Singapore International Water Week

SINGAPORE INTERNATIONAL WATER WEEK 2026

THE GLOBAL PLATFORM TO SHARE AND CO-CREATE INNOVATIVE WATER, COASTAL AND FLOOD SOLUTIONS

15 - 19 June 2026

Sands Expo & Convention Centre
Marina Bay Sands, Singapore

SIWW2026 WATER CONVENTION CALL FOR PAPERS

Water Convention is jointly organised by :

IWA the international water association

PUB SINGAPORE'S NATIONAL WATER AGENCY

www.siww.com.sg

MESSAGE FROM THE CO-CHAIRS OF THE SIWW2026 WATER CONVENTION PROGRAMME COMMITTEE

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Singapore International Water Week (SIWW) 2026 returns from 15–19 June 2026 at the Sands Expo and Convention Centre, Singapore, reaffirming its position as a premier global platform for urban water innovation and solutions. As one of the world's leading water events, SIWW2026 will once again bring together global leaders, policymakers, experts, and practitioners from utilities, government agencies, cities, industries, and academia to exchange insights and drive meaningful action toward solving today's most pressing urban water challenges.

A cornerstone event of SIWW - the Water Convention, co-organised by PUB, Singapore's National Water Agency, and the International Water Association (IWA), provides a dynamic platform for water professionals to share cutting-edge research, breakthrough technologies, and best practices. The 2024 edition drew over 2,200 delegates from 71 countries and regions, featuring more than 350 oral and poster presentations across six Hot Issues Workshops and 47 technical sessions, highlighting the event's growing impact on the global water community.

Building on this success, the SIWW2026 Water Convention will address the full spectrum of water challenges - from resilient networks and advanced treatment to efficient reuse, climate resilience, flood protection, and coastal defense, while safeguarding water quality, public health, and driving resource circularity for a sustainable future.

We hope the insights that will be shared at SIWW2026 Water Convention will inspire new collaborations, spark innovative solutions, and contribute to a more sustainable global water future. We invite you to submit your abstracts and share your expertise with an international audience of water professionals.

We look forward to meeting you in Singapore at the SIWW2026 Water Convention.

ABOUT THE CO-ORGANISERS

INTERNATIONAL WATER ASSOCIATION (IWA)

The International Water Association is the organisation that brings together science and practice of water management in order to reach a world in which water is wisely managed to satisfy the needs of human activities and ecosystems in an equitable and sustainable way.

The IWA is a global knowledge hub and international network for water professionals and anyone concerned about the future of water. We bring together know-how and expertise to instigate ground-breaking solutions.

PUB, SINGAPORE'S NATIONAL WATER AGENCY

PUB is a statutory board under the Ministry of Sustainability and the Environment (MSE). It is the national water agency, which manages Singapore's water supply, water catchment, and used water in an integrated way. From April 2020, PUB also took on the responsibility of protecting Singapore's coastline from sea-level rise as the national coastal protection agency.

PUB has ensured a diversified and sustainable supply of water for Singapore with the Four National Taps (local catchment water, imported water, NEWater, desalinated water). PUB leads and coordinates whole-of-government efforts to protect Singapore from the threat of rising seas and the holistic management of inland and coastal flood risks.

PUB calls on everyone to play a part in conserving water, in keeping our waterways clean, and in caring for Singapore's precious water resources. If we all do our little bit, there will be enough water for all our needs – for commerce and industry, for living, for life.

SIWW2026 WATER CONVENTION PROGRAMME COMMITTEE

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SIWW2026 WATER CONVENTION PROGRAMME COMMITTEE

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THEMES FOR SIWW2026 WATER CONVENTION

The Water Convention is a platform for gathering professionals and technology providers from around the world to share their knowledge, practical experiences, and novel technologies to address the current and emerging water challenges under the following themes:

1. Water Network
2. Water Treatment
3. Used Water Management, Reuse and Industrial Water Solutions
   a. Treatment
   b. Reuse
   c. Industrial Applications
   d. Conveyance
4. Climate Resilient Cities, Flood Management and Coastal Protection
5. Water Quality and One Health
6. Nexus and Resource Circularity

The Water Convention technical programme focuses on spurring knowledge sharing, fruitful discussions and engaging debates among water leaders and practitioners through high quality presentations on technological innovations, management strategies and best practices.

THEME 1: WATER NETWORK

The water industry is undergoing a transformative evolution as utilities embrace innovative approaches to address growing climate, data management, workforce, and customer service challenges. AI-driven solutions can provide predictive insights while workforce development has taken center stage, with continuity planning and new business models fostering innovation and digital transformation. These advancements enable more efficient operations and customer engagement; however, successful implementation requires balancing technological advancement with human-centered approaches that ensure solutions are embraced by both operators and consumers.

This theme explores the latest innovations, best practices, and case studies in creating sustainable water networks that address both technical and social dimensions of modern water management.

1.1 Strategic Planning & Climate Resilience

1.1.1 Multi-hazard scenario planning for droughts, floods, and extreme weather events
1.1.2 Incorporating alternative water sources into system design (e.g. water reuse)
1.1.3 Equitable water network planning and management (e.g. for rural systems, developing countries, and smaller communities)
1.1.4 Rapid emergency response systems. Real-time environmental pollution monitoring

1.2 Data Management and Cybersecurity

1.2.1 Data quality management and integration strategies (e.g. varying data granularities and frequencies).
1.2.2 Integrating new technologies with legacy systems
1.2.3 Cloud vs. on-premise decision frameworks for data management.
1.2.4 Ensuring seamless interoperability (e.g. open protocols or agnostic platforms)
1.2.5 Promoting open data-sharing internally (across departments) and externally (customers, regulators)
1.2.6 IT/OT convergence strategies
1.2.7 Cybersecurity best practices and lessons learned.

1.3 Asset Management & Operational Efficiency

1.3.1 AI-based predictive maintenance
1.3.2 Real-time water quality monitoring
1.3.3 Trenchless rehabilitation technologies for extending pipeline lifespan
1.3.4 Pipe materials innovation (e.g. corrosion-resistant pipes)
1.3.5 Leak detection innovation (e.g. pressure management, acoustic sensing)
1.3.6 Scaling smart metering (e.g. AMR to AMI or increased network coverage)
1.3.7 Digital twins for real-time operational insights
1.3.8 Autonomous water networks

1.4 Workforce Development & Digital Transformation

1.4.1 Leveraging GenAI for workforce productivity
1.4.2 Workforce continuity planning (e.g. recruitment strategies)
1.4.3 Upskilling initiatives to build data literacy (e.g. targeted training or mentorship programmes)
1.4.4 Leveraging innovative business models such as XaaS (anything-as-a-service) for risk-sharing and flexible service delivery
1.4.5 Building trust and buy-in across diverse stakeholders
1.4.6 Developing change management frameworks
1.4.7 Communicating failure constructively to support iterative improvement
1.4.8 Partnering with startups, academia, and utilities to drive innovation

1.5 Customer Engagement & Conservation

1.5.1 Predictive tools for demand forecasting
1.5.2 Demonstrating the financial value of smart metering (e.g. cost benefit analysis)
1.5.3 Behavioural science and digital engagement to promote water conservation
1.5.4 Transparency tools, apps, and interactive dashboards for user education
1.5.5 Personalised conservation programmes based on data analytics and usage patterns

THEME 2: WATER TREATMENT

Cities worldwide face the challenge of limited freshwater supply, prompting them to diversify their water sources to become more resilient. As treatment technologies continue to advance, there is an increasing focus on making the process more sustainable by reducing energy requirements, exploring beneficial reuse of brine, and harvesting energy from waste streams. Additionally, these technologies have to be adaptable to the future impacts of climate change, for instance by designing treatment processes that can cope with changing water quality. While ensuring a sufficient and sustainable water supply is critical, it is equally important to ensure that the water supplied is of the highest possible quality. To this end, water utilities are applying advanced technologies that can effectively treat and remove contaminants of emerging concern and specific groups of contaminants that are resistant to conventional processes. Water utilities are also exploring the use of innovative sensors and digital solutions to support them in plant operations, maintenance, and optimisation.

2.1 Water Treatment Technologies and Innovations

Focus: Core technologies for treating water and removing contaminants.

2.1.1 Characterisation, impact and removal of natural organic matter and heavy metals in drinking water
2.1.2 Treatment of emerging pollutants
2.1.3 Waste minimisation and management in water treatment
2.1.4 Advanced oxidation processes
2.1.5 Advances in membrane technologies and applications
2.1.6 Pre- and post-treatment and other process innovation
2.1.7 Process innovations by membrane technology
2.1.8 Advancement in real-time water quality monitoring of source and product water
2.1.9 Process design innovations for mitigation of source water scarcity and quality deterioration

2.2 Desalination and Brine Management

Focus: Cutting-edge desalination methods, energy optimization, and brine reuse.

2.2.1 Breaking desalination cost and energy barriers
2.2.2 One Water – joint desalination and reuse
2.2.3 Brine concentration and beneficial reuse
2.2.4 Advances in brackish groundwater treatment
2.2.5 Industrial wastewater desalination
2.2.6 Case studies for low energy desalination
2.2.7 Innovative technologies for membrane brine concentration
2.2.8 Zero and near zero liquid brine discharge systems
2.2.9 Extraction of valuable minerals from brackish and seawater brines
2.2.10 Case studies for brine concentration and mining

2.3 Water Reuse and Resource Recovery

Focus: Potable and non-potable reuse, ecological systems, and sustainability.

2.3.1 Innovations in direct and indirect potable reuse
2.3.2 Ecological water reuse
2.3.3 Non-potable urban reuse
2.3.4 Planning and implementation of water reuse projects
2.3.5 Process intensification and improvement by membrane technology
2.3.6 Efficient groundwater management (e.g., artificial aquifer recharge and well)
2.3.7 Sustainable water reuse

2.4 Smart and Digital Water Systems

Focus: Digital transformation of water systems using AI, IoT, and XR tech.

2.4.1 Predictive and corrective automated process operation and optimisation
2.4.2 Asset management with smart technologies
2.4.3 Artificial intelligence systems for remote monitoring and control
2.4.4 Application of virtual/augmented reality systems in plant operations and training

2.5 Sustainability, Climate Resilience and Decarbonisation

Focus: Climate adaptation, emissions reduction, and future-proofing systems.

2.5.1 Water treatment technologies for achieving net-zero CO_2 emission
2.5.2 Adaptation of water treatment systems to climate changes in the future
2.5.3 Drinking water production from unconventional water sources (e.g., humidity in the air)

THEME 3: USED WATER MANAGEMENT, REUSE AND INDUSTRIAL WATER SOLUTIONS

Theme 3a, b and c: Used Water Management, Reuse & Industrial Water Solutions (Treatment, Reuse and Industrial Applications)
In our pursuit of a sustainable future, the perception of wastewater has changed from being something unwanted to a beneficial resource. This shift drives the desire to extract as much water, energy, and valuable materials from wastewater as possible. A growing number of technologies have been developed to enhance energy generation during treatment and reuse of both domestic and industrial wastewater (or alternatively, 'used water') streams. Meanwhile, to mitigate climate change, attempts are made to reduce the overall carbon footprint of wastewater management including nitrous oxide and methane emissions. There is an upward trend in recovering and reusing material resources from waste streams, including for industrial and commercial applications. For the remaining wastewater effluent, a high quality is targeted for reuse applications, potentially in part through the use of membrane technologies and processes. Besides looking into new innovations, efforts are also placed in improving the efficiencies of existing processes and explore linkages between domestic and industrial applications to enhance overall system sustainability. This theme welcomes abstracts examining best practices and innovative technologies for sustainable and economically viable centralised or decentralised treatment, reuse and management of domestic and industrial wastewater and the resources embedded therein.

Theme 3d: Used Water Management, Reuse & Industrial Water Solutions (Conveyance)
Sewers are vital for the sanitary conveyance of wastewater to treatment facilities. To ensure that sewers can carry out their function well, proper operation and maintenance are necessary. Utilities are taking a more proactive approach in these areas with the help of digitalisation and intelligent technologies. In sewer operation, analytics and management tools are employed with real-time sensors and meters for detecting and predicting blockages, inflows, and infiltrations. It is equally important to examine the quality of the wastewater discharged into sewers as it affects downstream treatment processes. In maintenance, advanced inspection equipment is deployed for sewer inspection, cleaning, and rehabilitation. The necessity for cutting-edge technologies becomes more apparent as large sewers are laid more deeply in the increasingly urbanised cities. Such deep tunnel sewage systems require innovative solutions for monitoring the tunnel's structural integrity and conveyance condition. Abstracts looking into novel technologies, best practices and applied research for wastewater networks in the areas below are welcomed.

Theme 3a. Treatment

- 3a.1 Basic and advanced wastewater treatment
- 3.a.2 Process innovations for enhanced wastewater treatment
- 3a.3 Towards net zero climate-sensitive wastewater treatment
- 3a.4 Asset management and infrastructure resilience
- 3a.5 Advanced monitoring and measurement of wastewater contaminants
- 3a.6 Applications of wastewater-based epidemiology
- 3a.7 Applications of advanced process modeling, machine learning, and artificial intelligence to enhance process operations
- 3a.8 Wastewater treatment and management in developing regions
- 3a.9 Decentralised wastewater treatment and water-efficient sanitation systems for onsite treatment and reuse
- 3a.10 Mitigation of micropollutants and emerging contaminants, including pfas, microplastics, among others
- 3a.11 Nature-based solutions for wastewater treatment
- 3a.12 Management and treatment of sludge and biosolids

Theme 3b. Reuse

- 3b.1 Innovation for efficient reuse and recovery of resources (water, energy, nutrients) from used municipal wastewater
- 3b.2 Management of brines associated with water reuse
- 3b.3 User acceptance of used water
- 3b.4 Regulatory aspects of used water reuse

Theme 3c. Industrial Applications

- 3c.1 Domestic-industrial nexus in water supply, treatment and reuse
- 3c.2 Increase MLD and ZLD adoption through innovation in water intensive Industrial applications
- 3c.3 Water needs for data centres and other emerging industries in the ai age
- 3c.4 Water management in the petroleum industry
- 3c.5 Water management in the water-sensitive industrial applications
- 3c.6 Implications for water management in the hydrogen economy

Theme 3d. Conveyance

- 3d.1 Networks
- 3d.2 Asset management, renewal and rehabilitation
- 3d.3 Operations
- 3d.4 Asset management- predictability, performance and reliability
- 3d.5 Future of system operations through artificial intelligence and machine learning
- 3d.6 Deep tunnel sewerage systems
- 3d.7 Processes in sewers

THEME 4: CLIMATE RESILIENT CITIES, FLOOD MANAGEMENT AND COASTAL PROTECTION

Climate Resilient Cities

Cities comprise systems of systems (transport, water, planning energy etc). These have developed and altered our underlying natural system – the water cycle. Climate Change is now affecting that altered natural system causing more frequent and extreme impacts through shocks (short-duration) and stresses (incremental) events from 'too much water' ie pluvial/stormwater, fluvial/riverine, tidal/coastal and groundwater flooding; and 'too little water' eg drought and water stress. There are also issues which impact water quality eg coastal flooding and saline intrusion. Building resilience to these water-related impacts therefore requires an understanding of the dependencies and inter-dependencies of these systems.

Flood Management and Coast Protection

We can adapt to changing boundary conditions such as sea level rise, groundwater fluctuations or changes in river flow as well as changing rainfall intensity with hard and soft measures as well as doing things to soak up or slow down overland flow, minimise the damage through implementing flood warning systems, evacuation planning, best practice guidance to move high value or vulnerable items beyond the impact, building resilience to properties or other contingency measures. Upstream storage can help attenuate flooding, off-line storage, aquifer storage and recovery, water demand reduction and conservation measures and change in land-use can help preserve water resources and improve water security.

The Role of Nature

There is an increasing trend in working more in-tune with natural processes for building resilience through soaking up too much water or ensuring nature does not excessively use precious water resources when too little. Coastal protection can be very effective in the right conditions where mangrove or similar natural solutions are introduced.

4.1 Decision-Making Under Deep Uncertainty

Urban climate resilience inherently involves managing unpredictable challenges.

The topic would give us good opportunities to explore robust frameworks and innovative tools for decision-making, ensuring that our strategies can adapt to volatile conditions.

Proposed sub-topics from 2024

- 4.1.4 Linking land-use master-planning with water cycle master-planning
- 4.1.5 Promoting a water circular economy around multiple water-food-energy-waste nexus
- 4.1.6 Digitally enabled spatial master-planning for water in cities
- 4.1.7 Linking cities, their catchments and coastal zones
- 4.3.3 Digital tools for community-deliberative decision making, system transparency and water-sensitive behaviour
- 4.4.5 Valuing and planning for future optionality

4.2 Practical Experience of City Water Resilience to Shocks (Short Duration Events e.g. Pluvial Flooding) and Stresses (Incremental Events e.g. Sea Level Rise)

Proposed sub-topics from 2024

- 4.1.1 Sustainable urban coastal development, low spatial and carbon footprint, and adaptive flood resilience strategies
- 4.1.2 Impact and risk of sea level rise on urban water cycle
- 4.1.3 Infill, reconstruction, land reclamation and city expansion under rising sea level
- 4.2.1 Multi-functional and systems approach to coastal resilience
- 4.2.2 Adaptable coastal protection measures for staged defences
- 4.2.3 Green, blue and grey infrastructure for flood management
- 4.2.4 Enhancing marine environment while ensuring coastal flood resilience
- 4.4.2 Building social resilience at the community and institutional levels
- 4.4.3 Preparing for and learning from emergency responses

4.3 Role of Total Value (Social Capital, Natural Capital) in Building City Water Resilience

Proposed sub-topics from 2024

- 4.3.1 Internet-of-things for integrated urban water management
- 4.3.2 Digital land-use information/digital twin for spatial water system design
- 4.4.1 Model for co-investment in infrastructure and urban water services
- 4.4.4 Quantifying and monetising non-market values of hybrid infrastructure and water quality improvements

4.4 Flood Forecasting, Smart Monitoring, Early Warning, Flood Preparedness and Real-Time Operational Control

Proposed sub-topics from 2024

- 4.3.4 Sensors, AI, data analytics, and application tools for rain/weather forecasting, flood prediction, early warning, network planning, O&M
- 4.3.5 Sensors, AI, data analytics, and tools for coastal monitoring and storm surge forecasting
- 4.3.6 Automation of flood prevention measures and predictive maintenance

THEME 5: WATER QUALITY AND ONE HEALTH

Water professionals and practitioners continue to be faced with challenges at all levels, from the impact of extreme weather events on infrastructure to a growing imbalance between water scarcity and expanding populations, and threats related to emerging pollutants, spreading anti-microbial resistance and distribution system associated pathogens such as Legionella. The need to identify innovative solutions is greater than ever. The Report of the Global Commission on the Economics of Water (October 2024) places the hydrological cycle at the centre of current thinking about the ways humanity can optimize its management of the planet's water resources and arrive at such innovative solutions that address the impending water crisis. By valuing the hydrological cycle as a global common good, a new framework is created to address climate change, biodiversity loss, water quality and scarcity, and basic human needs in a One Water approach. That framework also acknowledges planetary health, human, animal and environmental health (One Health) and community health as a continuum. Water quality enters this scheme because One Water and One Health are linked by the imperative to research, develop, implement and manage the concepts of circularity, sustainability, adaptation and resilience. The hydrological cycle provides critical entry points towards making progress on issues pertaining to water quality and One Health.

These are reflected in the seven broad topic areas that follow, which make up the scope of Theme 5. Assessing and managing water quality in the planning, design and delivery of water and sanitation services and of wastewater management require ever more sophisticated methods of on-line detection, monitoring and surveillance where research results can be easily transformed into practical and cost-effective applications for evidence strengthening and regulation. Increasingly, they will have to deal with established and emerging chemical pollutants and microbial contaminants using the rapidly evolving AI opportunities.

5.1 Public health, environmental and agricultural perspectives of Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR/ARG): optimizing information in support of a meaningful incorporation of AMR/ARG into drinking water/wastewater/ recycled water standards, norms and regulations, into management of the aquatic environment (recreational water quality!) and into livestock management, and to address research questions focused, for example, on elucidating the mechanisms of gene transfer in aquatic environments through multidisciplinary research.

5.2 Expect the unexpected. Strengthening water utilities' capacities, capabilities and jurisdiction to respond to the water quality "unknown-unknowns": emerging pollutants (e.g. PFAS including TFA, micro- and nano-plastics, endocrine disruptors, others as yet unknown) and contaminants (e.g. new pathogens, resistant strains, changed microbial distribution because of climate change), and the role water operator partnerships (WOPs) can play in facing these challenges.

5.3 The impact of climate change, extreme weather conditions (e.g. floods, droughts, excessive rainfall, typhoons) and ancillary events (e.g. wildfires) on the quality of source water (e.g. reservoirs, aquifers, salt water intrusion): how to strengthen risk assessment, promote adaptation and enhance resilience.

5.4 From the big to the small hydrological cycle: what are the latest technologies and innovations to protect and promote health in the monitoring and treatment of wastewater for agricultural, aquacultural and potable re-use, with special reference to recent experiences with viral faecal indicators (e.g. somatic coliphages), to the energy dimensions of different risk reduction methods, and to cost-effective dis-infection methods and small mobile dis-infection units?

5.5 Drinking water supply and sanitation services for people on the move: beyond mobile treatment facilities and expanding the horizon of service delivery to long-term refugee conditions. How can we ensure services in an increasingly unstable world without leaving people behind?

5.6 Intersectoral action and institutional arrangements to support the One Water – One Health integration: experiences of integrated policy, strategy, legal and regulatory efforts at regional, national, local and community level. Why do sectoral barriers continue to be an obstacle after 50 years of discussing the concept of intersectoral action and what are the success stories in overcoming them?

5.7 SDGs post-2030 – expanding the SDG criteria to be fully inclusive of ensuring safe and clean drinking water and sanitation services for rural and remote water communities in accordance minimum treatment requirements and operational monitoring targets (cf. WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality in Small water supplies) and to share experiences from the introduction of new portable rapid test kits for microbial contamination in different settings. The other side of this coin is about community perception: how do communities perceive issues of water quality and how can these perceptions be influenced and used to strengthen communications aimed at mobilizing community members towards participating in drinking water quality monitoring and management?

THEME 6: NEXUS & RESOURCE CIRCULARITY

Advancing Circular Water Systems – From Innovation to Implementation
The water sector has made significant strides in adopting circular economy principles, moving beyond closing the water loop through advanced treatment to integrating resource recovery, decarbonization, and systemic resilience. Achieving this requires a holistic approach that bridges technology, governance, ecology, and socio-economic enablers.

This theme invites abstracts on sustainable frameworks, strategies, and case studies that address six critical pillars of circular water systems:

1. Governance, Policy, and Stakeholder Collaboration
   - Policy design, participatory planning, and multi-actor engagement to legitimize, incentivize and scale circular solutions.
2. Technology, Innovation, and Digitalization
   - Cutting-edge treatment, resource recovery, and smart water management to optimize circular loops.
3. Nature-Based Solutions and Ecological Regeneration
   - Harnessing ecosystems for water resilience and valuing natural capital in circular designs.
4. Decarbonization and Energy Efficiency
   - Integrating low-carbon technologies, carbon capture, and energy-neutrality in circular water systems.
5. Risk and Regulatory Challenges
   - Mitigating contaminants, harmonizing regulations and standards, and safeguarding public health in circular transitions.
6. Enablers: Finance, Education, and Business Models
   - Innovative financing, workforce development, and scalable business cases for circular water.

We welcome contributions that adopt systems thinking and cross-sectoral nexus approaches, highlighting synergies between water, energy, and resource sectors. Abstracts may explore technological breakthroughs, policy frameworks, ecological integration, or lessons learned from implementation—all with the shared goal of accelerating the water sector's transition to a circular economy.

6.1 Governance, Policy, and Stakeholder Engagement

These topics focus on the institutional, regulatory, and participatory aspects of circular water systems, emphasizing policy frameworks, multi-actor collaboration, and public involvement to ensure legitimacy and adoption.

6.1.1 Policy and planning for circularity, policy coherence and institutional coordination needed in the circular economy
6.1.2 Stakeholder engagement, cross-sectoral collaboration, and social acceptance
6.1.3 Public engagement, co-design, and legitimation of circular water systems
6.1.4 Product stewardship and circularity
6.1.5 Digitalisation, smart accounting and systems to understand the circular economy

6.2 Technology and Innovation for Circular Systems

These topics centre on technological advancements, data-driven management, and infrastructure integration to enable efficient resource recovery, system optimization, and real-time monitoring.

6.2.1 Technological innovation and system integration for circular water systems
6.2.2 Resource recovery, decarbonization, recycling, and optimization
6.2.3 Monitoring, data, and digitalization for circular water management
6.2.4 Circular Design and Systemic Innovation

6.3 Nature-Based Solutions and Ecological Resilience

The two sub-topics emphasize ecological approaches to circularity, leveraging natural processes, ecosystem restoration, and accounting for natural capital to enhance sustainability and cost-effectiveness.

6.3.1 Nature-based solutions and natural capital accounting for resilient and cost-effective circular water systems
6.3.2 Regeneration of environmental assets and ecosystems

THEME 6: NEXUS & RESOURCE CIRCULARITY

6.4 Decarbonization and Energy Efficiency

This group highlights strategies to reduce carbon footprints in water systems, linking resource recovery with energy efficiency and broader decarbonization goals.

6.4.1 Carbon neutrality, energy efficiency, and decarbonizing water systems

6.4.2 Resource recovery for decarbonization

6.5 Risk and Regulatory Challenges - Threats to circularity: Emerging contaminants and regulatory challenges

This stands alone as a critical risk-focused theme, addressing contaminants and regulatory hurdles that could undermine circular water initiatives. The four sub-themes transform a single risk topic into four governance/technical pillars, addressing contaminants (1), policy (2), analysis (3), and societal trust (4).

6.5.1 Emerging Contaminant Mitigation

6.5.2 Regulatory Gaps and Harmonization

6.5.3 Risk Assessment Frameworks

6.5.4 Public Health Safeguards

6.6 Enabling Frameworks: Finance, Education, and Business Models

These topics cover implementation drivers: economic mechanisms (finance/business models) and human capital (education/workforce development) needed to scale circular systems. The four sub-themes distinguishes economic (1, 2) from human capital (3, 4) enablers, ensuring holistic adoption. The fifth adds case studies and business models.

6.6.1 Innovative Financing Mechanisms

6.6.2 Circular Business Models

6.6.3 Workforce Development

6.6.4 Community Capacity Building

6.6.5 Case Studies and Scalable Business Models

ABSTRACT SUBMISSION PROCEDURES

- Authors can submit abstracts for either oral or poster presentations.
- Abstracts should be limited to three A4-sized pages including figures, tables and references, and must contain adequate information to allow a sound referee review.
- Submissions should be made online through the submission system. The author must fill in all the information requested by the submission system and attach the abstract using the provided template.
- Further information regarding submission of abstracts, registration for SIWW and paper presentation, is available at https://events.miceneurol.com/PresentationPortal/Account/Login?ReturnUrl=%2FPresentationPortal%2Fsiww-2026%2Fabstract
- The deadline for submission of abstracts is **3 October 2025**. The abstracts will be peer reviewed for selection and the authors will be notified about the acceptance of their paper for presentation on **18 December 2025**.
- Selection criteria include high technical quality, relevance to the themes/topics, and high information content. Abstracts which are deemed commercial in nature **will not be accepted**.
- The authors are strongly encouraged to submit the full papers once their abstracts have been accepted. Full papers will be further reviewed and considered for publication in IWA's Journal.

REGISTRATION FEES

All accepted oral and poster presenters are required to register for the Water Convention and pay for the conference registration fees. The presentations will only be listed in the Convention programme upon receipt of the registration fees.

IMPORTANT DATES

Submission deadline for abstracts:	**3 October 2025**
Notification to authors on abstract review:	**18 December 2025**
Deadline for author acceptance:	**16 January 2026**
Deadline for author registration:	**10 April 2026**
Submission deadline for presentation materials (poster):	**22 May 2026**
Submission deadline for presentation materials (presentation slides):	**5 June 2026**
SIWW2026 Water Convention:	**15 to 19 June 2026**

CONTACT INFORMATION

For any enquiries, please email the Water Convention Secretariat at: waterconvention@siww.com.sg

Detailed information is also available at: https://events.miceneurol.com/PresentationPortal/Account/Login?ReturnUrl=%2FPresentationPortal%2Fsiww-2026%2Fabstract

Singapore International Water Week

ABOUT SINGAPORE INTERNATIONAL WATER WEEK

Singapore International Water Week (SIWW) is one of the world's premier platforms to share and co-create innovative water, coastal and flood solutions to meet urban water and associated climate challenges. Organised by PUB, Singapore's National Water Agency and Singapore's Ministry of Sustainability and the Environment, the biennial SIWW delivers a range of flagship programmes and platforms that gathers stakeholders from governments, cities, utilities, academia, and industry to share best practices and solutions, showcase the latest technologies and harness business opportunities. The 11th Singapore International Water Week will be held from 15 to 19 June 2026.

Organised By:
Singapore International Water Week Pte Ltd, a company set up by
Singapore's Ministry of Sustainability and the Environment and PUB, Singapore's
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