

ASPAC NEWS

QUARTERLY NEWSLETTER OF FIDIC ASIA PACIFIC

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CONTENTS

Editorial	1
President's Message	2
Global Infrastructure Conference : 2026 - New Delhi, India	3
FIDIC Asia Pacific Annual Conference : 2026 Sri Lanka	5
Get to know a member association of FIDIC Asia Pacific	6
- Association of Consulting Engineers Singapore (ACES)	7
Building for Resilience, Designing with Compassion - Article	9
Monsoon, a Himalayan Taboo? Decoding Nepal's Cascading Disasters: An Engineering Reading of Nepal's Cascading Disasters - Article	12
Future Leaders Corner	16
FLEC Webinar Series: Connecting Future Leaders	17
Africa and Asia-Pacific: Shared Challenges, Shared Opportunities	18
SCAEF FLs presents National Open Mic session on Women Empowerment	19
Get to know a future Leader - Ayesha Shrestha	21
Events from last quarter	22
News from FIDIC	24
Upcoming events	26

FROM THE EDITORIAL DESK

Editorial: Harnessing New Technologies for a Sustainable Built Environment

Dear readers,

As we prepare to gather in Colombo from November 15–17 for our Annual Conference 2026, our profession stands at a monumental crossroads. Under the theme “New Technologies: Transforming the Engineering and Construction Industry,” we assemble to explore how digital innovation is reshaping the built environment across the Asia-Pacific region.

Among the array of emerging tools—from robotics to advanced BIM—Artificial Intelligence has rapidly emerged as the dominant force driving this revolution. For consulting engineers, this shift arrives at a critical moment. Our region faces intense climate pressures, rapid urbanization, and complex infrastructure demands. Achieving net-zero carbon targets and building climate resilience are no longer distant goals; they are non-negotiable engineering mandates.

New technologies, anchored by AI, offer unprecedented power to meet the sustainability commitments. Yet, technology alone cannot build a sustainable future. Advanced tools deliver computational speed, but consulting engineers supply the vision, local context, and ethical oversight.

An algorithm can calculate carbon footprints, but engineers ensure safety, equity, and environmental stewardship. As automation assumes routine technical calculations, our role elevates to strategic leadership in sustainable infrastructure delivery.

Our Colombo conference brings together industry executives, multilateral funding bodies, government officials, FIDIC and most important and essential - " Future Leaders ". This unique gathering offers an essential platform to align technological advancement with environmental responsibility. Together, we will examine how member nations can leverage new technologies to accelerate national net-zero goals, set unified digital standards, and attract green infrastructure financing.

This Autumn issue of the FAP Newsletter offers a preview of the insights awaiting us in Sri Lanka. As member associations representing Asia Pacific, our leadership in integrating technology with sustainable practice will set the global benchmark for engineering excellence.

I look forward to welcoming you to Colombo as we collectively engineer a smarter, greener, and more resilient future.

Dr.Samarjit Chatterjee
Chairperson - Editorial board

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



Dear Colleagues,

As FIDIC Asia Pacific continues to strengthen regional engagement and collaboration, I would like to reaffirm our guiding principle: "Strengthening Member Associations Strengthens the Profession." Our Member Associations face common challenges, including changing market demands, technological transformation, competition and the need to develop future professional leaders. FAP's role goes beyond organizing conferences and webinars. We aim to connect our MAs, understand their needs, facilitate knowledge sharing and strengthen their capacity to deliver meaningful value to their members.

I particularly believe that consulting engineers must contribute beyond technical excellence. Competence in project and contract administration, risk management, governance and professional judgment is equally important to successful project outcomes.

This issue of ASPAC News reflects these priorities through highlights from the FIDIC Global Infrastructure Conference in New Delhi, perspectives on AI and infrastructure resilience, insights from Member Associations, and the continuing activities of our Future Leaders. Together, these contributions remind us of the value of learning from one another.

We also warmly welcome ACEATIL of Timor-Leste to our FAP community.

The FAP Annual Conference and AGM 2026 in Colombo, 15–17 November, hosted by ACESL, provides another important opportunity to strengthen regional relationships, exchange experience and advance our shared aspirations. I appreciate the efforts of ACESL and all participating Member Associations.

Let us continue to learn from, support and grow with one another. A stronger FAP begins with stronger Member Associations.,

Dr. Widhoon Chiamchittrong
President **|** *FIDIC Asia Pacific*
Email: president@fidicaspac.org

The FIDIC Global Infrastructure Conference (GIC) 2026 returned to New Delhi, bringing consulting engineers, public leaders, financiers and industry experts together to consider how infrastructure can respond to a period of rapid change. Total participation closed at 645. Organised by the International Federation of Consulting Engineers (FIDIC) in association with the Consulting Engineers Association of India (CEAI), the conference marked the flagship event's return to a previous host city after 16 years.

Across the plenary programme, speakers examined the effects of geopolitical uncertainty, climate risk and technological change on infrastructure delivery. Discussions on financing highlighted the scale of global investment needs, while sessions on artificial intelligence and digital transformation considered tools such as digital twins and AI-supported design.



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The programme also focused on issues close to the work of consulting engineers: project preparation, procurement, risk management, dispute avoidance and the skills needed for sustainable delivery. Chief Justice of India Justice Surya Kant called for concerns to be identified and addressed early through communication and preventive approaches.

Nobel Peace Prize laureate Kailash Satyarthi urged participants to look beyond the physical performance of infrastructure to its wider human purpose.

For CEAI members, the conference offered an opportunity to exchange experience with colleagues from across the global engineering community and to reflect on the capabilities needed for future projects. CEAI President Prashant Kapila highlighted that the talent challenge is changing alongside industry requirements, underscoring the importance of continued learning and skills development.

Alongside 11 parallel sessions spanning resilience, integrity and other delivery priorities, FIDIC signed a memorandum of understanding with the Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI) to strengthen cooperation on climate and disaster resilience.

The conversations in New Delhi reinforced a shared responsibility: to prepare projects well, build resilience into decisions from the outset and leave infrastructure that serves people over the long term. The next FIDIC Global Infrastructure Conference is scheduled to take place in Rome in October 2027.



THE EVENT OF THE YEAR IS JUST AROUND THE CORNER !



FAP 2026
ANNUAL CONFERENCE

15.16.17 NOVEMBER 2026

CINNAMON GRAND HOTEL COLOMBO,SRI LANKA

AI REVOLUTION IN ENGINEERING & PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Conference Secretariat
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SCAN TO REGISTER



GET TO KNOW MEMBER ASSOCIATIONS OF FIDIC ASIA PACIFIC

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ABOUT ACES

The Association of Consulting Engineers Singapore (ACES) is a non-profit making association representing the independent consulting engineering profession in Singapore. Formed in 1971, the association is an industry grouping seeking to set and maintain standards of professional ethics, public accountability and independence amongst its members who are all directors or partners of consulting engineering firms operating in Singapore in compliance with the Professional Engineers Act and its regulations. ACES also has business interests of its members high on its agenda and seeks to ensure that professional consulting engineers in Singapore are adequately and fairly rewarded for their services.

OBJECTIVES

The objects for which the Association is established are:

- To promote the advancement of the profession of Consulting Engineering.
- To associate together for the purpose of cooperation and mutual advantage and consultation as Consulting Engineers as defined in the Constitution.
- To promote the professional interests, rights, powers and privileges of Consulting Engineers.

- To give legislature, Public Bodies and others, facilities for conferring with and ascertaining the collective views of Consulting Engineers.
- To confer with Associations representing Manufacturers, Contractors and other persons engaged in engineering works on matters of common interest.

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BUILDING FOR RESILIENCE, DESIGNING WITH COMPASSION

ER.PRASHANT KAPILA | Managing Director | Intercontinental Consultants and Technocrats Private Limited
FIDIC Board Member & President, CEAI

The future of infrastructure must be shaped not only by engineering excellence, but also by our commitment to people, the planet and the generations to come.

The recent tragedy in Nepal is a sobering reminder of the growing vulnerability of our communities to extreme weather events and the devastating consequences of climate change. Behind every disaster are lives disrupted, families affected and communities struggling to rebuild. Such events compel us to look beyond the immediate response and reflect on a fundamental question: are we building infrastructure that is capable of withstanding the uncertainties of the future?

Across the Asia-Pacific region, the effects of climate change are becoming increasingly evident. Intense rainfall, flash floods, landslides, cloudbursts, rising temperatures and other extreme weather events are placing unprecedented pressures on our built environment. Infrastructure conceived using historical climate patterns and conventional design assumptions may no longer be adequate for the risks we face today. The challenge is not simply to build more, but to build differently–with sustainability, resilience and human well-being at the heart of every decision.

This is where the role of the consulting engineer becomes more important than ever.

Consulting engineers do far more than design roads, bridges, tunnels, railways, water systems and urban infrastructure. They help shape the environments in which people live, work and prosper. Their decisions influence the safety of communities, the continuity of essential services, the efficient use of natural resources and the long-term economic viability of investments. In an era of climate uncertainty, this responsibility carries an even greater significance.

Resilience must therefore become an integral consideration from the earliest stages of planning and project development, rather than an afterthought introduced during design or construction. It calls for robust risk assessments, climate-informed design criteria, nature-based solutions where appropriate, sustainable materials, innovative technologies and stronger asset-management practices. It also demands a better understanding of local geography, environmental sensitivities and the needs of vulnerable communities.

Equally important is the need to strengthen institutions, improve project preparation and adopt appropriate procurement and contractual frameworks that encourage quality, innovation and long-term value. Infrastructure decisions should not be driven solely by the lowest initial cost. They must account for whole-life costs, environmental impacts, operational reliability and the consequences of failure. Investing in resilience may require greater foresight and, at times, higher upfront expenditure, but the cost of inadequate planning can be measured in damaged assets, disrupted livelihoods and, tragically, the loss of human life.

Yet, even the most sophisticated engineering solutions are incomplete if they overlook the people they are intended to serve.

This was a powerful message conveyed by Nobel Peace Laureate Kailash Satyarthi in his keynote address at the FIDIC Global Infrastructure Conference 2026 in New Delhi.

His call to "**build with compassion**" offered an important perspective for our profession. It reminded us that infrastructure is not an end in itself. Its ultimate purpose is to improve human lives, expand opportunity and uphold dignity.

Compassion in engineering does not mean compromising technical rigour. Rather, it means applying that rigour with a deeper understanding of human needs. It means asking not only whether a bridge meets its design specifications, but whether it safely connects a community to schools, hospitals and livelihoods. It means considering whether a transport system is accessible and affordable, whether an urban development protects vulnerable populations from environmental risks, and whether essential infrastructure continues to function when communities need it most.

It also means listening to the people who live with the consequences of our decisions.


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Local knowledge, community participation and an understanding of social and environmental realities must inform the way projects are conceived, designed and delivered. The true measure of infrastructure is not merely what is built, or how efficiently it is completed, but the difference it makes to people's lives over time.

For consulting engineers, this calls for a broader professional outlook–one that combines technical excellence with ethical responsibility, innovation with inclusivity, and economic efficiency with environmental stewardship. Digital technologies, artificial intelligence, advanced modelling and predictive analytics can help us anticipate risks and improve performance. But technology must remain a means to an end: safer, more sustainable and more equitable outcomes for society.

The Asia-Pacific region, with its diversity of landscapes, economies and communities, has much to gain from greater regional collaboration and the sharing of knowledge and experience. No country or institution can address the challenges of climate change in isolation. Consulting engineers, professional associations, governments, financiers and industry must work together to advance common standards, build professional capacity and promote practices that make infrastructure more resilient and sustainable.

The tragedy in Nepal should not be remembered only as another devastating natural disaster. It should also serve as a call to action for everyone involved in shaping the built environment.





While we cannot prevent every extreme event, we can make informed choices that reduce exposure, limit vulnerability and strengthen the capacity of communities to recover.

Ultimately, engineering is both a technical discipline and a public trust. The infrastructure we create today will shape the opportunities, safety and quality of life of generations yet to come. Our responsibility is therefore twofold: to build structures that can withstand the forces of nature, and to build systems that respond to the needs and aspirations of humanity.

Let us build for resilience, design with compassion and measure our success not only by the infrastructure we deliver, but by the lives we improve and the future we help secure.

MONSOON, A HIMALAYAN TABOO? DECODING NEPAL'S CASCADING DISASTERS:

AN ENGINEERING READING OF NEPAL'S CASCADING DISASTERS

ER. MANDAKINI KARKI | Managing Director | Soil test (P) Ltd
Secretary General | Society of Consulting Architectural and Engineering Firms, Nepal

KATHMANDU – At 08:37 on the morning of 26 August 2026, regional seismometers recorded a sharp tremor near the Nepal–China border, north of Kathmandu. It was first reported as a magnitude 4.4 earthquake, but no earthquake had struck. After analyzing seismic and satellite data, the US Geological Survey determined that the signal came from a glacial collapse and debris flow in the Lhende Khola watershed, releasing energy equivalent to a magnitude 5.2 earthquake. An estimated 100 to 200 million cubic meters of glacier ice, moraine and bedrock detached from a 5,200-metre ridge and fell 1,200 meters into the valley gorge. The debris is believed to have obstructed the river for some eighteen hours. When the blockage failed, 57.4 million cubic meters of dense, debris-laden slurry swept down the Bhotekoshi–Trishuli corridor, reaching Betrawati, 36 kilometers downstream, in roughly 40 minutes and peaking at 5,850 cubic meters per second at Devghat.

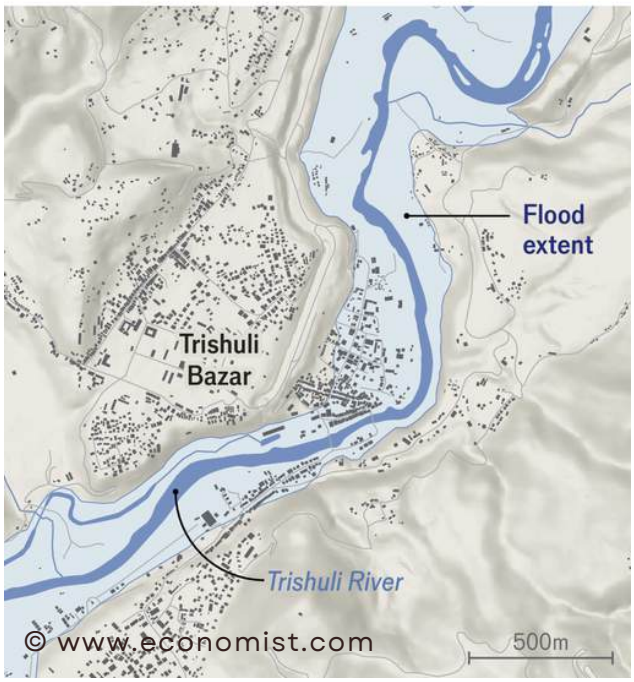
By late September, police had recovered 1,454 bodies, and more than 4,700 people were still reported missing.

The economic toll is staggering. The Government of Nepal's Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment (RDNA), prepared by the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Authority (NDRRMA) with the National Planning Commission, puts total disaster effects at NPR 408.29 billion (US$2.70 billion), nearly 6.7 percent of GDP. Recovery will require NPR 723.32 billion, or 11.8 percent of GDP, with critical infrastructure accounting for two-thirds of the bill. On 11 October, just forty-six days after the Rasuwa disaster, a second flash flood tore down the Budhigandaki River in northern Gorkha. Landslide debris from the Ungilung stream repeatedly dammed and breached the Syarkhola tributary, sweeping away 35 homes, wrecking the motorable bridges at Soti and Arughat, and flooding the construction camp of the 341-megawatt Budhigandaki project.

Occurring in rapid succession, these twin disasters point to an unavoidable conclusion: our infrastructure is engineered for rainfall, while our mountains are failing from catastrophic geotechnical mass movements. The root of the problem is an outdated engineering approach. For decades, Nepal's civil engineering codes have treated water as a clear liquid, sizing spillways, bridge openings and highway culverts for standard 50- or 100-year storms using rainfall–runoff models. Neither disaster was preceded by cloudbursts; local rainfall stations recorded negligible rain before the surges. What struck downstream was a cascading cryospheric debris flow. When millions of tons of bedrock, sediment, and glacial ice entrain into steep, confined gorges, water transforms into a heavy, non-Newtonian slurry. Its density increases from 1.0 to nearly 2.0 tonnes per cubic meter, doubling hydrodynamic pressure and multiplying impact force by an order of magnitude before a single boulder strikes a pier.

The energy sector suffered the heaviest physical destruction, absorbing NPR 134.70 billion in direct damage across 23 energy assets–including 13 hydropower projects representing 759 megawatts of capacity and critical transmission hubs like the 220 kV Trishuli-3B substation. From a geotechnical perspective, the structural contrast is telling: deep rock-hewn caverns and headrace tunnels excavated into solid mountain bedrock survived largely undamaged, while surface facilities on the valley floor were devastated. At the 60-megawatt Upper Trishuli-3A plant, surface headworks and external desanders were buried under meters of gravel.





More concerning still is the Rasuwagadhi project, whose intake was wrecked by floods in July 2025, rebuilt at the exact same river-level location, and destroyed once more in August 2026. Siting surface powerhouses, switchyards, and worker colonies on narrow gorge floors without upstream debris diversion poses an unacceptable risk, underscored by hundreds of hydropower workers caught directly in the floodway.

Nor is going underground an automatic guarantee of safety if tunnel portals remain exposed: two Nepali workers were pulled alive from the flooded Upper Trishuli-3A tunnel nine days after the surge, and a Chinese worker was rescued from an adit tunnel at the Upper Trishuli-1 Hydropower Project on the eleventh day-extraordinary rescues, but not a designed safety plan.

Our early warning network proved equally misaligned with mountain hazards. While the Department of Hydrology and Meteorology successfully broadcast 679,295 automated SMS alerts that saved thousands downstream, upstream river sensing failed at the most critical juncture. Gauging stations placed inside the flood zone—often attached to bridge piers—were swept away by the very flood they were installed to monitor. The Syabrubesi station logged a baseline river height of 1.62 meters at 08:40 am and ceased transmitting ten minutes later; Betrawati went silent at 09:20 am at 3.55 meters, below its 4.1-meter warning threshold; and at Kalikhola, the calibration scale ended at 10.9 meters while the flood crested at 12.35 meters. In Gorkha, the nearest automated sensor was at Arughat, 65 kilometers downstream, where water rose to 3.66 meters—failing to cross the 4.5-meter static threshold. A system that alarms only when a static water-level threshold is crossed cannot detect a flood that arrives as a fast-moving wall of rock and mud.

With infrastructure driving over 65 percent of the national recovery bill, building back better cannot mean rebuilding identical assets on identical footprints. First, design standards must mandate multi-hazard assessments for all roads, bridges, and hydraulic works in high-mountain basins. Sizing structures on rainfall alone is obsolete in warming mountain regions.



Aggraded banks of the Trishuli River after flash floods

Bridge designs must incorporate dynamic freeboards that anticipate sudden riverbed buildup, and multi-pier river crossings in high-risk reaches must be replaced by single-span, cable-stayed structures with foundations anchored on stable rock benches.

Second, hydropower planners must adopt defensive geomorphological zoning. Where an intake or powerhouse has been destroyed twice, engineering ethics demand relocation or major redesign. Run-of-river projects should prioritize underground powerhouses, self-scouring vortex desanders, and sacrificial upstream deflection weirs that shed coarse sediment before it enters headrace tunnels. Worker camps must be permanently excluded from valley floors, and tunnel portals must be fitted with watertight emergency bulkheads.

Finally, monitoring must precede construction. Sensing stations must be relocated to elevated bedrock above maximum flood levels, equipped with rate-of-rise acoustic and seismic triggers. Crucially, Nepal must institutionalize automated, real-time transboundary data-sharing with China. Monitoring headwaters twenty kilometers north of our border is an essential geotechnical safeguard—providing the critical forty-minute operational window needed to close intake gates, shut down turbines, and evacuate workforces. We cannot prevent Himalayan mountains from collapsing under climate stress, but rigorous, risk-informed engineering can ensure that our bridges, powerhouses, and citizens never again stand unprotected in their path.



Rasuwagadhi hydropower plant affected by the flash flood



FUTURE LEADERS' CORNER

FLEC WEBINAR SERIES:
CONNECTING FUTURE LEADERS

The FIDIC Asia Pacific Future Leaders Executive Committee (FLEC) has successfully launched and sustained an engaging regional webinar series, designed to empower and connect young professionals across the Asia Pacific.

As part of this initiative, each member country hosts one webinar per month, creating a dynamic platform for knowledge sharing and professional development. To date, twelve successful sessions have been conducted by Pakistan, Nepal, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, India, Uzbekistan, Singapore, Japan, Iran and Malaysia.

These webinars have attracted strong regional participation, reflecting the enthusiasm of young professionals for continuous learning and collaboration. Each session has offered valuable insights into industry trends, technical knowledge, and leadership development.E-certificates have been awarded to participants in recognition of their active engagement.







AFRICA AND ASIA-PACIFIC:
SHARED CHALLENGES, SHARED OPPORTUNITIES



The infrastructure problems separating Africa and Asia-Pacific may be smaller than the distance between them. That was one of the clearest insights from Session 01 of the FIDIC Future Leaders' Dialogue Forum, jointly organised by FIDIC Future Leaders' Africa and the Future Leaders' Executive Council, FIDIC Asia Pacific.

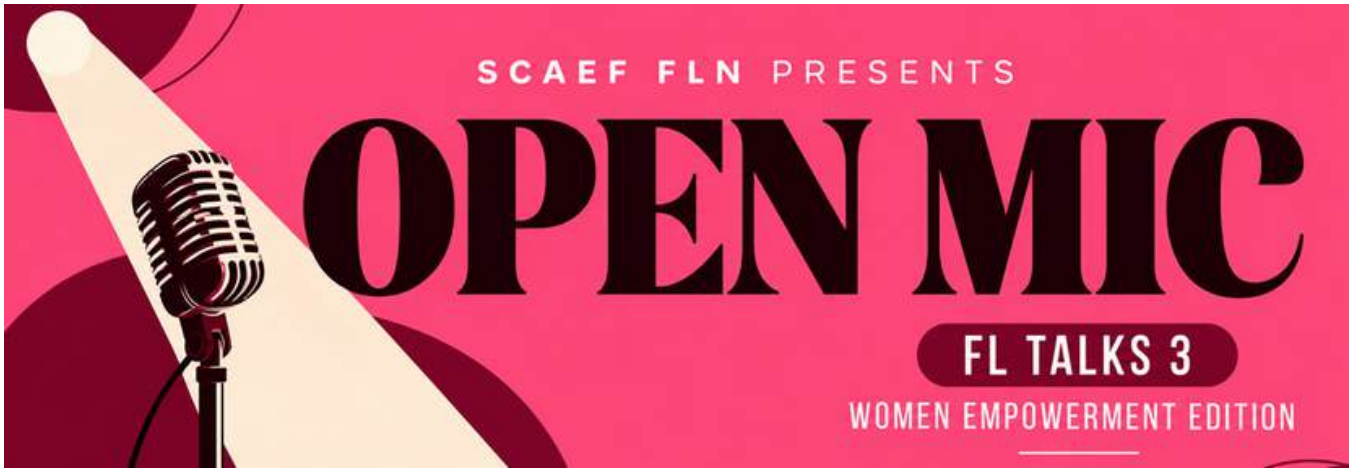
Moderated by Alex Muhuni (Kenya), the session brought together Tsebo Koena (South Africa), Nabila Manan (Malaysia) and Aditya Khanal (Nepal) to compare the realities facing young engineering professionals in both regions. Three things stood out.

Climate resilience is a shared challenge. Urbanisation, flooding, seismic risk and resilient transport look different on the ground, but the underlying engineering questions increasingly overlap.

The talent pipeline has a practical gap. In Africa, the challenge is helping graduates move into professional practice through mentorship, practical exposure and access to tools. In Asia-Pacific, it is keeping pace with fast-changing technologies and increasingly complex infrastructure demands.

Collaboration is a technical resource. African and Asia-Pacific firms are already exchanging technical and contractual expertise. The opportunity is to scale that model, because we do not have to solve every problem independently simply because our regions are different.

The better question may be: Which infrastructure challenges should Africa and Asia-Pacific deliberately solve together, and what would we learn faster by doing so?



NATIONAL OPEN MIC ON WOMEN EMPOWERMENT AT FL TALKS EPISODE 3

AYESHA SHRESTHA, ARJU ACHARYA | Future Leaders Nepal

FL Talks – Episode 3: Women Empowerment: Open Mic brought together approximately 50 participants on 10 October 2026 at Nepal College of Engineering, Lalitpur, for a programme centred on women's experiences in engineering. Organised by Future Leaders Nepal (FLN), the programme carried the theme "Own Your Voice. Shape the Future." It combined dialogue with leading women in the industry, candid personal sharing and workplace well-being training.

Following the welcome and introduction to the programme's purpose and safe-space principles, guest speaker Ms. Abhigya Malla addressed the gathering. The panel discussion, "HER Voice at the Table: Leadership, Growth and Belonging," explored women's professional journeys and their place in the engineering workplace. An audience interaction and question-and-answer session allowed participants to engage directly with the panelists, connecting the perspectives of established professionals with the concerns of women developing their careers.

The open-mic session, "Your Voice, Your Story," became a particularly meaningful part of the programme. Many participants spoke openly about personal experiences alongside professional challenges, describing the difficulty of managing work and the expectations placed on them as women. Some reflected that certain burdens and barriers they encountered would not have arisen in the same way had they been men. Their contributions brought attention to the often less visible pressures that shape women's everyday lives and career decisions.

The willingness to share these experiences was an important achievement of the event. It created space for issues that are not always voiced in formal professional settings and brought personal experiences into the wider discussion on women's empowerment. These exchanges highlighted the need for greater understanding, supportive workplace cultures and a fairer distribution of expectations and responsibilities.

After a reflection and lunch break, the programme continued with training on "Workplace Well-being: Boundaries, Stress Awareness and Sustainable Careers." This session focused attention on protecting personal well-being while managing professional demands, linking the earlier conversations with workplace learning. A keynote by Er. Ayesha Shrestha, "Personal Action and Commitment: From Voice to Action," led into the closing reflections and commitments.

Everyone made a commitment during the closing round. These included prioritising their own well-being and creating opportunities for as many people as possible. Participants who had not personally faced similar difficulties expressed gratitude and committed to ensuring that those working under their supervision would not have to encounter the same barriers.

These commitments connected the experiences shared during the programme with participants' responsibilities towards themselves and others.

Participants also emphasised how much they needed a space to open up, share personal experiences and seek advice. Their positive feedback highlighted the value of being heard and learning from one another in a supportive setting. Alongside dialogue with industry leaders and workplace training, this openness was a key achievement of FL Talks Episode 3. The closing commitments to personal well-being, wider opportunities and supportive supervision gave the programme a clear direction for action beyond the event.



GET TO KNOW A FUTURE LEADER

Er. Ayesha Shrestha is a Civil Engineer with a Master's degree in Construction Management and eight years of professional experience in the consulting engineering sector. She currently serves as the Manager – International Projects in the Project Planning and Development Department at Building Design Authority (P) Ltd. (BDA), Nepal.

Her professional experience encompasses international business development, strategic partnerships, project planning, and multidisciplinary infrastructure development. She has also contributed to significant infrastructure assignments, including the Master Plan of Nijgadh International Airport, a strategically significant proposed greenfield airport envisioned to enhance Nepal's international aviation capacity and strengthen regional connectivity, reflecting her engagement in infrastructure development sector.

Beyond her professional responsibilities, Ayesha is actively engaged in advancing engineering leadership and professional collaboration at national and regional levels. She serves as the Vice-Chairperson of SCAEF Future Leaders Nepal (FLN) and as a Member of the Future Leaders' Executive Council (FLEC), FIDIC Asia Pacific, where she also serves as the Convener of the Women Empowerment Committee. Additionally, she contributes to the Publication and Communication Sub-Committee of SCAEF Nepal.

Passionate about women's empowerment, inclusive leadership, and the advancement of young engineering professionals, she is committed to fostering collaboration, creating leadership opportunities, and encouraging greater participation of emerging professionals in shaping the future of the consulting engineering industry.



AYESHA SHRESTHA

Manager – International Projects | Project Planning and Development Department | Building Design Authority (P) Ltd

Nepal

EVENTS FROM LAST QUARTER

Australia Consult Australia	• Future Leader Program expands to Brisbane, [10 April – 12 November 2026]
India Consulting Engineers Association of India (CEAI)	• Webinar on "Design for Deconstruction", [July 10, 2026] • FIDIC Global Infrastructure Conference 2026, New Delhi [September 13-15, 2026]
Singapore The Association of Consulting Engineers Singapore (ACES)	• ACES One Day Design for Safety (DfS) Refresh Course, [September 25, 2026]
Indonesia Indonesian National Association of Consultants (INKINDO)	• BIM and AI Partnership, [May–September 2026] • FIDIC Global Infrastructure Conference, [September 13–15, 2026] • Audience with Ministry of Public Works, [September 22, 2026] • FIDIC Global Infrastructure Conference, [September 13–15, 2026] • BIM and AI Partnership, [May–September 2026]
Pakistan Association of Consulting Engineers Pakistan (ACEP)	• 33rd Annual General Meeting, [September 29, 2026]
Japan Engineering and Consulting Firms Association (ECFA)	• Mental Health Seminar, [July 2025]
Vietnam Vietnam Engineering Consultant Association (VECAS)	• Meeting of the Association's Standing Committee, [September 25, 2026] • FIDIC Project Award 2026, [September 18, 2026] • 2026 Annual Membership Meeting and the FIDIC Infrastructure Workshop in New Delhi, India, [September 18, 2026] • Government Conference, [August 14, 2026] • Opening Ceremony of the BIM Coordinator Course in Ho Chi Minh City, [August 13, 2026]
Malaysia The Association of Consulting Engineers Malaysia (ACEM)	• ACEM Webinar Series: Site Supervision Course Discipline Module – Civil & Structural, [September 26, 2026]

South Korea Korea Engineering & Consulting Association (KENCA)	• KENCA – SCL Korea Joint Seminar on International Contracts [April 9, 2026] • Korea Engineering Day Ceremony [June 10, 2026] • KENCA–FIDIC Academy Certified Training [June 17-19, 2026]
Philippines Council of Engineering Consultants of the Philippines (CECOPHIL)	• General Membership Meeting and Manifesto Signing, [August 14, 2026]
New Zealand The Association of Consulting and Engineering New Zealand Incorporated (ACENZ)	• ACE New Zealand AGM 2026, [August 24, 2026]
Thailand Consulting Engineers Association of Thailand (CEAT)	• International Engineering Expo 2026, [July 22-24, 2026] • "Future-Ready Construction" Seminar, [September 2, 2026]

Association of Consulting Engineers Pakistan (ACEP)



NEWS FROM FIDIC

FIDIC brings the engineering perspective on climate-resilient infrastructure to COP31



COP31 takes place in Antalya, Türkiye, from 9 to 19 November 2026, with a strong focus on implementation, resilience and climate finance. FIDIC's contribution will focus on the role of procurement, contracts and engineering capacity in helping climate commitments translate into resilient infrastructure.

These issues will be discussed at an official COP31 side event, From Climate Ambition to Implementation: Financing and Delivering Climate-Resilient Infrastructure, on Wednesday 18 November (15:00 to 16:30, Side Event Room Orange).

FIDIC is co-organising the session with the Global Resilience Partnership (through the Atlantic Council), the ECOWAS Regional Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (ECREEE) and ICLEI-Local Governments for Sustainability with the support of The World Federation of Engineering Organisations (WFEO). It brings insights from national and local governments, multilateral development banks, financiers and the engineering sector, whose decisions shape infrastructure outcomes.

FIDIC launches new report making the case for qualifications-based selection as a procurement method



FIDIC used the opening plenary of its Global Infrastructure Conference (GIC26) in New Delhi this week to launch a major new report setting out the evidence base for Qualifications-Based Selection (QBS) as the preferred way to procure engineering and architectural consultancy services worldwide.

Qualifications-Based Selection – A FIDIC paper makes a case that will resonate with anyone who has watched a project run over budget after being awarded to the lowest bidder: that selecting consultants primarily on price is a false economy. Design and consultancy fees typically account for just 1–2% of an infrastructure asset's total lifetime cost, yet the decisions made at this early stage shape the vast majority of what follows – with operations, maintenance and rehabilitation accounting for up to 85% of a facility's total lifecycle cost. Cutting corners on consultant selection to save a small percentage upfront routinely costs far more later.

UPCOMING EVENTS

Australia Consult Australia	Consult Australia is organizing the following ; • Boardroom Luncheon with Sally Stannard, Director-General at Department of Transport and Main Roads, [October 29, 2026] • Boardroom Luncheon with Darren Cleary, Managing Director Sydney Water, [November 11, 2026] • Boardroom Luncheon with Graham Fraine, Director-General, Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development, [November 25, 2026]
India Consulting Engineers Association of India (CEAI)	CEAI is organizing the following ; • Oracle Primavera P6 (Hands-On Project Planning Course), [November 26-28, 2026] • PMP® Exam Preparation & Mock Tests Course, [November 14 – December 12, 2026]
Singapore The Association of Consulting Engineers Singapore (ACES)	ACES is organizing following ; • Closed-Door Ministerial Dialogue with Mr. Chee Hong Tat: Held, [October 08, 2026] • ACES-Victaulic Seminar, [October 07, 2026]
Philippines Council of Engineering Consultants of the Philippines (CECOPHIL)	CECOPHIL is organizing the following: • CECOPHIL 50th Founding Anniversary Celebration [05 October 2026] • CECOPHIL Technical Seminar [05 October 2026] • Participation in Techno Forum talks at PHILCONSTRUCT Manila [05-08 Nov 2026]

We invite our member associations to share their constructive feedbacks and inputs to incorporate in the next issue of the newsletter.
Member associations are requested to circulate this newsletter among their members and seek articles, news and information related to past and future events to enhance the network and to represent more parts of the region.

Thank you
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