

The 2nd Board Meeting for the Asia National Assembly Water Consultative Board

AAWC



9 September, 2020(Wed)
Jeju Island, Korea



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Agenda 1

Opening Remarks

Purpose:

1. To deliver Opening Remarks to the AAWC Board Members

Agenda 2

Record of Attendance and Proxies



Purpose:

1. To confirm the quorum of the 2nd Board Meeting

Background:

2. Information on this item will be collected during the opening stages of the 2nd Board Meeting

Recommendation:

3. It is recommended that Board Members of the AANCWC:
 - a. Note the Record of Attendance and Proxies for the 2nd Board Meeting

Attachments:

No.	Title
1	Record of Attendance
2	Record of Proxies

Agenda 3

Replacement of Board Members



Purpose:

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

Country	Affiliation	Former Board Member	New Board Member
Republic of Korea	National Assembly	Seung-yong JOO	Jae-ill BYUN
Republic of Korea	National Assembly	Jae-hun LIM	Jong-bae LEE
Republic of Korea	National Assembly	Do-ja CHOI	Seung-lae JO

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.

Recommendation:

4. It is recommended that the Board Members of the AAWC:
 - a. Note the replacement of Board Members for:
Jae-ill BYUN, Jong-bae LEE, Seung-lae JO

Agenda 4

Provisional Agenda



Purpose:

1. To approve the Provisional Agenda of the 2nd Board Meeting which is to be held in Jeju Island on 9 September 2020, 1:30 (KST/UTC+9). Due to COVID-19, Board Members abroad can participate in the meeting by virtual conference.

Recommendation:

2. It is recommended that the Board Members of the AANCWC:
 - a. Approve the Provisional Agenda of the 2nd Board Meeting

Attachments:

No.	Title
1	Provisional Agenda

9 September 2020

1:30 Opening (KST/UTC+9)

No	ITEM	PRESENTED BY	TYPE
	Inauguration Ceremony of the new President		
	Congratulatory Remarks		
1	Opening Remarks		
2	Record of Attendance and Proxies	Secretary General	Decision
3	Replacement of Board Members	Secretary General	Information
4	Provisional Agenda	President	Decision
5	Minutes of the 1st Board Meeting	President	Decision
6	Membership	President	Decision
7	AAWC's General Assembly	President	Decision
8	Finances	Treasurer	Decision
9	AAWC-AWC Cooperation Strategy	President	Information
10	Responses to COVID-19	Secretary General	Information
11	Annual Activity Report	Secretary General	Information
12	Water Aid Programme	President	Decision
13	Membership Expansion Strategy	President	Decision
14	Membership Fee	President	Decision
15	9 th World Water Forum	President	Decision
16	The 3 rd Board Meeting	President	Decision
17	Any Other Business		

16:00 Closing (KST/UTC+9)

Agenda 5

Minutes of the 1st Board Meeting



Purpose:

1. To approve the Minutes of the 1st Board Meeting held in Seoul, the Republic of Korea on the 3rd of September 2019

Background:

2. According to Article 10 of the Constitution, the Secretary General should submit the Minutes of the Board Meeting to its Board Members.

Recommendation:

3. It is recommended that Board Members of the AANCWC:
 - a. Approve the Minutes of the 1st Board Meeting

Attachments:

No.	Title
1	Minutes of the 1 st Board Meeting

Attachment 1: Minutes of the 1st Board MeetingMinutes of the 1st AAWC Board Meeting

- **Date:** 3 September 2019 (Tue) 10:00-11:30 am (KST/UTC+9)
- **Participants:** See Appendix 1.
- **Contents:**

(1) Agenda 1. Opening remarks

- Dr. Seung-yong Joo, acting President of AAWC, welcomed the AAWC members from Asian countries to the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea, and extended his gratitude to the President of the Asia Water Council Hak-Soo Lee for collaborating to host the 1st AAWC General Assembly and the 1st Board Meeting in South Korea.
- Understanding the significance of implementing water laws and policy to resolve water problems align with applicable water technologies, and witnessing the fact that water affects everyone's life, Dr. Joo initiated to launch the Asia National Assembly Water Consultative Board in consultation with Asian lawmakers throughout numerous water conferences such as the 8th World Water Forum.
 - As a result, the preliminary meeting to establish the AAWC was held in 15 March 2019 during the 3rd AWC General Assembly in the Philippines. During the meeting, 8 participating Asian lawmakers committed to pursue the launch of the AAWC before October 2019. To comply the commitment, the 1st AAWC General Assembly and the 1st Board Meeting were decided to be held in South Korea.
- Dr. Joo finally stressed that AAWC aims to contribute to Asia's prosperity by supporting legislative assistance that is relevant to implement actual water projects in Asian countries. At this inauguration meeting, AAWC members are expected to lay a foundation of AAWC's establishment by approving its constitution and composing the Bureau and the Secretariat.

(2) Agenda 2. Introduction of Parliamentary Delegation and Head of Missions to South Korea

- As a moderator, Dr. Seok-hwan Jang introduced 17 lawmakers coming from 5 Asian countries and made introductions for each participant. As a faithful partner of AAWC, Dr. Jang welcomed the Bureau members of the Asia Water Council including AWC President Hak-Soo Lee, also the CEO of K-water. On behalf of AAWC, Dr. Jang also extended gratitude for the Head of Missions from Cambodia, Jordan, Indonesia, Iran, and Kyrgyzstan to Korea who attended the meeting to congratulate the launch of the AAWC on behalf of the speaker/chairman of respective National Assemblies.

(3) Agenda 3. Provisional Agenda

Decision 1

Participants **approved** the provisional agenda for the 1st AAWC Board Meeting.

- Dr. Jang presented the provisional agenda of the 1st AAWC Board Meeting comprised of 10 items, and provided the guidance for each item.
 - AAWC members approved the provisional agenda of the meeting.

(4) Agenda 4. Background of the AAWC

- Dr. Jang briefly explained the history of the AAWC; how the AAWC was initiated among the Asian lawmakers after sharing consensus of the need of resolving water challenges.
- Acknowledging water scarcity, water disaster, and water quality issues are exacerbating in Asia in the consequence of the rapid population and economic growth, lawmakers in Asia expressed their willingness to tackle those water problems through political and institutional support to make current and potential water projects effective.
 - Through continuous discussions at numerous international water conferences, the establishment of the AAWC was officially declared after reaching a consensus on the needs of launching a water consultative body

composes of legislative organizations.

[Invigoration of cooperative discussions among the legislative agencies through inter-state meetings]

- 2016 Aug ROK-Thailand Bilateral Meeting
 - ROK Parliamentary Diplomatic Corps and the Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives of Thailand discussed the importance of mutual cooperation between the legislative agencies and the line ministries to resolve water issues in both countries at an official high-level meeting.
- 2017 July ROK-Mongolia, ROK-Russia Bilateral Meetings
 - ROK Parliamentary Diplomatic Corps and the Russian line ministries had an official meeting to find cooperative activities to reduce water problems between the legislative agencies of both countries.

[Consensus building based on the recognized need for legislative body participation]

- 8th World Water Forum (20 Mar 2018, Brazil)
 - The necessity of establishing a lawmakers' water consultative body was highlighted during the High-Level Political Forum at the 8th WWForum.
- Climate Change International Conference (10-12 Apr 2018, Nepal)
 - The Vice President of Nepal(host country) and the members of the House of Representatives had given their assent to inaugurate a lawmakers' water consultative body and extended their willingness to participate.
- ROK-Vietnam Joint Conference on Water Management (7-9 Aug 2018, Vietnam)
 - ROK and Vietnam agreed to strengthen their water management cooperation and collaboration among the lawmakers.

[Initiating the launch of AAWC]

- 7th AWC Board of Council Meeting (11 Sept 2018, South Korea)
 - The inauguration of the AAWC was suggested during the meeting and the participation of lawmakers from Korea and respective Asian countries was requested.
- AAWC Preliminary Meeting (15 Mar 2019, Philippines)
 - 8 lawmakers from 4 Asian countries along with the national delegates participated in the AAWC preliminary meeting. During the meeting, the acting president was elected and the official establishment date was

determined, and the 'Manila Statement', which contained the common will of the lawmakers to pursue shared efforts to resolve water problems in Asia, was signed.

(5) Agenda 5. Adoption of the AAWC Constitution

Decision 2

Participants **adopted** the AAWC Constitution.

- Dr. Jang explained the context of all chapters of the draft AAWC Constitution. Consist of 8 chapters, AAWC Constitution is written in English, which is the official language of AAWC, and it can be amended by resolutions at the Board Meetings.

- Chapter 1: AAWC's objectives, organization and activities
- Chapter 2: Types and qualifications of the membership
- Chapter 3: General introduction of the Board including the convocation and their duties
- Chapter 4: Composition, laws and the responsibilities of members, and the election procedure for the President, appointment of Bureau members
- Chapter 5: General information about the AAWC Secretariat
- Chapter 6: AAWC's operational costs
- Chapter 7: AAWC's dissolution
- Chapter 8: Miscellaneous Provisions

- Hon. Chandara Khut, member of the Cambodian National Assembly, suggested that AAWC should work not only for providing political and legislative support to resolve water problems in Asia, but also implement actual water projects.
- Dr. Joo replied that AAWC would support AWC's activities in the aspect of legislation in each country in collaboration with the AWC President. In addition, AAWC will engage in the real projects in parts of providing legislative and policy support. Without objection, all the participants

approved the constitution.

(6) Agenda 6. Election of the President, Appointment of the Bureau and the Secretariat

Decision 3

AAWC founding members **elected** AAWC President. The elected President **appointed** the AAWC Bureau and the Secretariat

- Dr. Jang explained the election guidelines of the Bureau. According to Chapter 4 of the Constitution, AAWC Bureau will consist of 1 President, 3 Vice Presidents and 1 Treasurer. The President shall be elected by the AAWC members while the Vice Presidents and Treasurer will be appointed by the President.
- Hon. Muhammad Afzal Khan, member of the National Assembly of Pakistan led the election procedure as the Chairman of the Election Committee.
 - Hon. Surendra Prasad Pandey, member of the National Assembly of Nepal, recommended Dr. Joo to take the leadership of AAWC since Dr. Joo put huge endeavors to establish the AAWC among the lawmakers in Asia since 2016.
 - Dr. Joo was nominated as the only Presidential candidate, and elected as the first AAWC President unanimously.
- Dr. Joo conveyed his gratitude to the participating AAWC members by supporting him to serve as the President. By receiving ardent support and encouragement, Dr. Joo committed himself to cooperate with AAWC members to convene water-related legislation cases, and to seek Asia's water prosperity through its activities.
- Dr. Joo appointed Hon. Surendra Prasad Pandey, Hon. Muhammad Afzal Khan, and Hon. Chandara Khut as AAWC Vice Presidents and Hon. Jong-seong Lim as a Treasurer.
 - Hon. Pandey informed that Nepalese Parliamentary Group has been formed consist of 16 members from different regions and ethnic groups which shows Nepalese lawmakers' interest in water resources management. Hon. Pandey intended the potential cooperation between

the AAWC and the Nepalese Parliamentary Group.

- Hon. Afzal Khan congratulated Dr. Joo for taking the presidency, then raised the significance of resolving water problems in Asia. He suggested active knowledge and technology sharing among AAWC members to find the most appropriate solutions to current water issues.
- Hon. Khut extended his gratitude to the President for convening Asian lawmakers who are willing to resolve water problems at one place and provide the venue for discussions. He also expressed that AAWC members shall work on the real projects and solutions, and make a good water policy.
- President Joo appointed Hon. Jong-seong Lim as a Treasurer who will manage the finance and secure the budget of the AAWC.
 - Hon. Lim promised to pour his all efforts to manage the finance and seek the best way to cooperate with AAWC members to tackle water problems in Asia.
- Finally, President Joo appointed Dr. Seok-hwan Jang as the Secretary General, and Mr. Seung-jae Ha as an Executive Director of the AAWC.
 - Dr. Jang extended his solid commitment to bridge Asian lawmakers to practice good solutions to the current water problems and meet the sustainable development in Asia in consultation with the AAWC members.
 - Mr. Ha confirmed his duties to operate and manage the AAWC by cooperating with the President.

(7) Agenda 7. AAWC Organizational Structure

- Secretary General Jang introduced the organizational structure of the AAWC and explained the objective, composition, participation and membership of respective main bodies; Board, Bureau and the Secretariat.
- The interlinkage between the Bureau, Board and Secretariat will be harmonized to enhancing AAWC's work efficiency, providing appropriate assistance to the demanding areas, and operating AAWC in a sustainable way.

(8) Agenda 8. Adoption of the Code of Conduct**Decision 4**

Participants **adopted** the Code of Conduct.

- In order to exercise the responsibility and duties of the AAWC, all members adopted and signed on the 'Code of Conduct' to comply with the AAWC constitution and its relevant regulation, and to avoid abusing their rights for their personal gains.
- AAWC Code of Conduct states the law and responsibility of the members.

(9) Agenda 9. Introduction of AWC

- In order to launch the AAWC, there were huge support from the Asia Water Council (AWC). Dr. Jang introduced AWC to participating AAWC members that AWC is a leading water platform dealing with water issues in Asia. To countermeasure severe water problems effectively, AAWC aims to provide demanding legislative measures to conduct research, and help implementing AWC water projects in the Asian countries.
- Dr. Hak-Soo Lee, President of AWC, delivered his welcoming speech by introducing the objective and governance of the AWC. He emphasized the importance of applicable water resources management law, policy, and system to accomplish water resolution and successful projects. He thanked the AAWC members and its willingness to cooperate with the AWC by exchanging knowledge and experience on technology and policy to draw better water laws.
 - Dr. Philippe Gourbesville, Vice President of AWC, gave more specific explanation about the AWC (members by college, Special Committee, project and partnership goals), and promoted the 2nd Asia International Water Week which will be held in October 2020 in Indonesia. By combining policy and technical assistance, Dr. Gourbesville mentioned that AWC seeks applicable and innovative solutions for current water issues with AAWC.

(10) Agenda 10. 2019 Seoul Statement**Decision 5**

Participants **signed** the Seoul Statement reaffirming their commitment as AAWC members.

- By endorsing all the decisions had made during the 1st Board Meeting, AAWC members signed the 'Seoul Statement' which reaffirmed their duties to contribute to provide legislative support and actions for water in order to achieve the 2030 SDGs and sustainable development in Asia by collaborating with the AWC.
- By signing on the statement, AAWC members declared their political will to translate their commitments made in the statement into national laws, policies, plans and actions to intensify joint efforts to advance water-related cooperation in Asia.
 - Once the signing ceremony was done, AAWC members took the group photo and concluded the meeting.

■ **Appendix 1.** Participants

A. AAWC Bureau 1. Dr. Seung-yong Joo (President) 2. Mr. Afzal Khan Dhandla (Vice President) 3. Mr. Surendra Prasad Pandey (Vice President) 4. Mr. Chandara Khut (Vice President) 5. Mr. Jong-seong Lim (Treasurer) B. Board Members (Republic of Korea) 6. Mr. Kwang-on Park 7. Ms. Do-ja Choi 8. Mr. Jae-hoon Lim (Philippines) 9. Mr. Winston Castelo 10. Ms. Precious Hipolito Castelo (Pakistan) 11. Mr. Nawab Yousaf Talpur 12. Ms. Amrita Thapa 13. Mr. Rambabu Kumar Yadav (Myanmar) 14. Mr. Kyaw Thiha 15. Mr. Hwai Tin 16. Mr. Khun Win Thaung (Cambodia) 17. Mr. Sokkhon Chim	C. Head of Missions to South Korea 18. Ambassador of Mongolia 19. Ambassador of Indonesia 20. Ambassador of Kyrgyzstan 21. Deputy Ambassador of Jordan 22. Ambassador of Iran D. AWC Bureau 23. Dr. Hak-Soo Lee, AWC President 24. Dr. Philippe Gourbesville, AWC Vice President 25. Mr. Reynaldo Velasco, AWC Vice President 26. Dr. Shie-yui Liong, AWC Vice President E. Preparatory Committee 27. Dr. Seok-hwan Jang, Professor of Daejin University 28. Mr. Seung-jae Ha, Secretary of the Deputy Speaker Joo
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Agenda 6

Membership



Purpose:

1. To present new members to the AANCWC

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, AANCWC is composed of 17 members from 7 countries

Recommendation:

4. It is recommended that Board Members of the AANCWC:
 - a. Approve new Members of the AANCWC:
Vilaysouk Phimmason, National Assembly of Laos
Thanta Kongphaly, National Assembly of Laos
Wong Tack, House of Representatives of Malaysia

Agenda 7

AAWC's General Assembly



Purpose:

1. To inform the Board of the need for the General Assembly

Background:

2. Currently, AAWC consists of the Board, Bureau, and Secretariat.
3. Since all current members are considered Board Members at present, all meetings will be referred to as Board Meetings in the AAWC Constitution.
4. However, as membership is expected to increase over time, there will be a need to convene the General Assembly

Recommendation:

5. It is recommended that the Board of the AAWC:
 - a. Note that the General Assembly will be added to the AAWC Constitution at the 3rd Board Meeting.

Attachments:

No.	Title
1	The current AAWC Constitution

Attachment 2: The current Constitution of the AAWC

Constitution of the Asia National Assembly Water Consultative Board

(Draft, September 2019)

(Ratified during the 1st Board Meeting in September 2019)

Chapter 1 General Provisions

Article 1 (Name)

The name of this board shall be “Asia National Assembly Water Consultative Board” (hereinafter referred to as "AAWC").

Article 2 (Objective)

AAWC aims to enable sustainable water management in the Asia region by promoting cooperation among Asian lawmakers in legislative and political dimensions for solving Asian water problems, sharing cases of law making and suggesting appropriate legislative alternatives, and collecting feedback from various water experts and stakeholders in accordance with the purpose of the “Preliminary Meeting of the Asia National Assembly Water Consultative Board” and the “Manila Statement.”

Article 3 (Organization)

AAWC consists of the Board, Bureau, and Secretariat. AAWC can add a temporary body if deemed necessary by the Board.

Article 4 (Activities)

- ① AAWC conducts activities specified in the following subparagraphs to achieve the objectives.
 1. Share each member country’s data, including but not limited to cases of law making and policies regarding water management
 2. Suggest the establishment and amendment of laws regarding water management
 3. Publicize Asian water issues through participation in international water conference and political sessions
 4. Conduct joint studies on law and policies regarding water management and examine application of them to Asia
 5. Cooperate with water organization like Asia Water Council
 6. Pursue other water-related activities needed to achieve the objectives
- ② AAWC should obtain approval from the Board before pursuing for-profit activities or before conducting the activities specified in each subparagraph of paragraph 1. Any changes in the above AAWC activities also requires the Board’s approval.

Chapter 2 Members

Article 5 (Qualification of Members)

- ① An AAWC Member must be an incumbent lawmaker who agree with the objectives of AAWC and express their intention to carry out Member’s obligations and responsibilities stated in the Constitution.
- ② Members should recommend a replacement if they lose their position as an incumbent lawmaker in their country. The replacement regarded as a member.

Article 6 (Right of Members)

- ① Members have the right to vote for and be elected to the Board, and hold the right to speak and vote about AAWC’s operations and activities by attending the Board.
- ② Members can receive materials and publications produced by AAWC and review materials concerning AAWC operations.

Article 7 (Obligation of Members)

The obligations of Members are as follows:

1. Observe AAWC's Constitution and regulations
2. Implement matters decided by the Board

Article 8 (Membership Withdrawal)

AAWC Memberships are withdrawn in cases when the incumbent lawmaker loses their position or when a Member submits their request in writing.

Chapter 3 Board

Article 9 (Qualification of Members)

Every AAWC Member is a Statutory Board Member. Board Members lose their board position upon Membership Withdrawal according at Article 8 of the Constitution.

Article 10 (Convocation of the Board)

① The Board meets at least once a year and the meeting is convened by the President in the following cases:

1. The President acknowledges its need; or
2. More than a fourth of the Board Members submit a written request.

② Only Members and the Secretariat can attend Board meetings. However, Stakeholders can attend Board meetings with the approval of the President.

③ A formal written notification of holding the Board meeting should be sent to all Board members 30 days prior to its opening and should include the meeting date, venue and agenda items.

④ The date and venue of the Board meeting shall be decided at the previous Board meeting. Rotation of countries should be considered when deciding the venue.

⑤ The President shall decide the meeting agenda by listening to the opinions of Board Members through the Secretary General. If there are different views on the agenda, a decision should be made through voting at the beginning of the Board meeting.

⑦ The Secretary General should submit Minutes of the Board meeting to Board Members.

Article 11 (Decision Making of the Board)

① The Board discusses matters when a fourth of registered Board Members are in attendance and decides matters by a majority vote of Board Members in attendance.

② The President becomes the Chair of the Board and, if the President is absent, the Vice President takes the Chair.

③ The Board Members who are unable to participate in the Board can delegate their voting rights by submitting their power of attorney to the Secretariat prior to the holding of the Board.

④ If it is impossible to convene the Board, decisions can be made in writing regarding the matters that the President acknowledges.

Article 12 (Matters for Decision by the Board)

The Board decides matters outlined in the following subparagraphs.

1. Election of the Bureau;
2. Approval of new memberships;
3. Appointment of an accounting auditor;
4. Matters concerning the amendment of the Constitution;
5. Approval of the budget and final accounts;
6. Approval of activity plans;
7. Approval of finance plans;
8. Date and venue of the next Board meeting;
9. Appointment of the Secretary General and Executive Director;
10. Transfer of the Secretariat to a different country or city;
11. Disposal or mortgage of a material assets in accordance with the laws of the country where the Secretariat is located;
12. Matters concerning dissolution of AAWC; and
13. Matters that the President acknowledges need to be decided by the Board.

Article 13 (Remuneration of Board Members)

Board Member membership is an honorary position without remuneration.

Chapter 4 Bureau

Article 14 (Types and Election of the Bureau)

- ① The Bureau composes of the one President, three Vice Presidents and one Treasurer.
- ② The President is elected among Board Members and the Vice President and the Treasurer are appointed by the President.
- ③ The following should be considered during the appointment of the Vice Presidents.
 1. Position as or above the Deputy Speaker in their respective countries;
 2. Avoid bias of nationalities; and
 3. Respect for elder Board Members;
- ④ Members that desire to run for the position of President should submit their candidacy registration form to the Secretariat two months before the opening of the Board.
- ⑤ As a result of voting, the President is elected in the order of the number of votes obtained by the candidates. In case of a tie, Members vote again from among the candidates who tied.

Article 15 (Term of the Bureau)

- ① The term of the Bureau is three years and Members can be re-elected for consecutive terms.
- ② The President can appoint a Vice President or Treasurer in case of a vacancy. The term of a Vice President or Treasurer appointed to fill a vacancy shall be the remaining period of the predecessor's term.
- ③ An Acting President is elected among Vice Presidents. The term of an Acting President elected to fill a vacancy shall be the remaining period of the predecessor's term.

Article 16 (Duties of the Bureau)

- ① The President represents AAWC and convenes the Board.
- ② The Vice Presidents assist the President and, in case of a vacancy of the President, fulfill the duties of the President within the scope of delegated authority.
- ③ The Treasurer, assisted by the Secretary General, is responsible for the accounts of AAWC.

President immediately after the Board has elected the President.

Article 17 (Convocation of the Bureau)

- ① The Bureau is convened for discussing agenda items to the Board and matters concerning the operation of AAWC by the President in any of the cases outlined in the following subparagraphs.
 1. The Chair acknowledges its need
 2. A Vice President submits a request in writing

Article 18 (Decision Making of the Bureau)

The Bureau discusses matters when a majority of registered Bureau Members are in attendance and decides matters by a majority vote of the Bureau Members in attendance.

Article 19 (Application)

The provisions stated in Chapter 3 of the Constitution regarding the Board shall apply in the operation of the Bureau.

Chapter 5 Secretariat

Article 20 (Structure of the Secretariat)

- ① The Secretariat implements matters decided by the Board.
- ② The Secretariat should assist and support AAWC bodies.
- ③ The Secretariat shall be composed of one Secretary General, who shall oversee all cooperation activities, one Executive Director, who oversees all operations of the Secretariat and staff members.
- ④ The Secretary General and Executive Director are appointed by the Board to serve a term of three years, and can serve consecutive terms.

necessary AAWC related expenses can be paid.

Article 21 (Duties of the Secretary General)

- ① The Secretary General receives instructions on the duties directly from the President and should report to the President.
- ② The Secretary General is responsible for effective cooperation activities and operation of programs regarding cooperation.
- ③ The Secretary General should prepare cooperation activities plans, operate and manage the Board meeting and the Bureau meeting, and prepare the proceedings.
- ④ The Secretary General has the right to speak during the Board but does not have a voting right.
- ⑤ The Secretary General should submit an AAWC cooperative activity report to the Board.
- ⑥ In case of a vacancy of the Secretary General, the President appoints a temporary Secretary General by obtaining approval from the Board.

Article 22 (Duties of the Executive Director)

- ① The Executive Director receives instructions on the duties directly from the President and should report to the President.
- ② The Executive Director is responsible for the effective implementation of AAWC strategy and policy, and operation of programs regarding strategy and policy.
- ③ The Executive Director is responsible for financial management and accounts, and prepare budget plans as an Agenda item for Board meetings.
- ④ The Executive Director approves staff recruitment of the Secretariat, which should be done within the budget range approved by the Board.
- ⑤ The Executive Director has the right to speak during the Board but does not have a voting right.
- ⑥ The Executive Director should submit the budget and operation reports to the Board.
- ⑦ In case of a vacancy of the Executive Director, the President appoints a temporary Executive

Director by obtaining approval from the Board.

Article 23 (Code of Conduct of the Secretariat)

Matters concerning the Secretariat's personnel management, services and remuneration are stipulated as separate regulations in accordance with the laws of the country where the Secretariat is located.

Article 24 (Location of the Secretariat)

- ① The Secretariat shall be located in Seoul, Republic of Korea and branch offices can be located within Korea or abroad if necessary.
- ② The Secretariat may only be transferred by approval of Board.

Chapter 6 Finance

Article 25 (AAWC Income)

- ① AAWC income comes from the following sources:
 1. Donations and contributions by governmental organizations of member countries;
 2. Income from received projects or activities; and
 3. Other income derived from publications, forums and related activities.

Article 26 (AAWC Expenses)

- ① All AAWC expenses should be budgeted.
- ② If the budget is not finalized before the commencement of the fiscal year, necessary expenses can be spent by the end of February of the following year in accordance with previous year's budget.

Article 27 (Fiscal Year)

The fiscal year of AAWC shall be between January 1 and December 31 every year.

Article 28 (Activity Plan and Budget)

plan for every year and submit it to the Board for approval.

② For AAWC operations, the Executive Director should draw up a budget for every fiscal year and submit it to the Board for approval.

③ The Board can supplement or revise the budget approved by the Board.

Article 29 (Activity Results and Settlement)

① After the end of every fiscal year, the Secretary General should draw up the activity results for every year and submit it to the Board for approval.

② After the end of every fiscal year, the Executive Director should draw up documents contain income, expenses, and settlement for every year and submit it to the Board for approval.

Article 30 (Surplus after Settlement)

In principle, any surplus after settlement shall be carried forward to the following year.

Article 31 (Accounting Audit)

An accounting audit shall be conducted once a year and the results will be reported to the President, and the Board.

Article 32 (Regulations on Accounting)

AAWC's accounting follows Generally Accepted Accounting Principles of the country where the Secretariat of AAWC is located and, if needed, standards, procedures, budget, settlement and accounting are stipulated as separate regulations.

Chapter 7 Dissolution

Article 33 (AAWC Dissolution)

① The Board will approve AAWC dissolution by a majority of registered members, and dissolution should be reported to the head of competent authorities according to the laws of the country where the Secretariat is located.

② In case of AAWC dissolution, the President becomes the liquidator.

Article 34 (Disposal of Residual Property)

Residual property at the time of AAWC dissolution should be donated to the central or local governments where the Secretariat is located or other organizations with similar objectives with AAWC after obtaining approval of the Board and in accordance with the laws of the country where the Secretariat is located.

Article 19 (Application)

For items not stipulated in the Constitution are to be in accordance with the laws of the country where the Secretariat is located.

Chapter 8 Miscellaneous Provisions

Article 36 (Designation of Official Language)

English shall be the official language used for all meetings and documents of AAWC.

Article 37 (Constitution Enactment)

AAWC can amend the Constitution, which should be approved by the Board.

Article 38 (Regulation Enactment)

AAWC can enact regulations needed to enforce this Constitution, which should be approved by the Board.

Supplementary Provisions

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)

This Constitution goes into effect from the day it obtains the approval of the Board.

Agenda 8

Finances



Purpose:

1. To discuss and approve the Finances for 2020

Background:

2. According to Article 12 of the Constitution, the Board decides matters outlined in the following subparagraphs: (7) Approval of finance plans.
3. The Financial Report for 2020 is included in the Attachment.

Recommendation:

4. It is recommended that Board Members of the AANCWC:
 - a. Approve the Financial Report for 2020

Attachments:

No.	Title
1	Financial Report for 2020

(1 million KRW = 1,000 USD)

Expenses	Provisional Budget (KRW'm)	Revenues	Provisional Budget (KRW'm)
Meeting Organization	180	Subsidies	500
Convention Services (2 nd Board Meeting)	140	Government Subsidy (ME)	500
Meeting Organization & Attendance	36		
Other Charges	4		
Travel & Accommodations	20		
Travel	15		
Accommodation	5		
Technical Consultants	200		
Consultants (Water Projects)	190		
Other	10		
Policy Research	100		
Research Service (Policy Research on Policy & Legislative Approaches for Resolving Asia Water Issues)	50		
Personnel Expense	50		
Total Expenses	500	Total Revenue	500

Agenda 9

AAWC–AWC Cooperation Strategy



Purpose:

1. To discuss and approve the Finances for 2020

Background:

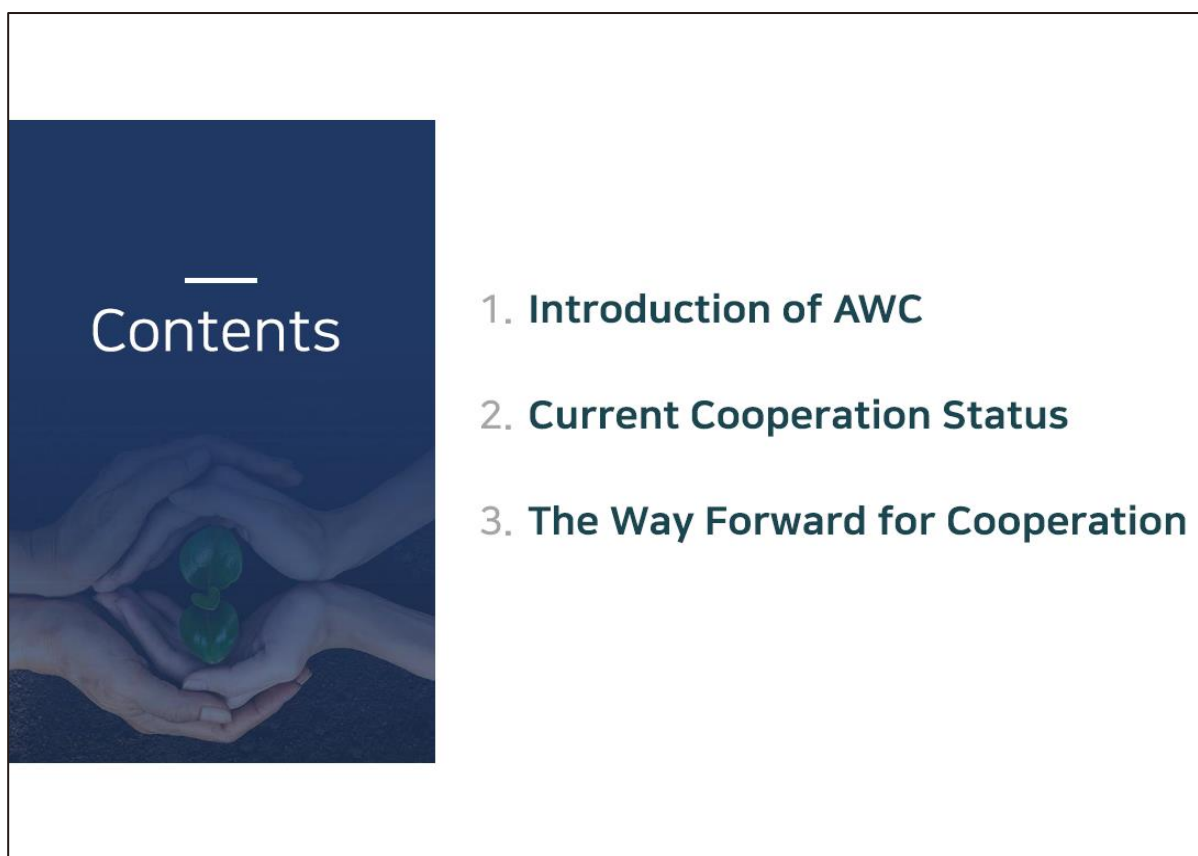
2. According to Article 12 of the Constitution, the Board decides matters outlined in the following subparagraphs:
(7) Approval of finance plans.
3. The Financial Report for 2020 is included in the Attachment.

Recommendation:

4. It is recommended that Board Members of the AANCWC:
 - a. Approve the Financial Report for 2020

Attachments:

No.	Title
1	Financial Report for 2020



Introduction of AWC



1. 물 관련 국제협력의 필요성 (인도적 책무, 상호 의존)

전세계적으로 물의 중요성 부각

- UN의 Water Action Decade 선포('18.3.)
 - SDGs 전체 17개 목표 달성을 위해 SDG 6(물문제 해결)을 선결과제로 인식
- UN은 SDG 달성 가속화를 촉구
 - 향후 10년을 2030 목표 달성에 집중
- 물 이슈는 기후변화 적응의 90%이상 점유
 - * 환경부 협력과제 중 물분야는 33%로 最多 ('15.~'19.2. 기준)
- COVID-19로 물과 위생 중요성 부각
 - 깨끗한 물, 기본적 위생 해결이 필수적



시사점

- 기후변화에 대한 세계 공동 대응
- 다양한 이해당사자가 참여하는 협력적 활동 중요

2. 아시아 물 위원회 (지속가능발전목표) 개요

설립목적 (2017년 설립)



아시아 물 이슈 글로벌 아젠다화



Water Project를 통한 물문제의 실질적 해결



아시아 물 이슈 리딩 기반 구축

Mission Smart Water로 지속 성장하는 아시아

Vision 아시아지역 물 문제의 국제사회 이슈화 및 해결을 통한
지속 가능한 발전 도모

조 직 회장, 부회장(2-3인), 사무국, 7개 특별위원회

회 원 23개국, 137개 회원('20.8 현재)

3. 아시아 국제 물 주간 (Asia International Water Week)

AIWW 개요

AWC 주관으로 3년마다 개최되는 아시아 최대 국제 물 컨퍼런스

* 아시아에서 세계로 선언문, 아시아 물 이슈, 워터프로젝트 비즈니스 포럼으로 구성

Three Pillars



4. AAWC-AWC 협력방안



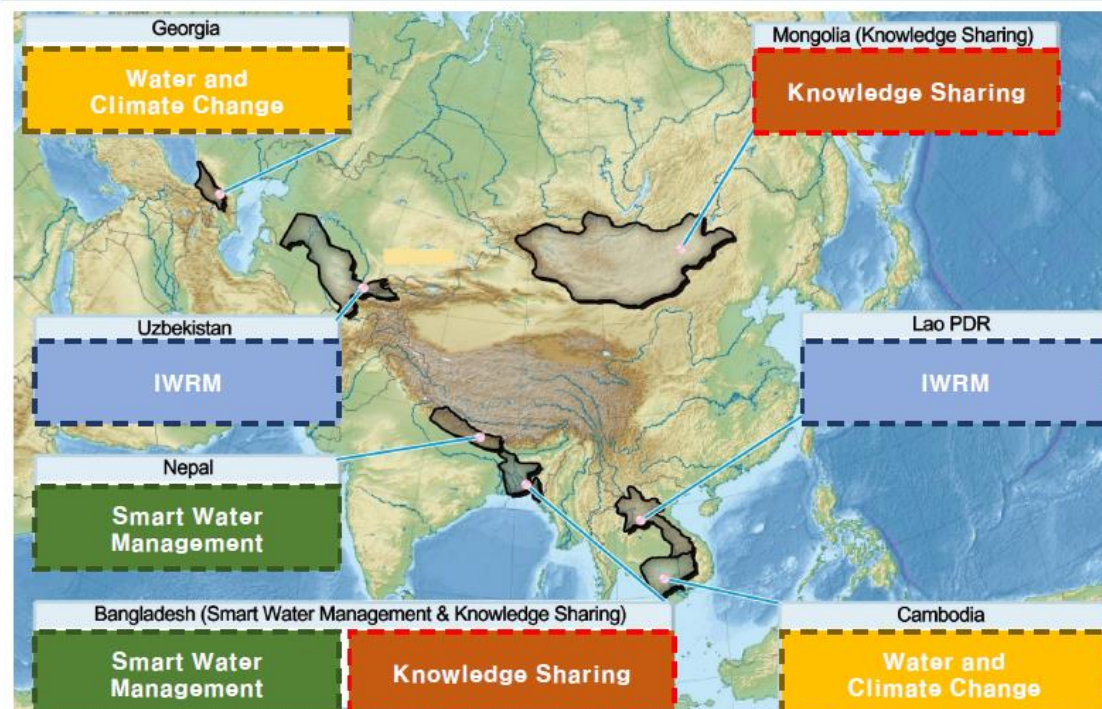
Current Cooperation Status



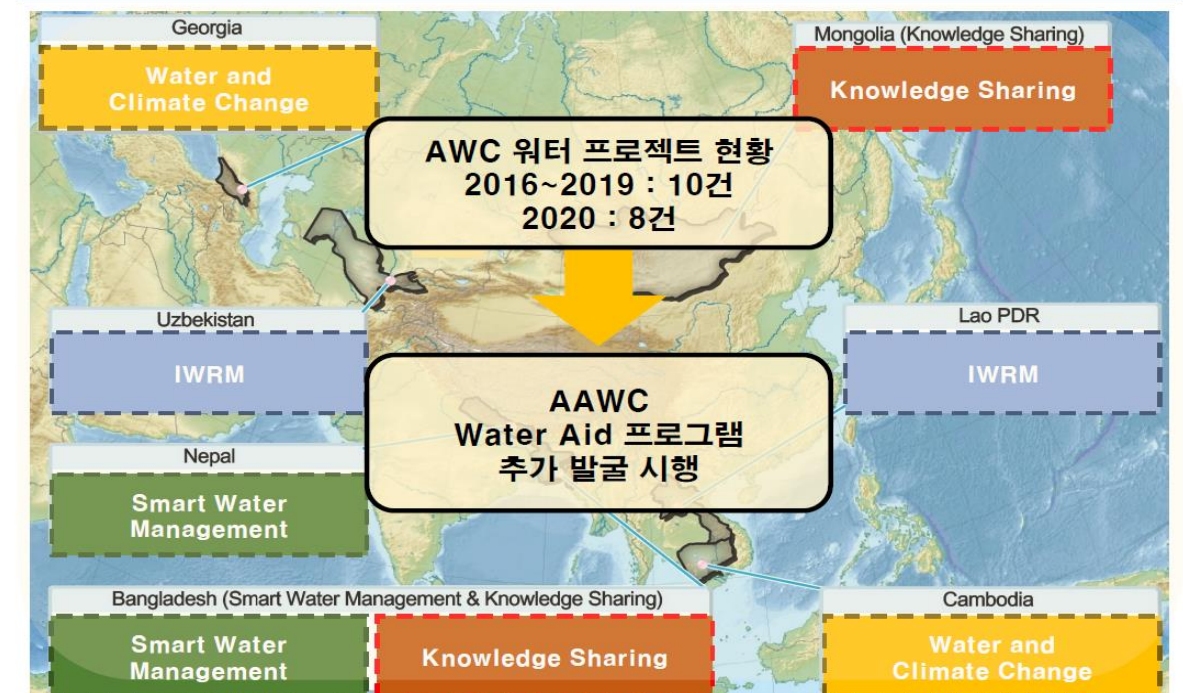
1. AAWC-AWC 주요협력 모델



2. AWC 워터프로젝트 추진 현황



3. AAWC Water Aid 프로그램



4. 물 관련 정책 공동연구

- 기구 정립** AAWC 중장기 전략 마련
AAWC와 AWC 협력 Framework
아시아 물 문제 해결을 위한 정책·제도적 지원 방향
-워터프로젝트의 원활한 실행을 위한 지원방안 검토
- Agenda 발굴** 물 문제 관련 Agenda 발굴 및 정책화 프로세스
아시아 물 문제 해결을 위한 물관리 우수사례 (한국통합물관리 등) 공유, 각국 정부 참여방안 등
각국 국회의원 간 협력 방안
(예시) 한국-파키스탄 물포럼, 라오스-캄보디아 메콩강 분쟁조정 위원회 등
- 정책화 프로세스** 아시아 국가 물 관련 입법·정책 사례 조사, 물 문제 해결을 위한
입법·정책적 제도 개선을 위한 프로세스 정립 등
- 운영 관리** 사무국 운영, 각종 국제 물 관련 회의 및 회의체 참여 등
입법기구의 지속성장 기반 마련

The Way Forward for Cooperation



1. 인류공영 및 물복지 향상 기여

글로벌 물 복지 향상

- 물 복지 수준 평가를 위한 Tool 개발
 - 아시아 각국 물이용 관련 이·치수, 생태환경, 건강 등 종합평가 및 정책의사결정 지원
 - AWC, AAWC 전문가 참여 및 글로벌 의제화



글로벌 물복지 지표 개발 및 활용

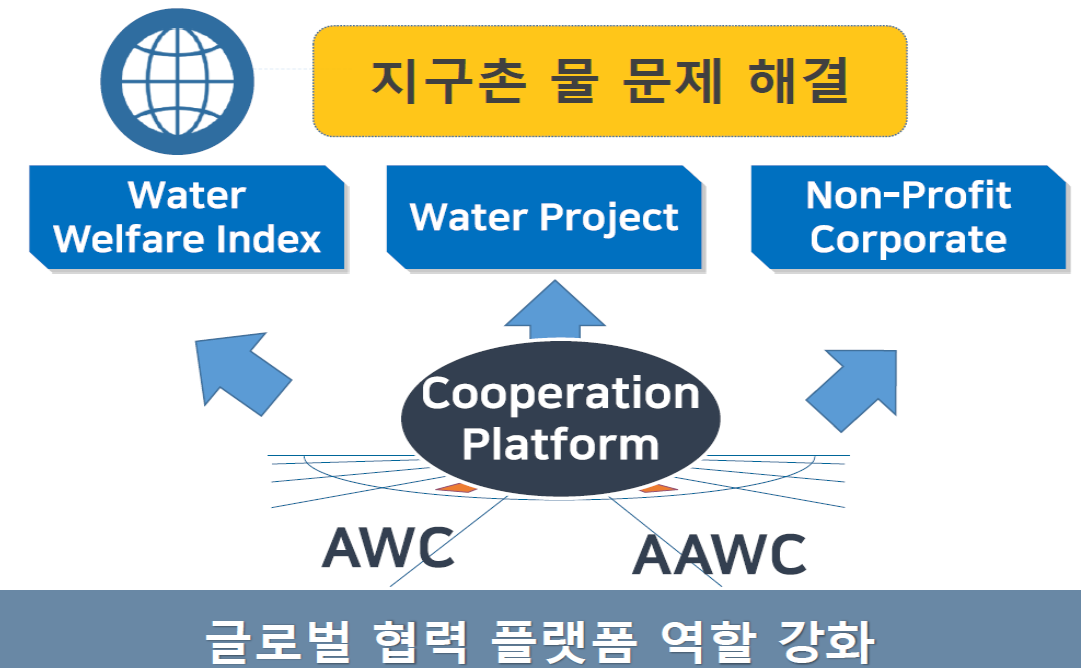
- ① 물 수준 개선 권고
- ② 물 갈등 개선 권고
- ③ 기후변화 대응 권고
- ④ 저개발국가 물복지 사업발굴 등 활용

인류공영을 위한 인도적 협력

- 기후환경 전문관 파견(K-water)
 - AAWC, AWC 회원국 기후변화 대응 및 현지정부 물, 환경 정책 지원
- SDGs 달성 지원을 위한 비영리 활동
 - 비영리 법인설립 및 공동협력 확대



2. 아시아 물협력 플랫폼 기능 수행



3. 전 지구적 물 협력 거버넌스 확대





Thank You



Agenda 10

Responses to COVID-19



Purpose:

1. To share the responses to COVID-19 taken by the AAWC Board Members

Background:

2. The following countries have shared prevention measures or countermeasures to COVID-19
 - a. Republic of Korea
 - b. Myanmar
 - c. Nepal

Recommendation:

3. It is recommended that Board Members of the AAWC
 - a. Note the COVID-19 responses undertaken by the AAWC Board Members' countries as references to prevent the spread of infections

Attachments:

No.	Title
1	Korea's Response
2	Myanmar's Response
3	Nepal's Response

Attachment 1: Korea's Response

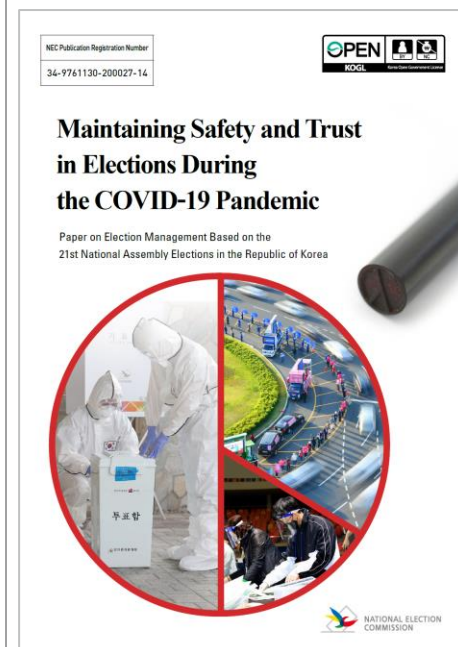
South Korean National Assembly Formed Special Committee on COVID-19 (26 Feb)



The National Assembly of the Republic of Korea formed a special committee to respond to the COVID-19 outbreak. The committee was formed on Wednesday comprised of 18 lawmakers from the ruling and opposition parties. It is set to be headed by ruling Democratic Party lawmaker Kim Jin-pyo. Their

aim was to devise measures to promptly contain the spread of the novel coronavirus, minimize public anxiety and mitigate the related economic fallout. Additionally, they mulled over ways to strengthen quarantine measures and improve emergency response manuals. The committee had operated until May 29, when the term of the current 20th National Assembly ended.

Reference: https://world.kbs.co.kr/service/news_view.htm?lang=e&Seq_Code=151614

Korea's General Election – 21st Member of the National Assembly (15 Apr)

The National Election Committee of the Republic of Korea developed COVID-19 response measure for the 21st National Assembly Election. In cooperation with relative government ministries, NEC draw a comprehensive response to COVID-19 containing the election management system, voting management, counting management and election management evaluation. With the effort of the central and local government and civic consciousness, the election reached the highest voting level (66.2%) in 28 years while leaving no single confirmed case. The whole report is titled 'Maintaining Safety and Trust in Elections During the COVID-19 Pandemic' and the full context can

be found at

https://www.nec.go.kr/engvote_2013/05_resourcecenter/04_02.jsp?num=599&pg=1&col=&sw=

Reference: NEC Publication Registration Number 34-9761130-200027-14



South Korea's COVID-19 response strategies, safeguarding economic resilience

The Korean government has released a report on K-COVID-19 response strategies, which include K-quarantine and policies to help maintain economic resilience and prepare for a post-COVID-19 economy. The report introduces the country's 3P economic response strategies of protecting, preserving and preparing.

- Protecting: Protect jobs and low-skilled workers, such as through job security measures and local economy-boosting initiatives
- Preserving: Preserve economic resilience, such as through measures to boost consumption and exports, help suppliers and COVID-19-hit industries, as well as through monetary policies
- Preparing: Prepare for a post COVID-19 economy, in particular through the Korean New Deal and industrial restructuring

Please find the three reports released previously on K COVID-19 response policies.

Testing time for resilience (May 3)

The third report on the COVID-19 response strategy is composed of nine sections, which range from international economic affairs and small business support to remote education and work.

<http://english.moef.go.kr/pc/selectTbPressCenterDtl.do?boardCd=N0001&seq=4893>

Flattening the curve on COVID-19 (April 15)

The second report on the COVID-19 response strategy contains 1) social distancing, 2) high tech-based disease prevention and treatment, and 3) data sharing, such as through apps showing drugstore mask inventory.

<http://english.moef.go.kr/pc/selectTbPressCenterDtl.do?boardCd=N0001&seq=4879>

Tackling COVID-19 (March 26)

At the request of World Bank Vice President for Infrastructure Makhtar Diop on March 25, the government shared Korea's COVID-19 response tools and strategies with the bank to help developing countries.

<http://english.moef.go.kr/pc/selectTbPressCenterDtl.do?boardCd=N0001&seq=4868>

South Korean Assembly approves 3rd virus response extra budget worth 35.1 trillion won (3 Jul)

The South Korean National Assembly passed a 35.1 trillion-won (US\$29.3 billion) extra budget to combat the continuing new coronavirus outbreaks and the economic fallout from the pandemic. The supplementary COVID-19 response budget was passed at the chamber's plenary session, supported by 179 out of the 187 lawmakers present for the voting. The approved budget is 200 billion won less than what the government proposed to the chamber in early June.

It is also the single biggest supplementary budget approved, surpassing the 28.4 trillion-won extra budget passed in 2009 amid a global financial crisis. In March, the chamber passed the first virus response budget totaling 11.7 trillion won, followed by the second 12.2 trillion-won budget approved in April.

Weighed down by the virus outbreaks, South Korea's economy contracted 1.3 percent in the January-March period from the previous quarter, the worst quarterly drop since the final quarter of 2008, when it shrank by 3.3 percent. In a bid to further cushion the economic blow from the pandemic, the government plans to spend more than 75 percent of the approved budget within three months.

Reference: <https://en.yna.co.kr/view/AEN20200703009551315>

For more reference:

Korea Central Disease Control www.cdc.go.kr/cdc_eng/

Ministry of Health and Welfare – Covid19 Monitoring <http://ncov.mohw.go.kr/en/>

Attachment 2: Myanmar's Response

COVID-19 Economic Relief Plan (CERP), Myanmar

In an effort to meet the current exigencies faced by Myanmar as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Myanmar Government had, on 27 April 2020, launched the COVID-19 Economic Relief Plan (CERP). The CERP comprises seven goals, 10 strategies, 36 action plans and 76 actions, each with an estimated timeline and designated authority in charge, covering a range of fiscal and social measures.

Key Takeaways

Businesses in Myanmar should consider the various financing options and tax deferrals / waivers that may be applicable to their operations but also be mindful of possible conditions attached to those relief measures. For example, it appears that companies applying for loans under the government credit guarantee scheme would have to undertake to retain or rehire their employees but there are currently scant details on whether the employers can adjust the salaries or the moratorium period in which they are prohibited from dismissing their employees.

Foreign investors who have been looking at the Myanmar market may take the opportunity to seek fast-track approvals of their investments into the country, in particular for reputable international firms as well as companies in the promoted areas of renewable energy and strategic infrastructure, delivery and logistics

services, healthcare, including the manufacturing of medical-related products, and digital payment services.

Goal 1: Improve macroeconomic environment through monetary stimulus

- Under goal 1, monetary stimulus is triggered through the following measures by the Ministry of Planning, Finance and Industry and/or the Central Bank of Myanmar:
 - Decrease of banks' deposit and lending rate ceilings by 3.0%.
 - Decrease of the minimum reserve requirement on banks.
 - Credit auctions and reduction in treasury bonds/bill auctions.

Goal 2: Ease the impact on the private sector through improvements to investment, trade & banking sectors

- Under goal 2, the measures to ease the impact of the pandemic on specific sectors are as follows:
 - To ease impact on private sector firms through:
 - Provision of low-cost funds by: offering MMK 100 billion worth of one-year working capital loans focused on micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSME) and companies in the hotel and tourism sectors at an interest rate of 1% per annum.
 - Ensuring access by microfinance institutions (MFIs) to low-cost funding.
 - Expediting the merger between Myanmar Economic Bank (MEB) and Myanmar Agricultural Development Bank (MADB) to facilitate the expansion of existing pilot commercial lending programs to affected townships.

Government credit guarantee schemes of up to 50% for any new loans made by banks to Myanmar enterprises, whose turnover is less than MMK 1 billion, for working capital, conditional upon maintenance or rehire of staff employed as of 1 February 2020 and to firms in selected high-growth sectors.

Tax/fees deferrals or waivers, for example:

Deferment of corporate income tax and commercial tax up to 30 September 2020 and Social Security Board (SSB) contributions up to three months. Waiver of 2% withholding tax, annual fees charged by the Ministry of Hotels and Tourism (MOHT), Specific Goods Tax, customs duties and commercial tax for critical medical supplies and products related to the prevention, control and treatment of COVID-19 and toll

fees for cargo trucks on major roads/bridges. Three to six months exemption from lease fees charged to affected firms that have leased state-owned factories for manufacturing, made progress in their line of business and made regular lease payments in the past three months.

Tax credits:

Provision of 10% non-refundable tax credits on incremental wage bills and incremental investments on capital equipment. Deduction equal to 125% of wages paid. Permission for a one-time increase in depreciation equal to 125% of depreciation for the current year. Restructuring and rescheduling of existing loans to MSMEs that regularly pay interest on a timely basis for a maximum period of three years.

Increase in flexibility on capital requirements, large exposure and non-performing loans (NPLs) for up to three years and the establishment of an asset management company where potential NPLs held by banks may be set aside for five to seven years.

Promotion of investments through:

A fast-track approval process for international private investments. Solicitation of renewable energy and infrastructure projects. A call for investments via a simple procurement process to manufacture key COVID-19 or medical products using vacant state-owned factories. A review and prioritization of public investments.

Promotion of international trade by establishing a MMK 100 billion fund for trade financing, facilitation of importation processes for COVID-19-related products, a waiver of import licensing and Food & Drug Administration (FDA) requirements and a review of export applications, licenses and permits and suspend non-essential to maintain market access or protect public health, safety and security.

Goal 3: Easing the impact on laborers and workers

- Under this goal, health care benefits for unemployed SSB members are extended from six months to one year from the date of unemployment and medicine and travel benefits are extended from six months to one year from the date of unemployment.

Goal 4: Easing the impact on households

- Under this goal, the following measures are aimed at supporting households through the pandemic:
 - Exemption from electricity tariffs for all households, excluding embassies and international organizations, up to 150 units per month. Provision of in-kind food transfers and emergency rations to sections of at-risk populations and increase in benefits for Maternal and Child Cash Transfer and pension beneficiaries. Cash transfers to vulnerable and affected households.

Goal 5: Promoting innovative products and platforms

- Under goal 5, the Myanmar Government proposes to:
 - Promote the use of mobile payment services, bank transfers or card payments for e-commerce sales.
 - Encourage retail businesses to use e-commerce and social commerce systems.

Goal 6: Health care systems strengthening

- Under this goal, the Myanmar Government has introduced the following measures:
 - Extend and improve quarantine facilities by converting government premises into medical facilities, recruiting more medical staff, arranging regular disinfection at facilities and ensuring that these facilities are well-equipped.
 - Expedite importation of key medical products.
 - Improve preventive measures by establishing hand-washing stations, using mobile disinfection teams, setting up mobile teams for distribution of masks and conducting mass testing and improving waste management systems.

Goal 7: Increase access to COVID-19 response financing

- Pursuant to goal 7, the Myanmar Government proposes to:
 - Re-allocate the 2019 to 2020 budget from government entities to the COVID-19 Fund and increase the budget contingency fund. Obtain external development financing in the form of grants and concessional loans to finance measures under CERP and Myanmar's response to the pandemic.

Conclusion

The CERP is a timely intervention by the Myanmar Government to cushion the financial, social and economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Several of the measures have already been implemented and has gradually aided the management of the crisis. It has received a positive response from the public as it benefits both

businesses and individuals. The CERP will see the government increasing its spending to the extent necessary to support the Myanmar economy and its people. The measures are targeted at both large and small enterprises as well as the at-risk population who are undoubtedly feeling the adverse impact of the pandemic harder. We expect the relevant regulators to issue further policies and guidelines to provide clarity on the initiatives announced in the CERP. Businesses should monitor this space for further developments.

For more reference:

<https://reliefweb.int/report/myanmar/myanmar-covid-19-situation-report-no-02-20-april-2020>



Attachment 3: Nepal's Response

Nepal's Report on Responses to COVID-19

Surendra Pandey

19th August 2020

Nepal encountered its first case of COVID-19 in the first week of January, when a student returning from Wuhan, China was positively diagnosed. The next confirmed case was detected in a Nepalese returning from the Middle East in the last week of March. The first week of April saw more cases as Indian nationals travelling to Nepal from India were positively diagnosed. Evidently, it was first brought into the country by infected individuals returning from abroad and then transferred locally to the people they were in immediate contact with; finally, the infection spread rampantly within communities.

In this scenario, the government decided to stop all domestic and international flights and suspended all non-essential activities, and imposed a nationwide lockdown from March 24, 2020. The federal government has made various efforts to identify, isolate, and treat individuals infected by COVID-19 and has made preparations to stop its spread to communities. It has also been collaborating with coordination committees led by the Chief Ministers in all seven provinces and action committees led by the Mayors and Deputy Mayors in 753 local bodies. However, despite these efforts, COVID-19 is spreading throughout the country rapidly. As of August 19 2020, the number of infected is 28939 and the death toll has reached 120.

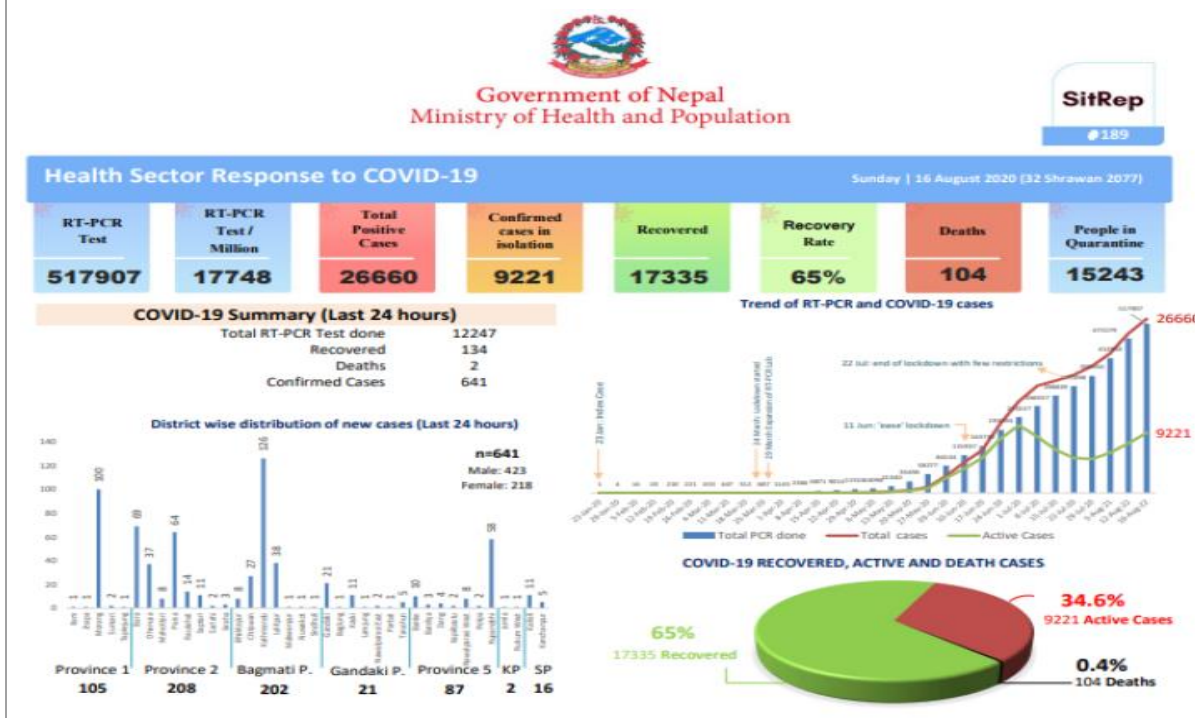
The Federal government has worked through local governments to provide relief to people in need, and has committed to reimburse the expenses incurred in doing so. However, concrete reimbursement plans are still not in place and the local governments have not been able to fully and efficiently implement effective relief distribution programs, except in a few specific cases. The relief provided from local sources is insufficient and this resulted in a mass exodus of rural people from the cities.

In this dire situation, the federal government should focus heavily on the procurement of relief funds and their efficient disbursement through the local governments in all provinces. Instead, the government is embroiled in controversies

concerning the procurement of low-quality health equipment and its inability to provide adequate protective equipment to frontline health workers. Nevertheless, it is evident that the federal government is under immense pressure to play a major role in building the capacity of the provinces to combat the negative effect of COVID-19 and the precipitous decline in the national economy that will inevitably follow.

In order to address the needs during this pandemic, the budget for the health sector has increased by 30% for the fiscal year 2020/21. Laboratories dedicated to testing for Covid-19 has spread to 40 districts as opposed to being limited to Kathmandu only. The government of Nepal has also been providing hospital expenses according to individual health conditions. Similarly, the government is providing necessary allowances and health insurance to the doctors, health personnel and front-line government staff. The Ministry of Health has projected the costs to exceed 250 million USD in order to provide tests and treatment.

The government has created a fund of 2 billion USD to refinance crisis affected business sectors, which has been provided with a lower interest rate. Furthermore, the government has paid a total of 10 million USD for four months on behalf of companies and workers connected to social security schemes. The government has ordered hotels and restaurants to pay half of the workers' salaries up to December this year. **However, assistance is required from the international community to help combat the crisis for a country like Nepal.**



Agenda 11

Annual Activity Report



Purpose:

1. To present AAWC activities from September 2019 to June 2020

Background:

2. From the 1st AAWC Board Meeting in September 2019, Board Members have organised or participated in various water-related legislative activities.
3. Annual Activity Reports have been submitted by:
 - a. Republic of Korea
 - b. Myanmar
 - c. Nepal

Recommendation:

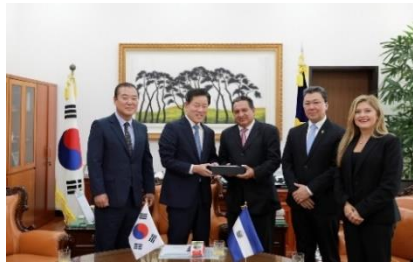
4. It is recommended that Board Members of the AAWC:
 - a. Note the activities undertaken by AAWC Board Members

Attachments:

No.	Title
1	Annual Activity Report of Korea
2	Annual Activity Report of Myanmar
3	Annual Activity Report of Nepal

Attachment 1: Annual Activity Reports of Korea

Attachment 2: Annual Activity Reports of Myanmar

Activity Title	Visit of the First Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of El Salvador (19 Sep 2019)
	First Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of El Salvador, Hon. José Serafín Orantes Rodríguez visited Former AAWC President Dr. Seung-yong Joo to discuss a range of political and security issues related to water. Dr. Joo introduced the establishment of AAWC with its goals and functions for enhancing legislative and political cooperation among Asian countries for resolving water-related issues in the region.
Activity Title	Inauguration of the Asia National Assembly Water Consultative Board (3 Sep 2019)
	16 lawmakers from 6 Asian countries participated in the inauguration of AAWC with its mission “Achieving Asia’s Water Prosperity” and the vision to “Support the common prosperity of all Asians through water-related legislative activities”. During the inaugural meeting, AAWC members declared the “Seoul Statement” by reaffirming their future political support to resolve water-related issues in Asia.
Activity Title	Visit of the Member of National Assembly of Laos (12 Nov 2019)
	Mr. Vilaysouk Phimmason, Member of the National Assembly of Laos, visited the former AAWC President and expressed his special interests to strengthen amicable relations between Korea and Laos. Through this meeting, Dr. Joo and Mr. Phimmason agreed to pursue cooperation specifically on the water sector by seeking legislative and policy measures to resolve water-related issues in Asia.
Activity Title	Visit to the National Assembly of Laos (8 Jan 2020)
	Dr. Jang, AAWC Secretary General, visited the National Assembly of Laos to confirm their intention to participate in AAWC. The attending Lao parliamentarians expressed their commitment to actively participate in AAWC activities after the in-depth discussion on current water issues in Laos and applicable legislative and technical solutions to resolve them.
Dr. Jang suggested to initiate the ‘Korea-Laos Water Forum’, a governance platform that will enable AAWC and the Lao National Assembly to exchange technical assistance and human resources in a sustainable way.	

Activity Title	Check and Balance (Discussion)
Yangon City Water Resilience Project , discussed with the Committee members and all key stakeholders.	
Project overview and benefits	
- Supports Government’s strategies to make Myanmar’s cities more livable through provision of better and more widespread urban water services in Yangon - Strengthens YCDC’s institutional capacity in key business functions (e.g. technical, operational and financial) to operate and manage sustainable water services in Yangon City - Provides YCDC with new water conveyance infrastructure, including an intake at Ngamoeyeik reservoir, an inter- stage pumping station, and a bulk water pipeline to Yangon City’s principal water treatment plant at Nyaungnhapin	
Added value	
- Bridging financing gap for capital works - To ensure YCDC achieves assured water supply - Bringing international best practices - To ensure YCDC operates services efficiently - Bringing ICT, digital data - To ensure real time and efficient water operations - Developing financial sustainability solutions - To help YCDC achieves self-financing water service	
Impact, outcome and outputs	
- Impact - Yangon City’s urban resilience and livability enhanced - Outcome - Yangon City’s security of water supply reinforced - Outputs - Output 1: Bulk water transmission system constructed - Output 2: Institutional sustainability strengthened	

Cost estimates and financing plan

Item	Amount (\$ million)
A. Base cost	
1. Bulk water transmission system constructed	153.12
2. Institutional sustainability strengthened	9.25
Subtotal (A)	162.37
B. Contingencies	27.92
C. Financing charges	5.71
Total (A+B+C)	196.00

Source	Amount (\$ million)	Share (%)
ADB (concessional OCR)	180.00	91.84
Yangon City Development Committee	16.00	8.16
Total	196.00	100.00

Loan arrangements

- Loan Agreement between the Government (Ministry of Planning, Finance and Industry) and Asia Development Bank
- Borrower: Republic of the Union of Myanmar
- Project Executing Agency: Yangon Region Government
- Project Implementing Agency: Yangon City Development Committee

Loan processing schedule

- Loan fact-finding: December 2019 – January 2020
- ADB Management approval: 8 April 2020
- Government and Parliament approval: July 2020
- Loan negotiations: August 2020
- ADB Board approval: September 2020
- Loan signing: October 2020
- Loan effectiveness: December 2020

- Implementation period: 2021-2025

Implementation schedule⁴³

Activity	2020				2021				2022				2023				2024				2025				2026	
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2
1. Establish PMU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Recruit & appoint PMC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Prepare DED & BDs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Procure & award CW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Procure & award goods	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Capacity building	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
8. Monitoring & reporting	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

BD = bidding document, CW = civil works, DED= detailed engineering design, PMC = project management consultant, PMU = project management unit⁴³

Attachment 3: Annual Activity Reports of Nepal

Activity Title	Melamchi water supply project(MWSP)
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The Melamchi Water Supply Project (MWSP) is considered to be the most viable long-term alternative to ease the chronic water shortage situation within the Kathmandu Valley. The Project is designed to divert about 170 MLD of fresh water to Kathmandu Valley from the Melamchi River Sindhupalchowk district. Augmenting this supply by adding about a further 170 MLD each from the Yangri and Larke rivers, which lie in the upstream proximity of Melamchi are also being investigated as future supply sources.

Ministry of Physical Planning and Works (MPPW) is the executing agency for the Project and an autonomous Melamchi Water Supply Development Board, formulated for Project implementation, is the implementing agency.

The Board, as an independent project implementing body has come a long way to collect the necessary funds to implement the project since 1998. The major donor of the project, Asian Development Bank (ADB) approved a Loan 1820-NEP (SF) on 21st December, 2000 and it was effective from 28th November, 2001. After six years of project implementation, Government of Nepal and the project's funding partners, felt necessity to change the scopes of project implementation arrangement by splitting the MWSP into the following two distinct sub-projects in 2007;

(i) the Melamchi River Water Diversion Subproject (Sub-Project -1) covering all project activities in Melamchi Valley including constructions of Water Diversion Tunnel (WDT) and Water Treatment Plant (WTP) at Sundarimal and (ii) Kathmandu Valley Water Supply and Sanitation Subproject (Subproject -2) comprising water distribution activities in Kathmandu Valley. EMP implementation requirements as per EIA and EMP of MWSP, 2000 and 2001 have been covered both of these sub-projects.

The MWSP originally comprised four parts:

- i) infrastructure development;
- ii) social and environmental support;
- iii) institutional reforms; and
- iv) project implementation support.

A complementary Kathmandu Valley Water Services Sector Development Program (SDP), has also been effective from December 2004 to support reforms and institutional development in the water services sector engaging private sector participation (PSP).

Various factors including political events during the past 6 years of MWSP and 3 years of

SDP implementation did not make it possible to complete the project as planned. The withdrawal of the three co-financing development partners for the Project – the World Bank, NORAD, and SIDA resulted in a shortfall of \$133 million in the originally projected cost of US\$ 464 million as priced in 2000 AD.

ADB approved the proposed project restructuring, mainly reflecting the abovementioned financial and institutional changes made during its 6 years of implementation and proposing the removal of identified obstacles in implementation, in February 2008. After the restructuring, the Project has now been revised to a total of \$317.3 million and a completion date of June 2013. The cost will be jointly funded by several agencies such as: ADB (Loan 1820-NEP) – \$137 m, JBIC – \$ 47.5 m, JICA – \$18 m, NDF – \$10.5 m, OPEC – \$13.7 m, and GoN – \$ 90.6 million.

Out of US\$317.3 million Subproject I, Melamchi Water Supply Project (MWSP) will be utilizing US\$ 249.4 million with following contribution of different donors ADB – US\$ 103.8 m 41.62%, JBIC(JICA) – US\$47.5 m 19%, NDF- US\$- 10.5 m 4.2%, OPEC- US\$ 13.7m 5.5% and GoN US\$73.9 m (29.63%).

The revised Project comprises three components: **Part A. Melamchi Valley Subproject** (Subproject I), **Part B. Kathmandu Valley Subproject** (Subproject II), and **Part C. Project Support** (Subproject III) as described below:

Part A. Subproject I Comprises:

- Construction of Melamchi Diversion Scheme to carry out about 170 MLD of raw water from the Melamchi River into Kathmandu Valley through a 26.0 km tunnel;
- Construction of about 43 km of access roads and upgrading of about 29 km of road to assist the construction of the Project facilities and their maintenance;
- Construction of a water treatment plant with an initial capacity of at least 170 MLD and expandable to about 510 MLD to treat the Melamchi River Water; and
- Development and implementation of a social upliftment program, including – a) buffer zone development, b) rural electrification, c) health, d) education, and e) income generation/community development.

Part B. Subproject II Comprises:

- Rehabilitation and improvement of distribution networks at primary, secondary, and tertiary levels, house connections, rehabilitation and improvement of existing water supply system including intakes, transmission lines, water treatment plants and service reservoirs;
- Construction of a bulk distribution system comprising service reservoirs strategically located in the Kathmandu Valley and bulk water supply pipelines leading to the

reservoirs from the water treatment plant in the pipeline and will be constructed once the fund is available;

- Undertaking the improvements of waste water system in a phased manner; and Activity Summary with Pictures
- Development of a shallow ground water well field at Manohara within the Kathmandu Valley to extract, treat, and distribute about 20 MLD of water in Kathmandu valley.

Part C. Subproject III Comprises:

- Development and implementation of i) a resettlement action plan; and ii) an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) to mitigate direct and indirect Project impacts, including a) hygiene education, b) public relations programs, c) (if required by ADB) a social and environmental monitoring program undertake by a panel of domestic experts, and d) a groundwater monitoring program; and
- Provision of support to carry out various Project administration activities, including PMU operations, design and construction supervision, social and environmental activities and training provision of incremental administration and operation costs.



Agenda 12

AAWC Water Aid Programme

Purpose:

1. To have a meaningful discussion on the AAWC Water Aid Programme and potential proposals submitted by Board Members

Background:

2. With the aim of resolving Asian water problems, AAWC works closely with the AWC on various water-related activities such as Water Projects and joint research outcomes.
3. However, AAWC needs its own programme, reflecting the AAWC's vision of supporting the common prosperity of all Asians through water-related legislative activities.
4. The AAWC Water Aid Programme is a demand-driven project focused on water development cooperation in order to solve water-related problems and enhance water welfare in the Asian region through legislative and political measures of AAWC and technical and practical assistance from AWC if needed.

Recommendation:

5. It is recommended that Board Members of the AAWC:
 - a. Note general information on the AAWC Water Aid Programme
 - b. Approve the adoption of the AAWC Water Aid Programme

Attachments:

No.	Title
1	General Information on the AAWC Water Aid Programme
2	Nepal's Proposal

Attachment 1: General Information on the AAWC Water Aid Programme**Background**

In Asia, Water Security is greatly threatened by increasing water demand and pollution resulting from urbanisation, intense agricultural production and industrial expansion. Through mutual cooperation among Asian lawmakers in legislative and political dimensions for resolving water-related problems, AAWC contributes to securing water resources and sustainable future for Asia. The AAWC Water Aid Programme is a demand-driven project about water development cooperation for better water services and careful management of water resources in Asia, reflecting AAWC's vision of supporting the common prosperity of all Asians through water-related legislative activities. AAWC will plan and manage the AAWC Water Aid Programme in cooperation with Board Members.

Procedure of Project Implementation

After the AAWC Water Aid Programme is approved by Board members of AAWC, the Secretariat will proceed with the implementation of the programmes as follows:

- **Project Management Implementation Guidelines**

The Secretariat will develop and announce Project Management Implementation Guidelines to implement the AAWC Water Aid Programme in an efficient and agreed manner. The guidelines cover regulatory information, the areas of projects, planning and implementation process, etc.

- **Submission of Water Aid Proposals**

AAWC will call for proposals for the AAWC Aid Programme in accordance with the Project Management Implementation Guidelines. The submitted proposals will be presented in the form of a Concept Note and discussed to select among Board members.

- **Project Implementation of the selected proposals**

Once the projects selected under the call for proposals obtain the approval of Board members in written form, efforts will be made to prepare the projects for implementation.

It is important to note that AAWC and all members do not seek their own benefits or business opportunities from the activities. In this regard, AAWC will lead the project process and the Secretariat is responsible for coordinating a practical path of the entire process.

**Attachment 2: Nepal's Proposal**

Title	Construction of dams in countryside areas.
1. Country and Target Region: Nepal, countryside areas	
2. Strategic Goal Relevant to the SDGs:	
- Dams provide a range of economic, environmental, and social benefits. - It helps in producing electricity. - It helps in controlling flood by storing water. - If an area is drought prone then planned construction of dam might help in solving the problem. - The huge amount of water stored in dam can be used by the farmers for irrigation purpose. - Dams helps in reducing the emission of greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide. - Dams areas can be used for recreation purposes like boating, camping, picnic etc.	
3. Expected Outcomes:	
By constructing dam in the countryside areas, we would be able to meet the following outcomes:	
- Generation of electricity would be possible. - Controlled flood and other natural phenomena like earthquake, soil erosion. - Irrigation of crops and plants would be so easy and etc.	
4. Progress Markers:	
The progress markers would be the government.	
5. Background and Needs Statement:	
Dams are said to be an important source of water supply and high importance for various other reasons. They supply the water for the various means including domestic use, irrigation purposes and also for the industrial uses. Dams are also involved in the hydroelectric power generation and in the river navigation. The application of these dams is much more important in daily activities including cooking, cleaning, bathing, washing, drinking water, for the gardening and for the cultivation purpose. The big dams and the reservoirs also provide recreational areas for the purpose of fishing and also boating. They also cater the insecurity needs of humans by reducing or by preventing the floods. During the times of excess flow of water, the dams store the water in the reservoir; later they release that water during the times of low flow, also when the natural flows of water are inadequate to meet the demand.	
6. Key Stakeholders:	
Local people, Local government, State government, Central government.	

Agenda 13

Membership Expansion Strategy

Purpose:

1. To approve a membership strategy to expand its network in Asia

Background:

2. Currently, 17 legislators from 7 Asian countries including Pakistan, Nepal, Cambodia, Philippines, Myanmar, Laos and the Republic of Korea are participating.
3. In order to effectively expand the AAWC's membership, the Secretariat suggests that one Board Member from each region in Asia such as Southeast Asia, East Asia, Central Asia and South Asia becomes and serves as a focal point for membership expansion in the region.

Recommendation:

4. It is recommended that Board Members of the AAWC:
 - a. Approve to select 4 Board Members as focal points in each region for Membership Expansion Strategy

Region.	Countries	Representatives
Southeast Asia (10)	Cambodia, Myanmar, Philippines, Laos, Thailand, Indonesia, Vietnam, East Timor, Malaysia, Brunei	To Be Determined
Central Asia (9)	Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia	To Be Determined
South Asia (8)	Nepal, Pakistan, India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Bhutan, Singapore	To Be Determined
East Asia (4)	Republic of Korea, China, Japan, Mongolia	To Be Determined

Agenda 14

Membership Fee

Purpose:

1. To discuss reasonable ways to pay membership fees that assist activities and strengthen a sense of belonging as a part of AAWC

Background:

2. AAWC's current funding comes entirely from the source of a subsidy from the government of the Republic of Korea.
3. In accordance with AAWC membership expansion, Board members need to come up with measures to finance our budget.
4. Two alternatives plan for membership fee payment are proposed:
 - 1) Republic of Korea as a chair country: 50%, other member states: 50% (Total: USD 100,000)
 - 2) After having a grace period of 2 years, and the first alternative plan suggested above will be proceeded.

Recommendation:

5. It is recommended that Board Members of the AAWC:
 - a. Approve an appropriate plan for membership fee payment

Agenda 15

The 9th World Water Forum

Purpose:

1. To share information on the 9th World Water Forum with all AWC members and request them to participate in the world's biggest event for promoting AAWC's endeavours to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

Background:

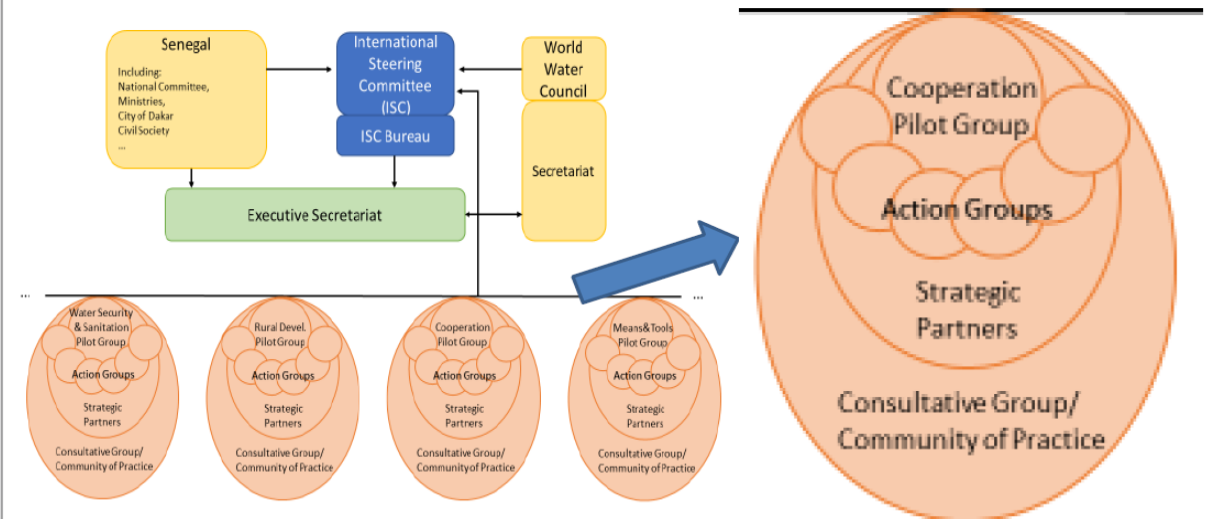
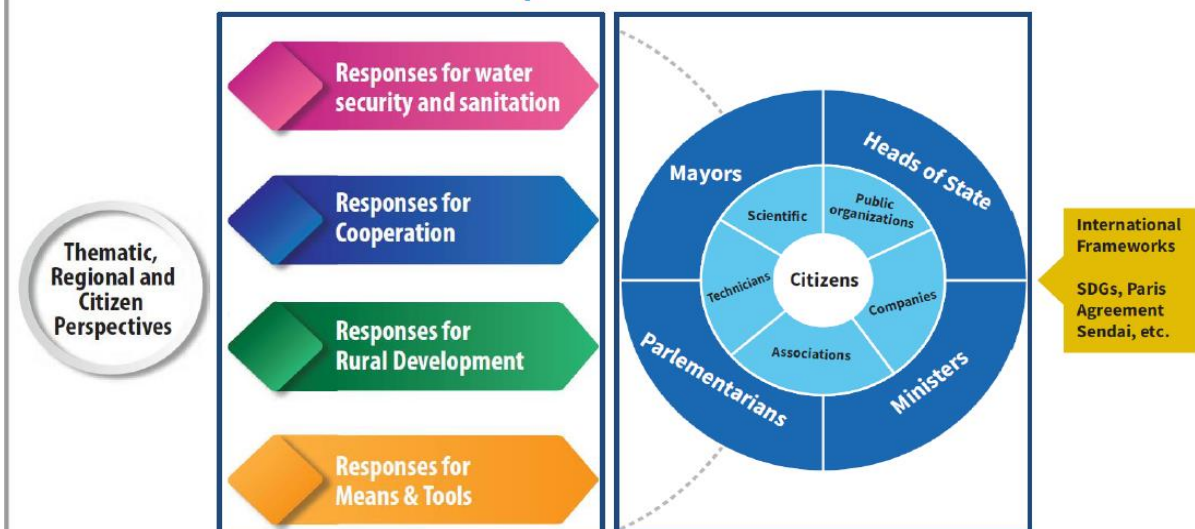
2. Active participation of AAWC in the forum will strengthen international cooperation for solving Asian water problems beyond the region and enhance AAWC's influence on the global water sector.

Recommendation:

3. It is recommended that the Board Members of the AAWC:
 - a. Note the request for AAWC's participation in the 9th World Water Forum from the World Water Council
 - b. Note the framework and structure of the 9th World Water Forum

Attachments:

No.	Title
1	Framework of the 9th World Water Forum

Attachment 1: Framework of the 9th World Water ForumFORUM FRAMEWORK
STRUCTURE OF WORKING GROUPSFORUM FRAMEWORK
FOUR MULTI-STAKEHOLDER PRIORITIESFour Priorities
led by
Four Pilot GroupsStakeholders involved
in each Priority

PILOT GROUPS

1. WATER SECURITY AND SANITATION

International Economic & Technical Cooperation and Exchange Center – China

University Cheikh Anta Diop - Dakar (UCAD)

AquaFed

United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG)

K-water/Asia Water Council (AWC)

French Ministry of Foreign Affairs

CONGAD

University Cheikh Anta Diop - Dakar (UCAD)/ Sciences Academies, ANSTS, AAS & TWAS

Senegalese National Assembly

Water Youth Network

Délégation de l'Union européenne au Sénégal

2. RURAL DEVELOPMENT

American University of Beirut

President of Cities Council of Podor

Mouvement Paysan

Global Water Partnership (GWP)

Office of Rural Wells (OFOR) - Senegal

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

GLOBE

National Water Commission of Mexico (CONAGUA)

Association of Young Water and Sanitation Professionals in Senegal (AJPEAS)

Regulatory Agency for Water, Energy, and Basic Sanitation of the Federal District of Brazil (ADASA)

French Development Agency (AFD)

Ministry of Equipment, Transport, Logistics and Water of Morocco - Department of Water

TOGETHER WE MAKE WATER A GLOBAL PRIORITY

PILOT GROUPS

3. COOPERATION

Korea Water Forum
Organization for the Development of the Gambia River - OMVG
Organization for the development of the Senegal River- OMVS
Ministry of Water - Senegal
Platform of civil society organizations on water and sanitation - POSCEAS
Local Governments for Sustainability - ICLEI Africa
International Network of Basin Organizations - INBO
National Office of Electricity and Drinking Water - ONEE - Morocco
World Youth Parliament for Water
United Nations Economic Commission for Europe - UNECE
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation -DDC

4. MEANS & TOOLS

Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development - OECD
Operating Company of Manantali and Felou-sa (SEMAF-sa)
UNESCO-IHP
WaterAid West and Central Africa
National Water Partnership – Senegal
Development Bank of Latin America - CAF
Ministry of Environment - Republic of Korea
African Development Bank - AfDB
Young Water Solutions
United Cities and Local Governments Africa - UCLG Africa
Inter-Parliamentary Union - IPU
Scientific and Technical Association for Water and the Environment - ASTEE (on behalf of Water Governance Initiative OECD)

TOGETHER WE MAKE WATER A GLOBAL PRIORITY



2.	Rural Development • Pilot Group: UNFAO • Action Group: UNFAO (2.F)
2.A	Ensure universal access to water (in rural areas)
2.B	Ensure universal access to sanitation and hygiene (in rural areas)
2.C	Provide public water, sanitation and hygiene facilities (schools, healthcare facilities, etc.)
2.D	Ensure sustainable agricultural practices, including water productivity and efficiency, reduction of diffuse pollution, and decreased food losses
2.E	Engage and empower rural communities to be the drivers of social-economic development through water
2.F	Harmonize the rural-urban divide to curb migration
3.	Cooperation • Pilot Group: Korea Water Forum • Action Group: MRC Secretariat, UNESCO IHP (3.B), UNESCO i-WSSM (3.C)
3.A	Implement IWRM at all levels
3.B	Implement transboundary cooperation to foster peace and prevent conflicts
3.C	Expand international cooperation, including ODA, and capacity building to foster peace
3.D	Enhance cooperation on multipurpose infrastructure, including hydropower
3.E	Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation on data and information sharing, and capacity building
3.F	Enhance multi-stakeholder dialogue and partnerships, including with outside sectors
4.	Means & Tools • Pilot Group: Ministry of Environment of Korea, OECD, UNESCO IHP • Action Group:
4.A	Mobilize additional financial resources and promote innovative funding: World Banking scholar j
4.B	Implement the principles of good water governance, including participatory decision-making
4.C	Foster a water-sensitive approach to legislation and regulation

■ 9th World Water Forum themes

1.	Water Security and Sanitation • Pilot Group: Asia Water Council, K-water • Action Group: IWRA (1.B), IWRA (1.F)
1.A	Implement the Right to Water and Sanitation and provide access to safe water and sanitation in emergency situations
1.B	Improve water quality and waste management
1.C	Reduce water-related illness and deaths
1.D	Protect and restore ecosystems and forests, including coastal and marine impacts, and combat desertification
1.E	Halt the loss of aquatic biodiversity and invasive species in water ecosystems
1.F	Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate change and natural disasters

4.D	Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels and promote integrity
4.E	Increase water efficiency and sustainable management through science, technology, innovation and education

Agenda 16

3rd Board Meeting

Purpose:

1. To propose the venue and date of the 3rd Board meeting in 2021

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.
3. Date: will be announced by the end of September
Venue: at the 2nd AIWW, Labuan Bajo, Indonesia

Recommendation:

4. It is recommended that the Board Members of the AAWC:
 - a. Note that the date and venue for the 3rd Board Meeting will be informed by the Secretariat by the end of September
 - b. Approve the date and venue for the 3rd Board Meeting in written format when it is reported by the Secretariat

Agenda 17

Any Other Business



Purpose:

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

