The 8th Board Meeting

Asia National Assembly Water Consultative Board

31 July, 2025

Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic

AAWC
Asia National Assembly
Water Consultative Board

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Agenda 1. Opening, Record of Attendance and Proxies

Purpose:

1. To officially convene and confirm the quorum of the 8th AAWC Board Meeting

Background:

2. Information on this item will be collected during the opening stage of the 8th Board Meeting

Recommendation:

3. It is recommended that Board Members of the AAWC:
    a. **Note** the Record of Attendance and Proxies for the 8th Board Meeting

Agenda 2. Provisional Agenda

Purpose:

1. To approve the Provisional Agenda of the 8th Board Meeting which is to be held in Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic, on 31 July 2025, 09:30 am.

Recommendation:

2. It is recommended that the Board Members of the AAWC:
    a. **Approve** the Provisional Agenda of the 8th Board Meeting

Attachments:

No.	Title
1	Provisional Agenda

Attachment 1: Provisional Agenda

31 July 2025
09:30 Opening (Bishkek Time)

No	ITEM	PRESENTED BY	TYPE
1.	**Opening, Record of Attendance and Proxies**		
2.	**Provisional Agenda**	President	Decision
3.	**Replacement of Board Members & New Membership**	President	Decision
4.	**Minutes of the 6th & 7th Board Meeting**	President	Decision
5.	**Finances**	Treasurer	Decision
6	**Country Activity Report**	Secretary General	Information
7.	**Request Project Proposal**	Secretary General	Information
8.	**Policy Research**	Secretary General	Information
9.	**Bishkek Statement**	President	Decision
10.	**9th Board Meeting**	President	Decision
11.	**Any Other Business**		

12:00 Closing (Bishkek Time)

Agenda 3. Replacement of Board Members & New Membership

Purpose:

1. To propose the replacement of Board Members
2. Replacement of Board Members

Country	Former Board Member	New Board Member
Sri Lanka	Duminda Dissanayake	Anuradha Jayaratne

Background:

3. According to the Article 5 of the Constitution, Board Members should recommend a replacement if they lose their position as an incumbent lawmaker in their country. The replacement is regarded as a Board Member.

4. As Duminda Dissanayake was not re-elected, he no longer meets eligibility criteria for Board Member. Accordingly, Anuradha Jayaratne has been officially nominated as his successor.

Recommendation:

5. It is recommended that the Board Members of the AAWC:
   a. **Note** the replacement of Board Member for:

      Sri Lanka

Attachments:

No.	Title
1	Membership application forms

- H.E. Anuradha Jayaratne, Sri Lanka

ASIA NATIONAL ASSEMBLY WATER CONSULTATIVE BOARD

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION FORM

	FULL NAME	ANURADHA LANKA PRADEEP JAYARATNE
	DATE OF BIRTH	22/12/1985
	TELEPHONE	+94812415215
		+94718009009
ADDRESS	43/98, Poorwarama Road, Colombo 5.	
E-MAIL	anuradhaj22@me.com	
NAME OF PARLIAMENT / POSITION	Hon. Anuradha Jayaratne, Attorney at Law, Member of Parliment.	

YOUR FIELD(S) OF EXPERTISE AND ACTIVITIES

Hon. Anuradha Jayaratne is a Member of Parliament representing the Kandy District in Sri Lanka. He is a qualified attorney-at-law with an LL.B from the University of Buckingham and an LL.M from the University of Colombo. From 2022 to 2024, he served as the State Minister of Justice, Prisons Affairs and Constitutional Reforms. He has also previously held positions as the State Minister of Mahaweli Development and Environment, and the State Minister of Irrigation. His areas of expertise include governance, legal reform, rural development, youth empowerment, and constitutional affairs. He is actively engaged in parliamentary duties, legislative work, and community development initiatives across the Kandy District.

I read and understand the AAWC Constitution and
I accept Membership into the Asia National Assembly Water Consultative Board

☒ I agree ☐ I disagree

Signature **Date** DD/MM/YYYY

Agenda 3. Replacement of Board Members & New Membership

Purpose:

1. To present and approve new members to the AAWC

Background:

2. According to the Article 12 of the Constitution, the Board decides matters outlined in the following subparagraphs: (2) Approval of new memberships
3. Currently, AAWC is composed of 25 members from 10 countries

Recommendation:

4. It is recommended that Board Members of the AAWC:
    a. **Approve** new Member of the AAWC:

        H.E. Sohee Kim, Republic of Korea

Attachments:

No.	Title
1	Membership application forms

- H.E. Sohee Kim, Republic of Korea

ASIA NATIONAL ASSEMBLY WATER CONSULTATIVE BOARD

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION FORM

	FULL NAME	KIM SOHEE
	DATE OF BIRTH	16/09/1973
	TELEPHONE	(Office) +82-2-784-2374
		(Phone) +82-10-5225-1429
ADDRESS	#435, National Assembly Member Bldg. 1 Uisadang-daero, Yeongdeungpo-gu, Seoul, Korea	
E-MAIL	shkay73@naver.com	
NAME OF PARLIAMENT / POSITION	National Assembly Republic of Korea / The 22nd National Assembly Member	

YOUR FIELD(S) OF EXPERTISE AND ACTIVITIES

Sept. 2024 - Present	Deputy Director, The Yeouido Institute in People Power Party
Jun. 2024 - Present	Member, Environment and Labor Committee, National Assembly
Jun. 2024 - Present	Vice Chairperson, Special Committee on Climate Crisis, People Power Party
Jun. 2024 - Present	Member, Special Committee on Energy, People Power Party
May 2024 - Present	Deputy Floor Leader, People Power Party
Jun. 2018 - Sept. 2024	Vice President, Korean Society for New and Renewable Energy (KSNRE)
Jan. 2016 - May 2024	Secretary General, Climate Change Center
Oct. 2022 - Apr. 2024	Member, Presidential Commission on 2050 Carbon Neutrality and Green Growth
Sept. 2018 - Mar. 2024	Member, Energy Committee, Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy

I read and understand the AAWC Constitution and
I accept Membership into the Asia National Assembly Water Consultative Board

☑ I agree ☐ I disagree

Signature 김소희 Date 21/02/2025

Agenda 4. Minutes of the 6th & 7th Board Meeting

Purpose:

1. To approve the and the Minutes of the 6th Board Meeting held in Bali, Indonesia, on the 21st of May, 2024 and the Minutes of the 7th Board Meeting held in Seoul, Korea, on the 5th of November, 2024.

Background:

2. According to Article 10 of the Constitution, the Secretary General should submit the Minutes of the Board Meeting to its Board Members. With respect to this the minutes have been previously circulated via email.

Recommendation:

3. It is recommended that Board Members of the AAWC:
    a. **Approve** the Minutes of the 6th & 7th Board Meeting

Attachment:

No.	Title
1	Minutes of the 6th & 7th Board Meeting

Minutes of the 6th AAWC Board Meeting

- **Date:** 21 May 2024 (Tue) 16:00-18:00 (Bali/UTC+8)
- **Participants:** **See Appendix 1.**
- **Contents:**

Agenda 1. Record of Attendance and Proxies

- Secretary General Seung-jae Ha reported that out of 13 registered members, 6 including 1 proxy were present at the meeting. With attendance of more than one-quarter of the registered members, the quorum was successfully established, and Hon. Khut Chandara, the proxy of the Vice President (Hon. Yara Suos), officially opened the 6th AAWC Board Meeting.

Agenda 2. Replacement of Board Members

- Referring to the Article 5 of the AAWC Constitution, Secretary General Ha reported the replacement of Board Members.

LIST OF BOARD REPLACEMENT

No.	Country	Affiliation	Former Board Member	New Board Member
1	Republic of Korea	National Assembly	Hon. Jae-il Byun	Hon. Jeoung-ae Han

- Secretary General Ha reported that Hon. Jeoung-ae Han from the Republic of Korea has been appointed as a new board member by the nomination of Hon. Jae-il Byun, the former AAWC President.

- In addition, he reported that the position of the AAWC President has become vacant due to Hon. Jae-il Byun's decision not to run in the parliamentary election of this year. According to the recommendation of Hon. Jae-il Byun, Hon. Jeoung-ae Han was nominated as a candidate for the new President. In accordance with Article 11 of the constitution, Hon. Jeoung-ae Han has been elected as the new President of AAWC with the agreement of more than the majority of the members.

- Regarding the election of the vacant positions of 1 Vice President and Treasurer, the President will nominate and form a new board. The secretariat will provide separate notifications in accordance with Article 14 of the bylaws once the new board is confirmed.

Agenda 3. Opening and Congratulatory Remarks

- The President Jeoung-ae Han delivered her opening remark and inaugural speech. The President thanked and welcomed all participants who joined the meeting in Bali. During the speech, she extended her gratitude to Hon. Byun, the former President, and pledged to carry forward and further develop his vision for the realization of water welfare and shared prosperity in Asia.

- In addition, she emphasized AAWC should set ambitious goals, ranging from disaster prevention to enhancing competitiveness in the water industry, and mentioned that we must establish policy foundations for each country through proactive legislative activities. She also referred that AAWC will actively engage in various activities, not only through its own programs like the water welfare program and policy research but also in collaboration with AWC. She cordially called for active participation and cooperation from AAWC members to achieve this goal.

- Following the speech of President Han, Dr. Seog-dae Yun, the President of AWC and the CEO of K-water, delivered a congratulatory remark. He expressed his heartfelt congratulations on the convening of the board meeting and the inauguration of Hon. Han as the new President. He mentioned that by combining the legislative efforts of AAWC, AWC as the international water platform, and the water-related technologies of K-water, it could develop practical solutions to address global water issues.

- Lastly, a video showcasing K-water's technologies related to solving Asia's water problems was shown.

Agenda 4. Provisional Agenda

Decision 1

The Board **approved** the provisional agenda for the 6th AAWC Board Meeting.

- The President presented the provisional agenda of the 6th AAWC Board Meeting comprised of 14 items.
  - AAWC Board Members approved the provisional agenda of the meeting.

21 May 2024

16:00 Opening (Bali/UTC+8)

No	ITEM	PRESENTED BY	TYPE
1.	**Record of Attendance and Proxies**	Secretary General	Information
2.	**Replacement of Board Members**	Secretary General	Information
3.	**Opening and Congratulatory Remarks**	President	
4.	**Provisional Agenda**	President	Decision
5.	**Minutes of the 5th Board Meeting**	President	Decision
6.	**New Membership**	President	Decision
7.	**Finances**	Secretary General	Decision
8.	**Country Activity Report**	Secretary General	Information
9.	**Water Welfare Program**	Secretary General	Information
10.	**Policy Research**	Secretary General	Information
11.	**3rd Asia International Water Week**	Secretary General	Information
12.	**Bali Statement**	Secretary General	Information
13.	**7th Board Meeting**	President	Decision
14.	**Any Other Business**		

18:00 Closing (Bali/UTC+8)

Agenda 5. Minutes of the 5th Board Meeting

Decision 2

The Board **approved** the Minutes of the 5th AAWC Board Meeting.

- The President shared the Minutes of the 5th AAWC Board Meeting to the Board, which was held on 23 May 2023, 14:00-16:00(UTC+7), in Phnom Penh, Cambodia.

  - AAWC Board Members approved the Minutes of the 5th Board Meeting.

Agenda 6. New Membership

Decision 3

The Board **approved** 7 new Board Members of the AAWC.

- President Han announced that 7 parliamentarians from the Republic of Korea, Kyrgyz Republic, Lao PDR, and the Philippines expressed their wishes to join the AAWC as new Board Members.

  - Hon. Daniiar Tolonov and Hon. Ulan Primov from Kyrgyz Republic thanked President and board members for giving an opportunity to participate as board member of AAWC. They also mentioned that Kyrgyzstan is particularly vulnerable to climate change as 90% of the country is mountainous. They urged members to support the efforts of Kyrgyzstan and other mountainous countries in addressing climate and environmental issues within mountain ecosystems. Additionally, they referred that Kyrgyzstan is actively involved in dialogues at various international events, and requested members to kindly support Kyrgyzstan's initiative to continuously build mountain and climate-related dialogues which was mentioned at the COP28 in 2023.

Agenda 7. Finances

Decision 4

The Board **approved** the Financial Plan for 2024

- Secretary General Ha reported on this year’s budget of 700 million won, which was secured from the Korean government, and outlined the Financial Plan for 2024. This year, AAWC secured a budget of 700 million KRW from the Korean government. The budget allocation will cost 280 million KRW for water projects and water welfare programs in Asian countries, including member countries, 90 million KRW for policy research, 215 million KRW for major seminars, and 115 million KRW for secretariat operational expenses.

Financial Plan for 2024

Expenses	Provisional Budget (KRW'm)	Revenues	Provisional Budget (KRW'm)
Meeting Organization	**215**	**Subsidies**	**700**
Convention Services (Board Meeting, etc)	170	Government Subsidy (MoE)	700
Meeting Organization & Attendance	25		
Other Charges	20		
Travel & Accommodations	**70**		
Travel & Accommodation	70		
Technical Consultancy	**280**		
Consultancy (Water Projects)	180		
Water Welfare Program	100		
Policy Research	**90**		
Research Service (Policy Research on Policy & Legislative Approaches for Resolving Asia Water Issues)	90		
Personnel Expense	**45**		
1 personnel	45		
Total Expenses	**700**	**Total Revenue**	**700**

Agenda 8. Country Activity Report

- Secretary General Ha reported that Hon. Jae-il Byun held the 24th National Assembly Water Forum, focusing on policy responses to water disasters caused by the climate crisis in October, 2023. He proposed improvements to the integrated disaster management system and strengthening the legal functions of the National Water Management Committee and the Type Water Management Committee. At the 25th Forum, Hon. Byun organized a discussion on the current status of disinfection by-products in tap water and policies to improve water quality for public health. In addition, in July 2023, Hon. Joo-hwan Lee proposed a bill to clarify amendments to the enforcement regulations related to drinking water quality inspections, aiming to strengthen regulations on inspection agencies. This law was promulgated in February 2024. Also, AAWC secured a budget of 700 million KRW from the Korean government and established the foundation for AAWC operation this year.

- Hon. Khut Chandara from Cambodia reported the activity report on behalf of Hon. Yara Suos. In 2022, Hon. Yara Suos facilitated a training program in Korea on General Water Management, and he led several initiatives such as Water Welfare Programs within the AAWC, collaborating with public and private entities. In addition, Hon. Yara Suos secured approval from the President of the National Assembly to host the 5th AAWC Board Meeting in 2023 in Phnom Penh, Cambodia. On April 18, 2024, the Water Vision Seminar on Cambodian water sector development was successfully held by the National Assembly of the Kingdom of Cambodia, AWC, K-water and AVI. During the seminar, the “Phnom Penh Recommendations on Water” was adopted as a guideline for the Government of Cambodia in advancing the water sector development.

- Hon. Hongkham Souvannavong from Lao PDR stated that the recently adopted Water and Water Resources Law outlines principles, regulations, and measures for water resources management in the Lao PDR, aiming to enhance the sustainability of Laos' water resources. To implement this new law, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) recently announced regulations concerning water quality management and wastewater discharge. These regulations define methods, procedures, and measures for managing water quality and wastewater discharge in compliance with environmental standards to reduce pollution and foster a sustainable environment. In addition, Hon. Hongkham Souvannavong announced that in early 2024, delegations from K-Water and AAWC visited Laos to strengthen cooperation in various

areas of water management development in Laos. The delegations met with members of the Lao National Assembly to discuss future cooperation, which was deemed beneficial for both countries. Additionally, they explored cooperation between the Laos National Assembly and K-Water, aiming to learn from K-Water's experience in managing water in Korea and apply similar practices in Laos.

- Hon. Muhammad Baktiar Bin Wan Chik from Malaysia highlighted the significance of the recent amendment to Malaysia's Water Service Industry Act 2006, particularly in response to the challenges posed by water pollution incidents like the Sungai Kim Kim contamination in 2019. The proposed amendments signify a proactive approach by the Malaysian government to address environmental concerns and safeguard public health. The amendments aim to prevent irresponsible actions that make endanger water quality and communities by introducing heavier penalties for polluters and listing new offenses. Additionally, allowing water service license holders to claim the cost of restoring contaminated water supply systems demonstrates a commitment to accountability and the principle of polluter pay. He noted the importance of these amendments in strengthening regulatory frameworks, ensuring sustainable water management practices, and fostering a cleaner and safer environment for all.

- Hon. Boriy Alikhanov from the Republic of Uzbekistan emphasized the significance of addressing climate change, which he described as inevitable and undeniable on a global scale. Specifically, he highlighted the progressive nature of climate change in Central Asia, projecting potential reductions in GDP by 2050. Hon. Boriy Alikhanov mentioned that the impact of anthropogenic factors, such as local climate changes caused by climate change, as well as the conditions of glaciers and snow cover in the region. He noted a significant decrease in glaciers over the past 70 years, particularly affecting the Amu Darya and Syr Darya. Additionally, Hon. Alikhanov emphasized the increasing vulnerability to climate change in Central Asia and the region's efforts to mitigate its effects. He mentioned efforts by Central Asian countries to combat climate change, including signing numerous UN environmental conventions and commitments under the Paris Agreement to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Hon. Alikhanov highlighted Uzbekistan's strategies and activities aimed at reducing pollution levels, increasing irrigation efficiency, and implementing water-saving technologies. Furthermore, he noted two

international forums; forum on climate change in Samarkand (2023), and forum on climate adaptation and reduction in Tashkent (2024). He emphasized the importance of analytical assessments, particularly those conducted in Uzbekistan, to determine the intensity of climate change.

- Hon. Dyussenbay Turganov from the Republic of Kazakhstan stated that the recent discussions provided an opportunity to share insights and experiences in addressing water challenges in Asia. He emphasized Kazakhstan's commitment to environmental protection and highlighted the country's vulnerability to climate change, with projections indicating a significant increase in water demand globally by 2040. Hon. Turganov noted the importance of international cooperation in preserving water resources, particularly given Kazakhstan's reliance on transboundary rivers. Kazakhstan plans to host a regional water summit in 2026 to address these issues comprehensively. He also mentioned recent initiatives, such as the establishment of the Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation and the adoption of the Water Code, aimed at enhancing water security and management in the country. He expressed the urgency of learning from international experiences, especially in light of recent natural disasters, such as spring floods, and emphasized the need for strategic planning to mitigate climate-related risks and ensure sustainable development.

Agenda 9. Water Welfare Program

- Secretary General Ha announced the result of the Water Welfare Program. In 2023, with support from K-water, water supply facilities were successfully installed at the Preypro village, Cambodia. Also, AAWC drafted a concept note for the GCF program aimed at achieving water welfare across.

- In addition, AAWC was able to secure a budget of about 100 million KRW. Currently, the project is in progress in collaboration with GCF, KDB, and AWC.

- Dr. Yong-deok Cho presented the Green Climate Fund cooperation project between AWC and AAWC. This initiative, initiated two years ago, aims to address water issues in the region. The project involves collaboration with GCF, supported by K-Water. Last year, AAWC called for project proposals from member countries, receiving initial concepts. The program procedure involves collaboration between AWC, AAWC, and the Korea Development Bank (KDB) to submit a concept note to GCF. The project aims to tackle various issues such

as flooding, land sliding, water energy utilization, integrated water resources management, and rural development. Further proposals are encouraged, and the next steps include developing a concept note and submission to GCF by September, with the goal of starting the program next year.

Agenda 10. Policy Research

- Secretary General Ha informed that AAWC conducted a policy research project focusing on a comparative analysis of water-related laws and regulations in Nepal. The main outcomes included identifying necessary improvements in the legislation, suggesting new laws for various sectors, and proposing directions for the legalization of water management policies. The research also outlined management strategies for the enforcement of laws and highlighted the role of AAWC.
- This year, AAWC would like to carry out policy research on the comparative analysis of water-related legal cases in the Philippines, aiming to address the country's water issues.

Agenda 11. 3rd Asia International Water Week

- Secretary General Ha informed that the 3rd Asia International Water Week (AIWW), the largest water-related event in Asia, will be held in Beijing in September 2024. In connection with this event, the AAWC proposed conducting the high-level round table for in-depth discussion on the water-related policy of various countries in Asia.
- President Han announced that this high-level round table will be held in connection with the 3rd AIWW and regarding this importance, she cordially requested board members to participate and cooperate in this event.

Agenda 12. Bali Statement

- Secretary General Ha briefly introduced the Bali Statement. The Bali Statement encompasses various declarations aimed at water-related cooperation and achieving the SDGs in Asia. It aims to strengthen international

cooperation and policy implementation, and expresses political commitment to efficient water resource management. He informed there are three main expected effects of the declaration. First, raising global awareness of water issues in Asia. Second, strengthening international and regional cooperation. Third, deriving practical and comprehensive solutions for the water sector.

- He announced that the statement will be jointly declared and announced by the AAWC members who physically participate in 6th AAWC Board Meeting.

Agenda 13. 7th AAWC Board Meeting

Decision 5

The Board **approved** the decision regarding the venue of the 7th Board Meeting

- President Han proposed to host the 7th AAWC Board meeting in Korea to mark the 10th anniversary of the 7th World Water Forum which was held in Korea. Furthermore, she informed that the AAWC secretariat will share the updates including the meeting date, etc. with board members.

Agenda 14. Any Other Business

- Hon. Hongkham Souvannavong referred that the participation of Asian National Assembly in AAWC is decreasing. He proposed that AAWC should take steps to convince more countries to join, as increased participation would bring valuable comments, ideas, and proposals. He emphasized the importance of involving more countries in AAWC activities for the benefit of the organization.
- President Han mentioned that additional efforts will be made to ensure that more members of parliament from various countries can participate in solving water issues in Asia. She acknowledged that cooperation is essential as the situations in Asian countries are similar and interconnected. She promised to fulfill her task as the new president by encouraging more countries to collaborate. For the board meeting in Korea next year, she aims to have more members and new countries participating.

Closing

- President Han concluded the 6th AAWC Board Meeting by delivering her closing remarks. First of all, she expressed her gratitude to all participants who joined the meeting. She mentioned that the important agendas including the AAWC activities and Bali Statement were discussed during the meeting. President Han expressed confidence that practical action plans will create a better environment for future generations.
- In addition, she highlighted the upcoming 3rd AIWW in Beijing in September, which will be the first official event following the Bali Declaration. It will be a significant opportunity to promote AAWC's activities and achievements and expand cooperation. She urged active participation in the high-level round table at AIWW, which will explore various topics discussed at the board meeting.

Appendix 1. LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

A. AAWC Bureau

1. Jeoung-ae Han
   (President)
2. Khut Chandara (proxy. Yara Suos)
   (Vice President)
3. Seung-jae Ha
   (Secretary General)
4. Chung-woo Lee
   (International Cooperation Director)

B. AAWC Board Members

5. Hongkham Souvannabong
   (Lao PDR)
6. Muhammad Baktiar Bin Wan Chik
   (Malaysia)
7. Boriy Alikhanov
   (Uzbekistan)
8. Dyussenbay Turganov
   (Kazakhstan)
9. Yerlan Barlybayev
   (Kazakhstan)
10. Daniiar Tolonov
    (Kyrgyzstan)
11. Ulan Primov
    (Kyrgyzstan)

C. AAWC Partners

12. Seog-dae Yun
    (AWC President, K-water CEO)
13. Seong-yong Han
    (K-water Vice President)
14. Yong-deok Cho
    (AWC Secretary General)

Appendix 2. BALI STATEMENT (Signed)

BALI STATEMENT

We, the members of the legislative institutions of Asia, and of Asia National Assembly Water Consultative Board (hereinafter referred to as "AAWC") and the global water leaders, gathered at the 6th AAWC Board Meeting on 21 May 2024 in Bali, Indonesia,

Recalling the Manila Statement in which the lawmakers of Asia jointly determined the establishment of AAWC and the Seoul Statement with the declaration of AAWC's political will to translate commitments into national laws, policies, plans, and actions in achieving SDGs with close cooperation with Asia Water Council in identifying and implementing suitable countermeasures for addressing water issues of Asia,

Reaffirming our commitments made in the Phnom Penh Statement of AAWC on 23 May 2023, which declared by AAWC members with their will to accelerate collaborative dialogues and actions towards enhancement of access to safe and clean water, promote Water-Food-Energy Nexus, and mainstream that water as the primary medium of the climate crisis through the close inter-parliamentary cooperation and engagement of with the international water dialogues of the UN organizations,

Reaffirming the outcomes of the Parliamentary Meeting at COP28, which took place on 6 December 2023 in Dubai, United Arab Emirates (UAE) to emphasize the importance of mobilizing global efforts at all levels for addressing climate change,

Recalling the Asia to World Statement 2022, which was declared on 14 March 2022 at the 2nd Asia International Water Week (AIWW) in Labuan Bajo, Indonesia, to express their political will and commitment for a world in which every single person has access to clean water and sanitation as a human right,

Appreciating the 10th World Water Forum, held on 18-24 May 2024 in Bali, Indonesia, which emphasized raising the importance of water-related issues on the political agenda and generating political commitment for sustainable water resources management for shared prosperity,

Emphasizing the need for action to address the global water crisis together with climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution, which will not be simply tackled with a business-as-usual approach to global water resources management,

Acknowledging legislators play a crucial role in shaping regulatory frameworks that ensure sustainable climate adaptation and availability of clean water and sanitation, and enable action to make tangible solutions.

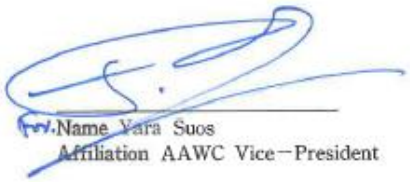
Declare hereby with our will:

1. **To Promote** implementing water action for the implementation of the statements and actions which is internationally declared to achieve SDGs;
2. **To Strengthen** national-level action to meet global commitments including the Sustainable Development Goals and national water-related policies and strategies;
3. **To Promote** utilize parliamentary tools to assess the implementation of water policy and improve legislation in the field of water resources;
4. **To Adopt** inclusive solutions towards enhancement of access to safe and clean drinking water in Asia, in line with the objectives defined under SDG6;
5. **To Strengthen** international cooperation and cross-border partnership to enhance water welfare and climate-related water actions in Asia, and develop collaborative activities and legislative partnerships;
6. **To Promote** engaging in the international water dialogues to express our political will to contribute to the tangible solution for achieving SDGs and responses on water issues;
7. **To Strengthen** AAWC's collaboration with all relevant regional and global organizations in the water sector including the Asia Water Council;

With this declared statement, we confirm our **unwavering commitment to advancing water-related initiatives, fostering collaboration, and ensuring the fulfillment of our shared responsibilities towards achieving sustainable development goals and securing water welfare for all.**

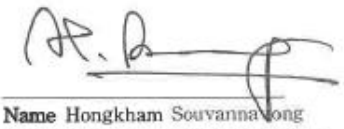
Signed on 21 May 2024 in Bali, Indonesia on the occasion of the 6th AAWC Board Meeting and the 10th World Water Forum.

Name Jeoung-ae Han
Affiliation AAWC President



Name Yara Suos
Affiliation AAWC Vice-President

Name Muhammad Bakhtiar Bin Wan Chik
Affiliation AAWC Board Member



Name Hongkham Souvannavong
Affiliation AAWC Board Member

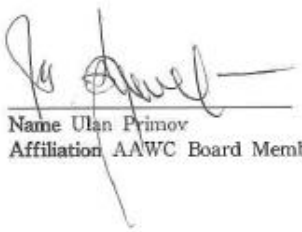
Name Boriy Alikhanov
Affiliation AAWC Board Member

Name Duminda Dissanayake
Affiliation AAWC Board Member

Name Turganov Dyussenbay
Affiliation AAWC Board Member

Name Yerlan Barlybayev
Affiliation AAWC Board Member

Name Daniiar Tolonov
Affiliation AAWC Board Member



Name Ulan Primov
Affiliation AAWC Board Member

Name Khammouane Xomsihapanya
Affiliation AAWC Board Member

Minutes of the 7th AAWC Board Meeting

- **Date:** 5 November 2024 (Tue) 10:00-10:30 (Republic of Korea/UTC+9)
- **Participants:** **See Appendix 1.**
- **Contents:**

Agenda 1. Opening Remarks

- The President H.E. Jeoung-ae Han delivered her opening remarks by welcoming the respected AAWC members and guests from parliaments across Asia, expressing her gratitude for their presence and participation in the Board Meeting and Climate and Water Roundtable, despite their busy schedules.
- She highlighted the progress made since the previous board meeting held in Bali, Indonesia, in May, and shared that today's meeting would address the admission of new members and changes in executive board appointments. Although brief, she emphasized that this meeting would serve as an important step toward expanding AAWC's growth and cooperation.
- Concluding her remarks, President Han expressed hope for AAWC's continued development through sustained collaboration and urged the members' active support and engagement.

Agenda 2. Record of Attendance and Proxies

- Secretary General Seung-jae Ha reported that out of 18 registered members, 11 including 1 proxy were present at the meeting. With attendance of more than one-quarter of the registered members, the quorum was successfully established, and President Han officially opened the AAWC Board Meeting.

Agenda 3. New Membership

Decision 1

The Board **approved** 7 new Board Members of the AAWC.

- President Han announced that 7 parliamentarians from the Republic of Korea, Nepal, and the Kingdom of Cambodia expressed their wishes to join the AAWC as new Board Members.

LIST OF NEW BOARD MEMBERS

No.	Country / Affiliation	New Board Member
1	Republic of Korea / National Assembly	H.E. Ju-young Kim
2		H.E. Jeung Park
3		H.E. Young Huh
4		H.E. Ji-yeon Cho
5	Nepal / Federal Parliament	H.E. Bir Bahadur Balayar
6		H.E. Suhang Nembang
7	Cambodia / National Assembly	H.E. Khut Chandara

- H.E. Ji-yeon Cho expressed her honor in joining AAWC and warmly welcomed the parliamentarians from across Asia attending the meeting. She conveyed her commitment to working collaboratively to address pressing issues, such as water welfare in the face of the climate crisis, and to fostering shared solutions among members.

- H.E. Suhang Nembang extended his deep honor in joining the Asia National Assembly Water Consultative Board and conveyed appreciation for the opportunity to collaborate with such a distinguished group of leaders, experts, and advocates from across the region.

  Drawing on his background in law, H.E. Nembang shared his commitment to advancing water resource management and climate resilience, highlighting the necessity of unity, shared vision, and cross-disciplinary approaches to address these complex issues. He recognized the urgency of the Roundtable's mission, noting that climate change and water scarcity demand immediate action, particularly in Asia, where reliable water access is crucial for many communities.

  In addition, he pledged his support for the Roundtable's goals, expressing eagerness to contribute his perspectives, learn from others, and work together to ensure water security, climate resilience, and sustainable development for future generations.

- H.E. Khut Chandara expressed his honor in rejoining AAWC as a member, sharing that he has been involved since the organization's early days in 2019. He expressed appreciation for the opportunity to serve under the leadership of Hon. Jeong-ae Han and affirmed his hope that both he and the National Assembly of the Kingdom of Cambodia will actively contribute to AAWC's mission to advance water resources management for Asia's development and prosperity.

Agenda 4. Replacement of Bureau Members

■ Referring to the Article 14 of the AAWC Constitution, Secretary General Ha reported the replacement of Bureau Members.

LIST OF BUREAU REPLACEMENT

No.	Country	Affiliation	Former Bureau Member	New Bureau Member
1	Kyrgyz Republic	Supreme Council	-	H.E. Daniiar Tolonov
2	Republic of Korea	National Assembly	-	H.E. Ju-young Kim

■ Secretary General Ha reported that H.E. Daniiar Tolonov from the Kyrgyz Republic has been appointed as a new Vice President, and H.E. Ju-young Kim from the Republic of Korea has been appointed as a new Treasurer.

- H.E. Daniiar Tolonov expressed his gratitude to the distinguished colleagues and participants of the roundtable on Asia's water resources and climate change. He warmly welcomed everyone and highlighted the need for collaborative solutions to secure a sustainable future, given Asia's unique ecosystems and cultures dependent on water resources.

  H.E. Tolonov emphasized the significant impact of climate change on water resources, noting sharp changes in rainfall and temperature across the region, which result in both increased flooding and severe droughts. These conditions threaten agriculture, drinking water supply, and ecosystem stability, posing risks to food security and sustainable development. He further underscored the challenges of inefficient water management, calling for investment in infrastructure, modernization of systems, and the construction of small-to-medium reservoirs to stabilize water supply.

  He praised platforms like AAWC for enabling international cooperation, sharing knowledge, and engaging in joint projects to address urgent water

issues. To confront these challenges, he advocated for data-driven water monitoring and the adoption of advanced technologies.

In addition, H.E. Tolonov expressed his appreciation for the honor of serving as Vice President, expressing his commitment to establishing an integrated water management strategy and working together to overcome threats facing the region.

- H.E. Ju-young Kim expressed his sincere gratitude for being welcomed as a new member of AAWC and for the honor of serving as Treasurer. He thanked President Han and the members for entrusting him with this significant responsibility.

  Reflecting on the challenges faced across Asia, H.E. Kim noted that rapid urbanization and climate change have placed immense pressure on water resources, which are fundamental to daily life and economic ecosystems. He emphasized that effective management and equitable sharing of water is a complex task, and one that requires regional collaboration, as water issues extend beyond individual national borders.

  In closing, H.E. Kim shared his eagerness to work alongside President Han and all members to make a meaningful impact on water-related challenges across Asia.

- H.E. Suhang Nembang expressed his deep honor in joining the Asia National Assembly Water Consultative Board and gratitude for the warm welcome extended to him at the AAWC Climate and Water Roundtable. He conveyed appreciation for the opportunity to collaborate with such a distinguished group of leaders, experts, and advocates from across the region.

  Drawing on his background in law, H.E. Nembang shared his commitment to advancing water resource management and climate resilience, highlighting the necessity of unity, shared vision, and cross-disciplinary approaches to address these complex issues. He recognized the urgency of the Roundtable's mission, noting that climate change and water scarcity demand immediate action, particularly in Asia, where reliable water access is crucial for many communities.

Closing

- Before concluding the Board meeting, H.E. Amresh Kumar Singh, AAWC Vice President, shared remarks, expressing appreciation on behalf of Nepal. He highlighted Nepal's vast water resources and hydropower potential, though noting challenges in harnessing these resources due to financial and structural limitations. Emphasizing the interconnectedness of water, energy, food, and ecosystems, he discussed the severe impacts of climate change on Nepal's rivers and hydropower systems. H.E. Singh stressed the importance of international and transboundary cooperation, particularly with India, for sustainable water management. He concluded by reaffirming Nepal's commitment to advancing regional collaboration for climate resilience and prosperity.
- Following the remarks from Vice President H.E. Amresh Kumar Singh, H.E. Jeoung-ae Han, President of AAWC, expressed her gratitude to him for sharing insights on Nepal's current situation and future cooperation intentions. She encouraged all members to actively participate in the upcoming sessions of the AAWC Climate and Water Roundtable and to contribute their valuable perspectives. H.E. Han then formally declared the conclusion of the Board meeting, marking its successful completion.

Appendix 1. LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

A. AAWC Bureau

12. Jeoung-ae Han **(President)**
2. Amresh Kumar Singh **(Vice President)**
3. Daniiar Tolonov **(Vice President)**
4. Ju-young Kim **(Treasurer)**

B. AAWC Board Members

5. Ji-yeon Cho **(Korea)**
6. Hongkham Souvannabong **(Lao PDR)**
7. Padam Giri **(Nepal)**
8. Bir Bahadur Balayar **(Nepal)**
9. Suhang Nembang **(Nepal)**
10. Khut Chandara **(Cambodia)**
11. Boriy Alikhanov **(Uzbekistan)**
12. Dyussenbay Turganov **(Kazakhstan)**
13. Ulan Primov **(Kyrgyzstan)**
14. Romeo S. Momo **(Philippines)**
15. Jose Chaves Alvarez (proxy) **(Philippines)**

C. AAWC Guests (MPs)

1. Saidbek Zulpuev **(Kyrgyzstan)**
2. Daud Bin Jihan **(Brunei Darussalam)**
3. Mohammad Bin Abdullah **(Brunei Darussalam)**
4. Dmytro Pryputen **(Ukraine)**

D. AAWC Secretariat

1. Seung-jae Ha **(Secretary General)**
2. Chung-woo Lee **(International Cooperation Director)**

E. AAWC Partners

1. Yong-deok Cho **(AWC Secretary General)**
2. Jae-jin Han **(AWC Executive Director)**

Agenda 5. Finances

Purpose:

1. To approve the Financial Report of 2024 and Financial Plan for 2025

Background:

2. According to Article 12 of the Constitution, the Board shall decide on the following matters, among others:
   (5) Approval of the budget and final accounts
   (7) Approval of finance plans.
3. The Financial Report of 2024 and Financial Plan for 2025 are presented in the attachment.

Recommendation:

4. It is recommended that the Board of the AAWC:
   a. **Approve** the Financial Report of 2024
   b. **Approve** the Financial Plan for 2025

Attachment:

No.	Title
1	**Financial Report of 2024**
2	**Financial Plan for 2025**

Attachment 1: Financial Report of 2024

(1 million KRW = 1,000 USD)

Expenses	Provisional Budget (KRW'm)	Revenues	Provisional Budget (KRW'm)
Meeting Organization	**215**	**Subsidies**	**700**
Convention Services (Board Meeting, etc)	170	Government Subsidy (MoE)	700
Meeting Organization & Attendance	25		
Other Charges	20		
Travel & Accommodations	**70**		
Travel & Accommodation	70		
Technical Consultancy	**280**		
Consultancy (Water Projects)	180		
Water Welfare Program	100		
Policy Research	**90**		
Research Service (Policy Research on Policy & Legislative Approaches for Resolving Asia Water Issues)	90		
Personnel Expense	**45**		
1 personnel	45		
Total Expenses	**700**	**Total Revenue**	**700**

Attachment 1: Financial Plan of 2025

(1 million KRW = 1,000 USD)

Expenses	Provisional Budget (KRW'm)	Revenues	Provisional Budget (KRW'm)
Meeting Organization	**215**	**Subsidies**	**700**
Convention Services (Board Meeting, etc)	170	Government Subsidy (MoE)	700
Meeting Organization & Attendance	25		
Other Charges	20		
Travel & Accommodations	**70**		
Travel & Accommodation	70		
Technical Consultancy	**280**		
Consultancy (Water Projects)	180		
Water Welfare Program	100		
Policy Research	**90**		
Research Service (Policy Research on Policy & Legislative Approaches for Resolving Asia Water Issues)	90		
Personnel Expense	**45**		
1 personnel	45		
Total Expenses	**700**	**Total Revenue**	**700**

Agenda 6. Country Activity Report

Purpose:

1. To present AAWC activities from November 2024 to July 2025

Background:

2. Since the 7th AAWC Board Meeting in November 2024, Board Members have organized or participated in various water-related legislative activities in their countries
3. Activity Reports have been submitted by:

   1) Republic of Korea, 2) Lao PDR, 3) Cambodia, 4) Kazakhstan, 5) Malaysia 6) Sri Lanka

Recommendation:

4. It is recommended that Board Members of the AAWC:

   a. **Note** the activities undertaken by AAWC Board Members

Attachments:

No.	Title
1	Republic of Korea
2	Lao PDR
3	Cambodia
4	Kazakhstan
5	Malaysia
6	Sri Lanka

Activity Title/Date	Chairman of the National Assembly Water Forum / July 2024

In July 2024, Hon. Han Jeong-ae was elected as the Chairman of the National Assembly Water Forum, and set the policy direction based on the four pillars of integrated water management, water balance, industrial water and eco-friendly energy, and international cooperation.

Through holding special discussions and proposing policies to related ministries, we led the process of discovering legislative policy agendas, reviewing experts, and promoting legislation and institutionalization to solidify our role as a hub for domestic and international water cooperation.

Activity Title/Date	The 11th Plenary Session of the International Parliament for Tolerance and Peace (IPTP) / November 2024

The 11th Plenary Session of the International Parliament for Tolerance and Peace (IPTP) will be held from 23 to 26 November 2024, in Phnom Penh, the Kingdom of Cambodia under the theme of “A Quest for Peace, Reconciliation and Tolerance”.

The signing of the MoU between AAWC and IPTP to lay the foundation for cooperation has resulted in significant achievements, such as holding regular seminars and exchanges between parliamentarians from different countries.

Activity Title/Date	Chairman of the National Assembly’s Special Committee on Climate Crisis / April 2025

In April 2024, Hon. Han Jeong-ae was elected as the Chairman of the National Assembly’s Special Committee on Climate Crisis, and plan a roadmap for reducing greenhouse gases between 2031 and 2049.

National Assembly's Special Committee on Climate Crisis will comprehensively review the government's climate crisis-related measures, including the 2035 National Greenhouse Gas Reduction Target (NDC), and discuss ways to improve the system. Hon. Han emphasized the government’s integrated climate and energy policies.

Hon. Han also mentioned the enactment on the Carborn Neurral Industry Act, the phased closure of coal-fired power plants in 2040, and the expansion of renewable energy.

Activity Title / Date	South Korea joins forces with MRC to transform Mekong River Basin / 30 July 2024

The Mekong River Commission (MRC) has officially announced the Republic of Korea (ROK) as its newest Development Partner. In a move towards enhancing regional cooperation, the ROK has committed a USD 1 million grant for the year 2024, with prospects for continued contributions in the future.

This funding is earmarked to support the implementation of the Basin Development Strategy 2021-2030 and the MRC Strategic Plan 2021-2025, both crucial for the sustainable management of the Mekong River Basin.

The official signing ceremony took place on 25 July at the MRC headquarters in Vientiane, Laos. The event was marked by the signing of the grant note by Kim Dong-bae, Director-General of the ASEAN and Southeast Asia Affairs Bureau at Korea's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and MRC Secretariat CEO Anoulak Kittikhoun.

The Korean delegation was represented by Kim Dong-bae and the Korean Ambassador to Laos, Jung Yung Soo. During the ceremony, Kim Dong-bae highlighted the importance of this partnership in promoting sustainable development and fostering regional cooperation within the Mekong River Basin. He emphasized that Korea's involvement aligns with the strategic objectives of the MRC, aiming to balance economic growth, environmental protection, and social development in the region.

The partnership comes at a crucial time as the region faces challenges such as sustainable development, climate change, and water security. By adopting a collaborative approach, the MRC seeks to bolster its efforts in promoting regional cooperation and ensuring the sustainable management of the Mekong River Basin's resources. This collaboration aims to enhance the prosperity, peace, and resilience of the Mekong region's communities.

As a Development Partner, the ROK joins a diverse group of countries that contribute financial resources to the MRC's mission. This support is vital for the sustainable management and development of the Mekong River Basin, ensuring long-term benefits for the region's inhabitants and environment.

Activity Title / Date	Project to study Lao-Thai water storage management / 18 June 2025

A new project, designed to study inclusive water storage management in Laos and Thailand, has been launched.

The Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI) and its partners on Wednesday held a meeting to launch the Australia-funded project titled 'Solutions and opportunities in managing water storage to reduce transboundary water-related disaster risks and to address multiple water demands' (SOS).

Representatives of Laos and Thailand attend the kick off meeting on water storage management in the two countries. The meeting brought together diverse groups of stakeholders from Laos and Thailand, including policymakers, government officials, researchers, local community representatives, civil society organisations and media representatives.

Engagement of a wide range of stakeholders is important to ensure that the voices of local communities and grassroots people are heard and taken into account during policy formulation and decision-making processes.

According to the event organiser, the project targets the development of inclusive and sustainable water storage solutions in Thailand and Laos.

The initiative seeks to optimise disaster risk reduction while enhancing the water, energy and food security of vulnerable communities. Additionally, it aims to foster transboundary cooperation and governance, aligning with both regional and national policy processes.

The kick-off meeting served as a platform to introduce the SOS project, gather insights into regional and community needs, and discuss priorities for managing water storage systems.

A key focus will be on promoting gender equality and inclusivity within water storage management practices.

Laos and Thailand share rivers and any changes involving them. The meeting is viewed as a platform to foster cross-border cooperation and knowledge-sharing in the management of rivers and other water resources.

Activity Title / Date	**Water supply systems in remote communities of Houaphanh and Phongsaly provinces / 22 March 2025**

The Government of Lao PDR and UNICEF, with support from the Australian Government, are marking World Water Day by unveiling newly completed water supply systems in remote communities of Houaphanh and Phongsaly provinces.

With support from the Australian Government, this initiative is now expanding to other two northern provinces, Oudomxay and Luang Namtha. In collaboration with Nam Papa and World Waternet, UNICEF will support a pilot of a new climate resilient compact water treatment plant in Luangnamtha, providing nearly 2,000 people with clean drinking water.

Water security is fundamental to the health and resilience of children and families. Yet, one million people in Lao PDR—mostly in the poorest households—still lack access to basic water services, with climate change exacerbating challenges.

Recognized globally on March 22, the World Water Day highlights the link between water security and sustainable development. UNICEF and its partners are helping bring safe water to those who need it most—supporting Lao PDR's goal of sustainable water solutions for all.

Activity Title / Date	Nam Ngum Resevoir, Vientiane Province Visit / 25 November 2024

Honorable Khammouan Xomsihapanya, Vice-chairman of Economic, technology and environment Committee, National Assembly of Laos, AAWC Board Member together with Honorable Associate Professor Linkham Douangsavanh, Minister of Agriculture and environment and officials from Lao National Assembly visited Numgnum reservoir of Vientiane Province. The purpose of visit is to inspect and obtain feedback of implementation of the Law on Water and Water Resources adopted by National Assembly in 2017.

The Nam Ngum reservoir is the largest body of water in the Lao PDR. The dam also serves as major river regulation infrastructure in the basin and its maximum storage is approximately 8.5 billion m3, with a reservoir surface area of 370 km2, and an available depth of 16 m. In 1996 a diversion from the Nam Song River directly into the Nam Ngam 1 reservoir was completed. The diversion transfers 400 m3/second to increasing hydropower generation.

Activity Title / Date	Visit Savan 1 Wind Power Project (Phase 1) / 17 May 2025

Honorable Khammouan Xomsihapanya, Vice-chairman of Economic, technology and environment Committee of Lao National Assembly, AAWC Board Member visited Savan 1 Wind Power Project (Phase 1) to oversee and inspect the proposal for the conversion of forest land to other types of land, permanent and temporary, located in Dong Phu Vieng National Park for use in the development of projects related to the Savan 1 Wind Power Project (Phase 1) in Ban Alan, Ban Lakai, Ban Chang Thanh and Ban Keng Alin, Phin and Nong districts, Savannakhet province, of Savan 1 Wind Power Company Limited.

Savan 1 Wind Power Project (Phase 1) signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to study the feasibility of developing wind power projects in Muang Phin and Nong Districts, Savannakhet Province on 28/09/2022, signed a Project Development Agreement (PDA) on 30 August 2023, signed a Concession Agreement (CA) with the Government of the Lao PDR on 03 January 2025 and it was considered, approved and relaxed the implementation of some provisions of the law at the meeting of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly on February 28, 2025, according to the Resolution of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly No. 83/NPC, dated March 7, 2025.

The project is located in the areas of Ban Alan, Ban Lakai, Ban Xang Thanh and Ban Keng Alin, Phin and Nong districts, Savannakhet province, with an installed capacity of 300 Megawatts, with 48 wind turbines, developed by Vinacom Investment and Trading Company Limited. The project cost (Phase 1) is US$478.49 million, which will take one year to build and is scheduled for COD in December 2025.

Activity Title / Date	MOU on enhancing water resource management in Lao PDR / 3 April 2025

The Department of Water Resources (DWR) of Lao People's Democratic Republic (PDR) and the International Water Management Institute (IWMI) signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) in Vientiane, Lao PDR. The agreement aims to enhance water resource management in Lao PDR, acknowledging the existing technical cooperation between IWMI and the DWR.

The MoU was formulated as a legal framework for joint research cooperation and research proposals in various areas of water resources monitoring, planning, and management, such as groundwater management, integrated water resources management, and water security and climate change. The two parties committed to promoting their research cooperation and results, and to providing technical assistance and capacity building to relevant officials, researchers, and authorities in the water and water resources management sector.

The institutional agreement was developed based on previous successful cooperation between the two parties, including projects on groundwater for irrigation, the development of the national groundwater profile, the formulation of the national groundwater management action plan, and training on groundwater resources management. Most recently, both parties collaborated on the formulation of the management plans for the Nam Ma and Nam Neun River Basins.

The MoU is expected to significantly contribute to the implementation of the country's vision to 2040 and strategy to 2030 on water and water resources management. It is also aligned with the IWMI Strategy 2024–2030. It aims to ensure coherence between those frameworks and enhance impacts on water security and sustainable water resources management in the Lao PDR and the region. This MoU will also facilitate more sectoral cooperation with other stakeholders.

Activity Title/Date	Cambodia first-ever joint congress session between the National Assembly and the Senate. / June 2-3, 2025.

Cambodia's legislative bodies undertook landmark initiatives to improve water governance, strengthen agricultural resilience, and support climate adaptation. These efforts culminated in the historic Joint Congress Session of the National Assembly and Senate, held on June 2–3, 2025. The session marked Cambodia's first unified parliamentary response to pressing national development challenges, with water governance emerging as a central theme.

During the session, President of the Senate and also chair of the congress, Samdech Techo Hun Sen highlighted persistent water shortages affecting agriculture, calling for accelerated modernization of irrigation systems to boost crop productivity, food security, and climate resilience. Prime Minister Samdech Moha Borvor Thipadei Hun Manet reaffirmed agriculture as a national priority and emphasized the legislature's role in resource mobilization for irrigation and rural water development.

The Congress adopted resolutions in three key areas: Social Protection, Informal Economy, and the Agricultural System. The resolution on agriculture specifically addressed water scarcity, committed to the development of water management, upgrading irrigation infrastructure, and endorsed technical support programs for farming communities.

Activity Title/Date	Technology seminar and the 22nd meeting of the AWC's board / 27 February 2025

In parallel, the National Assembly co-organized a technical seminar and policy dialogue on water issues in collaboration with AAWC and the Asian Water Council (AWC) and the think tank. This effort facilitated the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between Cambodia's Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology, leading research institutions, and AWC/K-Water. The MoU aims to enhance water resource management through the use of modern technologies and artificial intelligence (AI), contributing to economic development—particularly in the industrial sector—in alignment with Phase I of the Pentagonal Strategy under the 7th Legislature

Activity Title/Date	Fostering Regional Dialogue and Strategic Partnerships/28 February 2025, 5 / November 2024

To further Cambodia's alignment with the objectives of the Asian National Assembly Water Council (AAWC)—particularly leveraging legislative action to mitigate climate risks and promote sustainable water use—the National Assembly has continued its active engagement in regional water forums. On 5 November 2024, Hon. KHUT Chandara participated in the first AAWC Climate and Water Roundtable, joining fellow parliamentarians to exchange perspectives and best practices on advancing inclusive water governance across member states.

Complementing these efforts, Cambodia has intensified partnerships between local and international stakeholders to strengthen implementation of the Royal Government's Pentagonal Strategy and the Water Vision and Prosperity Initiative. A notable milestone includes the signing of a cooperation agreement between the Asia Water Council (AWC) and the Asian Vision Institute (AVI), a leading Cambodia-based think tank. This partnership lays the foundation for Joint research on water sustainability and climate-resilient infrastructure; Policy dialogues to inform science-driven decision-making; Capacity-building programs to empower local institutions and communities; Co-development of innovative water solutions tailored to Cambodia's needs and shared regional challenges.

Attachment 4: Activity Report of Kazakhstan

Activity Title/Date	Activities in the legislative process

As part of implementing the instructions of the President of Kazakhstan, the reform of the water sector began with the formation of a legal framework for key strategic and regulatory documents. One of the significant steps in this direction was the adoption of a new Water Code — the fundamental document in the water sector. The new code is aimed at ensuring the country's sustainable economic development, improving the quality of life for the population, and protecting the environment. It envisions achieving safe, efficient, and rational use of water resources and their sustainable maintenance. Thus, the Water Code has become not just a law, but a full-fledged foundation for Kazakhstan's water policy. It ensures coherence in approaches, legal stability, institutional responsibility, and opens opportunities for the digital and technological transformation of the sector. This reform carries not only national, but also regional importance for Central Asia — as an example of adaptive, environmentally-oriented, and strategically sound legislation.

Alongside the Water Code, several other key documents have been included in the strategic planning framework for the water sector. In particular, the following were granted the status of fundamental strategic acts defining the priorities of the water sector: The Concept for the Development of the Water Resources Management System until 2030, The Comprehensive Plan for the Development of Water Management until 2028, and The Roadmap for Water Conservation until 2026. The adoption of these documents has ensured the formation of a comprehensive legislative and institutional base for the sector's qualitative development.

To ensure the sustainability of water policy and the practical implementation of the provisions of the new Water Code, the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan has approved a Comprehensive Plan for the Development of Water Management for 2024–2028. The plan includes 160 activities, requiring 3.2 trillion tenge in funding, 91% of which is allocated to the modernization and reconstruction of water management infrastructure: the construction of 42 and the reconstruction of 37 reservoirs, as well as the renovation of 14,000 km of canals. Particular attention is paid to digitalization and the implementation of water-saving technologies in the agricultural sector.

Given the scale of the upcoming work and the volume of required capital investments in the water sector, the Government of Kazakhstan will attract a loan

from the Islamic Development Bank. The first phase of the project will begin in the second half of this year and includes the construction and reconstruction of 8 reservoirs, as well as the modernization of 115 canals with digital control elements. Subsequent project phases will be formed based on priority. Thus, the new legal framework and large-scale investments — including strategic partnerships with the Islamic Development Bank and, in the future, other international partners — are laying a solid foundation for the long-term sustainability of Kazakhstan's water sector.

In May of this year, a Government Hour on water sector reform was held in the Mazhilis as part of the implementation of President Tokayev's Address. The new Water Code, on which deputies had worked for more than a year, was significantly revised, signed by the President on April 9, and entered into force a month later. The reconstruction and commissioning of a number of reservoirs in the country's regions have been completed. Eight more water management facilities have been commissioned in six regions. By the end of this year, new reservoirs will be commissioned, allowing the accumulation of an additional 180 million cubic meters of flood and melt water.

Overall, significant work has been carried out to reform the sector. At the same time, a number of shortcomings and gaps in the water resource management system require more effective solutions. These include water losses in agriculture due to the poor condition of irrigation infrastructure, illegal water use, issues with the implementation of digital water accounting technologies and the use of water-saving technologies on irrigated lands, among others. Overcoming water shortages is only possible with a radical change in water consumption culture. In this regard, the Mazhilis recommended that the relevant Ministry take measures to inform and explain the main provisions of the new Water Code to the public and water users, especially farmers.

Activity Title/Date	Water Services Industry Act 2006 (Act 655)

Parliamentarians have pushed for strengthening the Water Services Industry Act 2006 (Act 655) by recognizing the growing challenges in water management—particularly in areas of enforcement, transparency, and non-revenue water (NRW). The Parliament of Malaysia has supported amendments to Act 655. These amendments aim to:

- Enhance the regulatory power of the National Water Services Commission (SPAN) for better enforcement on utilities and operators.
- Establish clearer guidelines for penalizing NRW above threshold levels.
- Mandate the publication of NRW data for public accountability.
- Introduce provisions for data-sharing between state and federal agencies to streamline water audit and enforcement mechanisms.
- This legislative strengthening is expected to create a more transparent and accountable framework for water governance in Malaysia.

Activity Title/Date	Support for Smart NRW Reduction Initiatives

The government have endorsed federal and state-level budget allocations for technological interventions to reduce water losses. This includes:

- Funding the installation of IoT-enabled pressure and flow sensors across aging pipeline infrastructure.
- Launching pilot projects in high-loss states such as Kedah, Kelantan, Sabah, and Sarawak to test real-time leak detection systems.
- Mandating quarterly performance reporting from water concessionaires to monitor progress on NRW reduction.
- Training local utility operators in the use of predictive maintenance tools supported by AI analytics.

These efforts align with the national target to reduce NRW below 31% by the end of 2025, in line with both Water Sector Transformation 2040 and the national water policy.

Activity Title/Date	**MADANI Smart Water Campaign, 2025**

The Madani Smart Water campaign is a nationwide movement aimed at safeguarding the country's water resources through a comprehensive and progressive initiative. It is aimed at promoting sustainable water management through education, community engagement, and policy alignment.

- Built on four pillars—Sustainability, Preservation, Advocacy, and Nurture—the campaign drives public awareness and behavioural change to foster responsible water use across society. It bridges national water policies with on-the-ground action, empowering citizens as key stakeholders in water conservation.
- The campaign addresses critical issues such as pollution, urban water stress, and climate-related disruptions. It is supported by strengthened enforcement, proposed amendments to the Water Services Industry Act 2006, and expanded monitoring systems.

The campaign is aligned with global efforts like the UN's *Water Action Decade*, the campaign underscores Malaysia's commitment to securing clean, safe, and sufficient water for future generations.

4. Climate and Water Resilience Integration

With Malaysia's increasing exposure to climate risks—such as flash floods, droughts, and water contamination events—Parliament has begun integrating resilience-building components into water resource legislation. Key areas of focus include:

- Aligning the national water law with the National Adaptation Plan (MyNAP) Malaysia that is expected to be complete by next year, focusing on both mitigation and adaptation strategies to climate change impacts.
- Legislating for climate risk assessments to be a pre-requisite for infrastructure investments in water treatment and supply projects.
- Encouraging nature-based solutions such as constructed wetlands and reforestation in catchment areas to enhance hydrological stability.
- Supporting decentralized rainwater harvesting systems through incentive mechanisms in urban areas.

These efforts are part of broader climate governance reforms, including the forthcoming National Climate Change Bill expected to be tabled in Parliament by mid-2025, which aims to legally enforce climate adaptation and mitigation measures across sectors, including water management. The bill will empower the Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment and Climate Change to oversee climate actions aligned with Malaysia's commitments under the Paris Agreement and the National Adaptation Plan.

Activity Title/Date	New Water Tariff Policy (2025) /01/01/2025

Cabinet approved a revised water tariff formula in April 2024 to be implemented during 2025, aiming for the financial sustainability of the National Water Supply & Drainage Board (NWSDB)

Ministers emphasized protecting vulnerable groups—low-income families, low-volume users, schools, and hospitals—through subsidies under the new structure

Activity Title/Date	February 2025: Parliamentary Committee Actions

The Ministerial Consultative Committee on Water Supply and Estate Infrastructure Development discussed the tariff adjustment and related implementation issues

The Department of National Community Water Supply submitted its 2023 performance report, showing parliamentary oversight on rural water systems

Activity Title/Date	Budget 2025: Major Water Infrastructure Spending

The 2025 Budget, presented in late 2024, allocated substantial funding toward expanding and completing water projects:

Rs. 20 billion for major urban water-supply schemes (e.g. Gampaha–Attanagalle, Polgahawela–Allawwa, Thabutthegama)

news.lk

Rs. 2 billion dedicated to community-based rural water schemes, especially in CKDu-affected and Northern regions

Rs 1 billion to reinitiate the Giribawa–Eppawala project, tapping surface water from Kala Oya via Rajanganaya reservoir

Activity Title/Date	Early 2025: Move to Cut Tariffs

In February 2025, the NWSDB announced plans to reduce water tariffs (10–30%), pending a committee report and cabinet approval—made feasible by lower electricity costs

Activity Title/Date	Bigger Picture Summary

Parliament, alongside the Cabinet, is actively overseeing a transition in the water sector, balancing fiscal sustainability and social equity. Key moves include:

Implementing a revised tariff policy in 2025 that favors low-income and public institutions.

Channeling budgetary resources into strategic urban and rural water infrastructure.

Responding dynamically to cost changes, such as adjusting tariffs when electricity prices drop.

Taken together, these recent legislative activities reflect a coordinated effort to secure long-term water service reliability for all Sri Lankans.

Agenda 7. Request Project Proposal

Purpose:

1. To share the Request Project Proposals from AAWC countries

Background:

2. Since the 7th AAWC Board Meeting in November 2024, Board Members have planned in various water-related Project Proposals in their respective countries.

Recommendation:

3. It is recommended that the Board Members of the AAWC:
    a. **Note** the plan for the Project Proposal

Attachments:

No.	Title
1	Project Proposal & Concept Note

[Kazakhstan] Project Proposal & Concept Note

Project Title	**Climate-Responsive Water Infrastructure Improvement and level fluctuation system in Kazakhstan**	
Field	■ Water Resources	☐ Water Supply
	☐ Climate Change	☐ Urban
	☐ Energy	☐ Policy & Strategy
	☐ Project Financing	☐ Others

1. Country and Target Region

Kazakhstan, the largest landlocked country in the world, faces diverse climatic and geographical challenges that significantly impact its water resources. This proposal targets the Caspian Sea region in western Kazakhstan, where water-related infrastructure remains outdated and under pressure.

This area includes coastal provinces such as Atyrau and Mangystau, where local livelihoods depend heavily on fisheries, oil and gas industries, and access to reliable water resources. Water stress in the Caspian Sea region has intensified due to the compounded effects of climate change—especially declining sea levels, increased evaporation, and reduced freshwater inflow from rivers.

These climatic changes, combined with increasing water demands for industry and urban development, are putting critical strain on water infrastructure and ecosystems.

Urban centers in this region are beginning to experience water supply disruptions and quality degradation due to outdated infrastructure and insufficient monitoring.

Meanwhile, rural communities near the coast are facing increased vulnerability due to the loss of freshwater ecosystems and lack of investment in water modernization.

This project aims to introduce climate-resilient, data-driven water monitoring and management systems that can be scaled to other vulnerable regions across Kazakhstan.

2. Strategic Goal Relevant to the SDGs

This project is strategically aligned with the following Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):

SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation:
Ensuring availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all by upgrading water infrastructure and integrating smart management systems to enhance access and efficiency.

SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure:
Promoting sustainable industrialization and fostering innovation through the integration of ICT tools and modern engineering practices in water infrastructure development.

SDG 13 – Climate Action:
Enhancing resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards by embedding climate risk assessments, early warning systems, and sustainable resource management into national water policies.

The project also contributes indirectly to other SDGs, such as:

SDG 13.2 (Zero Hunger): by improving irrigation for agriculture

SDG 13.11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities): by ensuring reliable water for urban development

SDG 13.17 (Partnerships for the Goals): by fostering international cooperation through funding and technical partnerships

3. Background and Needs Statement

The Caspian Sea, the largest enclosed body of water in the world. In recent decades, there has been a downward trend in sea level, which has a serious impact on the socio-economic situation in the coastal regions of Kazakhstan, such as Atyrau and Mangystau regions. Since 2005, sea level declines have amounted to approximately 1.2 meters, which has led to a reduction in the area of the sea, shallowing of coastal areas, degradation of ecosystems, deterioration of conditions for navigation, fishing, tourism, industrial production related to oil and gas production and other negative consequences. Under the current conditions, the need for accurate and prompt monitoring of the Caspian Sea level is becoming an increasingly urgent problem. Existing measurement methods based on manual observations do not allow obtaining data with sufficient frequency and accuracy, which makes it difficult to predict changes in sea level and take timely measures to adapt to them. The planned monitoring system is designed to ensure the continuous collection of data on sea level fluctuations with high accuracy, as well as the prompt transmission of data to relevant government agencies for analysis and decision-making.

4. Project Components

(1) Rehabilitation and Modernization of Water Infrastructure

- Rehabilitate and reinforce primary and secondary irrigation canals using concrete or geomembrane lining to reduce seepage.
- Replace and upgrade aging water pumps and gate control structures.
- Expand and build water reservoirs to stabilize seasonal water availability.
- Improve drainage systems to reduce waterlogging and soil degradation.

(2) Introduction of ICT-Based Smart Irrigation Systems

- Install SCADA systems for real-time monitoring and control of canal networks.
- Integrate telemetry units and flow sensors to measure water usage at field level.
- Deploy cloud-based data platforms to manage water allocation, optimize supply, and forecast future demand based on weather and crop patterns.
- Enable mobile-based applications for farmers and water managers to access timely information and submit requests.
- Selection of optimal locations for the installation of stations : Based on the analysis of hydrographic data and coastline features, the most representative points for the installation of automatic stations will be determined.
- Purchase and installation of equipment : Modern automatic water level recording stations (mareographs equipped with modern sensors of water level, temperature and salinity, GPS receivers and data transmission systems) will be purchased. The stations will be installed in selected locations in compliance with all technical requirements.
- Development and commissioning of a centralized system for collecting and storing observational data : Specialized software will be developed for the collection, processing and analysis of data received from automatic stations.

(3) Establishment of Water Management Control Center

- Construct a centralized Water Management Control Center that integrates data, operations, and emergency response functions.
- Employ AI-powered analytics to detect anomalies, forecast droughts and floods, and manage resources dynamically.
- Train technical staff, engineers, and civil servants on integrated water governance, digital tools, and maintenance practices.

(4) Development of Basin-Level Master Plan

- Conduct comprehensive assessments of water resources in major river basins, considering hydrology, land use, ecosystems, and socio-economic drivers.
- Facilitate inclusive consultations with farmers, community groups, and private sectors to shape basin-wide investment strategies.
- Identify priority infrastructure projects and reforms using multi-criteria analysis (e.g., cost-efficiency, resilience, equity).
- Recommend legal and institutional frameworks for integrated water resources management (IWRM).

(5) Staff training

- Trainings on working with new equipment, training in methods of analysis and interpretation of the received data will be conducted.

5. Expected Output

- Development and deploymentof a modern, automated monitoring system specifically designed for the Caspian Sea level.
- Installation of sensors and real-time data transmission technologyin key coastal areas of Kazakhstan (e.g., Atyrau and Mangystau regions).
- Integrationof this system into national and regional water information networks.
- Establishment of a centralized databasefor storing and processing sea level information with high precision.

6. Benefits

- Continuous and accurate monitoringof sea level changes, including seasonal and long-term fluctuations.
- Enhanced forecasting capabilities, allowing for timely prediction of sea level changes and better planning for climate resilience.
- Improved decision-making supportfor environmental protection and sustainable development policies in the Caspian coastal regions.
- Reduced risk to port and coastal infrastructure, supporting safer navigation, fishing, tourism, and oil/gas operations.
- Boosted socio-economic developmentthrough more informed business planning and regional investment strategies.

7. Key Stakeholders / Boundary Partners Targeted

- Kazakh Scientific Research Institute of the Caspian Sea
- Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Kazakhstan
- municipal of Atyrau and Mangystau regions, industrial enterprises located in the water area and in the coastal zone of the Kazakh sector of the Caspian Sea

8. Budget Estimation and Plan (in USD)

- Master Plan Development – $500,000
- Infrastructure Rehabilitation – $3,000,000
- ICT Automation Irrigation Water System – $1,600,000
- Control Center Establishment – $600,000
- Capacity Building & Training – $200,000
- Monitoring, Evaluation & Reporting – $100,000
- TOTAL Budget - $6,200,000

[Kyrgyzstan] Project Proposal & Concept Note

Project Title	**Modernization of Aging Water Supply and Irrigation Systems in Kyrgyzstan**	
Field	■ Water Resources	☐ Water Supply
	☐ Climate Change	☐ Urban
	☐ Energy	☐ Policy & Strategy
	☐ Project Financing	☐ Others

1. Country and Target Region

Kyrgyzstan is a mountainous and landlocked country in Central Asia, highly dependent on its river systems for agriculture, drinking water, and energy. These river systems are largely fed by snowmelt and glaciers, which are rapidly declining due to global warming. Many irrigation and water management facilities were constructed during the Soviet era between the 1950s and 1970s and have suffered significant structural deterioration due to age and lack of maintenance.
The project will target key agricultural zones in the Chui, Osh, and Jalal-Abad provinces. These regions face multiple water-related issues, including outdated irrigation networks, inefficient water distribution, and seasonal shortages exacerbated by climate change. By focusing on these high-priority areas, the project aims to improve rural water resilience and ensure year-round agricultural productivity.

2. Strategic Goal Relevant to the SDGs

This project is aligned with multiple Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):

- SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation: Ensure sustainable water management and equitable access by improving water infrastructure and governance.
- SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure: Promote sustainable infrastructure and innovation through smart irrigation and digital water systems.
- SDG 13 – Climate Action: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related water stress by modernizing and diversifying water resources management.

3. Background and Needs Statement

Kyrgyzstan is facing a severe water scarcity problem fueled by climate change and rapid population growth. Melting glaciers and irregular rainfall patterns are decreasing the natural water supply, while increasing demand—especially in urban centers such as Bishkek—is straining existing systems. Recently, residents in Bishkek have experienced water shortages severe enough to spark public protests.

The country's irrigation infrastructure, much of which was built during the Soviet era, is now outdated, damaged, or no longer functional. Approximately 50% of irrigation systems experience significant water losses due to leakage and poor maintenance, severely hindering agricultural productivity and food security.

Moreover, inefficient water usage in both agriculture and domestic sectors further exacerbates the problem. Traditional irrigation techniques waste substantial amounts of water, and household water practices lack conservation measures. There is a critical need to introduce modern, cost-effective water-saving technologies and improve awareness about water use efficiency.

The institutional landscape remains fragmented, with minimal coordination between national, provincial, and local authorities. There is also a lack of digital monitoring and control tools, preventing timely and efficient water distribution and emergency management. These challenges collectively demand a strategic, integrated, and future-oriented response.

4. Project Components

(1) Rehabilitation and Modernization of Water Infrastructure

- Rehabilitate and reinforce primary and secondary irrigation canals using concrete or geomembrane lining to reduce seepage.
- Replace and upgrade aging water pumps and gate control structures.
- Expand and build water reservoirs to stabilize seasonal water availability.
- Improve drainage systems to reduce waterlogging and soil degradation.

<Project STEP>

Phase 1: Preliminary Survey and Design

- Conduct a comprehensive survey of key irrigation facilities (aging conditions, leakage rate, and functional analysis)
- Identify suitable areas for concrete or geomembrane lining
- List outdated pumps and gate structures, and prioritize them for replacement
- Develop improvement plans using hydraulic modeling

Phase 2: Design Approval and Budget Securing

- Prepare detailed design drawings and obtain approvals from central and local governments
- Establish a project budget and secure financing plans

Phase 3: Construction and Equipment Replacement

- Repair and line irrigation canals
- Replace old pumps, gates, and install automated control systems
- Expand existing reservoirs or construct new ones
- Repair drainage pipes and install new drainage systems

Phase 4: Operation and Maintenance System

- Establish a regular maintenance schedule
- Train local technicians and water resource managers

(2) Introduction of ICT-Based Smart Irrigation Systems

- Install SCADA systems for real-time monitoring and control of canal networks.
- Integrate telemetry units and flow sensors to measure water usage at field level.
- Deploy cloud-based data platforms to manage water allocation, optimize supply, and forecast future demand based on weather and crop patterns.
- Enable mobile-based applications for farmers and water managers to access timely information and submit requests.

<Project STEP>

Phase 1: Infrastructure Assessment and Planning

- Assess existing irrigation network structures
- Analyze feasibility of installing flow meters and telemetry devices in each irrigation district
- Evaluate the potential for SCADA and cloud platform integration

Phase 2: Pilot Site Selection and System Design

- Select pilot agricultural zones for initial deployment
- Design ICT systems including sensors, gates, and monitoring platforms

Phase 3: Installation and Test Operation

- Install flow sensors, telemetry units, and automated gate controllers
- Integrate with SCADA systems
- Build a cloud-based water information management platform
- Develop and distribute a mobile app for farmers and water managers

Phase 4: Expansion and Training

- Evaluate pilot results and plan for full-scale expansion
- Conduct training sessions for users (farmers, managers) and incorporate feedback

(3) Establishment of Water Management Control Center

- Construct a centralized Water Management Control Center that integrates data, operations, and emergency response functions.
- Employ AI-powered analytics to detect anomalies, forecast droughts and floods, and manage resources dynamically.
- Train technical staff, engineers, and civil servants on integrated water governance, digital tools, and maintenance practices.

<Project STEP>

Phase 1: Needs Assessment and Functional Design

- Analyze current data management practices for water operations
- Review integration of AI, digital platforms, and warning systems
- Define technical infrastructure requirements (servers, cloud, communication networks)

Phase 2: Control Center Construction

- Construct the physical control center and IT infrastructure
- Integrate existing databases and link them to the new platform
- Plan AI-based forecasting and early warning systems

Phase 3: Operational System Development and Pilot Operation

- Establish data protocols and operational procedures
- Build collaboration systems with related institutions
- Conduct pilot operations and refine system issues

Phase 4: Capacity Building and Continuous Upgrade

- Provide digital water resource management training for technical staff and public officials
- Continuously upgrade the system with the latest technologies

(4) Capacity Building

- Strengthening human and institutional capacity is essential for the sustainable operation of modernized water infrastructure and digital systems.

<Project STEP>

Phase 1: Capacity Needs Assessment

- Identify skill gaps among government officers, engineers, and farmers
- Evaluate institutional limitations in managing modern water systems

Phase 2: Curriculum and Materials Development

- Develop customized training programs for different target groups (e.g., ICT tools for engineers, basic irrigation practices for farmers)
- Create multilingual manuals, e-learning content, and field demonstration plans

Phase 3: Training and Knowledge Sharing

- Conduct training sessions, workshops, and seminars
- Organize study tours to advanced water management sites
- Facilitate knowledge exchange between countries and regions

Phase 4: Institutional Strengthening and Monitoring

- Strengthen local water management committees and user associations
- Monitor training impacts and continuously update programs based on feedback
- Develop certification systems for trained personnel

5. Expected Output

- This project will lead to the establishment of climate-resilient water supply systems that operate throughout the year, ensuring stable water delivery even during dry seasons. By introducing canal lining and real-time monitoring technologies, it aims to reduce non-revenue water loss by up to 40%. The project will also implement smart water control systems that allow for automated flow regulation and accurate demand forecasting based on weather and crop data. Furthermore, a strong focus will be placed on capacity building through comprehensive training programs for engineers, technicians, and government officers. These programs will enhance institutional knowledge and technical skills in modern water management practices. Additionally, centralized cloud-based platforms will be developed to manage water data, while ICT-based early warning systems will be installed to monitor and respond to climate-related threats such as droughts and floods.

6. Benefits

- The project is expected to increase agricultural productivity by 20–30% by providing farmers with reliable irrigation services. Through the adoption of digital technologies, the governance of water resources will become more transparent, efficient, and adaptive to changing climate conditions. Reduced water loss will contribute to more sustainable water use, while trained local institutions and stakeholders will be empowered to manage systems independently in the long term. These improvements will ultimately enhance the region's resilience to climate risks, including seasonal shortages and extreme weather events. Additionally, the construction and operation phases of the project will generate employment opportunities, stimulating local economies and providing long-term socio-economic benefits.

7. Key Stakeholders / Boundary Partners Targeted

- Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources, and Regional Development
- Provincial and Local Governments (Chui, Osh, Jalal-Abad)
- ICWC(Interstate Commission for Water Coordination of Central Asia)

8. Budget Estimation and Plan (in USD)

- Master Plan Development – $500,000
- Infrastructure Rehabilitation – $3,000,000
- ICT Automation Irrigation Water System – $1,200,000
- Control Center Establishment – $600,000
- Capacity Building & Training – $400,000
- Monitoring, Evaluation & Reporting – $300,000
- TOTAL Budget - $6,200,000

[Lao PDR] Project Proposal & Concept Note

Project Title	**Comprehensive Master Plan and Long-Term Implementation Strategy for Water Resource Management and Climate Resilience in Lao PDR**	
Field	■ Water Resources	☐ Water Supply
	■ Climate Change	☐ Urban
	☐ Energy	☐ Policy & Strategy
	☐ Project Financing	☐ Others

1. Country and Target Region

Country: Lao People's Democratic Republic (Laos)

Target Region: This project will focus on the Mekong River Basin and adjacent regions in central and southern Laos. These regions are the most vulnerable to water-related climate risks and are central to Laos' national economy and rural development. They support critical sectors such as rice cultivation, hydropower production, inland fisheries, and domestic water use, all of which are severely affected by climate variability and water resource challenges. The project aims to enhance resilience in key provinces such as Champasak, Savannakhet, and Khammouane.

2. Strategic Goal Relevant to the SDGs

The project is directly aligned with the following United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), promoting sustainable development across sectors:

- SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation: Ensuring access to sustainable and resilient water management systems by modernizing infrastructure and improving governance frameworks.
- SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure: Fostering sustainable and climate-smart water infrastructure through technological innovation and digital tools.
- SDG 13 – Climate Action: Enhancing adaptive capacity, resilience, and early warning systems by integrating climate risk assessments into all levels of water resource planning.

3. Background and Needs Statement

Laos is at a critical juncture in managing its natural water resources amid intensifying climate change. Prolonged dry spells, irregular rainfall, and extreme flooding have become more frequent due to shifting monsoon patterns and increased regional dam construction. The Mekong River, which serves as a water lifeline for over 70% of Laos'

population, has experienced historically low water levels in the past five years, impacting not only water availability but also biodiversity, fisheries, and riverbank agriculture.

The Lao government has invested heavily in hydropower, with 78 operational dams and over 240 more under development. While hydropower contributes significantly to national revenue and exports, it has also raised concerns about downstream impacts, reduced fishery yields, disrupted sediment flows, and exacerbated ecological degradation.

Further complicating matters, Laos continues to grapple with aging irrigation and water supply infrastructure, a lack of effective data systems for water monitoring, and insufficient public investment in climate-resilient systems. Many rural communities rely on informal water sources, making them vulnerable to both contamination and shortages.

There is a pressing need to initiate a holistic, climate-informed Master Plan that integrates scientific forecasting, infrastructure modernization, institutional reform, and transboundary coordination. Feasibility studies and design frameworks will guide infrastructure investments to strengthen water security and rural resilience.

4. Project Components

(1) Master Plan Development

- Conduct baseline studies including hydrology, ecosystem health, and climate trends.
- Perform climate scenario modeling to identify future risk patterns.
- Develop a 20-year roadmap for water security, prioritizing strategic regions and resource gaps.
- Formulate integrated water resource management (IWRM) strategies in alignment with national development plans.
- Development of a Basic Plan for Selecting Priority Projects and Implementing Pilot Project

(2) Feasibility Study (FS) of Pilot Project

- Undertake detailed engineering and hydrological modeling of proposed works.
- Perform financial, social, and environmental impact assessments.
- Draft safeguard frameworks and stakeholder engagement plans.
- Recommend institutional structures for project ownership and O&M.

(3) Implementation of the Pilot Project

Engineering Design

- Produce basic and detailed engineering designs for selected interventions, including:
    (1) Multi-purpose reservoirs and drought buffers
    (2) Flood retention basins
    (3) Reinforced irrigation canals
    (4) Emergency water diversion systems
- Finalize tender documents and establish a phased construction schedule.

Infrastructure Construction of Pilot Project

- Construct climate-resilient infrastructure in prioritized zones.
- Install monitoring and control systems including SCADA, GIS, and telemetry.
- Ensure environmental compliance and benefit-sharing mechanisms.
- Deliver workshops and field training programs for engineers and government officials

5. Expected Output

Adoption of a Comprehensive Master Plan

- A national-level water resources master plan is developed and officially adopted by the Lao government, including clear implementation strategies, investment priorities, and regulatory frameworks.

Deployment of Real-Time Monitoring Systems

- Establishment and operationalization of digital platforms (e.g., SCADA, IoT-based sensors) for real-time water resource monitoring and forecasting across key river basins.

Upgraded Irrigation and Water Infrastructure

- Rehabilitation and modernization of aging irrigation systems and construction of adaptive water storage infrastructure to respond to seasonal variability.

Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building

- Training programs and structural reforms enhance the capabilities of central and provincial-level agencies to manage water sustainably.

6. Benefits

- Increased Water Availability
  Reliable, year-round access to water for agriculture and domestic needs, especially during dry seasons, improving food security and household well-being.
- Reduced Disaster Losses
  Significant reduction in damage and economic losses caused by floods and droughts through resilient infrastructure and early warning systems.
- Improved Irrigation Efficiency
  Enhanced water use efficiency and crop productivity through modernized irrigation networks and smart water allocation practices.
- Climate Resilience for Communities
  Vulnerable communities are better equipped to cope with climate-induced water stresses, reducing risks to livelihoods and health.
- Digital Transformation of Water Governance
  Decision-making becomes data-driven, transparent, and timely through integration of real-time monitoring technologies.

7. Key Stakeholders / Boundary Partners Targeted

- Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MoNRE)
- Ministry of Energy and Mines (Department of Hydropower)
- Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Department of Irrigation)
- Ministry of Public Work and Transport (MPWT)
- Mekong River Commission (MRC)
- Provincial and District Water Offices

8. Budget Estimation and Plan (in USD)

Category	Estimated Cost (USD)
Master Plan & Pre-Feasibility Study	800,000
Feasibility Study (FS)	1,000,000
Detailed Engineering Design	850,000
Infrastructure Construction	2,500,000
Capacity Building & Technical Training	600,000
Monitoring, Evaluation & Reporting	250,000
Total Estimated Budget	6,000,000

[Nepal] Project Proposal & Concept Note

Project Title	Water Quality Improving through Rehabilitation of STPs & Establishing Real-time Water Quality Monitoring Systems in Nepal	
Field	■ Water Resources	☐ Water Supply
	☐ Climate Change	☐ Urban
	☐ Energy	■ Policy & Strategy
	☐ Project Financing	☐ Others

1. Country and Target Region

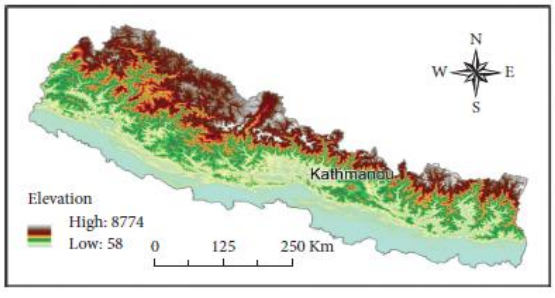
Nepal, Kathmandu Valley is a historically and ecologically significant area for Kathmandu. There are four rivers in Kathmandu Valley and these rivers serve as a water resource for Kathmandu not only domestic use, but also industrial usage. However, it is increasingly threatened by urban runoff, pollution, and encroachment.

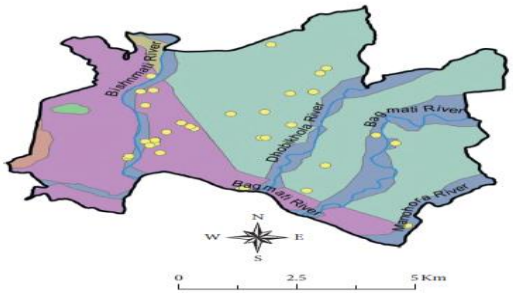
Related report by google searching - Drinking Water Quality and Public Health in the Kathmandu Valley, Nepal

Residents of Nepal's Kathmandu Valley draw drinking water from tube wells, dug wells, and stone spouts, all of which have been reported to have serious water quality issues. In this study, we analyzed drinking water samples from 35 tube wells, dug wells, stone spouts, and municipal tap water for bacterial and chemical contaminants, including total and fecal coliform, aluminum, arsenic, barium, beryllium, boron, cadmium, cobalt, chromium, copper, 3uoride, iron, mercury, manganese, molybdenum, nickel, lead, antimony, selenium, thallium, uranium, vanadium, and zinc.

We also asked a sampling of households who used these specific water sources to rate the taste of their water, list any waterborne diseases they were aware of, and share basic health information about household members. & is survey provided us with information from 146 households and 603 individuals. **We found widespread bacterial contamination of water sources, with 94% of sources having detectable total or fecal coliform.**

Nepal Drinking Water Quality Standards and World Health Organization (WHO) Drinking-Water Guidelines or health-based values were exceeded for aluminum (max = 0.53 mg/L), arsenic (max = 0.071 mg/L), iron (max = 7.22 mg/L), and manganese (max = 3.229 mg/L). **The distribution of water sources with high arsenic, iron, and manganese appeared to be associated with floodplain deposits**. Mixed effects logistic regression models were used to examine the interactions between social factors and water contaminants and their effects on household members' health. Consumers of water sources with both high and low concentrations of manganese were less likely to have a positive attitude towards school than those whose water sources had moderate concentrations of manganese.





(source: Hindawi, Journal of Environmental and Public Health Volume 2022, Article ID 3895859, 21)

2. Strategic Goal Relevant to the SDGs

The project aligns with the following Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):

- **SDG 6** – Clean Water and Sanitation
  - Target 6.1: Achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water
  - Target 6.3: Improve water quality by reducing pollution and increasing water reuse
  - Target 6.5: Implement integrated water resources management at all levels
- **SDG 13** – Climate Action
  - Target 13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards
- **SDG 17** – Partnerships for the Goals
  - Target 17.6: Enhance North-South and South-South cooperation on science and technology

3. Background and Needs Statement

Nepal faces growing challenges in water quality due to rapid urbanization, inadequate wastewater treatment, industrial pollution, and agricultural runoff. Although the country has abundant water resources, there is a severe gap in **water quality monitoring infrastructure**, data management, and **community awareness on conservation**. The lack of an integrated water resource management system is resulting in over-extraction, contamination of surface and groundwater, and environmental degradation. Current water quality management efforts are fragmented, with limited coordination between government agencies, local governments, and civil society. Strengthening water governance and implementing a scalable **Rehabilitation of the outdated Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) and Water Quality Monitoring System (WQMS) are essential for ensuring sustainable water use and environmental protection.**

4. Project Components:

- Component 1: Institutional Capacity Building and Policy Support
  - Support for developing Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) policy frameworks in line with SDG 6.5
  - Support for establishing sustainable financial sources in line with SDG 6.3 such as Water Use Charge in Korea
  - Training workshops for government officials and local water user groups
- Component 2: Rehabilitation of the outdated STPs in Kathmandu
  - Design and modernization (or expansion of the capacity) of the existing STPs to protect and conserve the water quality in target rivers and aquifers
  - If necessary, the expansion of sewer networks and household connections

<Project STEP>
Phase 1: Preliminary Survey and Design
- Conduct a comprehensive survey to the existing STPs (O&M status, functional analysis)
- Develop improvement plans and financial sources

Phase 2: Design Approval and Budget Securing
- Prepare detailed design drawings and obtain approvals from central and local governments
- Establish a project budget and secure financing plans

Phase 3: Construction and Modernization of the STPs
- Modernization of the outdated STPs
- Expand the capacity of the STPs
- Install new sewer networks

Phase 4: Support the Operation and Maintenance
- Establish a support plan for optimal O&M
- Train local technicians and managers

- Component 3: Water Quality Monitoring System Development
  - Design and installation of real-time monitoring stations in target rivers and aquifers
  - Design and installation of tele-monitoring system for to monitor the water quality of the effluent from STPs and Wastewater Treatment Plants (WWTPs) in Kathmandu
  - Establishment of a national Water Quality Data Center (WQDC)

<Project STEP>
Phase 1: Preliminary Survey and Design
- Conduct a feasibility study to establish real-time water quality monitoring systems
- Develop improvement plans and financial sources

Phase 2: Design Approval and Budget Securing
- Prepare detailed design drawings and obtain approvals from central and local governments
- Establish a project budget and secure financing plans

Phase 3: Installation of the Water Quality Monitoring Systems
- Install the real-time automatic Water Quality Monitoring System for the river
- Install the real-time automatic Water Quality Monitoring System for the effluent of STPs and WWTPs

Phase 4: Support the Operation and Maintenance
- Establish a support plan for optimal O&M
- Train local technicians and managers

- Component 4: Technical and Infrastructure Support
  - Provision of laboratory equipment, field kits, and digital tools for water testing
  - Development of mobile applications for water quality alerts and citizen reporting)

5. Expected Output / Benefits

- Modernization of the outdated STPs in Kathmandu
- Establishment of a water quality monitoring network in Kathmandu
- Strengthened institutional and human resource capacity in water governance
- Improved access to reliable and transparent water quality data
- Secure the sustainable financial source for sustainable IWRM and public participation in water conservation
- Long-term reduction in water pollution and more sustainable water use

6. Benefits

- The project is expected to supply a safe drinking water to the citizens and improve public health through strengthening the water pollution management system and monitoring of the river in Kathmandu.
- Through the capacity building program and policy support, Nepal government can introduce a financial source for sustainable water management such as “Water Use Charge” in Korea.
- These improvements will ultimately enhance the region’s resilience to climate risks, including seasonal shortages and extreme weather events. Additionally, the construction and operation phases of the project will generate employment opportunities, stimulating local economies and providing long-term socio-economic benefits.

7. Key Stakeholders / Boundary Partners Targeted:

- Government Agencies: Ministry of Water Supply and Ministry of Forests and Environment
- Local Governments: Municipalities in Kathmandu Valley
- Civil Society & NGOs: Local water user associations
- International Partners: KOICA, UNDP Nepal, WaterAid Nepal

8. Budget Estimation and Plan (in USD)

- Conduct a Feasibility Study and develop a Project Plan – $500,000
- Rehabilitation of the outdated STPs including expansion of the capacity – $50,000,000
- Real-time Water Quality Monitoring System – $5,200,000
- Establishment of a national Water Quality Data Center (WQDC)– $1,000,000
- Capacity Building & Training – $800,000
- Deploy Korean Experts to Nepal – $2,000,000
- Monitoring, Evaluation & Reporting – $500,000
- TOTAL Budget - $60,000,000

[Uzbekistan] Project Proposal & Concept Note

Project Title	Development of a national green hydrogen strategy and action plan for technology implementation and demonstration in Uzbekistan	
Field	☐ Water Resources	☐ Water Supply
	■ Climate Change	☐ Urban
	☐ Energy	■ Policy & Strategy
	☐ Project Financing	☐ Others

1. Country and Target Region

Uzbekistan's annual GHG emissions have been on the order of 190 mil. tCO_2-eq. in recent years. In 2019, the total GHG emissions of Uzbekistan (excluding LULUCF) were approximately 190.2 $MtCO_2$-eq, contributing 0.3% of the total global emissions. After COVID-19, the GHG emissions rebounded with economic recovery and as a result the annual GHG emission of Uzbekistan was above 190 Mt. According to the EDGAR database, Uzbekistan's GHG emissions continued climbing to an estimated 227.2 $MtCO_2$-eq in 2022 and expected total GHG output in 2023 is regarded to be likely remained compared to 2022.

Linked with GHG emissions, the total final energy consumption of Uzbekistan is on the order of 30 Mtoe per year. This equates to about 1.3toe per capita and an electricity use of 1,800 kWh per capita, which is approximately 65% below the CIS regional average. The final energy demand of Uzbekistan is growing moderately since 2000, fluctuating between 41 and 53Mtoe and trending upward in line with economic growth. The residential/building sector is the largest final energy consumer, accounting for approximately 40% of the final energy use, and the following major sectors are industry, transport, and services. Especially for electricity, the industrial sector uses the largest portion (approximately 40% of total electricity), followed by households (23%), agriculture (20%), utilities and public services (13%), transport (3%), and construction (1%). This distribution of energy and electricity is regarded to be caused by the significant power demand for manufacturing and mining.

The energy demand in Uzbekistan is projected to rise significantly due to robust economic and population growth. According to the Ministry of Energy, electricity demand is expected to grow around 7.5% annually, reaching 109~123 TWh by 2030. In scenario analyses by the World Bank, a reference case with current policies foresees a doubling of emissions by 2060, implying a correspondingly large increase in energy consumption.

However, the current energy source of Uzbekistan is heavily reliant on fossil fuels, particularly natural gas. Natural gas supplies roughly 80% of the country's total energy consumption, making it the cornerstone of both primary energy and final consumption. Gas is utilized in power generation, industrial processes, and for residential heating and

cooking. Petroleum is the second-most used fossil fuel, mainly consumed in the transport sector and constituting most of the remaining final energy share (approximately 15~20%). Coal use is minimal, only for a few power plants and industrial facilities, well under 10% of the energy supply. The Uzbekistan government has initiated policies for fossil fuel consumption reduction and energy transition. Under the Paris Agreement commitments (NDC), Uzbekistan set a target to reduce GHG emissions per unit of GDP by 35% from 2010 levels by 2030. Furthermore, the country is striving to achieve carbon neutrality around 2050. This entails large-scale development of renewables, modernization of the grid and gradual phase-out of old fossil fuel capacity. Notably, plans call for reducing the share of natural gas in power generation from 83% to 50% in 2030, while increasing the shares of nuclear, solar, and wind in the power generation mix.

2. Strategic Goal Relevant to the SDGs

This project is strategically aligned with the following Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):

SDG 7 - Affordable and Clean Energy:
Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all by promoting national strategies to develop and implement green hydrogen production and utilization technologies in Uzbekistan.

SDG 13 - Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

As an action to reduce carbon emissions, the project develops a national strategy to pursue and promote green hydrogen in the country. This may contribute in reducing the national carbon emissions.

The project aims to establish policy backgrounds for implementing hydrogen technologies in Uzbekistan to satisfy the growing demand for clean energy and also reduce carbon emission in the energy sector at the same time. Especially, green hydrogen is targeted in this project that regards using renewable energy sources to produce hydrogen.

This project may contribute indirectly to other SDG targets, such as:

SDG 7.1 (Affordable and Clean Energy) By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable, and modern energy services.

SDG 7.2 (Affordable and Clean Energy) By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.

SDG 7.a (Affordable and Clean Energy) By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency, and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology.

SDG 13.2 (Climate Change) Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning.

3. Background and Needs Statement

Uzbekistan has demonstrated a strong commitment to clean energy and climate goals in recent years. After ratifying the Paris Agreement in 2018, the country issued a Presidential Decree on Renewable and Hydrogen Energy Development in April 2021. This decree outlines Uzbekistan's intent to introduce innovative technologies for hydrogen and renewable energy, build related infrastructure to enhance energy security, and accelerate the transition to a green economy. It also led to the creation of the National Research Institute of Renewable Energy Source which includes a hydrogen energy research center and test laboratory.

Uzbekistan's national energy strategy, that is "Strategy for Transition to a Green Economy 2019 – 2030", initially targeted a 25% renewable share in electricity by 2030 (requiring 10 GW of solar, wind, and hydro capacity). Moreover, President Mirziyoyev recently raised the target for renewable energy share up to 54% of power generation, reflecting increased ambition supported by successful projects. In addition, Uzbekistan aims for carbon neutrality by 2050 and a mid-term goal of a 35% carbon emissions reduction in the energy sector by 2030. However, Uzbekistan does not yet have a stand-alone national green hydrogen strategy, although hydrogen development is embedded in its energy and climate policies.

Uzbekistan's hydrogen sector is yet is its early stage, with limited domestic technology and pilot projects largely driven by international cooperation. Representatively, a flagship pilot project, Central Asia's first renewable hydrogen facility, is underway, consisting a 20 MW electrolyser powered by a new 52 MW wind plant. Supported by 65 million USD from the EBRD and other climate funds, this project is expected to produce up to 3,000 tonnes of green hydrogen annually and reduce carbon emissions by 22,000 tonnes per year by replacing gray hydrogen in ammonia fertilizer production.

The Uzbekistan's government shows a strong willingness to attract private and foreign investment in its energy sector. Economic reforms under President Mirziyoyev have improved the business climate, and numerous MOUs and deals have been signed. In 2024, during a bilateral summit, Uzbekistan and Korea agreed to pursue new projects in green hydrogen and ammonia production, highlighting these as priority areas for their high-tech strategy partnership. The government's Investment Promotion Agency actively courts foreign investors, and financing from institutions such as EBRD and ADB is being blended with private capital for renewable projects.

Uzbekistan possesses abundant solar irradiance and considerable wind potential, providing a strong foundation for green hydrogen production. The country enjoys about 300 sunny days per year and average solar insolation levels of roughly 5-7 kWh/m^2 per day in most of the regions. The theoretical solar PV potential in Uzbekistan is approximately hundreds of GW. Moreover, wind resources are also significant. Studies estimate up to 520GW of wind capacity potential in Uzbekistan.

In summary, Uzbekistan has a strong political commitment for green hydrogen, willingness of international cooperation for renewable energy and hydrogen development, and has abundant potentials of renewable energy which is a critical factor for green hydrogen production.

4. Project Components

- (Objective) Establish a clear strategy and direction to develop and utilize green hydrogen technologies in Uzbekistan to achieve carbon neutrality. The intended strategy (in other words, master plan) will serve as a map for a further detailed and actionable plan for the implementation and/or development of green hydrogen technologies. This master plan may help relevant stakeholders understand their roles and how stakeholders can collaborate during the development stage and commercial stage in the future.

- The main tasks to fulfill the objective are as follows:

  i. Prepare an assessment report on the potential of implementing and/or developing green hydrogen technologies in Uzbekistan.

  ii. Identifying the most recommended/suitable green hydrogen technology option through a multi-criteria decision-making process.

  iii. Draft and submit a national strategy vision paper and establish a specified national action plan for the Uzbekistan government.

  iv. Provide capacity building for relevant stakeholders (government officials, policy makers, and other related experts in Uzbekistan).

(1) Assessment report on the potential of implementing and/or developing green hydrogen technologies in Uzbekistan

- Identification of major stakeholders in Uzbekistan.

- Analyze the surrounding environment for producing green hydrogen (renewable energy status, technology development level, etc).

- Identify and select key economic sub-sectors with the potential of green hydrogen utilization in Uzbekistan.

(2) Identify the recommended/suitable technology options (green hydrogen)

- Identifying available resources for the production of hydrogen

- Identifying available technologies for green hydrogen production, storage, and transportation in Uzbekistan.

- Cost estimation for green hydrogen technologies.

- Developing a multi-criteria evaluation framework and applying to identify most recommended technology.

(3) National strategy vision paper and specified action plan

- Developing a national strategy and action plan report
- Submit the report to the Uzbekistan government

(4) Capacity building for relevant stakeholders

- Plan and hold a workshop targeting relevant stakeholders in Uzbekistan

5. Expected Output / Benefits

- Develop a national strategy and action plan for implementing and/or developing green hydrogen technologies in Uzbekistan
- Hold a capacity-building workshop for relevant stakeholders of Uzbekistan, including government officials, policymakers, and other experts.
- Contribute to the Uzbekistan government for pursuing green hydrogen, developing relevant technologies, and preparing the required infrastructure.
- Contribute in establishing a reliable foundation for foreign organizations to invest and/or develop green hydrogen projects in Uzbekistan.
- Contribute to the Uzbekistan government to meet their NDCs by reducing GHG emissions.

6. Key Stakeholders / Boundary Partners Targeted

- Uzbekistan NDE (National Designated Entity): Centre of Hydrometeorological Service

7. Budget Estimation and Plan (in USD)

- Assessment report and analysis – 200,000 USD
- National strategy vision paper – 100,000 USD
- Capacity-building workshop – 100,000 USD

[Philippines] Project Proposal & Concept Note

Project Title	**Technology transfer and capacity-building training in the water sector in Philippines**	
Field	■ Water Resources	□ Water Supply
	■ Climate Change	□ Urban
	□ Energy	■ Policy & Strategy
	□ Project Financing	□ Others

1. Country and Target Region

Country: Republic of the Philippines
Target Region: The program will target Metro Manila, New Clark City (Tarlac), and selected provincial cities such as Cebu and Davao. These areas represent a strategic mix of urban development, climate vulnerability, and infrastructure modernization potential, making them ideal locations for pilot implementation and long-term scalability.

2. Strategic Goal Relevant to the SDGs

- SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation: Promote sustainable water and sanitation management through digital innovation.
- SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure: Foster technological innovation in water supply, monitoring, and flood prevention systems.
- SDG 13 – Climate Action: Strengthen resilience to climate impacts such as El Niño and La Niña through AI-based predictive tools.

3. Background and Needs Statement

The Philippines faces intensifying water-related challenges due to rapid urbanization, outdated infrastructure, and growing climate variability. Recurrent floods, prolonged droughts, and non-revenue water losses highlight the urgent need for resilient, technology-driven water management systems.

Despite policy momentum, capacity gaps exist in government agencies, local utilities, and engineering institutions. There is growing interest in Korean models such as Smart Water Network Management (SWNM), AI-operated water treatment systems, and climate forecasting platforms like AIMS. The program addresses this gap by combining seminars, workshops, and hands-on training with successful Korean case studies.

4. Project Components

Local Assessment and Needs Survey for Capacity Building

- Assess the technical capacity and training needs of Philippine water-related agencies
- Target groups include local governments, water utilities, the Department of Environment, and private sector experts
- Identify key water-related issues such as river flooding, urban flooding, and water supply
- Investigate training needs in areas like smart water management and AI-based operational systems
- Explore interest in technical cooperation and policy exchange with Korea
- Conduct surveys and interviews to understand the current situation and lay the foundation for future collaboration

Master Plan for Improving the Philippine Water Sector

- Establish a smart water management system with goals of climate change adaptation and digital transformation.
- Analyze vulnerabilities to floods and droughts, and identify region-specific water challenges.
- Propose improvement strategies for drought-prone areas.
- Suggest policies incorporating water-energy nexus solutions.
- Examine the root causes of urban flood vulnerability due to climate change and propose countermeasures.
- Enhance institutional and operational capacity through policy seminars and invitation-based training programs.
- Develop joint project strategies through ODA and PPP cooperation with Korea.

Smart Water Management Seminar

- Korean case sharing: Seoul SWNM, Busan leakage detection systems
- AI-based water purification operation systems

Digital Water Supply Workshop

- Training on IoT metering, SCADA integration, remote leak monitoring
- Pilot design for digital NRW reduction in selected cities

Climate-Responsive Water Planning

- Application of AIMS to El Niño/La Niña scenarios
- Local adaptation planning and forecasting workshops

Case Study & Policy Exchange

- Philippines' first underground storage dam design workshop
- Korea's Cheonggyecheon stream restoration & integrated flood control systems

Customized Urban Water Management Training

- Infrastructure planning for New Clark City
- Smart planning for water-energy reuse in industrial zones

ODA-based Cooperation Session

- KOICA, UNDP project case studies
- PPP model building for future Philippine-Korean joint projects

Invitation-Based Training Program in Korea
• 10-day intensive training in Korea for selected Philippine officials and engineers
• Field visits to K-Water, smart water treatment facilities, and dam management centers
• Policy roundtable with Korea Ministry of Environment and related agencies

5. Expected Output

Capacity enhancement of 100+ water sector professionals
Over 100 engineers and officials from local governments, water utilities, and environmental agencies in the Philippines will be trained in smart water management, including SCADA systems, AI-powered distribution, and IoT-based leak detection.

Pilot digital monitoring systems in two Philippine cities
Real-time water monitoring technologies—such as telemetry units, flow sensors, and cloud-based dashboards—will be deployed in two selected urban areas to manage water supply and flood risks.

Vulnerability assessment and regional improvement plans
Vulnerability to droughts and floods will be assessed at the regional level. Based on the data, action plans tailored to local conditions will be developed.

Smart and resilient water sector master plan
A national master plan will be created to guide Philippine institutions toward climate-resilient water governance and digital transformation.

Philippine-Korea Water Knowledge Exchange Platform
A bilateral platform will be launched for continuous cooperation in training, research, data exchange, and policy dialogue between the two countries.

6. Benefits

Improved institutional capacity for digital water management
Philippine water agencies will be better equipped to handle water-related challenges through modern technologies, improving operational efficiency and service reliability.

Policy alignment with climate adaptation and innovation goals
Philippine water policies will align more closely with international standards and Korea's experience in climate-smart water planning and governance.

Enhanced resilience to climate-related urban water crises
By addressing vulnerabilities in urban flood zones and drought-prone areas, the country's preparedness and response capabilities will significantly improve.

Sustainable project development through ODA and PPP models
Strategic opportunities will be identified for co-developing joint infrastructure and innovation projects through Official Development Assistance and Public-Private Partnerships.

Deepened bilateral cooperation through G2G exchanges
Government-to-government exchanges, including seminars, expert visits, and Korean study tours, will foster long-term relationships and mutual development.

7. Key Stakeholders / Boundary Partners Targeted

- Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH)
- Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)
- Metropolitan Waterworks and Sewerage System (MWSS)

8. Budget Estimation and Plan (in USD)

- Expert Dispatch & Seminar Implementation : 150,000 USD
- On-site Workshops & Pilot Projects : 100,000 USD
- Technical Training & Materials : 100,000 USD
- Invitation-Based Training in Korea : 150,000 USD
- Program Management & Administration : 100,000 USD
- Master Plan : 1,000,000 USD
- Total Estimated Budget : 1,600,000 USD

Agenda 8. Policy Research

Purpose:

1. To share the result of 2024 Policy research and the plan for 2025 Policy Research

Background:

2. Last year, AAWC conducted its policy research on improving water-related policy environment including existing policy, legislation, strategy and planning instruments with the aim of climate change adaptation in the water sector in Philippines.
3. 2025 Policy Research targeted at Kyrgyz Republic is going to be implemented from April this year. For its successful completion, Board members' insights and consultation as incumbent parliamentarians would be essential.

Recommendation:

4. It is recommended that the Board Members of the AAWC:

    b. **Note** the result of the 2024 Policy Research and the plan for 2025 Policy Research

Attachments:

No.	Title
1	Framework of Policy Research

Status of AAWC Policy Research

1. Overview

Background

The AAWC, in collaboration with AWC, the largest international water organization in the region with participation from 26 countries and 176 members institutions, is spearheading legislative and institutional policy research to address water issues in Asia.

Completed Projects

4 Projects were completed between 2020 to 2024:

◦ 2020.07. ~ 12. : Policy Research on Policy & Legislative Approaches for Resolving Asia Water Issues

<Main Contents>

· Analysis of international parliamentary networks

· Establishment of cooperation framework between AAWC and AWC / Presentation of medium to long term strategic directions of AAWC / Exploration and policy formulation process of water-related agendas / Policy and institutional support measures for resolving Asian water issues / Derivation of implications for cooperation among parliamentarians

◦ 2022.10. ~ 12. : Policy Research in Cambodia

<Main Contents>

· Investigation of domestic laws and legal cases in water-related fields and by type of law

· Comparison and analysis of legal cases in Cambodia based on case studies and sharing of advanced legal cases in Korea

· Contribution to the improvement of water-related legislation in Cambodia through benchmarking and provision of improvement suggestions

◦ 2023.06. ~ 12. : Policy Research in Nepal

<Main Contents>

· Investigation of domestic and target country laws and legal cases related to water

· Comparative analysis of development stages by country, current status of water industry and water management, purposes and requirements of water resources management, etc.

· Contribution to the improvement of water-related legislation in Nepal and suggestions for future research directions

◦ 2024.05. ~ 12. : Policy Research in Philippine

<Main Contents>

· Investigation of domestic and target country laws and legal cases related to water

· Contribution to the improvement of water-related legislation in Philippine through benchmarking and provision of improvement suggestions

· Contribution to the improvement of water-related legislation in Philippine and suggestions for future research directions

2. 2025 Policy Research Plan

Target country

Kyrgyz Republic (’25. 5.~’25.12.)

Objectives

Proposals for Legislative and Institutional Improvements to Ensure the Practical Implementation of Water Issue Solutions Undertaken by the Kyrgyz Republic Government: Presenting Suggestions for Enhancements and Best Practices through Reviewing and Comparing Water-Related Legal Cases in the Kyrgyz Republic.

Work scope

Comparative analysis of water related legal case of addressing water issues in the Kyrgyz Republic

◦ Investigate water-related laws and cases in Korea

◦ Investigate water-related laws and cases in Kyrgyz Republic

◦ Suggest advanced legal cases and alternatives that can be presented to Kyrgyz Republic

Expected Outcomes

By benchmarking legal cases already implemented in various countries, immediate application of legal improvements is possible and Applying laws crafted through numerous trials and errors can minimize the validation and review processes for laws, allowing for substantial legislative amendments that can aid in water management.

Agenda 9. Bishkek Statement

Purpose:

1. To finalize the draft Bishkek Statement which will be announced on 31 July 2025

Background:

2. In 2024, during the High-level Roundtable in Bali, the *Bali Statement* was declared to confirm the commitment to advancing water-related initiatives, fostering collaboration, and ensuring the fulfillment of our shared responsibilities towards achieving sustainable development goals and securing water welfare for all.
3. The *Bishkek Statement* builds on key international outcomes, including the 10th World Water Forum, COP29, and the Dushanbe Commitment, which called for stronger legal frameworks, inclusive governance, and concrete national actions on water and climate. It reiterates the crucial role of parliaments in aligning national laws with global goals and enhancing cooperation with governments and the private sector.
4. On the occasion of the 8th AAWC Board Meeting, the members will jointly declare the *Bishkek Statement* to reaffirm the dedication to fostering not only inter-parliamentary cooperation, but also collaboration with governments and the private sector, ensuring that our commitments lead to concrete actions for sustainable water management and climate resilience.

Recommendation:

5. It is recommended that the Board Members of the AAWC:
    a. **Approve** the draft Bishkek Statement to be announced at the High-Level Roundtable

Attachments:

No.	Title
1	Draft Bishkek Statement

BISHKEK STATEMENT

We, the members of the legislative institutions of Asia, and of Asia National Assembly Water Consultative Board (hereinafter referred to as "AAWC") and the global water leaders, gathered at the 8th AAWC Board Meeting on 31st July 2025 in Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic,

Recalling the Manila Statement, which laid the foundation for the establishment of AAWC, and the Bali Statement, which declared our commitment to advancing water-related initiatives, fostering collaboration, and ensuring the fulfillment of our shared responsibilities towards achieving sustainable development goals and securing water welfare for all,

Recalling *also* the outcomes of the 1st AAWC Climate and Water Roundtable and ***recognizing*** that addressing water and climate challenges requires a multi-stakeholder approach,

Reaffirming the Nusa Dua Communiqué adopted at the Parliamentary Meeting of the 10th World Water Forum in 2024, which highlighted the urgency of strengthening inclusive and effective water governance frameworks, and emphasized the critical role of parliaments in advancing equitable access to water and sanitation, promoting innovation, integrating water into climate adaptation strategies, and fostering water diplomacy for peace and regional cooperation,

Acknowledging the collective call made in the Outcome Document of the Parliamentary Meeting at COP29 for enhanced international cooperation to advance climate resilience and sustainable water governance, and ***reaffirming*** the critical responsibility of parliaments to align national legislation with global goals, mobilize climate finance, and facilitate inclusive partnerships across sectors and borders,

Acknowledging the Dushanbe Commitment adopted at the Third High-Level Conference on the International Decade for Action "Water for Sustainable Development", which reaffirmed the global determination to translate international water-related commitments into tangible results, and recognizing that parliaments play a vital role in bridging political will with national implementation through legislation, oversight, and cooperation,

Emphasizing the need for strengthening national and regional frameworks that integrate legislative actions with government policies and private-sector initiatives, ensuring that commitments translate into tangible projects that enhance water security and climate resilience,

Declare hereby with our will:

1. **To Commit**, as parliamentarians, to advancing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by fulfilling our legislative and monitoring roles to promote water and climate action, and ensuring that national efforts contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially Goal 6 (clean water and sanitation) and Goal 13 (climate action);
2. **To Align** national policies and legal frameworks with global commitments by promoting policy coherence and supporting institutional and legislative foundations that enable practical and action-oriented solutions for water security and climate change response;
3. **To Strengthen** parliamentary cooperation with governments and private sector by enhancing collaborative mechanisms that integrate parliamentary monitoring, governmental implementation, and private sector innovation to effectively address water and climate challenges;
4. **To Foster** inclusive partnerships and sustainable investment by creating enabling environments for public-private cooperation;
5. **To Promote** international cooperation and capacity building by actively engaging in global and regional platforms, sharing best practices, and supporting knowledge exchange and institutional strengthening among stakeholders;
6. **To Utilize** legislative monitoring tools to review the implementation of water and climate initiatives, and to evaluate the progress of related activities, including follow-up actions from the AAWC Climate and Water Roundtable and projects such as Official Development Assistance (ODA), in order to ensure accountability;

With this declared statement, we reaffirm our **dedication to fostering not only inter-parliamentary cooperation, but also collaboration with governments and the private sector, ensuring that our commitments lead to concrete actions for sustainable water management and climate resilience.**

Signed on 31st July 2025 in Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic on the occasion of the 8th AAWC Board Meeting.

Agenda 10. 9th Board Meeting

Purpose:

1. To propose the venue and date of the 9th Board meeting in 2026

Background:

2. According to the Article 10 of the Constitution, the Board meets at least once a year. The date and venue of the Board Meeting shall be decided at the previous Board Meeting.

Recommendation:

3. It is recommended that the Board Members of the AAWC:
    a. **Approve** the date and venue for the 9th Board Meeting

Agenda 11. Any Other Business

Purpose:

1. To invite the Board Members to discuss any other business matters that might be brought to its attention

AAWC
Asia National Assembly
Water Consultative Board

Asia National Assembly Water Consultative Board
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Republic of Korea