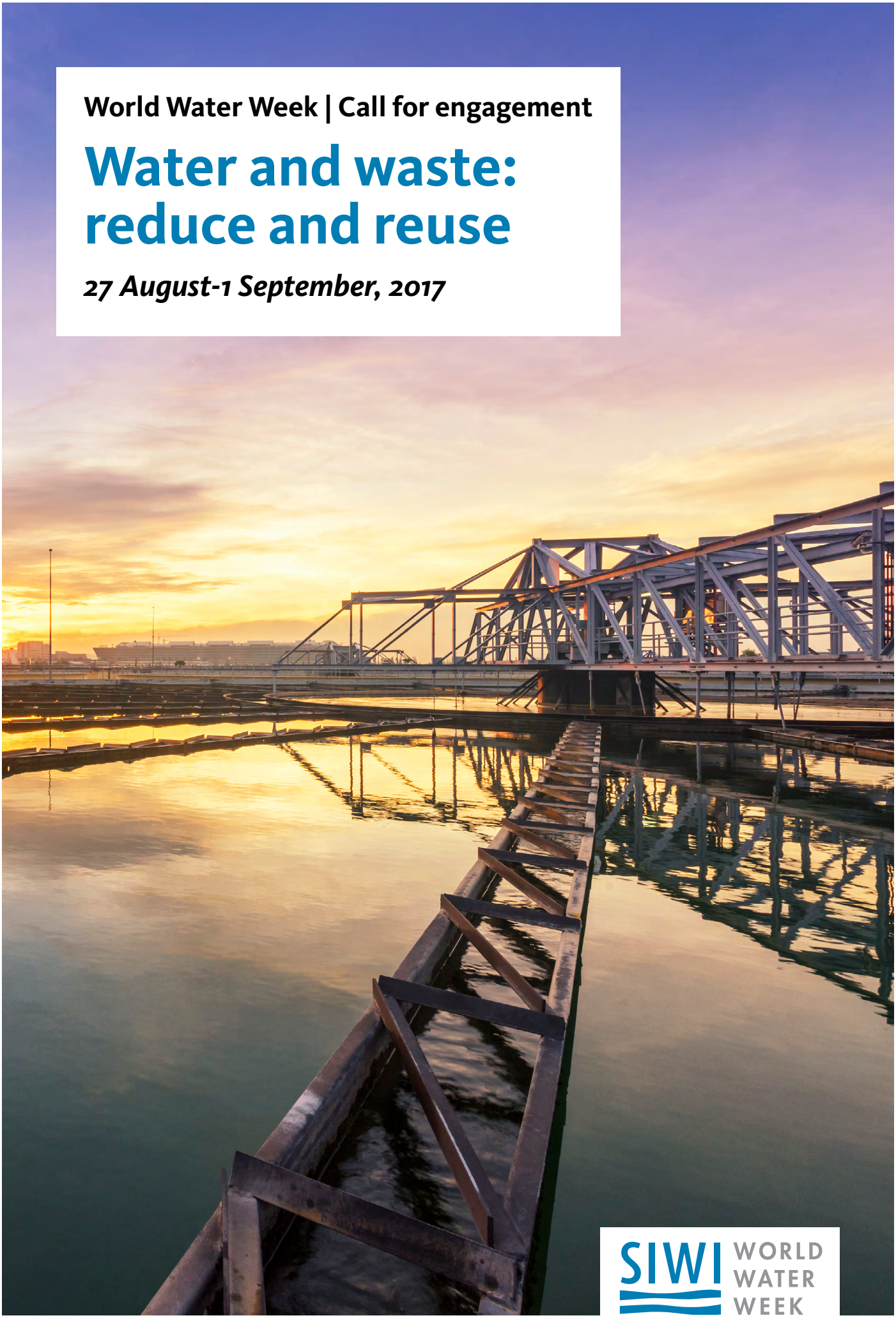
World Water Week | Call for engagement

Water and waste: reduce and reuse

27 August-1 September, 2017



SIWI WORLD WATER WEEK

For the benefit of water and the environment

Photo: Thomas Henrikson

It is an exciting time for water and climate work. As this Call for engagement goes out, the Paris Agreement has just come into force and SIWI has been busy ensuring that water is high on the agenda at COP22 in Marrakech. In the run up to the COP22 meeting, we were very happy to see that water figures prominently in the national plans (the so called National Determined Contributions) to implement the Paris Agreement.

Water is as we all know a finite resource and we must be more careful in how we handle it. According to OECD predictions, global water demand is projected to increase by 55 per cent between 2000 and 2050. A circular economy in which both water and waste are managed as the assets they are is important to this challenge. The good news is we know we can be far more efficient in our use of water. Many actors already are. Thus, the World Water Week theme, **Water and waste: reduce and reuse**, will offer many opportunities to share these examples.

In recent years business leaders and city mayors have become more engaged in water and sustainable development. Toward that end, we will dedicate more space in the programme to the private sector and urban undertakings at World Water Week. This is an opportunity to share knowledge – across economic sectors, cities and within industries. As SIWI's Sweden Textile Water Initiative has shown, businesses that otherwise compete in the marketplace, can and do work together to improve practices that benefit water and the environment. The possibilities are very exciting.

In the following pages you can read about the many opportunities to get engaged in the World Water Week; the thematic scope, highlighting important perspectives on the theme; and the nine core seminars featured at the Week. You will also find all of the information you need to submit your event proposals and abstracts. We await your ideas with great anticipation and enthusiasm! Do not delay. The submission deadline is 22 January 2017!

Torgny Holmgren
Executive Director
Stockholm International Water Institute

SIWI

World Water Week is organized by the Stockholm International Water Institute (SIWI). One of the world's leading water institutes, SIWI stimulates the development of innovative policies and scientifically-based solutions to water-related challenges.

SIWI's vision is a water wise world. A world that recognizes the unique value of water, and ensures that it is shared and allocated sustainably, equitably and efficiently, to meet everyone's basic needs.

By conducting research, facilitating international water projects, and providing platforms for collaboration, we develop expertise on water-related issues such as transboundary water management and water governance.

We also support water wise policy and practice by training and advising decision-makers at all levels, and playing an active role in international forums.

Founded in 1991, we bridge science, policy and practice for a water wise world.

Cover photo: iStock.
Design: Elin Ingblom, SIWI.

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World Water Week

Since 1991, World Water Week has been a meeting place for scientists, policy makers, and private sector and civil society actors to network, exchange ideas and foster new thinking around the most pressing water-related challenges of today. It inspires collaborative action and bridges science, policy and practice.

Many partnerships and alliances have been formed between individuals as well as organizations during previous World Water Weeks. It is also where informal follow-up on implementation of actions, commitments and decisions from international processes and stakeholders often takes place.

During the Week, the world's most respected award for water achievement – the Stockholm Water Prize – is awarded to help recognize outstanding water achievements and encourage interest in water and sustainability issues. This legacy continues with the Stockholm Junior Water Prize.

The Week has grown to be the world's leading annual meeting on water and development issues. In 2016, some 3,200 participants gathered in Stockholm, from more than 130 countries.

There are a number of ways you can engage in the Week. In 2017, we will place additional focus on inclusion and innovation, introducing a new platform (the Showcase) from which organizations can tell their water stories, and share their perspectives, initiatives and projects; and incentivize inclusive, innovative and interactive events. Learn more about how your organization can get involved on page 6.

Photo: Mikael Ullén

Things you might not know about World Water Week

- World Water Week is funded by SIWI, registration fees, event fees and strategic partnerships.
- World Water Week Assistants are young water and development professionals who volunteer to support the Week.
- The current conference venue is a historical building and can therefore not be altered.
- SIWI aims for gender balance in its sessions, and actively encourages convenors to do the same.
- SIWI aims to include a youth perspective in its sessions, and actively encourages convenors to do the same.

Thematic scope

Water and waste: reduce and reuse

The theme | In the second year of implementation of the 2030 Agenda the World Water Week 2017 focuses on a key challenge for which two Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's) have set ambitious targets: SDG 6, target 3: "by 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally", and SDG 12, target 5: "by 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse". These are just two of the 169 SDG targets, many of which, along with the 2015 Paris Agreement on climate change and the annual Global Risks Reports launched by the World Economic Forum in Davos, highlight our challenge to achieve sustainable development in a changing world. A circular economy in which water and waste are managed as economic assets is an important part of the solution to this challenge.

The Week will address the theme "water and waste – reduce and reuse" from a holistic system perspective, addressing issues and challenges from all parts and countries of the world – low, middle and high income. It will do so by engaging all relevant water-dependent sectors, particularly food and energy, and all relevant stakeholder groups – public, private and civil society – with special attention to gender and age balance.

The theme covers the entire geographical range: upstream to downstream – from source to sea – and both rural and urban. However, with a rapid rate of urbanization, and the concentration of water-waste challenges in dense urban environments, the Week will contribute to the follow-up of the world's urban summit HABITAT 3 in October 2016 by including a special urban focus.

The water-waste cycle | The full cycle of wastewater management will be addressed as a critical component of the cycle from source through distribution, collection (sewered and onsite sanitation systems) and treatment to disposal and reuse, including water, nutrients and energy recovery. While solid waste will be considered to some extent, e.g. co-composting with faecal sludge, the focus will mainly be on wastewater management. All forms of wastewater and pollutants are part of this cycle: biological and chemical waste from domestic, industrial and agricultural sources, point and non-point, including focus on emerging and hazardous pollutants.

Focus will be on 'prevention before cure', and consider waste as a resource to be reused, sometimes all the way to potable water. This includes reduction of chemicals, wastewater recycling and reuse for irrigation and domestic use, nutrient recycling and recovery (as e.g. phosphorus as a resource), and resource recovery from wastewater and waste for energy, food and other products. Options for how to harness opportunities related to reuse, such as technology dissemination, institutional partnerships, business models and policy mechanisms, will be explored.

The drivers | Key drivers of importance for the cycle will be addressed, such as population growth, economic growth, urbanization and industrialization, all happening in a world suffering from recurrent global crises and affected by climate change, not least in the form of increased hydrologic variability and related disasters. Coping with these challenges calls for advanced technological development and innovation, not least for wastewater treatment, cleaner production and reuse and resource recovery technologies, as well as changes in production and consumption patterns set in a proper policy and governance framework.

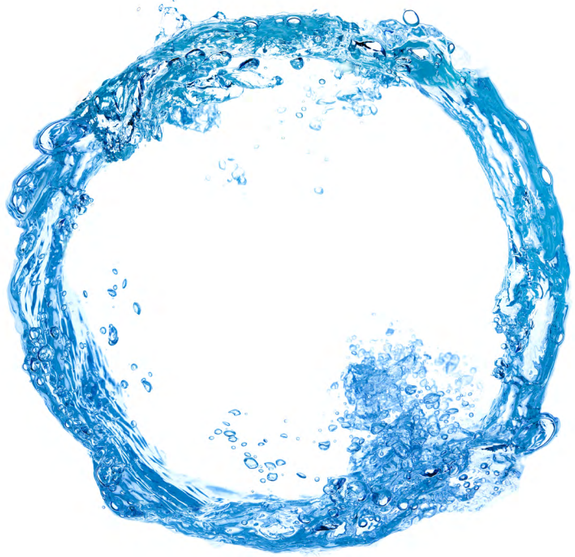


Photo: iStock

Water quality management | In the spirit of system and cycle thinking, and aiming at 'water fit for purpose', water quality management will be addressed to tailor to this new dimension, considering appropriate water quality criteria for both effluent and ambient water quality in line with the SDG discussion. A broad perspective on pollution from point and non-point sources will be taken, including, in addition to traditional biological and chemical parameters, emerging pollutants (pharmaceuticals, nanoparticles, metabolites etc.), thermal pollution, waste products from desalination plants etc. Accidental pollution requires special attention. 'Democratization of monitoring' of water quality will be considered as a mechanism to include and engage stakeholders and raise their understanding of environmental quality issues.

Health and biodiversity | An important dimension to be considered in how to handle the water-waste cycle is the human health dimension, such as immediate health issues related to sanitation and hygiene (SDG 3 and SDG 6, target 2), and general social acceptance of wastewater reuse.

Pollutants affect both people and biodiversity in terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, including coastal and ocean pollution from land-based activities (linking the 'water' SDG 6 and the 'ocean' SDG 14), calling for a holistic view and system approach.

The urban dimension | Urban water and wastewater management will be addressed from a holistic perspective, spanning from small towns to mega-cities, and considering the expected population dynamics and urban growth (SDG 11). Particular attention will be paid to stormwater runoff and urban flooding, as potentially exacerbated by climate change, as well as water reuse in the urban environment. This calls for new approaches to 'smart cities' practicing integrated urban water and wastewater management and control, with strong links to spatial planning and inter-institutional collaboration. The 'water-waste-energy nexus', with special focus on resource recovery for energy and other uses is an important dimension of the smart city, as is the broader 'water, energy and food security nexus'.

The industry dimension | The most rapid growth in global water use is in manufacturing. While many industries are still mismanaging water and waste, others have become showcases of a circular economy with promising advances in good water stewardship in the manufacturing chain (as e.g. 'from field to fashion' in the textile industry), not least among small-to-medium size enterprises (SME's). Some industries have demonstrated ability to recycle and reuse water to achieve zero net water consumption, others are striving to demonstrate a zero pollution record.

Policy perspectives | All countries are expected to translate and adapt the SDG targets to the national level and develop and implement appropriate policies to achieve them. Doing so for targets 6.2, 6.3 and 12.5 are particularly important for water, faecal sludge and waste management, including recognition of policy initiatives to promote a circular economy as an important driver to achieve these targets. Focus will include policies in sectors that need review and revision in order to facilitate the promotion of sustainable wastewater management, including pollution reduction, cleaner production, treatment and re-use, as well as economic and social incentives to promote the sustainable development of wastewater management from sewered and onsite sanitation systems. Water pollution prevention policies, including both command-and-control and market based instruments, will be important to consider. Up-scaling of wastewater-based agriculture from small-scale, informal efforts, to a level of larger formal enterprises is another area of potential policy review, as is promotion of private investment, performance standards and safeguards to contribute to water, wastewater and industrial water management.

Economic and financial perspectives | Achieving water security for all is an important element in achieving the 2030 Agenda, and one which holds an important economic potential. The economics of water security relies strongly on wise water and wastewater management, and depend among other things on proper valuation, costing, pricing and financing of water and waste management. Other critical elements to be addressed are economic incentives and innovative financing and investment models, greening wastewater 'from waste to wealth', as well as promotion of sustainable wastewater management through investment policies of donor agencies, development banks and climate funds.

Societal, institutional and governance perspectives | Development and implementation of policies, laws, regulations and governance mechanisms are essential to promote and achieve good water and waste management. One approach towards good water governance is Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) which is specifically addressed in SDG 6, target 5: "by 2030, implement IWRM at alle levels, including transboundary cooperation as appropriate", calling for a holistic and cross-sectoral approach from local/basin through national to transboundary level.

A wide range of governance issues will be addressed, including focus on the regulatory and institutional framework for water pollution prevention and control, and the need for taking a risk management approach to governance in a rapidly changing world. Consideration will be given to the need for institutional frameworks to include mechanisms for co-ordination and reliable monitoring systems. Improving labor conditions in the waste management and industrial sectors is critical, especially for women and children (as e.g. in the textile industry), and generally considering institutional barriers to good wastewater and waste management and enforcement.

Special attention will be given to the involvement of all relevant groups of stakeholders, not least in local communities, including particular focus on gender equality and youth involvement. Cultural and religious acceptance, including barriers to reuse, needs to be considered. Creating enabling frameworks, public-private partnerships and new business models for resource recovery, water stewardship, innovation and technology development will also be addressed, as will addressing integrity, transparency and corruption. Finally, continued focus on communication, capacity building and education is required.

How will you engage in World Water Week in 2017?

I would like to	Convene an event	Present in a seminar	Host a SIWI Sofa	Host a Showcase	Exhibit	Closed meeting	Strategic partner
Advance knowledge	●	●	●				
Showcase collaboration	●			●	●		●
Present your research		●					●
Provide practical case studies	●	●	●	●	●		●
Promote an approach, project or initiative				●	●		●
Attract partners or funding				●	●	●	
Connect with digital audiences	●	●	●				●
Network				●	●	●	●
Open to non-World Water Week participants				●			●
TED style presentations	●			●			
Audience engagement/ participation	●	●		●	●		

For more information visit the World Water Week website

Events

World Water Week Events are 90-minute sessions developed (topic, content, format and speakers) by you and your partners.

Host an event and share your knowledge and insights with a diverse group of stakeholders and engage them in discussions around an issue of your choice. SIWI welcomes all proposals and encourages collaboration with other organizations in order to build partnerships and to bring a diversity of perspectives to the World Water Week.

What's new? | In response to your feedback, we will make some changes to the events in 2017. There will now be a flat fee to host an event at World Water Week and SIWI will allocate rooms based on expected capacity required.

With this in mind, and to reward convenors who work hard to produce inclusive and innovative events, we will offer a 10 per cent discount to events that fulfill a set of criteria. An additional 10 per cent discount will be available to events that meet a financial assistance criteria.

Why? | We are striving to better balance room capacity with expected demand. Up until now, convenors have selected the room size for their event. Moving forward, SIWI will assign all rooms based on expected interest. We will also work proactively with convenors to improve the quality of events, and inclusiveness of diverse stakeholders.

Length:
90 minutes

Price:
28,800*-36,000 SEK
(*with maximum discount)

Deadline:
22 January, 2017

Photo: Mikael Ullén

Seminars

World Water Week centres on nine scientific seminars related to the Thematic Scope (see page 4).

The seminars are designed around scientific abstracts that have been submitted through a process open to any subject that relates to the topics addressed in the seminars (see page 8). All fields of research are welcome to submit an abstract.

Abstracts are reviewed by SIWI's Scientific Programme Committee (SPC). The SPC looks for abstracts that will contribute to a versatile and dynamic seminar in regards to content and innovation, as well as regional and sectorial diversity. We welcome both oral and poster presentations.

Length:
5-10 minutes (1 presentation slot)

Price:
0 SEK (Presenters must meet their own costs)

Deadline:
22 January, 2017

Photo: Mikael Ullén

SIWI Sofa

A cross between a speakers' corner and an interview studio, experts, decision-makers and leaders will be interviewed live on a variety of water-related issues. Targeting a broader range of decision-makers and interested public, as well as participants, segments will focus on hot topics and highlights, interdisciplinary collaboration, knowledge sharing, and on creating a deeper understanding of key water issues.

Photo: Nayereh Rajabi

Length:
20-30 minutes

Price:
25,000 SEK

Deadline:
30 May, 2017.
Applications open
in February

New in 2017! The Showcase

In 2017, we will introduce the Showcase – a space where organizations can tell their water stories, promote different approaches and share their perspectives, initiatives and projects. There will also be the option to invite external participants (i.e. non-World Water Week participants). Different room sizes and times available.

Length:
45 or 90 minutes

Price:
24,000-40,000* SEK
(extra fees for external participants will apply)

Deadline:
30 May, 2017. Applications open in February

Other ways to get involved

Exhibit | Develop or enhance your brand, engage with water and development decision-makers and present your organization water and environment-related work by exhibiting at the Week.

Applications open in April 2017.
Cost: 23,000-43,000 SEK

Host a closed meeting | Host a committee meeting, annual general meeting, board meeting, project initiation or a brainstorming session. Rooms of varying sizes, and IT facilities available.

Applications open in April 2017.
Cost: 12,000-20,000 SEK

Seminar themes

Water in the circular economy: opportunities and challenges

Co-convenors: The Rockefeller Foundation, CAF-Development Bank of Latin America and Water Resource Institute (tbc)

We can no longer afford to embrace a linear water paradigm where water is used once and then discharged and where the economic value of water and associated wastes are not considered. A transition from a linear to circular economy paradigm for water and wastewater is essential to address our current and projected water challenges. These complex water challenges, such as water scarcity, water quality, and aging centralized infrastructure with inadequate funding mechanisms have resulted in negative impacts to economic development and business growth along with gender and income inequality.

The circular economy paradigm requires that the value of water and associated wastes are addressed which will, in turn, drive innovation in public policy, financing, business models and technology. This "one water" paradigm will proactively create value for both the private and public sectors in low, middle and high income economies and contribute to achieving the SDGs, in particular the targets for water (SDG 6.3) and sustainable production (SDG 12.5)

This seminar will address several critical questions to be addressed by researchers and stakeholders as we collectively transition to a circular water economy. These include: 1) what are the policy, technology and social barriers; 2) how do we quantify the value of moving from linear to circular economy strategies; 3) what are the legal and regulatory changes required; 4) what is the role of technology, including digital solutions, in accelerating this transition and tracking progress against the SDGs; 5) what are the financial and business models needed for this transition; and 6) what are the collective action frameworks needed to mobilize stakeholders to facilitate this transition.

Wastewater and health: managing risks, seizing opportunities

Co-convenors: World Health Organization, Aarhus University and AquaFed (tbc)

Over the past decade, drinking water quality management to protect human health has seen a paradigm shift: water safety planning represents an integrated risk assessment and management approach along the source-to-tap chain. With the incorporation of wastewater management among the SDGs (targets 3.9 and 6.3), sustainable development of water resources has come full circle. Now, preventive risk management must be extended to sanitation and wastewater management.

Catastrophic pollution events, such as accidents involving industrial wastewater, continue to jeopardize human health. Similarly, human and animal waste continue to pose microbial threats to human health. The magnitude of these effects and their distribution in the human population are determined by geography and infrastructure development, combined with people's living conditions and behaviours. Risks may be modulated by climate change.

Health impact assessment (HIA) of proposed water and wastewater infrastructure can help safeguard and reap opportunities to promote human health "upstream". Sanitation safety plans (SSPs) should govern wastewater management. Complementary approaches can help identify opportunities and address critical risks.

Extrapolating these upstream and integrated risk assessment trends into the future, the seminar aims to identify options for more in-depth, action-oriented analysis, and more effective impact assessment and safety planning, and asks: How can SDG action strengthen national policy and legal frameworks for HIA and SSPs? What institutional reform can ensure health-protective wastewater management (considering that "prevention better than cure" from the environmental, economic and social perspectives)? What research is needed to improve risk management in wastewater systems as part of a circular economy? How does gender bias influence the way we deal with human health risks associated with wastewater management, and how can we eliminate this bias?

Photo: iStock

Can new financing for resources recovery reduce the wastewater crisis?

Co-convenors: International Water Management Institute, CAF-Development Bank of Latin America and 2030 Water Resources Group

Resource Recovery and Reuse (RRR) will be an important strategy to achieve several SDGs concerning environmental and human health, food security, waste and rural-urban linkages (SDGs 2, 3, 6, 11, 12, and 15). Once the decision is made for a new wastewater or faecal sludge treatment facility, the question is how to prioritize technology options in terms of costs, benefits and local capacities. How should financing and management mechanisms, and business models be designed to ensure services are sustainable and limited public resources are leveraged?

Wastewater treatment is mostly financed through public resources, with a few cases funded privately. Most investments respond to societal demands and a need to comply with rigid effluent thresholds without consideration to opportunities for resource extraction and improvement in efficiencies. Although full cost recovery is generally seldom, RRR can be instrumental for narrowing the financial gap.

This seminar will seek to explore new financing and business models, policy instruments and market conditions for RRR contributions from implementing agencies and research on the business side of wastewater treatment. It will discuss new models to improve efficiencies, promote incentives, for example for energy savings or generation, and for the recovery and reuse of nutrients and biosolids, taking into consideration local perception of reuse and gender specific opportunities and constraints. Success stories will reflect on what made them possible and how they could be transferred to other locations, with special attention to low-income countries.

Smart solutions in water and waste management for liveable cities

Co-convenors: United Nations Human Settlements Programme, International Water Association and The World Bank Group

Water supply, sanitation and stormwater are integral components of and/or directly interfere with the urban water system, yet they are often not planned or operated in an integrated way. Viewing them as a single system can greatly enhance the utility of water, both in the context of everyday operations and under stress. Minimizing the movement of water, reducing leakage, maximizing reuse and redefining waste as a resource can optimize the productive use of water and reduce pollution. Considering urban water and sanitation (both wastewater and onsite sanitation options) holistically, at appropriate spatial scales, can provide economic, environmental and social benefits.

Such approaches should lead to reduced exposure to compromised environments for the most vulnerable, in particular women and children. Fostering rural-urban linkages can lead to mutual benefits and synergies at the water-food-energy nexus. Active participation of multiple sectors and communities is required, as is a proactive, holistic urban water planning approach to minimize conflicts and ecological impacts.

The seminar will address innovations in urban water management, in particular strategies to operationalize the SDGs, the new urban agenda of Habitat III, and the IWA Principles for Water-Wise Cities. We invite papers that describe real-life application of systems thinking to integrated urban water management, including the interactions of water supply, onsite/reticulated sanitation, stormwater etc., especially in developing countries. Papers that describe multi-stakeholder participation for proactive, holistic urban water planning are welcome. We are particularly interested in papers that describe how urban form and integration can help minimize water footprints and maximize potential for resource recovery and reuse. Papers addressing rural-urban linkages that generate mutual benefits/synergies at the water-food-energy nexus, are encouraged.

Seminar themes

Harnessing opportunities for the safe reuse of wastewater in agriculture

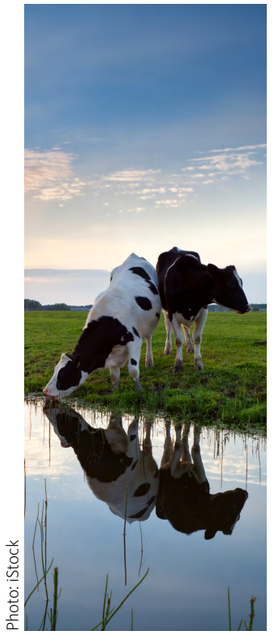


Photo: iStock

Co-convenors: International Water Management Institute, Robert B. Daugherty Water for Food Global Institute at the University of Nebraska and Stockholm Environment Institute

Achieving food security (SDG 2) is of high priority, increasingly threatened by water scarcity and climate change impacts. The safe reuse of wastewater and other sanitation waste streams (e.g. faecal and sewage sludge) could play an important role towards increasing agricultural production. A key motivation for increasing wastewater reuse in agriculture is reduced costs, since this waste contains enough nitrogen to in theory replace 25 per cent of synthetic nitrogen currently used to fertilize agricultural land, and 15 per cent of phosphorus, along with enough water to irrigate 15 per cent of all the irrigated farmland in the world. Wastewater reuse also reduces nutrient leaching to lakes, rivers, and groundwater. But how do we harness these opportunities and tap into this largely unused resource from a planning, policy, livelihoods and financial point of view? And what are the pit-falls that should be avoided to ensure safe and sustainable wastewater reuse?

The objective of the seminar is to discuss opportunities and limits for the safe reuse of wastewater and, for example, faecal sludge in agriculture. We invite papers that describe examples of successful policies and actions to motivate and encourage reuse in terms of dissemination of appropriate technologies, financial incentives, policy mechanisms, governance, and the role of civil society and private actors including gender aspects. We aim to draw replicable lessons that will assist government agencies, private and civic actors seize agricultural wastewater reuse opportunities.

Water and waste management: the case of the textile industry

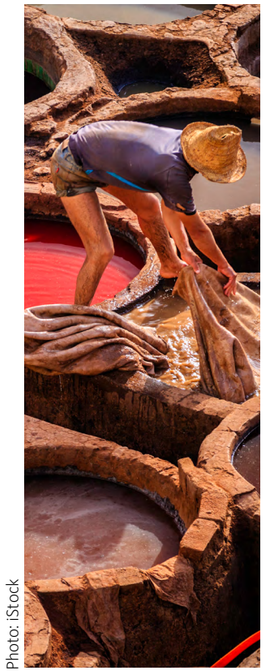


Photo: iStock

Co-convenors: Sweden Textile Water Initiative, the Chinese National Textile and Apparel Council (tbc) and WWF World Wildlife Fund (tbc)

The textile industry is a water intensive industry. It contributes to draining and polluting water resources along its value chain. Employing millions of people – mainly women – the industry is key to economic growth, foreign direct investments and export, and often competes directly with agriculture for human and natural resources. The textile industry's gradual move from industrialized to emerging countries has contributed to exploiting workers, land and water resources. The sector is now growing in South-East Asia and Africa, poising great environmental risks. Legislative, governance-related and technical innovations are important to avoid the exploitation of natural resources in traditional and new production hubs. Key developments in circular production, coupled with sound water pollution regulations when thoroughly enforced, could secure a more environmentally-friendly textile industry in the future. Corporate water stewardship and voluntary agreements contribute to addressing this sector's complex problems.

The seminar will present possible paths from "field to fashion" to address environmental exploitation, labour conditions and health hazards in the textile industry. The seminar invites papers that showcase scalable and replicable innovative business models, legal frameworks, financial incentives, pricing mechanisms, and systematic approaches to address the complex problems of this sector. Papers focusing on circular production and consumption are strongly encouraged, as well as practical case studies of successes and failures from industrialized, emerging and lower-income countries.

Opportunities and limits to water pollution regulations

Co-convenors: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, United Nations Environment Programme and International Institute for Applied Systems Anaysis

Preventing water pollution, from ridge tops to reefs, is a global governance challenge that needs command-and-control, market-based instruments, as well as moral persuasion. These approaches have strengths and limits that are the forte of government agencies, private sector and civic movements respectively. Commitments to improve water quality by reducing pollution (SDG 6.3) and reduce marine pollution of land-based activities (SDG 14.1) are on agendas of government agencies, private sector and civic movements respectively. Decision makers face nexus challenges and complex questions such as: How much pollution is acceptable and affordable for desired economic development (and to whom, with what risk perception)? How can water pollution be regulated from point and diffuse sources or from emerging substances with unknown hazardous consequences? Which technological innovations decrease the amount of untreated wastewater but increase production costs, or may be economically feasible but socially unacceptable? How should both polluters and public campaigners keep pace with ever changing regulatory practice and legal regimes? Finally, are monitoring and reporting systems sufficient or capable of ensuring that instruments of modern physical and social sciences are employed and enforced to their full potential?

This seminar will discuss opportunities and limits to water pollution regulations, innovations and campaigns. This seminar seeks experiences of overcoming barriers in discipline-divided silos that miss synergy and sustainability across sectors. Also, regulation and implementation authorities should consider potential transfers of sludge pollution from water to land. The focus will be given to a range of instruments from legal, economic and administrative tools to ethics-driven behavioural aspects of pollution reduction. Cases of pollution prevention will be presented from developed and developing countries to draw lessons that help governments, private and civic actors improve their own work through inter-sectoral collaboration.

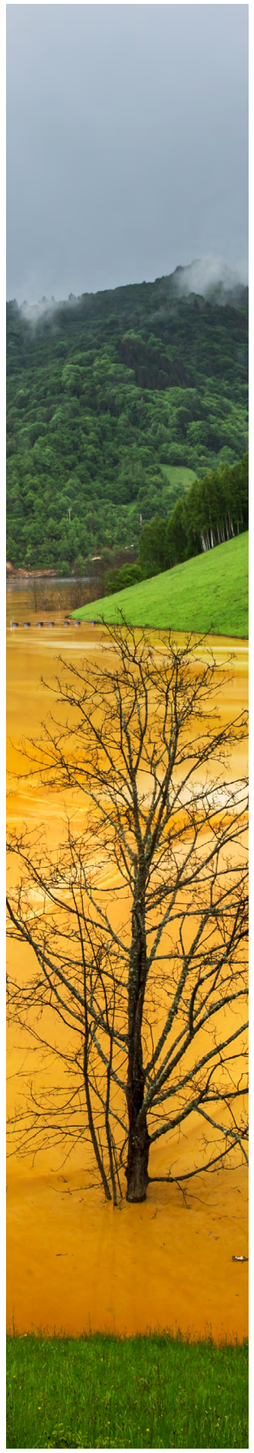


Photo: iStock

Governance of water and waste: key to a sustainable development?

Co-convenors: International Water Association, United Nations Development Programme Water Governance Facility and The World Water Council

Governance is a broad term that includes legislation and regulation, the institutional framework, and less tangible aspects such as integrity and anti-corruption and the roles of different stakeholders including women. Good governance of water and waste is important to a society's development and to the achievement of the best possible outcomes for society and people. Trade-offs between different users and economic sectors, geographical scale, affordability to the customers and users of services, the urban or rural setting, and cross-border cooperation, all add complexity to governance of water and waste. The Sustainable Development Goals cover all of these topics with an overarching commitment in SDG 6.5 to implement integrated water resources management – itself a governance issue. Many countries are now reviewing and updating their policies to achieve the SDGs; this is a complex task in which national governments need support from international organisations, civil society, academia and the private sector.

This seminar addresses governance of water and waste with a particular emphasis on wastewater management and reuse. Given the huge breadth of this subject, the seminar will concentrate on four topics: integrating water resources management; reducing and reusing waste; managing water and waste in the urban context; and promoting integrity and anti-corruption in the water and waste sectors. We particularly invite papers that describe successful examples of policies, institutional arrangements and stakeholder engagement that relate to these four topics.

Seminar themes

Understanding the gender dimension of water and waste

Co-convenors: Women for Water Partnership, SaciWATERs (tbc) and Global Water Partnership

A gender perspective which seeks to include an understanding of gender roles and relations and how these affect and are affected by water and sanitation interventions can ensure greater sustainability and resource efficiency, and can therefore enhance water and sanitation benefits. Experience has shown that interventions that include the views, input and participation of both men and women generally work better. Water is not gender neutral. Water resource management is incomplete without a gender perspective and active involvement of women. Understanding and contextualizing (all) gender dimension within broader sustainable development priorities requires developing gender-sensitive databases, information and monitoring systems and participatory action research to determine how to invest in this sector and to evaluate the impact of such investments, in addition to determining their transformative potential for women and men.

This seminar looks for case studies explaining how gender was incorporated in water and waste related activities. The following areas could be of interest: how are women's capabilities being enhanced from investing in their active participation in this sector? How do economic and business opportunities from wastewater management better address gender dimensions, as well as women career paths in management positions? What are the key steps to be taken to ensure that women are included in decision-making related to wastewater management and improving water and sanitation systems, as well as agriculture and land-use projects that affect water quality and quantity? What policy implications will this have and what policy gaps are to be addressed to ensure the effective inclusion of women? Case studies from local, national and transnational contexts are encouraged.

Scientific Programme Committee

The Scientific Programme Committee (SPC) is comprised of a number of professors, scientists, and experts from the water and development-related fields. The work of the SPC involves development of the thematic scope for World Water Week, determining seminar topics, selecting abstracts to be presented and developing seminar programmes. Members are:

- Dr Torkil Jønch Clausen, SIWI (Chair)
- Rami AbdelRahman, SIWI (Co-opted member)
- Renée Andersson, Sustainability Consultant
- Victor Arroyo, CAF (Co-opted member)
- Dr Robert Bos, IWA
- Prof Gyewoon Choi, Incheon National University
- Dr Guillermo Donoso Harris, Pontificia Universiad Católica de Chile
- Dr Pay Drechsel, IWMI (Co-opted member)
- Dr Phil Graham, SMHI and Belgium Development Agency
- Dr Dipak Gyawali, Nepal Academy of Science and Technology
- Pritha Hariram, IWA (Co-opted member)
- Eiman Karar, UNEP
- Dr Louise Karlberg, SEI
- Dr Marianne Kjellen, UNDP
- Jon Lane, Consultant in Water and Sanitation for Developing Countries
- Dr Diego Rodríguez, The World Bank Group
- Will Sarni, Deloitte
- Danka Thalmeinerova, GWP
- Prof Kalanithy Vairavamoorthy, IWMI
- Torgny Holmgren, SIWI (Vice Chair)
- Karin Lexén, SIWI
- Adrian Puigarnau, SIWI (Secretary)

Photo: iStock

Young Professionals

Call for 2017 Young Scientific Programme Committee | SIWI is seeking nine committed young professionals interested in providing support to the Scientific Programme Committee.

SIWI's commitment | As one of the leading actors in the water sector, SIWI is interested in developing the future leaders of the water community.

The initiative of a Young Scientific Programme Committee, provides professionals at the start of their careers with an exciting opportunity to collaborate with top level scientists and water professionals in developing the programme of one of the world's most renowned water conferences, gaining increased visibility within the water community in the process.

Meanwhile, the involvement of young professionals will provide the Scientific Programme Committee with youthful input and perspectives.

The tasks | The nine members of the Young Scientific Programme Committee will work together with the Scientific Programme Committee to develop the programme of the seminars.

The tasks are as follows:

- Between January and March, to screen and review the abstracts received for each of the seminars.
- Between April and August, to provide support in the planning of the seminars programme.
- During the Wold Water Week, to support the seminar rapporteur teams and join the Best Poster Award jury.

Those interested in being part of the Young Scientific Programme Committee should send their self-nomination (resume, recommendation letter and motivation letter indicating the seminar to work with) by 4 December, 2016 to **adrian.puigarnau@siwi.org**.

www.worldwaterweek.org/call-for-young-professionals-to-help-develop-the-world-water-week-in-stockholm

Photo: Mikael Ullén

Volunteer | Are you looking to gain experience in the water and/or development sector, or in event planning? Become a World Water Week volunteer and be part of delivering the world's leading annual event on water and development! Applications open in March 2017.

Junior rapporteur | Are you a young professional looking to expand his or her network and gain valuable experience in the water and development sector? Help us report on cross-cutting trends, knowledge and innovations during the Week. Applications open in March 2017.

World Water Week will feature its fifth Young Professionals' Day. It will include activities that aim to inspire young professionals, provide them with a platform to network, and present their ideas and projects.

The Young Professionals' activities are organized in collaboration with Arup.

Photo: Mikael Ullén

Prizes and awards

Recognizing outstanding achievements in water, SIWI hosts the world's most respected water prizes – the Stockholm Water Prize and Stockholm Junior Water Prize. SIWI is grateful for the years of support from prize patrons, H.M. King Carl XVI Gustaf and H.R.H. Crown Princess Victoria of Sweden.

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

Stockholm Junior Water Prize | The prize is awarded to students between 15 and 20 who have conducted water-related projects. Each year, over one hundred thousand students enter national competitions, with the winners attending the international final in Stockholm. The Prize is proudly supported by Founding Global Sponsor, Xylem, and the Raincoat Foundation.

Best Poster Award | The most informative, innovative and well-designed poster is presented with the "Best Poster Award" during the Closing Plenary Session of the Week.

Stockholm Water Prize Founders

BACARDI · BOREALIS · EUROPEISKA ERV · hp · kemira · POUL DUE JENSEN FOUNDATION by GRUNDFOS foundation

RAGN-SELLS En del av kretsloppet · SAFRAN · Water Environment Federation · xylem Let's Solve Water · ÅLANDSBANKEN

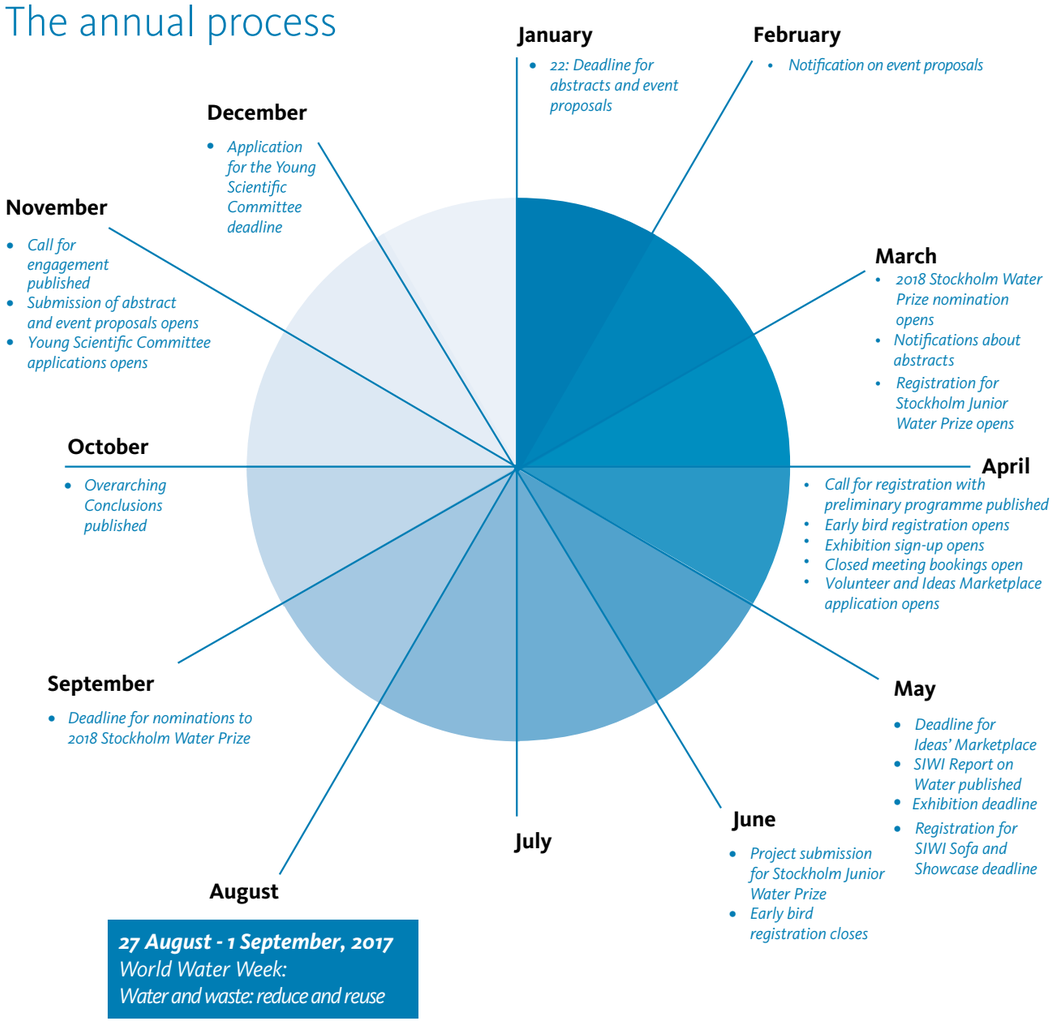
General information

Venue | World Water Week will be held at Stockholm City Conference Center. **www.stoccc.se**

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

World Water Week

The annual process



27 August - 1 September, 2017
World Water Week:
Water and waste: reduce and reuse

Overview of World Water Week programme in 2017

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
			Young Professionals' Day		*2030 SDGs Stocktaking*	
09:00	Events, seminars, SIWI Sofa and showcases	Opening Plenary	Events, seminars, SIWI Sofa and showcases	Events, seminars, SIWI Sofa and showcases	Events, seminars, SIWI Sofa and showcases	Closing Plenary and Reporting Back
11:00	Events, seminars, SIWI Sofa and showcases		Events, seminars, SIWI Sofa and showcases	Events, seminars, SIWI Sofa and showcases	Events, seminars, SIWI Sofa and showcases	
14:00	Events, seminars, SIWI Sofa and showcases	Events, seminars, SIWI Sofa and showcases	Events, seminars, SIWI Sofa and showcases	Events, seminars, SIWI Sofa and showcases	Events, seminars, SIWI Sofa and showcases	
16:00	Events, seminars, SIWI Sofa and showcases	Events, seminars, SIWI Sofa and showcases	Events, seminars, SIWI Sofa and showcases	Events, seminars, SIWI Sofa and showcases	Events, seminars, SIWI Sofa and showcases	
Socia events and award ceremonies	Young Professionals' mingle Under the bridges	Welcome Reception	Stockholm Junior Water Prize Award Ceremony	Stockholm Water Prize Royal Banquet and Award Ceremony	Mingle and dance	Field visits

Photo: Mikael Ullén

Support World Water Week

Both public and private water decision-makers and users play an important role in the identification and implementation of innovative, sustainable, water wise solutions. We collaborate with a range of different organizations and sectors, in different ways, to work towards this vision.

Whether you are at the beginning of your water journey, an established actor in the water sector, or a sustainability thought-leader, we invite you to be part of the solution.

If you would like to support the attendance of a participant from a low-income country, please contact us. The demand is great, and we welcome your support.

By supporting World Water Week you have the opportunity to:

- Advance knowledge and new thinking
- Strengthen your brand within the water and development community
- Showcase collaboration
- Present your research
- Promote your approach, project or initiative
- Connect with digital audiences
- Communicate your value
- Support and reward innovation

Contact Louise Heegaard for more information:
louise.heegaard@siwi.org

Key Collaborating Partners

Each year, SIWI teams up with three organizations relevant to the year's theme, in order to widen the reach of the Week, enrich the discussions and encourage participation. In 2017, the World Water Week Key Collaboration Partners are:

CAF-Development Bank of Latin America
Provide financial resources for sustainable development and regional integration. Supports countries to achieve water security for social and economic development and universal access to drinking water and sanitation, following the principles of integrated water resources management. Additionally provides technical assistance to strengthen institutions, finance pre-investment, encourage public policy dialogue and strengthen knowledge generation.

The International Water Association
The sustainable and equitable management of water and wastewater is central to IWA's vision for a water-wise world. As the largest global network of water professionals, IWA is a knowledge hub bringing together the science, practice and policy of water to satisfy the needs of human activities and ecosystems.

The International Water Management Institute
The vision of the International Water Management Institute (IWMI) is a water-secure world. To achieve this, IWMI works to develop land- and watermanagement solutions that intensify agriculture while protecting the environment and lifting farmers out of poverty. IWMI is a non-profit, evidence-based research institute working in partnership with governments, civil society and the private sector, with a renewed focus on resource recovery and reuse, including safe wastewater irrigation. It is a member of the CGIAR, a global agricultural research partnership, and leads the CGIAR's research program on Water, Land & Ecosystems.

Core support

BMZ Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development

Strategic partners

SWEDEN

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Collaborators

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Key Collaborating Partners

CAF DEVELOPMENT BANK OF LATIN AMERICA

IWA the international water association

IWMI International Water Management Institute

SIWI WORLD WATER WEEK

www.worldwaterweek.org