

SUMMARY REPORT

7th WORLD WATER FORUM KICK-OFF MEETING

14-15 May 2013, EXCO, Daegu, Republic of Korea



Republic of Korea

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The President of the World Water Council welcomes participants during the Official Opening Ceremony of the 7th World Water Forum Kick-off Meeting Daegu EXCO, May 14, 2013



The Prime Minister of the Republic of Korea, addressing participants at the 7th World Water Forum Kick-off Meeting Welcoming Ceremony, Seoul, May 13, 2013

Introduction

Around 500 water experts and high-level representatives, including about 150 international participants from 41 countries, participated in the 7th World Water Forum Welcoming Ceremony and the Kick-off Meeting in Seoul and Daegu, Republic of Korea on 13-15 May, 2013.

The meeting proposed a roadmap for the preparation of the 7th World Water Forum and gathered input from a wide range of stakeholders through facilitated discussions. During the first day, the participants were given an introduction to the World Water Forum, the characteristics and the core values of the 7th edition before being invited to participate in break-out sessions to discuss issues related to the Thematic Process. During the second day, the discussions focused on the Political, Regional, and Science and Technology Processes, as well as on the organization of a Citizen's Forum with the active participation of youth and civil society, implementation and design of the Forum, and effective communications.

None of these sessions could have been successfully carried out without the expert guidance of one professional facilitator, approximately 30 volunteer facilitators, and around 10 note takers, to whom we would like to express our deepest appreciation.

Result Summary

"Implementation" is a forward-looking concept. For its successful integration within the 7th World Water Forum, it will be necessary to aim for tangible results and to establish a system for continuous feedback.

In all areas of discussion, science & technology, information sharing, mass education, wide stakeholder participation, political will and adequate finances were mainly identified as the core factors for successful implementation. The discussions focused on analyzing current situations and practices in terms of their recipes for successful implementation rather than entering into detailed discussions of issues within each topic.

Participants also repeatedly stressed the need to reinforce connections between the processes and to expand targeted participants to include a wider range of decision and policy makers, and stakeholders both inside and outside the water sector.

In addition, participants suggested reclassifying the regions in the Regional Process, linking with MDGs

and SDGs in the Political Process, and exploring and utilizing appropriate technologies to create orders of magnitude of change in the Science & Technology Process.

Finally, introducing an action monitoring system to the Forum, considering youth and citizens' participation at the planning stages, launching a youth task force, and establishing a media network were also suggested.

Future Plan

Kick-off Meeting results will be posted on the official website, and an overall framework will be determined by the 7th World Water Forum International Steering Committee by the end of 2013.

Introduction

After an introduction of the core features of the 7th World Water Forum in plenary, all participants were asked to discuss in small groups of 3-4 people how to make the 7th Forum different from previous Fora and what is necessary for successful “implementation.” The answers were recorded on cards and collected subsequently.

Major Opinions

It was felt that encouraging spontaneous stakeholder participation is important. In the plenary discussion, participants suggested that the Forum must cover not only the water field, but also non-water fields such as commerce and trade, energy, and IT. In addition to addressing traditional points of view, the Forum organizers should reach out toward the fields of technology, innovation and industry to create consideration for water as a value added resource. A particular effort should also be made to open the door to citizens and non-water experts so that the general public can gain awareness of the importance of water issues in order to more easily modify their behaviors. In addition, it was felt that the Forum should encourage the setting of realistic goals and establish a system to continuously feed back into the implementation process. Rather than one single approach, the Forum should be designed in an interactive and dynamic way, privileging dialogue over presentations. Therefore, the presentation forms, gender composition, and opportunities for experience will need to be diversified and expanded.

Welcoming Address by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure and Transport of the Republic of Korea at the Opening Ceremony of the 7th World Water Forum Kick-off Meeting, Daegu EXCO, May 14, 2013

Analysis of Results

Through this plenary discussion, higher expectations for the core values of the 7th World Water Forum were created, aspiring for practical and tangible results to be made a reality through the interest and active support of Forum participants. In particular, expanding participation, monitoring implementation, and organizing an interactive Forum should be reflected in the actual design of the 7th World Water Forum.



Discussion Topics of the 7th World Water Forum

Structure

Prior to the Kick-off Meeting, thousands of stakeholders were invited to select three priority themes from a list that included themes that emerged from the 6th World Water Forum and from input from the World Water Council and Korean organizers. In total 1,059 people (Korean: 580, International: 479) participated in the survey from April 10 to April 30, 2013. Based on the results of the survey, 8 Discussion Groups and one Open Space area (free discussion groups on any other theme) were established.

In each session, roundtable groups of 8 to 10 people selected key issues related to each theme, before identifying cases that illustrated successful implementation and analyzing success factors. Each session was assisted by 2 facilitators (Korean & international) and 1 note taker.

Discussion Results – Main Messages

A. Climate Change and Water Storage, Disaster

Because climate change is one of the drivers of global change, the discussion scope needs to be expanded to global change and water resources, including water storage, and disaster.

Data sharing and analysis is necessary to reduce the uncertainty in water resources planning and management due to climate, demography, urbanization and other global changes. This can be accomplished through all sorts of science and information technology development such as scenario analysis techniques and modeling, early warning systems, monitoring, statistical analysis

tools, etc. Technology transfer with financial support to developing countries is especially important. Moreover, creating a science-policy interface mechanism to bridge the gap between these communities is key.

In addition, enhancing public awareness and preparedness for disasters is important, as is encouraging water storage for building resilience to those disasters. Adopting community-based systems in consideration of culture and social contexts is a most efficient approach.

B. Integrated Water Resources Management, Ecosystems and Rivers

Knowledge based political will is key for integrated water solutions sharing of best practices and comparative studies of river basin and groundwater systems are essential for wider implementation of IWRM.

The best future comes together with stakeholders, monitoring and good IWRM systems including advanced technologies and economic incentives. True valuation of pollution and identification of polluters and effective enforcement systems are crucial for ensuring quantity and quality management in an integrated manner across the river basins.

Promoting integrated understanding of ecosystems functions and services for human and environmental purposes is a prerequisite for harvesting societal and economic benefits and dissemination of worldwide proven solutions. Risk assessment regarding implementation of existing and new solutions is required in both developing and developed countries.

Discussion Topics of the 7th World Water Forum

C. Cities & Urbanization, Sanitation, Wastewater & Re-use

The hydrological cycle has been disturbed by paving impermeable roads, unrefined urban planning, etc. In order to manage cities sustainably, the entire water cycle must be managed in an integrated way using urban planning and design for adapted infrastructure. Low impact development methods considering incentives, grants-in-aid, operators' capacities, governance, and water accessibility in slum areas should be included in sustainable urban planning.

Wastewater is a resource, not just waste. Misunderstanding of re-use is the biggest barrier to a much greater implementation. Broad understanding of environmental benefits of wastewater treatment must also be conveyed. Therefore, water education on this issue should be a priority, due to a lack of awareness, cooperation, and political capacity to sufficiently use and re-use water resources.

D. Green Growth, Science & Technology

Partnerships with capacity building are critical to both Green Growth and to Science and Technology, between governments, the private sector, research and communities at different levels (community, national, global, etc.). Innovation should be promoted and supported, as well as implementation and commercialization.

Adopting a long-term perspective in evaluating the balance between "Green" and "Growth" and searching for proper guidelines or protocols between development and conservation is necessary.

Adopting low-cost, practical innovations to move towards real life situations is important.

E. Food Production & Agriculture, Energy

Irrigation systems should be recognized as a core axis that provides multiple ecosystem services including green growth & food production and prevent disasters such as drought, floods, pollution, etc.

Efficiency and consistency of agriculture, energy, and water policies and regulation should be improved. In addition, Integrated Water Resources Management techniques for augmenting energy and food security need to be further developed.

Development of new technologies such as advancement of existing concrete channels to eco-friendly channels and advanced irrigation technology using GCS, ICT techniques is also necessary.

F. Governance, Policy, Legislation & Institutions, Transboundary Cooperation

You do not improve what you cannot measure: evaluation and performance measurement are critical tools for effective water governance and increasing investment in water. Benchmarking and benchmarking need to be further systematized but a key challenge is to define a set of "water governance indicators" that can help track weaknesses and foster better water governance at large. The question of scale is critical when it comes to improving water governance. Managing water necessitates that many stakeholders are involved at watershed (river basin and aquifers), local, national and supranational level. Clarifying who does what, at which level, and better managing interdependencies across policy areas, levels of government, public/private/not-for-

Discussion Topics of the 7th World Water Forum

profit actors is a key condition for success of water management.

Governance is not only governments and there cannot be “water” governance when there is no governance at all. Governance solutions exist and are often well-known, but their implementation on the ground remains a challenge. Public participation should be used as an effective instrument for better transparency, accountability and integrity in the water sector.

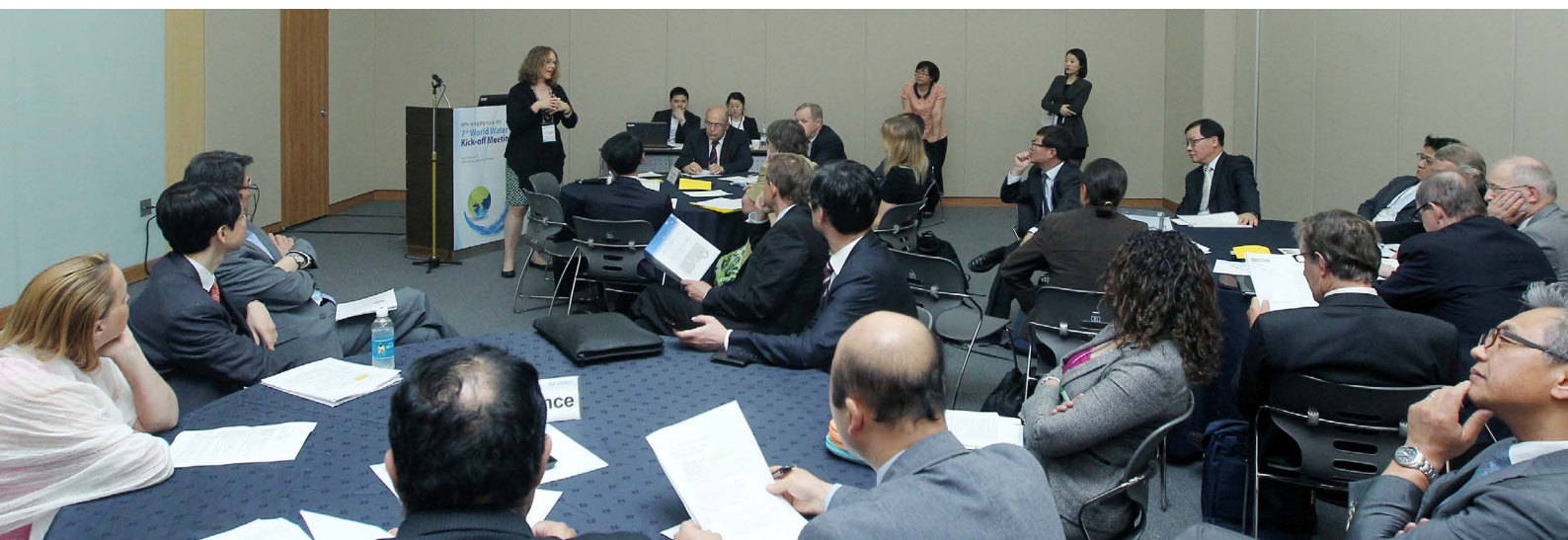
The issue of implementation of existing global agreements on transboundary waters, such as the 1992 (Helsinki) and 1997 UN Conventions, was brought to the group’s attention. Creating a common regional vision and understanding the benefit of sharing data and information across borders are essential elements for developing basin cooperation that depend on strong political will and willingness.

G. Right to Water and Sanitation, MDGs-SDGs

The right to water and sanitation becomes a reality through a local approach, sustainable funding with multi-stakeholder involvement. Implementation starts with enabling legal and institutional frameworks (right to water and sanitation).

Some participants asserted that the number of people who truly have access to water is overestimated because “improved sources” can still be unsafe for consumption. Today, the figure of 800 million people lacking access to water is often evoked, but it could actually be much greater when water quality is taken into consideration.

The 7th World Water Forum must strive for inclusion of a specific water goal in the post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The process of forming these goals must ensure universal ownership, matching global and local dimensions, and must build commitment for continuity and follow-up of both the existing Millennium Development Goals and for future SDGs.



Facilitators Meeting prior to the Break-out Sessions of the 7th World Water Forum Kick-off Meeting Daegu EXCO, May 14, 2013

Discussion Topics of the 7th World Water Forum

H. Education and Capacity Building, Culture and Indigenous Solutions

Capacity development in the broadest sense is crucial to sustainable water management, with local problems necessitating local solutions. More education is needed to overcome negative preconceptions, for example those preventing water re-use and recycling, and to raise awareness for water savings and developed technologies. This requires that significant funding be allocated to capacity building and educational activities.

Through these capacity building efforts, education should contribute to solving regional water problems, inciting cooperation amongst local universities and organizations, and reaching out to youth through specific programs.

I. Open Space

Two groups were created in the open space area: "Financing & Economy" and "Future", resulting in the following messages:

- Successful implementation of any of the thematic areas requires financing, supported by economic analysis. Consequently, each of the thematic sessions should have at least one finance/economics session, supported by a finance core group.
- Adopting cutting-edge technologies, youth participation, and utilizing social media are keys to creating a better future.

Future Plan

Based on the results of the Kick-off Meeting, the four established Commissions (Political, Thematic, Regional and Science and Technology) will propose a framework for the 7th World Water Forum. It is hoped that this framework will be further discussed with experts and stakeholders during the Stockholm World Water Week in September 2013. After this additional consultation process, the framework will be submitted to the International Steering Committee by the end of 2013. The final framework will be presented at the 2nd Stakeholder Consultation Meeting in the Republic of Korea at the beginning of 2014.



• Break-out Session Discussion, Daegu EXCO, May 15, 2013

Process Design

Political Process

Introduction

Approximately 40 people participated in the session. Dr. Andras Szollosi-Nagy and Dr. Jaewoong Lee made presentations, and Dr. Jerome Delli Priscoli served as a facilitator. In this session, the participants mainly discussed designing Political Process that would result in practical Forum results.

Major Opinions

The 7th World Water Forum should be hosting the largest intergovernmental conference on water. Whilst the World Water Forum Political Process does not constitute a formal UN negotiation, in practice in the current set up it is the nearest thing to an intergovernmental negotiation that exists. Politically the Forum has had considerable impact in intergovernmental circles and the ambition of the 7th World Water Forum should be to continue this.

The 7th World Water Forum should again incorporate four levels of the Political Process: Heads of State and Government for involvement of the global community; a ministerial process to elaborate the SDGs and monitor past pledges; a parliamentary process to create and implement national legislation; and a local and regional authorities process to follow up on the pledges made through the Istanbul Water Consensus.

The Forum should not only be a collection of intentions but a milestone in monitoring MDGs and should also serve in the definition and the elaboration of the post-2015 SDG on water. The pledges made during the past Fora should be monitored and governments made accountable.

Participation of Heads of State is paramount to strengthen the global political involvement. The mobilization of grassroots and civil society organizations are indispensable to influence decision makers.

The Political Process should be connected to the Regional Process, and greater linkages between the different levels of the Political Processes should also be developed. For every Political Process, a declaration should be made at the Forum, negotiations for which should be carried out well in advance.

Future Plan

In order to link with the SDG process and to secure broad stakeholder participation, the Political Process Commission will propose a road map for all aspects of the Political Processes for deliberation by the International Steering Committee.

Regional Process

Introduction

Approximately 50 people participated in the session. Dr. Deuk-koo Koh and Dr. Torkil Jønch Clausen were co-chairs, and Ms. Gillian Mehers served as a facilitator. In this session, participants discussed designing useful and practical regional processes. The eight groups were assembled mostly by regional affiliation.

Process Design

Major Opinions

A. Connection Reinforcement: Regional Processes should be integrated with other processes and connections made with the results of previous Fora. Different regions should also have ways of exchanging with each other.

B. Participation Target Expansion: it is necessary to involve a wide range of stakeholders in each regional process and balancing their voices is critical: public and private water industry specialists, NGOs, non-water industry representatives, and people from developing countries. International/local conferences, regional networks, mailings and virtual platforms can be utilized to increase participation from those who cannot physically attend.

C. Financial Support: it is necessary to find sponsors for sub-regional processes. The targets could be regional development banks, international organizations or private enterprises.

D. Others: Regions could be further sub-divided. Regional specificities and proposal selection should be considered, for example, regions classified as having common water issues in Asia. The Caribbean and small islands could be one separate group, while North America could be subdivided. In any case, the processes should start early, and input from the regions should be solicited at the outset of the design process. Outcomes should lead to concrete action, products and cooperation, soliciting governments to take action in accordance with their responsibilities in the region.

Future Plan

A standard for a new regional classification could be developed, and a regional monitoring process including review of outcomes of major projects by international organizations will be established.

The Regional Process Commission will propose a road map for all aspects of the Regional Processes for deliberation by the International Steering Committee. It is expected that a plan for participation target expansion will be developed, results of regional meetings will be shared and discussion rooms on the official website will be opened to support this process.

Science & Technology Process

Introduction

Co-chairs of the Science & Technology Process Commission, Dr. Sangman Jung and Dr. Glen Daigger, gave their presentations to about 60 participants in order to provide inputs for the discussion. Dr. Heekyung Park and Dr. Ger Bergkamp led the break-out session as co-facilitators and asked participants to imagine what the Science and Technology Process could accomplish and what outcomes and products would help in that process .

Major Opinions

A. Framework and Case Sharing

Successful cases and research results, which hold promise for the future, should be presented through the process. It could also be desirable to analyze the causes of failure and to share lessons from those failures.

Manuals or guideline on high and advanced technologies of each country should be provided for implementation and knowledge sharing,

Process Design

considering differences of each country. In particular, 'S&T Packages' on a number of areas could be developed, covering the various pathways to development (economic, technical and social) through science and technology: developing financial resources; establishing legal, institutional and regulatory frameworks; funding R&D costs; creating communication strategies; education, etc.

The process must also focus on solving urgent and basic water problems like sanitation and hygiene issues in developing countries. Appropriate technology must receive special attention, as compared to advanced technology. Indeed, the Science and Technology Process could be considered a success if it raises the priority with political and other decision makers for the role of science and technology in water and sanitation.

B. Network Building – New Partnerships and Exchanges

It is a good opportunity to build a partnership or governance. The platform construction is needed to share research results and technologies between countries and exchange human resources freely (for example: professors, students, researchers).

C. Processes Connection

The Science and Technology Process should be strongly connected to other Forum processes since it can play a role in demonstrating implementation of outcomes from other processes. The Platform of Solutions should also be utilized to create linkages from the 6th World Water Forum to the 7th.

D. Participation Expansion

Decision makers, politicians, and professionals, etc. should be encouraged to actively participate towards

the implementation of the process's outcomes. This includes involvement of experts from other sectors and the convergence of technology from multiple areas of science.

Development of financial resources like ODA needs to be discussed in conjunction with providing technology, since financing is an essential element in supporting underdeveloped countries.

E. Innovative Communication

In order to impact policy-making, scientific and technological messages must be communicated in such a way as to be useful to decision makers. Therefore, an appropriate science-policy interface should be developed. This could take the form of special high-level panels, publications or exhibition activities, for example. Outreach to the wider public can also be catalyzed through a variety of communications tools.

Future Plan

The Science and Technology Process Commission will propose a road map for all aspects of the Science and Technology Process for deliberation by the International Steering Committee. The core Science & Technology, which needs to be shared between countries, will be selected, and a survey will be carried out to identify different countries' success stories. The plan will be set up to ensure various stakeholders' participation and to collect inputs and opinions.

Other Important Aspects

Civil Society and Youth Participation

Introduction

Approximately 60 people participated, including many youth supporters, with support from the Chair of the Citizenship and Grassroots Commission from the 6th World Water Forum, Mrs. Martine Vassal. Mr. Brian Seo made a presentation, and Ms. Gillian Martin Mehers and Ms. Younghye Choi served as facilitators. In this session, we discussed about the ways of encouraging youth and citizens participation in the 7th World Water Forum.

Major Opinions

A. Youth Participation: Establishing youth networks, a youth task force, and water-related youth programs for the preparation of the 7th World Water Forum has been proposed. Youth programs could include workshops, education programs, utilizing online SNS, scholarships, expert mentoring programs for career development, university student group activities, university exchange programs, etc.

B. Citizens Forum: Civil society should be considered from the planning stages so that NGOs and citizens can participate from the outset of the preparatory process to the Forum week. It might be helpful to utilize NGO networks, to share information of NGO events and meetings, and to link with cultural events and performances for maximizing their participation.

A Task Force on participation of non-state actors at all levels and ages would be helpful in accomplishing this goal. It could help to:

- Design a mobilization strategy;
- Design a communication strategy and channels;

- Provide input on appropriate and adequate processes and procedures;
- Monitor civil society participation in all processes and sessions before and during the Forum and “gently” advise on involvement.

It was felt that significant financial support would be necessary for the successful conduction of involvement of these segments, for sponsorship, for example. The use of innovative new technologies can also help in this outreach, raising awareness for the Forum and bringing the Forum to those who cannot participate.

Future Plan

With guidance from the ISC, the 7th Forum will find ways of promoting people’s awareness about water-related issues and public participation. Financial and institutional support will be considered to encourage citizens and youth participation.

Communication & Media

Introduction

More than 30 participants were present at the session, along with the key presenters and facilitators, Mr. Irfan Aker and Ms. Josefina Maestu. Mr. Aker gave a presentation on the importance of communications for the success of a World Water Forum and provided a panorama of past Forum communication-related activities. Ms. Maestu shared the media’s role today and why early involvement is essential. The session aimed at producing some initial ideas for the national and international communication strategies by drawing on the participants experience and expertise.

Other Important Aspects

The main messages that came out of the session were:

1. Strategic communications should be fully integrated at the highest decision-making level of the 7th Forum to ensure a successful result.
2. Communications should be integrated within the Forum processes (thematic, political, regional and science and technology) and provide support and advice throughout the preparation and in the follow-up to ensure that key messages reach the right target groups in a comprehensive and adapted way.
3. Media relations should be a priority with honest intentions, early involvement and integration of media representatives as participants in the 7th World Water Forum itself.

Major Opinions

A. Target Group Identification

The identification of clear and differentiated target groups is key to developing a successful communication and media strategy.

B. Involving Stakeholders through Dedicated Means

Communications could benefit from the organization of a special preparatory session on communications. This would provide the opportunity to involve various stakeholders and partners early on.

C. Tools and Activities

Sponsorship could be encouraged through partnerships with organizations involved in commercial activities. Tools such as mobile applications and short, targeted movie-clips could contribute to the communication goals.

D. Contents Development

Storytelling could be developed around reality based water-related situations that show successes and failures in solving water problems.

E. Hegemony Building

To ensure extensive involvement in communications, dominant influence needs to be recognized on water issues of the 7th World Water Forum.

F. Network Building

To maximize the impact of communications, network building with the main players who can spread the messages of the 7th World Water Forum needs to be previously established.

G. Other

Crisis communication management must be incorporated as part of the communications strategy. For example, it is important to handle negative response in a consistent and thorough manner. Local resources such as universities could be utilized to engage and maximize participation.

Future Plan

To integrate communications at the decision-making level and in all the Forum processes, a communications strategy and master plan with focus on differentiated target groups, key messages and early involvement of the media will be developed.

Other Important Aspects

Forum Design Methodology

Introduction

Approximately 60 people participated in about 10 roundtables. Dr. Hyo-seop Woo made a presentation about the proposed Action Monitoring System and the case study approach. Dr. Sunjin Hwang and Dr. Jerry Delli Priscoli served as facilitators. The topic discussed was methodologies for “Designing the 7th World Water Forum towards implementation”, or more specifically, the ideas for making the Action Monitoring System and Case-based Approach more practical and useful, encouraging engagement with it and running it effectively.

Major Opinions

A. Action Monitoring System

It was agreed that monitoring and evaluation are important to charting progress across time on water-related issues. First of all, the solutions and commitments made at 6th World Water Forum should be followed up to see if they are implemented. The 6th Forum’s Platform of Solutions could be utilized for this purpose, but should be improved upon. In addition, linkages with existing monitoring systems and indicators should be explored and utilized, such



Closing Plenary Session of the 7th World Water Forum Kick-off Meeting
Daegu EXCO, May 15, 2013

Other Important Aspects

as those being developed for the SDGs. The System is meant to continuously track down implementation and action processes for ideas derived from each successive Forum to the next.

To manage this system efficiently, a person in charge of the operation system should be appointed (WWC, each local organization). The best contributor to the system could be awarded a prize or rewarded incentives, so as to reflect it within political declarations and publicize it to the outside world. Participants suggested that qualitative, in addition to quantitative assessment, was needed, with great clarity on what exactly is being measured and how. In addition, participation for the user should be made as simple as possible, with minimal additional workload.

B. Case Study Approach

A case study approach could be too professional for the Forum's purposes. In order to keep the information balanced and controlled, establishing a standard of what constitutes a successful case is necessary. Indeed, no "best practice" really exists as solutions are extremely dependent on individual situations.

Therefore, practicable cases should be reflected within sessions as illustrations, rather than proposing a new theory. Also, it is necessary to analyze what practical methods were the most effective in each case. This will require a large effort in planning ahead to aggregate results.

C. Free Discussion on the 7th World Water Forum Design

Rather than "implementation" itself, various cases that are currently being implemented have been

collected. Furthermore, it is necessary to review failed cases to discover why it is not being implemented.

More general comments included the need for a broad range of stakeholders within all aspects of the Forum, transparent and decentralized Forum processes, coherence and interaction among different processes. This will enable matching ideas to demands, connecting solution providers to those in need of solutions, and interaction between all stakeholders and policy makers. Education and learning processes were also highlighted. A task force could help contribute to these design processes.

Future Plan

The Action Monitoring System, which was supported during the session, will be further developed using a concrete methodology. Introduction of the case study approach will also be reviewed and developed.

Kick-off Meeting Detailed Program

14 May, Tuesday

10:00-11:00	Registration	
11:00-11:45	Official Opening Ceremony <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Keynotes (5 minutes each) - Video Presentation(5-6 minutes) <i>"Introduction to the 7th World Water Forum"</i> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mr. Jung-moo Lee, Chair of National Committee 2. Speech of Mr. Jean-Claude Gaudin, Mayor of Marseille delivered by Mrs. Martine Vassal 3. Prof. Benedito Braga, President WWC 4. Prof. Soontak Lee, ISC Co-chair 5. Mr. Bum-il Kim, Mayor of Daegu 6. Mr. Kwan-yong Kim, Governor of Gyeongbuk 7. Dr. Seoung-hwan Suh, Minister of MOLIT
12:00-13:30	Luncheon	5 th Floor of same building
13:30-13:50	Introduction to the World Water Forum <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What is the World Water Forum - Organizational Structure: Introduce ISC members 	Prof. Andras Szöllösi-Nagy, WWC MC calls ISC Members on stage individually
13:50-14:00	Guidance for the Kick-off Meeting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Purpose of Kick-off meeting - Aims & Objectives: What will be done over the next 2 days and how? - Orientations and expected Outcomes 	Mr. Yang-jin Oh
14:00-14:20	Achievements and follow-up of the 6th World Water Forum <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Solutions Platform and Village, Commitments - Ministerial Declaration/Roundtables + Local Authorities 	Intro: Mr. Fabrice Legger, Deputy head of mission from France Embassy in Seoul Mr. Guy Fradin
14:20-14:40	Unique Characteristics of the 7th Forum <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementation - Science & Technology Process - Host City/Region (Video Presentation) 	Intro: Prof. Soontak Lee Mr. Woo-jin Jung

Kick-off Meeting Detailed Program

<p>14:40-15:10</p>	<p>Plenary session: Discussion of the core values of 7th World Water Forum</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introductions of people in the room 2. Group work: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ideas on how to make this Forum different & better (A5 cards) - What does the successful implementation of our solutions require (A5 cards) 3. Share the results of the online survey on subject areas 4. Provide instructions for break-out sessions 	<p>Mrs. Gillian Martin Mehers</p>
<p>15:10-15:30</p>	<p>Break</p>	
<p>15:30-17:30</p>	<p>Interactive break-out sessions 1: Thematic Process</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review 6th Forum targets, solutions & roadmaps on each subject as people are entering the room - Introduction of people in the room; personal memories of Forum work on the subject - Roundtable Work What are the most important issues in this theme?(notes) Where have you seen solutions successfully implemented on this issue and what have been the key reasons for this success?(Templates) - Wrap-Up: 3 Key messages to Thematic Process Chairs 	<p>8 groups (Sub-topics grouped by tables) + open space (in plenary room)</p>
<p>17:30-18:00</p>	<p>Break</p>	
<p>18:00-18:30</p>	<p>Plenary synthesis of break-out sessions 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3 key messages from each roundtable (2min each) - A few words from Thematic co-chairs 	<p>Thematic Process Co-chairs + Mrs. Gillian Martin Mehers + Each Facilitator (or rapporteur)</p>
<p>19:00-21:00</p>	<p>Official Dinner</p>	<p>Hosted by the Mayor of Daegu and Governor of Gyeongbuk</p>

Kick-off Meeting Detailed Program

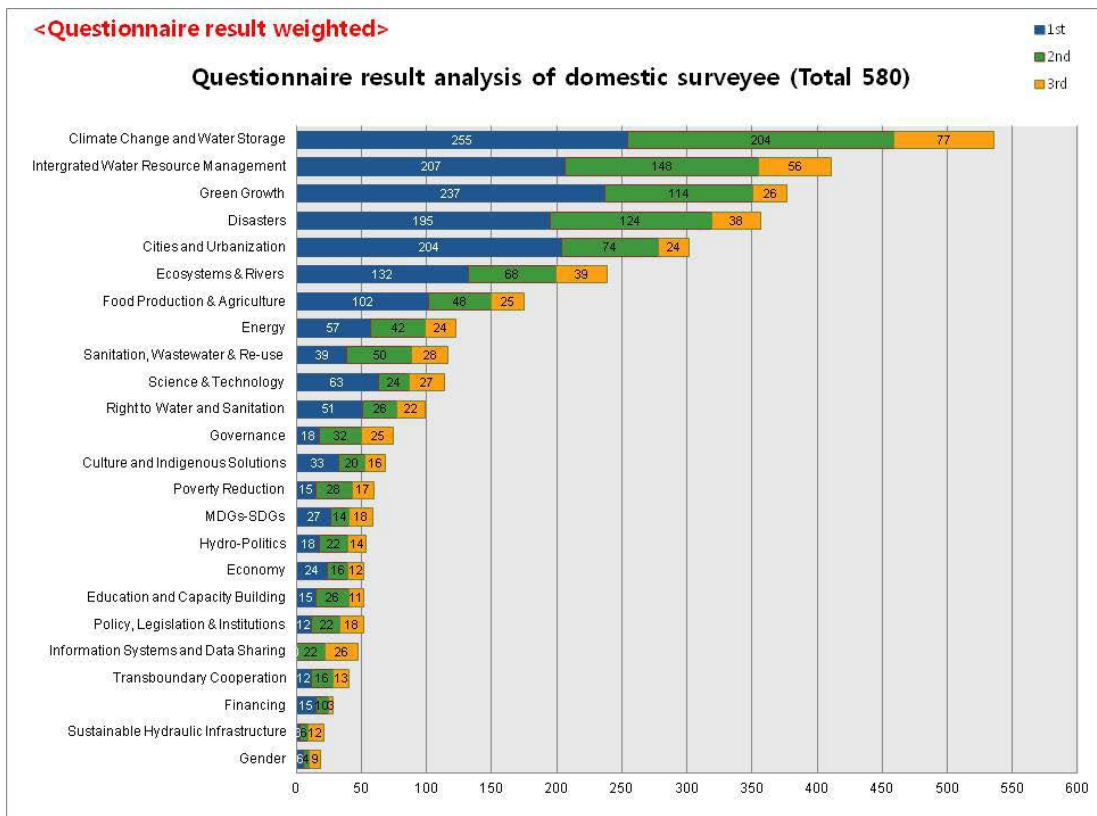
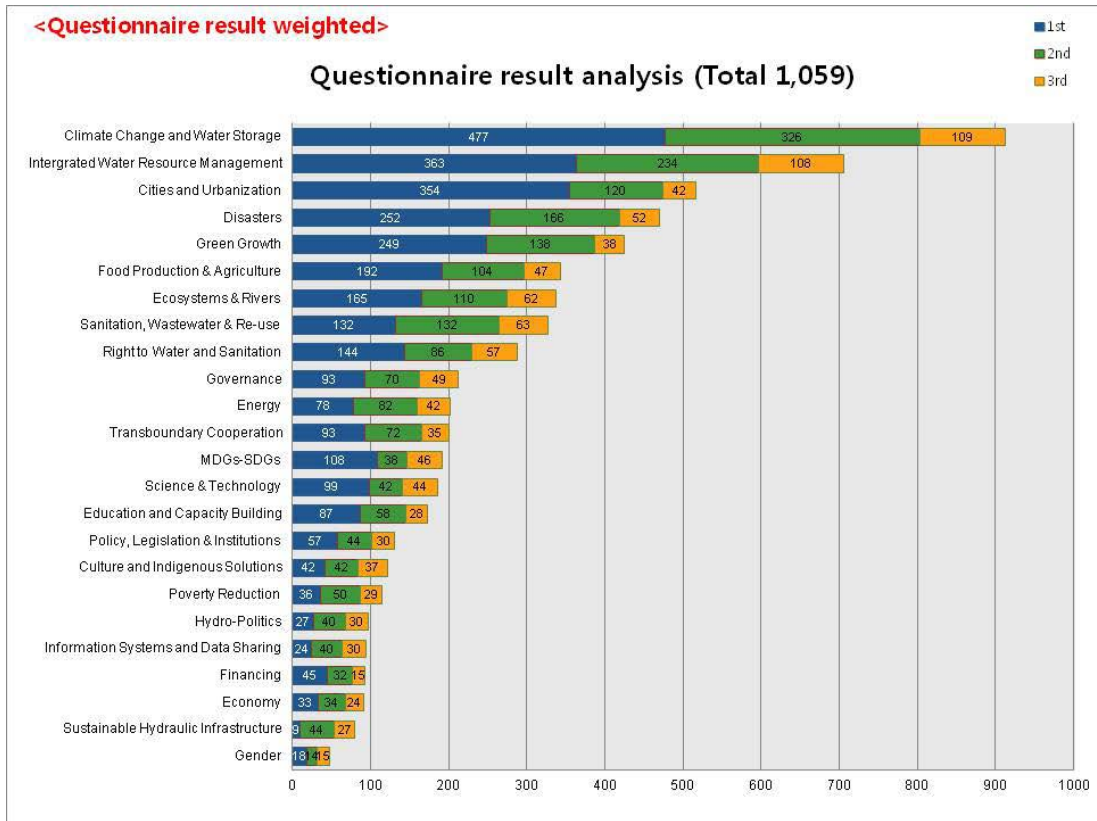
15 May, Wednesday

08:30-09:30	Coffee networking	
09:30-09:50	Guidance for break-out sessions 2 & 3	Mrs. Gillian Martin Mehers
09:50-10:00	Break	
10:00-12:00	<p>Interactive break-out sessions 2</p> <p><Science & Technology Process: Design and Outcomes></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presentation 1 : Building ST Framework of the 7th World Water Forum - Presentation 2 : Conceptual Framework of the Science & Technology Process - Q&A session - Roundtable Work What is your expected outcome from the Science and Technology Process? What would be a good agenda item or problem areas to explore from your country or organization's perspective? Call for Science & Technology proposals - Wrap-up <p>< Regional Process: Design and Outcomes ></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presentation 1 : Provide results of 6th Forum - Presentation 2 : Directions for 7th Forum - Roundtable Work What is the added value of Regional Processes? Call for regional proposals - Wrap-up <p>< Political Process: Design and Outcomes ></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presentation 1 : Provide results of 6th Forum - Presentation 2 : Ambitions for the 7th Forum (Heads of State, Ministerial, Parliamentarian, Local Authorities) - Roundtable Work Which Political Process is the most important for implementation among Heads of State, Ministerial, High Level, Parliamentarian, Local Authorities etc? How can the 7th Forum impact political decision making at the highest possible level? A Ministerial Statement or something more? What implementation mechanism for local and regional authorities for water? 	<p>Prof. Sangman Jeong</p> <p>Dr. Glen Daigger</p> <p>Facilitation: Dr. Ger Bergkamp + Prof. Heekyung Park</p> <p>Dr. Torkil Jonch-Clausen Dr. Deuk-koo Koh Facilitation: Gillian + Dr. Daesu Eo</p> <p>Prof. Andras Szöllösi-Nagy Mr. Jaewoong Lee</p> <p>Facilitation: Dr. Jerry Delli Priscoli + Mr. Jaewoong Lee</p>
12:00-13:30	Luncheon	

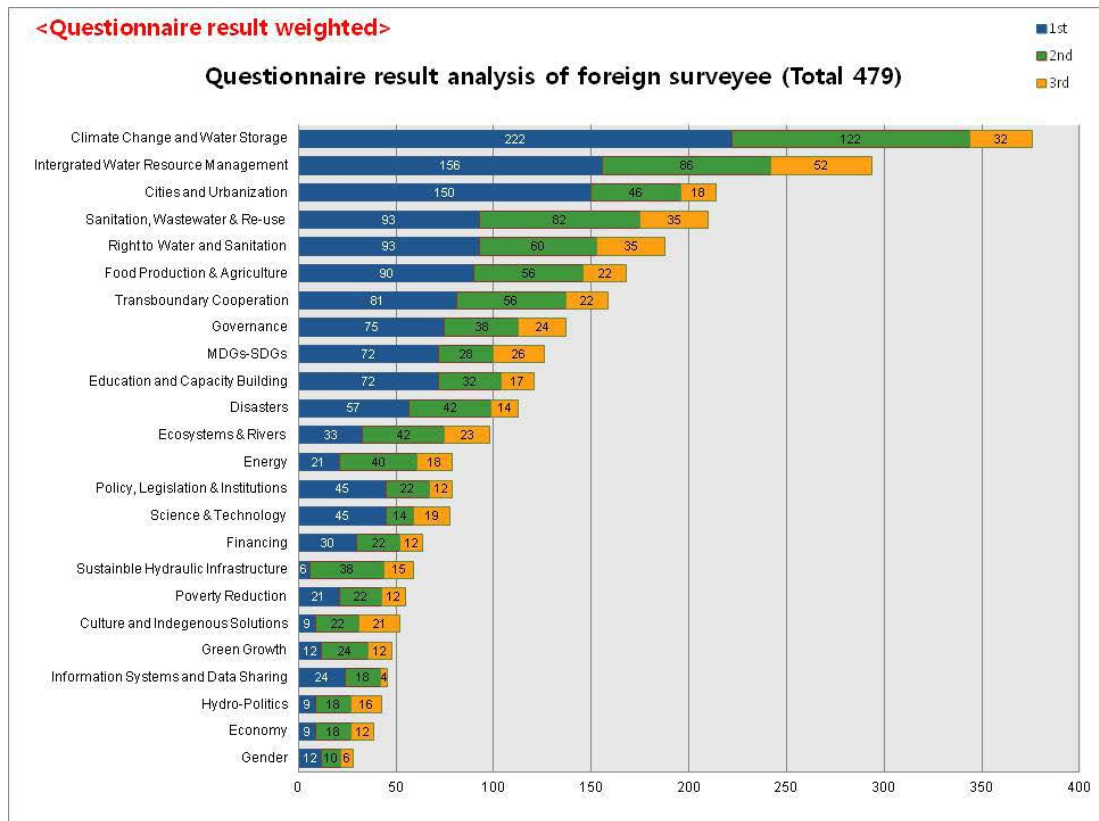
Kick-off Meeting Detailed Program

<p>13:30-15:30</p>	<p>Interactive break-out sessions 3</p> <p><Designing the 7th Forum towards implementation></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presentation : Designing the 7th Forum towards implementation - Roundtable Work <p>Action Monitoring System: to help people engage in this system during/after Forum and run it substantially, what element/structure/interesting idea could be added to it?</p> <p>Case Base Approach: What method can be applied for gauging the influence of the tool? Or any other feedback? (expected problem/ side effect, recommended other framework)</p> <p>What ideas do we have for the design of the 7th forum so that it will be a turning point towards real implementation of solutions (Cards)</p> <p><Other: Communication and Media></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presentation 1: Communications - The key to a successful Forum - Presentation 2: Communication on water in today's world - Roundtable Work <p>The media's role to move leaders: organize groups by type of media(written media, broadcasting media, online media, etc)</p> <p>How can we develop the internal & international communication strategy for the 7th Forum :organize groups by main targets(experts, youth, children, women, local residences etc.)(Cards)</p> <p><Other: Citizens and Youth></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presentation 1 : Provide results of 6th Forum - Presentation 2 : Youth Parliament & Participation - Roundtable Work <p><i>How can we encourage youth to take a leadership role in the next Forum?</i></p> <p><i>How can we get citizens interested in water issues and fostering participation in World Water Fora?</i></p> <p><i>How can we connect the 7th Forum with NGO's activities like annual conferences, campaigns and events?</i></p>	<p>Dr. Hyoseop Woo</p> <p>Facilitation: Dr. Jerry Delli Priscoli+ Prof. Soon-jun Hwang</p> <p>Mr. Irfan Aker</p> <p>Ms. Josefina Maestu</p> <p>Facilitation: Mr. Irfan Aker + Prof. Hyun-suk Shin</p> <p>Mrs. Martine Vassal</p> <p>Mr. Brian Seo Facilitation: Mrs. Gillian Martin Mehers + Ms. Young-hee Choi</p>
<p>15:30-16:00</p>	<p>Break</p> <p>Slide shows of memory pictures of the Kick-off Meeting</p>	
<p>16:00-17:00</p>	<p>Plenary synthesis of Day 2</p>	<p>Mrs. Gillian Martin Mehers, Dr. Jerry Delli Priscoli</p>
<p>17:00-17:15</p>	<p>The Way Forward: Road Map for 7th World Water Forum</p>	<p>Mr. Kyung-suk Lee</p>
<p>17:15-17:20</p>	<p>Closing</p>	<p>ISC Co-chairs</p>

Thematic Prioritization Survey Result



Thematic Prioritization Survey Result



Presenters and Facilitators

Group Discussion 1: Discussion Topics of the 7th World Water Forum

No	Groups	Chair/Facilitator		Notetaker
1	Climate Change and Water Storage	Jerry Delli-Priscoli, USACE	Deg-hyo Bea Sejong University	Henk van Schaik, University for Peace
	Disasters			
2	Integrated Water Resource Management	Shahbaz Khan, UNESCO	Jeongkon Kim K-water	Jorn Rasmussen, DHI
	Ecosystems & Rivers			
3	Cities and Urbanization	Bert Diphooorn, UN Habitat	Dongil Seo Chungnam National University	Taeko Yokota, UN Habitat
	Sanitation, Wastewater & Re-use			
4	Green Growth	Mark Smith, IUCN	Kyung-Jin Min K-water	Sophie Nguyen- Khoa, WWC
	Science & Technology			
5	Food Production & Agriculture	Dale Jacobson, US ASCE	Jin-Yong Choi Seoul National University	Xavier Ursat, EDF
	Energy			
6	Governance	Torkil Jonch-Clausen, DHI	Gyewoon Choi Incheon National University	Aziza Akhmouch, OECD
	Policy, Legislation & Institutions			
	Transboundary Cooperation			
7	Right to Water and Sanitation	Karin Krchnak, WWF- US	Jung Hwan Kim Global Green Growth Institute	Jack Moss, AquaFed
	MDGs-SDGs			
8	Education and Capacity Building	Andras Szöllösi-Nagy/ Gillian Martin Mehers	Kyung-Soo Jun Sungkyunkwan University	Lesha Witmer, BPWI
	Culture and Indigenous Solutions			
+α	Open Space	Individuals/Dani Gaillard-Picher		Individuals

Presenters and Facilitators

Group Discussion 2: Process Designing

No	Groups	Presenters	Facilitators
1	Political Process	Andras Szöllösi-Nagy UNESCO-IHE	Jerry Delli-Priscoli, USACE
		Jaewoong Lee Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Jaewoong Lee Ministry of Foreign Affairs
2	Regional Process	Torkil Jonch-Clausen DHI	Gillian Martin Mehers Bright Green Learning
		Deuk-koo Koh K-water	Daesu Eo ICID Gwangju Congress
3	Science & Technology Process	Glen Daigger IWA	Ger Bergkamp IWA
		Sangman Jeong KOSHAM	Heekyung Park KAIST

Group Discussion 2: Process Designing

No	Groups	Presenters	Facilitators
1	Citizen and Youth	Martine Vassal City Hall of Marseille	Gillian Martin Mehers Bright Green Learning
		Brian Seo Youth Supporters	Young-hee Choi, KICT
2	Communication and Media	Irfan Aker Dolsar Engineering	Irfan Aker Dolsar Engineering
		Josephina Maestu UN-water	Hyun-suk Shin Pusan University
3	Designing the 7 th Forum towards implementation	Hyoseop, Woo KICT	Jerry Delli-Priscoli, USACE
			Soon-jin Hwang, Konkuk University