Minutes of Meeting - Discussions at the 6th Operations committee of AWaP -

Agenda

Date: Wednesday, August 5th, 2026 9:30-13:00(JCT)
Venue: Tokyo Big Sight
Facilitator: Dr. Pierre FLAMAND

TIME (IST)	ACTIVITY
9:30	**Opening remarks** Mr. Masahiro YASUDA Director, Water Supply and Sewerage International Affairs Office, Water Supply and Sewerage Planning Division, Water and Disaster Management Bureau, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism
9:35	**Introduction of participants** Mr. Shinya SAIGO Deputy Director for International Affairs Department, Japan Sewage Works Agency (JS)
9:45	**Review of AWaP Activities** Mr. Hiromasa INOKI Director for International Affairs Department, Japan Sewage Works Agency (JS)
9:55 10:30 10:45 11:20	**【Topic①】Consensus formation for AWaP policy approach for mainstreaming wastewater management and finance.** **Report from partner countries** **Discussion** **【Topic②】Consensus building for centralized and decentralized wastewater treatment systems.** **Report from partner countries** **Discussion**
11:35	**Break time**
11:50 12:25 12:40	**【Topic③】Review of AWaP partner countries' achievements** **Report from partner countries** **Discussion** **【Topic④】Future schedule**

	Mr. Yosuke KANEKO Director for Overseas Projects of Water Supply and Sewerage, Water Supply and Sewerage Planning Division, Water and Disaster Management Bureau, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism
12:45	**Q&A**
12:50	**Closing Remarks** Mr. Masashi TAKETANI Director, Office for Promotion of Johkasou, Waste Management Division, Environmental Regeneration and Material Cycles Bureau, Ministry of the Environment
12:55	**Group Photo**
13:00	**Closing**

List of Participants on The 6th Operations Committee of AWaP

Bangladesh		
Mst. Aktarunnesa	Local Government Division, Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives	Senior Assistant Secretary
Engr.Salim Md Jane Alam	Chattogram Water Supply and Sewerage Authority	Managing Director
Cambodia		
H.E. Chao Sopheak Phibal	General Directorate of Sewerage and Wastewater Management, Ministry of Public Works and Transport	Director General
Thuch Samprathna	General Directorate of Sewerage and Wastewater Management, Ministry of Public Works and Transport	Official of General Affair and Information
Indonesia		
Taufik Hidayat, S.T.,M.Eng	Ministry of Public Works	Functional Environment Expert
Ovik Yanuar Setyapeni, S.T.,M.Eng	Ministry of Public Works	Functional Environment Expert
Naoyuki Hasegawa	JICA Expert (Advisor on Sewerage Management in Ministry of Public Works)	

The Philippines

Alexander-Generoso P. Castro	National Sewerage and Septage Management Program Section, Environmental and Social Safeguards Division, Planning Service, Department of Public Works and Highways	Engineer III
Erlynrose Mari S. Nazareno	National Sewerage and Septage Management Program Section, Environmental and Social Safeguards Division, Planning Service, Department of Public Works and Highways	Engineer Ⅳ, OIC-Section Chief

Thailand

Chanon Wongphotchanee	Local Public Health and Environment Division, Department of Local Administration (DLA)	Director
Phisek Meethong	Local Public Health and Environment Division, Department of Local Administration (DLA)	Policy and Plan Analyst, Professional Level
Nattaphon Ritsaksit	Local Public Health and Environment Division, Department of Local Administration (DLA)	Policy and Plan Analyst
Supida Pongprai	Local Public Health and Environment Division, Department of Local Administration (DLA)	Officer, Natural Resources Section

Vietnam

Nguyen Quang Anh	Administration of Construction Infrastructure (ACI), Ministry of Construction of Vietnam	Official
Nguyen Kim Thang	Administration of Construction Infrastructure (ACI), Ministry of Construction of Vietnam	Deputy Director
Nguyen Huy Trinh	Administration of Construction Infrastructure (ACI), Ministry of Construction of Vietnam	Deputy Head of Transportation Infrastructure Division
Nguyen Manh Cuong	Transport Infrastructure Division, Administration of Construction Infrastructure (ACI), Ministry of Construction of Vietnam	Official
Hoang Thuy Linh	General Affairs, Center for Construction Infrastructure, Administration of Construction Infrastructure (ACI), Ministry of Construction of Vietnam	Official
Tatsuya SHIBATA	JICA Expert (Sewerage Policy Advisor in Ministry of Construction)	
Dao Nguyen	Assistant to JICA Expert (Sewerage Policy Advisor in Ministry of Construction)	

Japan(Secretariat / Supporting Organization)

Masahiro YASUDA	Water Supply and Sewerage Planning Division, Water and Disaster Management Bureau, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	Director, Water Supply and Sewerage International Affairs Office
Yosuke KANEKO	Water Supply and Sewerage Planning Division, Water and Disaster Management Bureau, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	Director for Overseas Projects of Water Supply and Sewerage
Masashi YAKU	Water Supply and Sewerage Planning Division, Water and Disaster Management Bureau, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	Chief Official for Development and Promation
Masashi TAKETANI	Office for Promotion of Johkasou, Waste Management Division, Environmental Regeneration and Material Cycles Bureau, Ministry of the Environment	Director of Office for Promotion of Johkasou
Aika HISAHARA	Environmental Management Division, Environmental Management Bureau, Ministry of the Environment	Deputy Director
Shuichiro NAKAYAMA	Office for Promotion of Johkasou, Waste Management Division, Environmental Regeneration and Material Cycles Bureau, Ministry of the Environment	Section Chief of Office for Promotion of Johkasou
Minoru FUJITANI	Office for Promotion of Johkasou, Waste Management Division, Environmental Regeneration and Material Cycles Bureau, Ministry of the Environment	Senior Environment Expert
Yukako INAMURA	Institute for Global Environmental Strategies（IGES）	Research Manager
Sui KANAZAWA	Institute for Global Environmental Strategies（IGES）	Researcher
Ezra OSORIO	Institute for Global Environmental Strategies（IGES）	Researcher
Dr. Pierre FLAMAND	International Affairs, the Japan Sanitation Consortium (JSC)	Manager
Hiromasa INOKI	Japan Sewage Works Agency	Director
Shinya SAIGOU	Japan Sewage Works Agency	Deputy Director
Kazuko ABE	Japan Sewage Works Agency	Staff
Kazuhiro Uchida	Japan Sewage Works Agency	Staff
Jun MITSUHORI	MRI Research Associates, Inc.	
Yuri ITO	MRI Research Associates, Inc.	
Nao TAKAYAMA	MRI Research Associates, Inc.	
Maiko OTA	MRI Research Associates, Inc.	
Kako OTAKI	MRI Research Associates, Inc.	

Review of AWaP Activities: Concept, Objectives, and Progress (Presented by Hiromasa Inoki, Japan Sewage Works Agency)

- AWaP (Asia Wastewater Management Partnership) was established in 2018 by six countries to mainstream wastewater management in Asia and contribute to achieve SDG Target 6.3.
- Three core objectives: (1) raising awareness, (2) monitoring wastewater management status, and (3) resolving common challenges.
- Current membership: 8 partner countries — Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam, and Japan.
- Supporting organizations include JICA, UN-ESCAP, and WHO; expert organizations include Japan Sewage Works Agency and Japan Sanitation Consortium; WEPA serves as a partner organization.
- Key outcomes from previous meetings:
    - 2nd General Meeting: Agreed on solutions to common challenges (combining centralized/decentralized systems, trench sewer pipe construction, locally adapted sewage technology).
    - 3rd General Meeting: Finalized the Second Work Plan toward 2030.
    - 5th Operations Committee (2024): Discussed Second Work Plan activities; Bangladesh and Thailand approved to join AWaP.
    - 4th General Meeting (November 2025, Phnom Penh): Agreed on the "AWaP Policy Approach" as a shared understanding for mainstreaming wastewater management and optimal placement of treatment facilities.
- Ongoing activities under the Second Work Plan:
    - Section 3.3: The Draft Standard for pipe jacking method, translated into Indonesian was handed to PU, Indonesia in 2025. In Cambodia, Draft Standard are currently being translated into Khmer.
    - Section 3.4: Japanese technology are added to the collection of technology and examples.

【Topic①】Consensus Formation for AWaP Policy Approach for Mainstreaming Wastewater Management and Finance

Three Key Elements of the AWaP Policy Approach:

- Mainstreaming wastewater management as a national priority policy issue.
- Collaboration between administrative departments and local governments to raise public awareness.
- Establishing sustainable financing systems combining bonds, taxes, and user fees.

— **Country Reports**

Bangladesh (Presented by Salim Md Jane Alam, Chattogram Water Supply and Sewerage Authority)

- Wastewater management integrated into national development policy, aligned with the National Water Policy.
- Ongoing sewer development projects in Dhaka, Chattogram, and Khulna.
- Co- ordination with other stakeholders for sanitation services under SDG 2030.
- Capacity building for municipalities underway; city-wide inclusion and sustainable infrastructure development in progress.
- Project for the establishment of sewerage system in chattagram Metropolitan -1 by 2027.

Cambodia (Presented by Thuch Samprathna, General Directorate of Sewerage and Wastewater Management, Ministry of Public Works and Transport)

- Sewerage Law promulgated in December 2024; supporting regulatory and technical standards under development.
- National policy framework includes PENIGOL strategy and environment/SDG strategies embedding wastewater management.
- Action plan for sewerage and drainage management developed in three phases (as of July 2024).
- Five ministries involved at the national level; the Ministry of Public Works leads policy planning and sewer infrastructure.
- Sub-national level: Provincial administrations coordinate; provincial departments of public works implement.

- Activities with local governments include seminars and workshops for public awareness raising.
- Financing currently relies on national budget and development partner funding; combined billing mechanism under development; PPP model being explored.

Japan (Presented by Yosuke Kaneko, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism)

- A large-scale road collapse in Yashio City, Saitama Prefecture, caused by aging sewer pipes, highlighted the urgency of infrastructure maintenance.
- Challenges: aging infrastructure, declining number of maintenance staff.
- Sewerage Act amended to address:
    - Establishment of pipeline safety evaluation and inspection standards.
    - Strengthening the financial foundation of sewerage utilities by encouraging revision of user fees to increase cost recovery.
- Data shows smaller population municipalities have lower cost recovery rates.
- Act to Partially Amend the Sewerage Act (amended by 2026) includes:
    - Clear understanding of deterioration status.
    - Strategic restructuring of the sewerage system.
    - Establishing “strengthening the foundation of sewerage management” as one of the objectives of the Sewerage Act, and requiring the national government to formulate a basic national policy for achieving this objective.

The Philippines (Presented by Erlynrose Mari S. Nazareno, Department of Public Works and Highways)

- Key legal and policy frameworks:
    - Republic Act No. 9275 (Philippine Clean Water Act of 2004).
    - NEDA Board Resolution No. 41 series of 2024: Unified Resource Allocation Framework for Water Supply and Sanitation (URAF-WSS).

    - Department Order No. 47 series of 2026: Revised NSSMP Program Operations Manual.
- Collaboration with local governments:
    - DPWH provided feasibility study assistance to 11 LGUs under the National Sewerage and Septage Management Program (NSSMP).
    - National government subsidies provided for Zamboanga City and Cotabato City.
    - Nationwide NSSMP promotional campaign and training workshops conducted in partnership with JICA (8 out of 16 regions completed).
- International cooperation:
    - Accelerated Water Supply and Sanitation Project (AWSPA) supported by the World Bank, covering Bohol, Siargao Island, and Jolo-Sulu areas.
    - JICA-supported master plans for Davao City (completed; pre-feasibility study ongoing, expected completion early 2027) and Metro Cebu covering 8 LGUs (completed; pre-feasibility study for Mandaue City targeted for Q3 2027).
- Financing approach: Blended financing combining national government subsidies, LGU counterpart funds (local revenues, GFIs, private institutions, PPP), and user fees for O&M cost recovery.

Vietnam (Presented by Nguyen Kim Thang, Administration of Construction Infrastructure (ACI), Ministry of Construction of Vietnam)

- Wastewater management recognized as a strategic national policy priority amid rapid urbanization and climate change.
- Party Resolution targets: forest cover maintained at 42%; wastewater treatment rate to reach 65–70%.
- Policy shifts from end-of-pipe approach toward circular economy model treating wastewater as a resource.
- Ministry of Construction assigned to develop a comprehensive Law on Water Supply and Sewerage to unify the legal framework and resolve conflicts between water resource management and urban infrastructure laws; draft being finalized for submission to the National Assembly.

- Institutional transformation underway: shifting from a four-tier to a three-tier government structure (central, local, community); strong decentralization of authority to localities.
- Challenges:
    - Local officials' capacity gaps in professional skills, digital skills, and adaptation to the new governance model.
    - Slow progress in digitalization and data integration between central and local governments.
    - Lack of a unified data management system across sectors.
- Financing:
    - Current funding primarily from state budgets (central and local government).
    - Private investment in drainage and wastewater treatment projects remains very small.
    - O&M costs covered by local government budgets and service fee revenues, but only sufficient for the operational phase.
    - Capital repair and upgrading are still dependent on government budgets; bond financing has not yet been applied.

Indonesia (Presented by Taufik Hidayat, S.T., M.Eng, Ministry of Public Works, Directorate of Sanitation)

- National target by 2029: 30% household access to safe sanitation (25% onsite, 4% city-scale centralized, 1% community-based centralized).
- Current achievement (2026): only 10.30%; a ~20% gap remains to be closed by 2029.
- Previous 5-year period (2019–2025) achieved only ~3% increase, highlighting the scale of the challenge.
- Sustainability indicators include scheduled fecal sludge management services, certified staff/operators, and cost recovery for O&M.
- Central government provides technical support, investment alignment, planning documents, technical reviews, and regional office support.
- Partnership mechanism with local governments covers: planning/readiness, institutional regulation, financing/O&M, and community/service uptake.

- Financial resource allocation:
    - Onsite system: funded by households, local budgets, national deconcentrating funds, grants, private sector, and village funds.
    - Fecal sludge transport: local budgets, central government sharing funds (BAP), and private sector.
    - Offsite system: service connections funded by users/local budgets; sewer networks mostly by national budget; centralized treatment by national budget with PPP under development.

Q&A – Prefecture-level Sewer Management (Philippines → Japan)

- Philippines (Engineer Alex Castro) asked about Public-Private Partnership (PPP) in Japan and how prefectures manage sewerage systems serving multiple municipalities, as the Philippines is considering a similar provincial-level approach.
- Japan answered that the key challenges for municipalities (especially in small municipalities) are human resource shortages and financing, which is the reason behind considering the use of PPP.
- Japan is developing PPP guidelines and is promoting PPP, but a limited number of municipalities have implemented PPP and progress is uneven across localities.

Q&A – Government Support for O&M Costs (Philippines → Cambodia)

- Philippines asked how Cambodia provides financial support for O&M, as the Philippines typically only funds capital expenditures.
- Cambodia explained that since 2025–2026, the government has begun allocating an O&M budget (e.g., USD 3.5 million in 2026) to ensure that wastewater treatment plants remain operational.
- Collection fees are legally mandated under the Sewerage Law (enacted in 2024), but the application to citizens has been postponed until 2028 due to economic concerns.
- Business/commercial sectors (e.g., special economic zones) are being considered for fee collection in the near term.

【Topic②】Consensus Building for Centralized and Decentralized Wastewater Treatment Systems

- Topic 2 focuses on building consensus for the optimal allocation of centralized and decentralized wastewater treatment systems, as proposed in the AWaP chair summary from the last general meeting in Phnom Penh.
- The AWaP policy approach calls for adopting the City-Wide Inclusive Sanitation (CWIS) approach and implementing phase-driven plans for the diffusion of both centralized and decentralized treatment systems as quickly as possible.
- Key policy principles include ensuring all people have access to properly managed wastewater services, with administrative departments and local governments taking the lead in creating efficient and effective development plans.
- Accountability to citizens, periodic review of diffusion plans to reflect social changes, and inter-departmental sharing of initiatives are emphasized as critical elements of the policy framework.
- Partner countries were invited to present case studies on optimal allocation of centralized and decentralized systems, along with their government approaches and methodologies for such allocation.

Country Presentations: Centralized and Decentralized System Allocation Approaches

Bangladesh Case Studies

- Bangladesh finances wastewater infrastructure through three main channels: the Annual Development Program (government budget), development partner loans and grants such as JICA and the World Bank, and WASA user charges, with ongoing tariff reforms to improve cost recovery.
- Bangladesh presented four case studies: Dhaka’s master plan and Dhaka Dashtarkandi WWTP (centralized), Chattogram Sewerage master plan with six catchment-based systems (centralized), the National FSM Framework (decentralized prioritizing areas where sewerage is not feasible), and the Khulna Integrated Sewerage and FSM Project (hybrid centralized and

decentralized).

Cambodia Case Studies

- Cambodia currently operates 12 wastewater treatment plants across 9 city provinces. It continues to expand, with the selection of treatment approach based on population density, land conditions, development patterns, financial capacity, and institutional arrangements.
- Cambodia is developing guidelines for decentralized wastewater treatment systems and integrating the CWIS concept with fecal sludge management, developing city-by-city master plans to determine where centralized and decentralized systems should be located.

Japan Case Studies

- Japan's municipal governments draw up master plans for wastewater treatment facilities based on population density and local factors, in order to develop efficient wastewater treatment facilities. .
- Japan is establishing specific procedures for abolishing or reducing sewerage treatment areas and transitioning to Johkasou, with amendments to the Sewerage Act providing the regulatory framework for this conversion.

Philippines Case Studies

- The Philippines adopts a demand-driven, location-specific approach: centralized sewerage systems for high-density urban areas like Metro Manila (e.g., Tunasan STP, Taguig North, Marikina North, Pasay STPs), cluster sewer systems for medium-density areas (e.g., Bonifacio Global City, Clark Freeport Zone), and decentralized septic tank systems for low-density and island communities.
- The Philippines highlighted that the NSSMP provides technical assistance to local governments to identify the most appropriate wastewater management solution, encouraging systems that are technically feasible, financially sustainable, environmentally sound, and suited to local conditions.

Vietnam Case Studies

- Vietnam referenced multiple legal frameworks governing wastewater

management, including the Law on Urban and Rural Planning, Law on Environmental Protection, Law on Public Investment, and Decree 18/2014, with local governments issuing regulations based on local conditions.

- Indonesia presented its CWIS-aligned approach with onsite systems (including municipal and communal scale treatment and fecal sludge trucks) and offsite systems (including city-scale, settlement-scale, and area-specific wastewater treatment plants).

Indonesia Case Studies

- Indonesia outlined priority criteria for infrastructure development: fecal sludge treatment plants prioritized for areas with at least 2,000 households using septic tanks, offsite city-scale systems prioritized for areas with population density above 150 persons per hectare and sufficient financial capacity for post-construction O&M.
- Indonesia reported completion of multiple wastewater treatment plants in cities including Banda Aceh, Makassar (16,000 m^3/day), Pekanbaru (8,000 m^3/day), Batam (18,000 m^3/day), and ongoing large-scale projects in Jakarta (Zone 1: 240,000 m^3/day serving 220,000 connections, and Zone 6 Phase 1: 47,000 m^3/day serving 176,000 people across 12 districts).

Discussion: Fecal Sludge Management, PPP Challenges, and Construction Issues

Q&A – Fecal Sludge Collection and Treatment

- Dr. Pierre Flamand, the facilitator of the Committee (hereinafter referred to as the "facilitator"), raised the issue of ensuring regular fecal sludge collection and treatment from decentralized wastewater systems (which includes acquiring a sufficient number of vacuum trucks, having fecal sludge treatment facilities, and establishing a regulatory and financing framework with fee collection to ensure the sustainability of FSM).
- Bangladesh: transitioning toward full centralization; currently using vacuum trucks of various sizes for collection.
- Cambodia: vacuum trucks collect fecal sludge from septic tanks not connected to sewers; two fecal sludge treatment plants are in operation;

some wastewater treatment plants also accept fecal sludge; licensing for vacuum trucks is implemented under the Sewerage Law.

- Philippines: strong fecal sludge collection fleet (government and private); the Department of Health mandates septic tank desludging every 3–5 years; however, there is a significant gap between the collected and treated sludge volumes as the destination of the collected sludge is often unknown.
- Japan: approximately 26,000 vacuum trucks are in operation; a law – the Johkasou Act – regulates the onsite/decentralized wastewater treatment system.

Q&A – Attracting Private Sector Participation (PPP)

- The facilitator asked how countries attract private investments given profitability concerns.
- Bangladesh: attempted PPP with a Japanese company (Marubeni) for a three-component project (treatment plant, sewer network, house connections); failed due to people's reluctance to connect to the main sewer; new PPP attempt in Chattogram.
- Indonesia: highlighted the construction challenges in densely populated cities (existing utilities, high groundwater level, traffic, social issues) as barriers to private investment; post-construction O&M costs are a burden for local governments with limited budgets; house connection development is slower than targeted due to local government budget constraints.

Q&A: Financing, PPP, and Operation & Maintenance Challenges

- Engineer Alex Castro from the Philippines raised a question about how Japanese prefectures manage public sewerage systems serving multiple municipalities, noting that the Philippines is considering a similar provincial-level management approach.
- Japan's representative explained that maintaining sewerage infrastructure involves challenges related to human resources and finances, particularly for small municipalities facing a growing lack of qualified staff. PPP schemes are being developed with national guidelines to address these

gaps.

- Cambodia's representative shared that wastewater and sewerage infrastructure is primarily funded by development partners for capital costs, and that starting in 2025–2026, the government began allocating operational and maintenance budget support, with approximately 3.5 million provided in 2026.
- Cambodia currently has a law requiring connection fees for wastewater services. However, collection has been postponed until at least 2028 due to global and domestic economic concerns, with exemptions still being developed for the commercial sector, special economic zones, and business entities.
- The facilitator noted that ensuring sustainable operation and maintenance funding through user charges is a difficult and common challenge across all partner countries, with no easy solution universally applicable.
- Cambodia noted that the fee structure under the new sewerage law is not yet applied at full scale, with targeted implementation currently limited to specific cities such as Phnom Penh and Siem Reap.

【Topic③】Review of AWaP Partner Countries' Achievements

Bangladesh

- Targeting over 80% achievement of SDG 6.3 by 2030.

Cambodia

- Progressing but has not yet conducted a full-scale survey on sanitation and wastewater.
- References the United Nations report, splitting data into sanitation and wastewater categories, as well as urban and rural areas.
- Committed to ensuring at least half of collected wastewater is managed through pipeline infrastructure, with treatment plants built to handle both non-point and point sources.

- Japan Regarding SDG 6.3 Progress, Japan increased wastewater treatment

coverage from 89.9% (2015) to 93.7% (2024) and assessed its 2030 SDG 6.3 achievement status as “B: Almost Achieve.”

- Regarding its outcomes since AWaP Establishment in 2018, Japan promoted public awareness through the Kumamoto Water Initiative, Sewerage Day campaigns, and creative manhole cover projects. In addition, Japan developed and disseminated asset management guidelines using maintenance databases, and improved financial sustainability by encouraging user fee revisions.
- Although the construction of wastewater treatment facilities is largely complete, Japan will strengthen public awareness, capacity building, public-private partnerships, technological innovation, and digital transformation, while addressing aging infrastructure and flood risks caused by climate change to ensure the sustainable provision of sewerage system into the future.

Philippines

- No comprehensive study yet to track changes in wastewater management development.
- Notable progress includes ongoing adoption of pipe jacking guidelines, introduced at the 2023 AWaP meeting.
- Multiple municipalities have been targeted by pilot projects related to the implementation of Johkasou (on-site wastewater treatment technology).
- Highlighted the value of technology transfer and knowledge sharing among AWaP partner countries.

Vietnam

- Since AWaP’s establishment in 2019, various activities and projects have been implemented at the city level.
- Focus on developing a legal framework for wastewater management, including operation, maintenance, and post-project utilization under water supply and sewage laws.
- Targeting 65–75% water treatment rate by 2030.

Indonesia

- Contributing to SDG 6.3 by expanding both decentralized and centralized wastewater systems.
- Decentralized systems are being expanded through numerous projects funded alongside the national budget (APBN), with local governments also encouraged to develop their own systems.
- Definition of safe sanitation management: private water/drainage connected to a septic tank, emptied at least once in the last 5 years.
- Centralized systems include community-based wastewater treatment plants.
- The facilitator concluded the SDG 6.3 discussion segment after confirming no additional comments from participants.
- The session transitioned to Topic 4, which focuses on the future schedule of AWaP, a key agenda item for planning.

【Topic④】Future Schedule

- Japan introduced the United Nations Water Conference, which is scheduled to be held in the UAE in December 2026. Japan is expected to serve as co-chair of one of the six Interactive Dialogues.ts.
- Indonesia noted the AWaP Secretariat' s request to host the 5th AWaP General Meeting in 2027. Although the Indonesian representative made no opposition to this request, he expressed the need to discuss this matter further with his government.
- Indonesia noted that meeting outcomes would be reported to the Director General, highlighting the importance of disseminating information from the operation committee to senior leadership.
- A technical site visit plan was presented, with two ongoing projects in Jakarta identified as potential visit locations.
- The PSPP Zone 6 project is expected to be visitable by the end of 2027, while the SVP Zone 1 construction site may be accessible for visits in early 2027.