to this is the 'silent trade' where land – and water – is acquired by foreign governments and companies, in countries with relative abundant resources. The accompanying investments may be viewed differently, as opportunities and/or threats, by the stakeholders.

This workshop will investigate the flows of food products, including the opportunities and threats presented through the adoption of virtual water approaches. The roles of national and local governments, private companies and civil society in this trade, including in the acquisition of land and water in other countries, will be addressed.

Governance for water and food security

Water is critical for food security, but also for energy, health and human security. An Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) approach has been promoted actively for the past 20 years, yet land and water management continues in a largely fragmented manner. Sound decisions that maximise water's beneficial uses require partnerships and good governance based on comprehensive policies, good science and gender balanced involvement of all stakeholders, in public as well as private institutions. Governance decisions must lead to cost-effective Investments in the "3 I's": *Institutions*, *Information* and *Infrastructure*, that improve food security in a mutual gains approach with necessary trade-offs between water's various beneficial uses. *Institutions* must enable sound decision-making and encourage participation of all stakeholders, including the private sector. The *information* upon which to base effective strategies, plans and decisions, including leading-edge input from the science-research community, must be available to the right persons at the right time. The resulting *infrastructure* must deliver benefits, including food security.

Which tools are available to enable sound decisions that lead to effective investments in the 3-I's that maximise benefits from water management and development? Are there good examples of successful institutional arrangements? What essential information is required and how can its development be facilitated? What processes best enable the right investments in the infrastructure that really delivers improvements in livelihoods for water and food insecure individuals?

Photo: Björn Cuterstam

Workshop Abstract Submission: Guidelines and Information

Invitation

Abstracts for oral and poster presentations for the World Water Week's workshops are welcome from experts and actors in different disciplines. Submission should be made before **February 15, 2012** at www.worldwaterweek.org/workshops.

Abstract format

Prospective authors are encouraged to submit an abstract in English for review by the Scientific Programme Committee. The abstract should:

- Include five keywords.
- Provide advance knowledge of/innovation within the subject.
- Show the practical applications of the content of the paper.
- Demonstrate the replicability of the procedures or practices described in the paper.

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

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

Abstracts that do not adhere to the above requirements will not be considered.

For more information on abstracts, please contact Ms. Ingrid Stangberg at ingrid.stangberg@siwi.org

Selection criteria

Abstracts will be evaluated and accepted on the basis of their relevance as well as their scientific quality. The Scientific Programme Committee will review 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 and
- The potential of the procedures or practices described to be replicated.

All abstracts selected by the Scientific Programme Committee will be included in an abstract volume available on-site in Stockholm and published on www.worldwaterweek.org.

Financial support for workshop presenters

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

SIWI, in collaboration with the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) and other donors, offer financial support to assist a limited number of workshop presenters from Low and Middle Income Countries. Therefore, it is strongly recommended that participants seek financial support from other sources.



Photo: Mikael Ullén

Event Proposals: Guidelines and Information

Invitation

Proposals are welcome from organisations who wish to host a seminar or a side event at the 2012 World Water Week. By hosting an event, organisations can engage a wide range of stakeholders in discussions and debate around a specific issue of their choice. SIWI encourages convenors to collaborate with other organisations as co-convenors in order to facilitate partnerships and allowing for a diversity of perspectives.

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 which allows for significant interaction and deep and wide exploration of an issue. Seminars run in parallel with workshops, other seminars and closed meetings. A side event is a one hour session at lunch time and in the late afternoon which is suitable for presenting an issue, a perspective, a report or a solution.

Thematic focuses of seminars and side events

In line with the thematic focus of the 2012 World Water Week in Stockholm on Water and Food Security, SIWI especially welcomes proposals on issues that relate to food security and water that are not covered by the workshops:

- The link between food waste, consumption patterns and water
- Water efficiency of the food supply chain
- Gender aspects on food security and water
- Land and water acquisition
- Financial instruments for food security and water resource use

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

- Climate change
- Communication and advocacy
- Conflict resolution and transboundary waters
- Economy
- Ecosystems
- Governance
- Private Sector
- Social impacts and the rights perspective
- Sanitation and health
- Urbanisation
- Water resource management

Submission should be made before **February 15, 2012** at www.worldwaterweek.org/convenors.

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 generate new ideas and solutions,
- **Cross sectoral 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 and
- **Programme format:** the extent to which the event facilitates multistakeholder 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.

Event fees and conditions

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

For more information on events please contact
Mr. Adrián Puigarnau at adrian.puigarnau@siwi.org

International Water Resource Economics Consortium 10th Annual Meeting, August 28-29, 2012

During the 2012 World Water Week SIWI is proud to host the International Water Resource Economics Consortium (IWREC) 10th Annual Meeting. This is an opportunity to enhance the focus on economic aspects of water management and to foster proactive dialogue between economists and water policy professionals.

The programme for the two day meeting will contain a Chief Economists Panel, a Keynote Speaker and paper presentations on the following themes:

- Economics of irrigated and/or rainfed agriculture,
- Economics of institutional design to manage hydrological variability,
- Economics of transboundary water management and
- Economics of water resources at large.

The call for papers for the IWREC 10th Annual Meeting can be found at www.worldwaterweek.org/iwrec. Publications in journal and book format will be compiled from the papers submitted for presentation. The deadline for submitting a paper is February 15, 2012. Only full papers will be considered for evaluation.



For more information on the IWREC 10th Annual Meeting, please contact

Mr. John Joyce at john.joyce@siwi.org

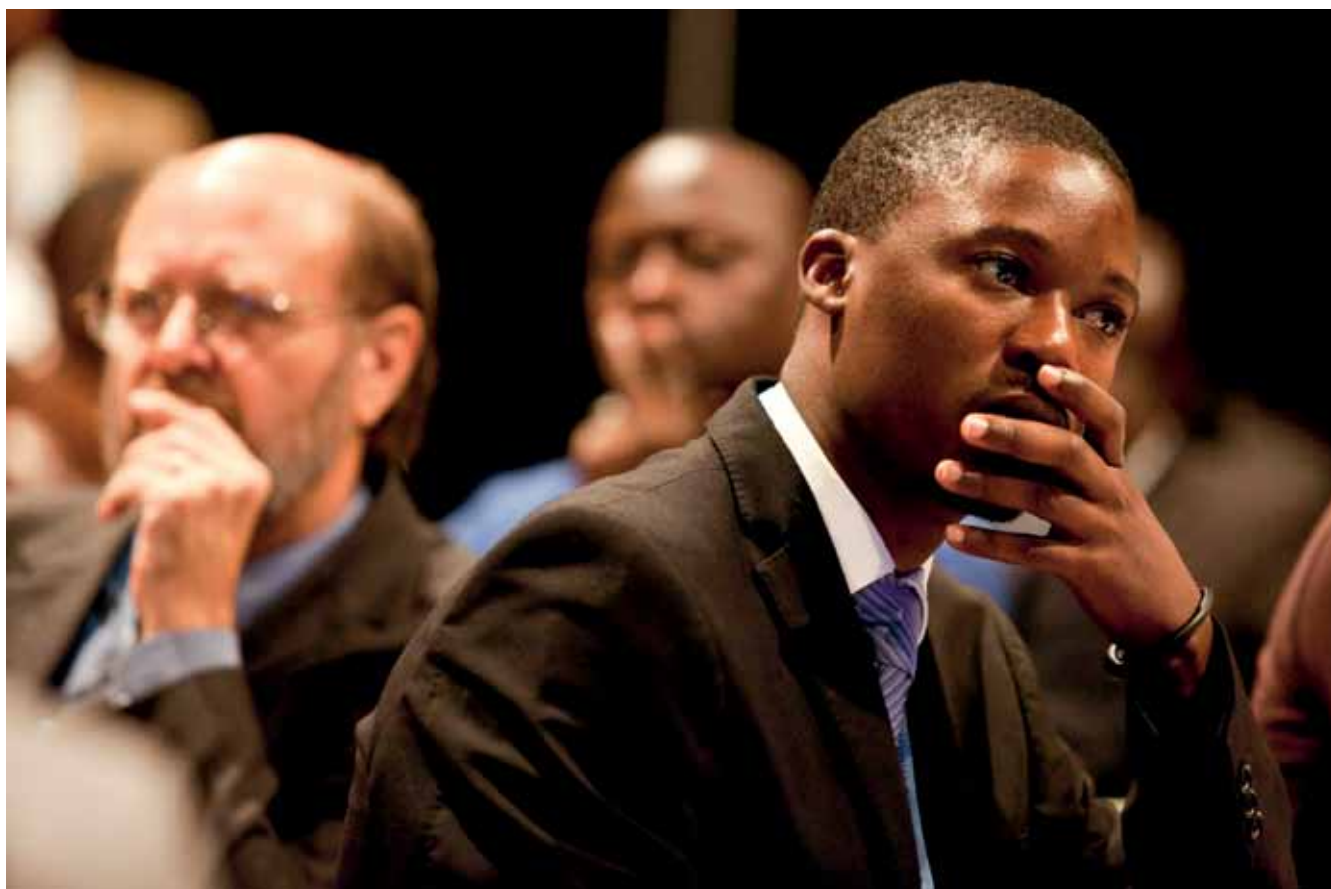


Photo: Thomas Henrikson

Prizes and Awards

Stockholm Water Prize

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



Photo: Cecilia Österberg

The nomination period for the 2012 Stockholm Water Prize has ended. Welcome back in April 2012 to submit nominations for the 2013 Stockholm Water Prize at www.siwi.org/stockholmwaterprize

Stockholm Junior Water Prize

The Stockholm Junior Water Prize competition brings together bright young students to encourage their continued interest in water and the environment. The competition is open to students between the age of 15 and 20 who have conducted a water-related project. Since 1997, when the prize was first awarded, it has grown into an international competition with over 30 nations represented in 2011. The prize, worth USD 5,000, is presented during the World Water Week in Stockholm. H.R.H. Crown Princess Victoria of Sweden is the Patron of the Stockholm Junior Water Prize.



Photo: Cecilia Österberg

Stockholm Junior Water Prize organises national competitions in over 30 countries. Find out if your country is competing in the final at www.siwi.org/prizes

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.



Photo: Cecilia Österberg

Nominations for the Stockholm Industry Water Award can be submitted until February 15, 2012 at www.siwi.org/prizes

WASH Media Awards

The WASH Media Awards recognise and support the crucial role of the media in raising awareness of the importance of water, sanitation and hygiene services. The awards aim to help improve access to these services by having a positive influence on politicians, business persons, civil representatives and individual citizens. First launched in 2002 by the Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council, the awards are presented in collaboration with SIWI.



Photo: Mikael Ullén

Nominations for the WASH Media Awards can be submitted until April 1, 2012 at www.siwi.org/prizes

General Information

Venue

The 2012 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

c/o SIWI
Drottninggatan 33
SE-111 51 Stockholm SWEDEN
Tel: +46 8 522 139 60
Fax: +46 8 522 139 61
Email: secretariat.www@siwi.org

World Water Week Secretariat

Mr. Jens Berggren, Director

Email: jens.berggren@siwi.org

Ms. Katarina Andrzejewska, Programme Manager

Email: katarina.andrzejewska@siwi.org

Mr. Adrián Puigarnau, Programme Manager

Email: adrian.puigarnau@siwi.org

Ms. Rosanna Ricciuti, Programme Manager

Email: rosanna.ricciuti@siwi.org

Ms. Julia Hector, Programme Officer

Email: julia.hector@siwi.org

Ms. Ingrid Stangberg, Programme Officer

Email: ingrid.stangberg@siwi.org

World Water Week Dates



2012 First Announcement

World Water Week in Stockholm

Building Capacity – Promoting Partnership – Reviewing Implementation

The World Water Week in Stockholm, organised by the Stockholm International Water Institute, is the leading annual global meeting place for capacity-building, partnership-building and follow-up on the implementation of international processes and programmes in water and development. It includes topical plenary sessions and panel debates, scientific workshops, independently organised seminars, 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.



STOCKHOLM INTERNATIONAL WATER INSTITUTE, SIWI
DROTTNINGGATAN 33, SE-111 51 STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN
PHONE +46 8 522 139 60 + FAX +46 8 522 139 61 + siwi@siwi.org + www.siwi.org