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**Responding to Global Changes:
Water in an Urbanising World**

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Water in an Urbanising World »

Délai de soumission: 30 janvier 2011 / Deadline for Submission: January 30, 2011

[Workshop Paper Abstract Submission – Guidelines and Information](#)

Proposals for workshop papers and poster presentations for the World Water Week are welcome from experts and actors in different disciplines. The deadline for abstract submittal is **January 30, 2011**

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Workshop Themes:

- Workshop 1: Cities in a 3-D Landscape Perspective –Hidden Risks
- Workshop 2: Need for a Paradigm Shift: New Technologies and New Lifestyles
- Workshop 3: Financing Urban Infrastructure
- Workshop 4: Adapting Cities to Climate Variability and Change
- Workshop 5: Water for Sustainable Urban Growth
- Workshop 6: The Urban Shadow
- Workshop 7: Urban Inequities: Service Delivery and Social Development
- Workshop 8: Regulatory and Social Contexts for Institutional Performance

Workshop 1

Cities in a 3-D Landscape Perspective – Hidden Risks

Cities are exposed to several types of physical risks, linked to the need for more raw water, to slow processes in the groundwater body under the city, and to effects of land surface alterations, within the city and in its neighbourhood. Globally, two billion more urban inhabitants will increase the challenge of a three-dimensional water security. Possibilities and solutions for tapping new and different types of raw water sources depend on the city's topographical location in the catchment (hilltop, slope or bottomland; upstream or downstream), geophysical circumstances, and pumping/energy costs. The state and processes below the ground surface are naturally related to what happens above the surface. Costly surprises have to be dealt with, such as groundwater rise and water logging. Negative consequences of groundwater over-exploitation, land subsidence, coastal erosion and seepage from overland flows, contaminated by e.g. sewage and industrial effluents, are common. In both cases contamination is an added challenge. Slow land cover Urban growth is associated with substantial fluxes of resources. Production and trade of goods and services also generate large quantities of non-desirable by-products or products that are not properly managed. Resource effective technologies are vital to limit the negative footprints of urban expansion. This refers to manufacturing, transport and human activities at large. The urban setting and social fabric is conducive for the development and implementation of innovative and costeffective technologies. It also tends to foster lavish lifestyles. Improvements in resource efficiency tend to lower prices on goods and services and thereby stimulate an increase in overall production and consumption, through the rebound effect. A major challenge for a paradigm shift is that the gains in pro- changes in a city through e.g. of roads and other impermeable surfaces and expansion of drainage may generate unexpected long term alterations of the water balance of the city leading to more severe storm flows. The very rapid urban expansion during the coming decades calls for attention of such changes through a long-term three-dimensional physical planning.

The workshop aims at clarifying and analysing physical long-term challenges by focusing on experiences of hidden water-related changes in cities. The role of and need for physical planning, within the city and in the catchment presumes an integrated and three-dimensional approach to land use and water. Cases from different types of cities, differently located in the catchment are welcome. It is of special interest to analyze how management of surface and groundwater resources can be improved in a long term perspective and what aspects need to be integrated in such an approach.



Workshop 2

Need for a Paradigm Shift: New Technologies and New Lifestyles

Urban growth is associated with substantial fluxes of resources. Production and trade of goods and services also generate large quantities of non-desirable by-products or products that are not properly managed. Resource effective technologies are vital to limit the negative footprints of urban expansion. This refers to manufacturing, transport and human activities at

large. The urban setting and social fabric is conducive for the development and implementation of innovative and costeffective technologies. It also tends to foster lavish lifestyles. Improvements in resource efficiency tend to lower prices on goods and services and thereby stimulate an increase in overall production and consumption, through the rebound effect. A major challenge for a paradigm shift is that the gains in production and distribution efficiency are distributed in a socially and environmentally desirable manner, i.e. to reduce plights of the urban poor and not contribute to a proliferation of resource intensive lifestyles.

This workshop will focus on the need for a paradigm shift in terms of new technologies to improve resource use effectiveness for social equity gains. Cases and policy approaches that illustrate the potential of more worthwhile use of local resources, smart ways of resource reuse and recirculation are welcome. In addition, it is highly relevant to provide examples and analyse strategies that promote efficient service delivery to disfavoured segments of the urban population.

Workshop 3

Financing Urban Infrastructure

Continued development of townships and cities require financing that allows for expansion and upgrading of basic services. These services are dependent on safe, sustainable, adequate and equitable infrastructure. Incentives commonly provided to infrastructural investments need to be designed to realize intended policy goals, provide transparency, and target the beneficiaries. For example, while full cost recovery through tariffs in the water sector may not exist, affordability to users and predictability are necessary to facilitate realisation of sustained good practice investment. Realities of affordability and trends in population growth combined with challenges of sustainable service delivery, equity to users, and cost-effective operations necessitate triage management. There are a number of pioneering cases that have successfully addressed, or are in the process of implementing, visionary financing and cost recovery models. These investments illustrate some bold ways to scale up and maintain infrastructure and address associated challenges regarding resource management and protection.

This workshop will examine cases of financial arrangements, including the role of the private sector, that are deemed to be successful examples of instruments and incentives, including associated soft and hard ware. The workshop aims to highlight key aspects of successful peer cases.

Workshop 4

Adapting Cities to Climate Variability and Change

Urban vulnerability to climate change is to a high degree waterrelated. These risks include increasing risks for flooding, risk for insufficient provision of water, sanitation and drainage and risk associated with effects on ecosystem services within and in the vicinity of cities. Poor urban planning has contributed to a reduction of the resilience of ecosystem services on which cities depend. In well-governed cities, planning strategies to cope with climate variability are already in place. If such

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strategies and their implementation are weak, vulnerability increases, especially in expanding informal settlements. There is no blueprint available of how to reduce urban vulnerability to climate change. Ways forward need to build on tested local knowledge, used together with updated technical competence and city scale climate change scenarios. The capacity within local governments to implement, monitor and manage these challenges as well as systems for inclusion of inputs from local stakeholders may need to be strengthened.

This workshop will address: What is needed for effective responses to climate change related urban hazards and risks? Do these changes call for a change in the way governments and international agencies work in urban areas? How can maladaptation, especially for the urban poor be avoided? How can seasonal forecasts and early warning systems assist in reducing vulnerability?

Workshop 5

Water for Sustainable Urban Growth

Future urban population centres will require vast quantities of raw water with the requisite infrastructure for water provision and wastewater treatment as well as reuse, to ensure a strong measure of sustainability. Considering the predicted expansion in the world urban population, the need for efficient urban water and energy provisioning and reuse is paramount to sustaining economic growth and social stability in urban areas. As well, appropriate economic incentives are required to encourage the growth and implementation of such sustainable urban infrastructure.

This workshop will focus on integrating innovative technologies for water management in urban infrastructure systems and the retooling of water utilities to optimise water provision, treatment and distribution systems. With increasing supply, come increasing needs for effective treatment and reuse of wastewater and its constituents. Similarly, stormwater management must be improved, preferably by implementing functional green approaches in parks, buffer zones, roof systems and building designs, to reduce the effects of increased flow and pollution from impervious cover in urban areas.

Workshop 6

The Urban Shadow

The urban demand for resources extends beyond the city borders, from the immediate vicinity and across the globe. This has large implications for land, water and energy use. For a city to be sustainable it needs sustainable relations with the ecosystems in the support areas. The demands of urban areas are changing over time. These changes might be slow and gradual, or shifting quickly as new fads and fast changing trends develop. These large and sometimes rapid changes in demand can have staggering consequences for ecosystems and adjacent rural areas. It is a challenging task for governance systems to keep up with the pace and direction of this change.

The workshop will illustrate the urban dependence on its shadow/ footprint regions, and how it alters virtual water flows across the globe. It will discuss the institutional mismatch between the urban hubs of rapid changing demands, and the institutions that regulate resource use in the supply areas.

Workshop 7

Urban Inequities: Service Delivery and Social Development

Current inequities in urban basic service provision, affect urban areas as a whole. The impact of poor facilities, interrupted service, frequently results in disease outbreaks which have significant impacts



on economic and social development. In many urban areas, the provision of basic services is left to the responsibility of the low-income groups due to the failure of the formal service providers. As a direct result, the poor often pay more than the rich for services, both financially and in health. Serving the unserved can be viewed as an untapped business opportunity and can best be achieved by promoting improved partnership and dialogue between formal and informal service providers. The net result is improved social cohesion, livelihood development and cost-effective delivery of water, sanitation and other basic infrastructure. Building social cohesion around provision of basic services can also provide an avenue to address other difficult urban development issues, related to land tenure, slum upgrading and security. Urban areas of different sizes need different approaches for infrastructure delivery. Smaller urban centres often require a greater involvement of the informal sector, to make up for the reduced capacity in the formal sector. Better information on urban inequities is essential to enable proper planning of infrastructure provision, ensuring interventions are targeted to the most needy.

The Workshop will examine: 1) The opportunities for forging closer links between the formal and informal service providers 2) The contribution that improved basic service provision makes to social cohesion and improved efficiency in urban systems 3) The needs and priorities for urban areas of different sizes. In summary how can we reduce the inequities that exist to effectively channel urban development in a positive way.

Workshop 8 Regulatory and Social Contexts for Institutional Performance

Complexity and competing demands over scarce resources and access to goods and services produced in urban systems require well functioning institutional arrangements. In order to facilitate smooth, effective and fair production, distribution and access, policies and decisions must be sanctioned, socially and politically. Apart from financial means, the performance of formal and informal institutions, including private sector, obviously depends on social acceptance and opportunities to enforce and follow up on the various decisions that are made within various organisations. It is well-known that most, if not all, countries have a legal framework and a political rhetoric that would ensure environmentally friendly human activities and which also provides guidance for socially desirable policies and programmes. Reality is invariably different.

This workshop will deal with the need for effective regulatory frameworks as well as social and political support for institutional arrangements that enable socially just service provision. Examples of implemented, enforced legal provisions are welcome. The role of community initiatives and the joint efforts between formal and informal organisations are important. It is relevant to highlight experiences from programmes that have been successful even in situations where supportive legal, social and political contexts have been missing.

Character of the workshop

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, a critical component of the workshops is the discussion between presenters and their audience.

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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.

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. Personal information about the author
2. Co-author(s)
3. Abstract type – for paper or poster presentation
4. Workshop to which the abstract is submitted
5. Abstract title
6. Five keywords
7. Abstract:– introduction/problem identification – analysis/results and implications for policy and/or research
8. Advance knowledge of/innovation within the subject
9. Practical applications of the contents of the proposed paper
10. Replicability of the procedures or practices described in the proposed 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 containing up to 1,000 characters, including blank spaces.

Submit abstracts at carregeo@gmail.com or carregeoenv@yahoo.fr or bamoko2001@yahoo.fr

Abstracts can only be submitted via the online form found at carregeo@gmail.com or carregeoenv@yahoo.fr or bamoko2001@yahoo.fr

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 2011 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

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- 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.

Language

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

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 online at carregeo@gmail.com or carregeoenv@yahoo.fr or bamoko2001@yahoo.fr

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. SIWI in collaboration with 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 organizers 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 **Mr. Ibrahim MBAMOKO** at bamoko2001@yahoo.fr and discuss particular issues and present tools, initiatives or project results. Side events run in parallel with other side events, workshop poster sessions and closed meetings.

Envoyez vos propositions au plus tard le **30 janvier 2011** à carregeo@gmail.com ou carregeoenv@yahoo.fr ou bamoko2001@yahoo.fr

Contact : Ibrahim MBAMOKO 99 74 00 46

Délai de soumission: 30 janvier 2011 / Deadline for Submission: Midnight, Greenwich Mean Time, January 30, 2011.

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