

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

TAR: NEP 32247

**TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
TO THE
KINGDOM OF NEPAL
FOR
SUPPORT FOR PREPARATION OF THE TENTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN**

July 2001

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 23 July 2001)

Currency Unit	–	Nepalese Rupee/s (NRe/NRs)
NR 1.00	=	\$0.0134
\$1.00	=	NRs74.65

- (i) The Nepalese rupee is pegged to the Indian rupee (Re) at NTs1.60 to Re1.00 and is fully convertible on all current transactions.
- (ii) For calculations in this report, the exchange rate of \$1.00 = NRs74.65 is used, the rate prevailing during fact-finding.

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
ADTA	-	advisory technical assistance
APP	-	Agriculture Perspective Plan
COS	-	Country Operational Strategy
GDP	-	gross domestic product
IT	-	Information Technology
MOF	-	Ministry of Finance
MOU	-	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	-	nongovernment organization
NPC	-	National Planning Commission
NRM	-	Nepal Resident Mission
TA	-	technical assistance
WTO	-	World Trade Organization

NOTES

- (i) The fiscal year (FY) of the Government ends on 15 July. FY before a calendar year denotes the year in which the fiscal year ends, e.g. FY2001 ends on 15 July 2001.
- (ii) In this report, "\$" refers to US dollars.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. His Majesty's Government of Nepal requested technical assistance (TA) to prepare the Tenth Five-Year Plan (FY2002–FY2007) during the 1998 Country Programming Mission.¹ The TA Fact-Finding Mission from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) visited Nepal on 9–19 April 2001. The Mission's main objectives were to gather inputs on the scope and design of the requested TA from Government agencies, major bilateral and multilateral funding agencies in Nepal, and other stakeholders. The Mission reached an understanding with the Government regarding the TA's objectives and scope, costs and financing, tentative implementation arrangements, and counterpart support.

II. BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE

2. A planning approach to development in Nepal began in 1956 with the First Five-Year Plan (FY1956–FY1961). Eight periodic plans have since been implemented, with the Ninth Five-Year Plan (FY1997–FY2002) underway. Despite Nepal's long planning tradition, the planning methodology has not kept up with changes in other countries that also have a strong planning tradition. A centralized approach compounded by lack of adequate prioritization undermines Nepal's planning approach. The country needs to plan its public resource use carefully but based on a decentralized and participatory approach to focus on poverty reduction, since Nepal remains one of the poorest countries in the world, with a per capita income of \$244 and a poverty incidence of 42 percent.

3. The Government identified a number of weaknesses contributing to past planning problems: (i) overprogramming and a failure to set priorities for poverty reduction, (ii) excessive centralization, (iii) inadequate processes for securing commitment and managing political interference, (iv) failure to specify appropriate implementation arrangements, and (v) ineffective monitoring capacity.

4. Other challenges to preparing the Tenth Five-Year Plan include the need to (i) use a participatory process and integrate other work undertaken with ADB assistance for the preparation of the Government's interim poverty reduction strategy,² (ii) accommodate local priorities and capacities in line with the Local Self-Governance Act, (iii) accommodate and ensure consistency of other policies and Government priorities, (iv) clarify the role of the Government relative to the private sector and local government, and (v) address the implications of accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO).

5. Addressing past planning problems and new challenges is a key aspect of the Government's shift to poverty-focused planning. Acutely aware of these weakness and challenges, the Government has taken a focused and effective participatory approach to preparing the interim poverty reduction strategy, which has drawn on ADB's substantial inputs. The TA will continue to support institutionalizing the poverty-focused, participatory approach, which will require medium-term engagement to build Government capacity. The TA will not set priorities; rather, it will help to establish participatory processes, and information bases and analyses so that the Government, stakeholders, and general public can arrive at informed decisions. Such decisions will recognize the tradeoffs and costs involved in choosing development priorities.

¹ The TA first appeared in *ADB Business Opportunities* on 23 April 2001 (Internet edition).

² TA 3362-NEP: *Partnership Agreement on Poverty Reduction between ADB and the Government of Nepal*, for \$125,000, approved on 22 December 1999.

6. Past weaknesses in planning are symptomatic of two core challenges to setting priorities. First, setting priorities is a complex technical task requiring detailed information, sound analysis, and good judgement. Second, even sound priorities require social consensus. The TA addresses both challenges. It will help the National Planning Commission (NPC) with technical aspects and participatory processes to secure stakeholder consensus. The Government, through NPC, has shown commitment and capacity to shift from the traditional structured top-down process to more participatory processes in developing its poverty reduction strategy. Under quite difficult circumstances, the Government is also tackling, frequently with ADB support, a number of critical governance, financial, and economic policy reforms to promote growth and reduce poverty. These reform efforts are all essential building blocks of the overarching poverty reduction strategy being pursued by the Government and ADB.

7. As the defining statement of the final poverty reduction strategy, the Tenth Five-Year Plan will draw these reform activities into ongoing budget and planning processes. The TA will help the Government prepare a Tenth Five-Year Plan as its clearly prioritized poverty reduction strategy, with the Government as regulator and guide. The plan is of crucial importance for poverty reduction. In the new planning environment, this small TA could have a substantial impact.

III. THE PROPOSED TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

A. Objective

8. The objective of the TA is to help the Government prepare a Tenth Five-Year Plan (FY2002–FY2007) as the statement of its final poverty reduction strategy. It will seek to reduce poverty by setting priorities based on realistic resource estimates and securing support and commitment for those priorities from the Government, including central and line ministries, and among stakeholders through public consultation. The plan will build on the processes used to prepare the interim poverty reduction strategy. The TA's international and domestic consultants will facilitate the processes and provide technical advice to NPC to help it prepare the plan and address the challenges and concerns raised in para. 4.

B. Scope

9. The TA will (i) identify and assess long-term options for pro-poor development; (ii) identify priorities and strategies for poverty reduction based on realistic resource estimates; (iii) specify procedures for implementing the plan and for monitoring performance, including of the budget process; (iv) help to ensure public participation and transparency in plan preparation; and (v) help to meet the challenges identified in para. 4. The TA framework is in Appendix 1.

1. Identify Long-Term Options

10. The TA will help the Government assess the main internal and external factors affecting Nepal's pro-poor development in the long term. Domestic matters include (i) demographic changes, arising from population growth, age structure, and migration; (ii) structural vulnerability arising from the high dependence on agriculture; and (iii) political instability. External factors to be considered are (i) economic developments in India, (ii) the impact of the People's Republic of China's accession to WTO, and (iii) technical and institutional development in information technology (IT).

2. Establish Priorities and Identify Financial and Institutional Constraints

11. While the Ninth Five-Year Plan covers most issues, it fails to set priorities for poverty reduction, reflecting pressures to please multiple parties, and unrealistic estimation of funds available. The TA will build NPC's capacity to set priorities based on realistic medium-term resource estimates. First, the TA must estimate the amount of development funds available, initially focusing on Government resources and funder contributions. But the TA must also consider private sector investment, including foreign direct investment and the impact on it of an enabling policy environment. Second, the TA will help refine criteria for program and project appraisal, drawing on the principles spelled out in the Public Expenditure Review Commission Report. Third, the TA will help NPC prepare a framework for estimating and illustrating the impact of variations in plan priorities on incomes and poverty reduction.

3. Specify Implementation and Monitoring Arrangements

12. Some reasons for the weak performance of the Ninth Five-Year Plan are inadequate attention paid to implementation procedures, and the limited information and resources available to NPC to monitor outcomes. Priorities cannot be set without a realistic appreciation of implementation needs and priorities. Ineffective monitoring also encourages plan slippage. Thus, the TA will need to strengthen NPC's capacity to specify and monitor the implementation process.

4. Develop and Apply Participatory Processes

13. While past participation of line ministries and other parties was substantial, it does not appear to have been effective. For the Tenth Five-Year Plan, NPC intends to identify core plan areas or priorities and to establish subcommittees to prepare discussion papers for developing the plan. The subcommittees will be chaired by an NPC member and comprise senior representatives of relevant line ministries, representatives of civil society, academics, and private sector stakeholders. The TA consultancy services will support the subcommittees.

14. NPC has prepared a draft paper setting out the approach to the plan, and convened workshops in selected regions to discuss the proposed approach. NPC will also make the paper available to the public in print and on the NPC web site, and may call for submissions from interested parties. NPC plans to employ a similar public consultation process to discuss the draft progress reports and the draft final report with all the concerned agencies, interested funding agencies, and representatives of civil society and the private sector. Participation needs to be focused, informed, and structured so that participants recognize tradeoffs and are equipped to resolve them. Participation should secure a broad-based consensus on poverty reduction priorities to strengthen the Government's capacity to implement them. The TA should help NPC with these activities, and provide information and frameworks focusing on poverty reduction.

5. Address New Challenges

15. The TA will help NPC address new challenges in preparing the plan. One challenge is to build on the interim poverty reduction strategy and finalize the plan as the Government's full-fledged poverty reduction strategy. The interim poverty reduction strategy was prepared with significant ADB support. The Government's request for further assistance to complete the strategy reflects the satisfaction of all parties with the outcomes of the previous TA and the

activities it supported. Another challenge is to reallocate responsibilities for decentralization and linkages to budget resources. The priority-setting process and recent move towards a market-oriented economy will require a delineation of the roles of the Government, private sector, and civil society. Nepal's external trade situation is unique, and the plan must explore the impacts of natural and policy barriers on international trade and foreign direct investment, and examine opportunities for new industries, such as IT, created by a combination of technology change and dismantling of barriers to trade in traditional goods such as agricultural products. Accession to WTO will involve significant commitments by Nepal.

16. The TA's scope, expected effectiveness, and justification depend on Government commitment to putting the reform framework in place. The framework will (i) identify priorities for poverty reduction, (ii) assess what can realistically be achieved with available budget resources and institutions, (iii) employ transparent public processes, and (iv) monitor in a timely and comprehensive manner achievements under the plan. Poverty reduction priorities will need to be accompanied by clear implementation procedures that define responsibility and accountability. The TA design complements other ADB projects and provides for their direct inputs into the plan. TA design, timing, and coordination have been discussed with other major bilateral and multilateral funding agencies to ensure effective coordination.

C. Cost Estimates and Financing Plan

17. The TA is estimated to cost \$370,000 equivalent, of which the foreign exchange cost is \$154,000 and the local currency cost is \$216,000 equivalent. ADB will provide \$300,000 on a grant basis from the ADB-funded TA program to cover the entire foreign exchange cost and \$146,000 equivalent of the local currency cost. The Government will contribute the remaining local currency cost of \$70,000 equivalent to provide office accommodation, counterpart staff support, facilities for seminars and meetings, and other administrative expenses. Details of cost estimates and financing plan are in Appendix 2.

D. Implementation Arrangements

18. NPC will be the Executing Agency for the proposed TA. TA activities will be guided by a steering committee chaired by the NPC vice chair. The committee will provide strategic leadership in preparing the plan and coordinate the planning process. The committee will assign subcommittees to study and report on priority areas and will integrate subcommittee reports into a cohesive plan. A unit will be attached to the steering committee to coordinate activities of the consultants and the various subcommittees. Senior management teams will also be established in line ministries to ensure that subcommittees are fully supported. Appendix 3 sets out implementation arrangements. The TA team leader will be responsible for managing the funds for procurement of equipment, seminars, and meetings.

19. The TA will be implemented over 12 months, from July 2001 to July 2002. Tripartite meetings of the Government, TA consultants, and ADB will be chaired by the NPC vice chair, and held every three months to review TA implementation priorities, address issues arising during TA implementation, and provide guidance to the TA consultants. The steering committee will meet at the beginning of the project and then every three months to guide the TA and resolve policy and implementation issues. The steering committee and subcommittees will regularly invite representatives of civil society and other stakeholders to contribute to the TA. Stakeholder consultation seminars and meetings will be held to discuss the TA's progress and obtain inputs on the scope and design of the plan.

20. The TA will provide 4.5 person-months of international consulting services and 27 person-months of domestic consulting services. The international consultant will be skilled and experienced in macroeconomic planning, priority setting for poverty reduction, and planning processes. The domestic consultants will be selected to cover sectoral and cross-cutting issues, and further consulting input needs identified as plan preparation proceeds. Several areas are sufficiently well developed so that local consulting needs can be specified in advance. Preliminary identification of the areas to be covered suggests the following: (i) macroeconomic, planning, and priority setting; (ii) agriculture; (iii) resources; (iv) infrastructure; and (v) social development. Agricultural planning inputs will be coordinated with the Agriculture Sector Performance Review started in June 2001.³ As the planning process identifies the need for other specialists in, for example, IT, urban and regional planning, environment, gender, and/or governance, the initial specification might be modified. Such modification will be approved by the steering committee and ADB. Outline terms of reference for consultants are in Appendix 4.

21. The TA consultants will be selected and engaged on an individual basis in accordance with ADB's *Guidelines on the Use of Consultants* and other arrangements satisfactory to ADB for the engagement of domestic consultants. The TA will support purchase of computer equipment, and improvement of services for web site design and maintenance. The web site will strengthen public dissemination of the plan processes, and provide access to the plan's database. Equipment and systems procured under the TA will be handed over to NPC upon completion of the TA.

22. To reinforce the Government's ownership, TA contributions to the plan will be in the form of NPC outputs. However, the consultants will prepare planning and progress reports describing TA activities and flag institutional and technical issues. The consultants will prepare (i) an inception report including a detailed TA work program to be submitted one month after TA implementation commences; (ii) reports for the tripartite meetings, indicating progress made, outstanding issues, and work plans for the next quarter; (iii) a draft final report to the Government to be submitted one month before TA completion; and (iv) a final report submitted at the conclusion of the consulting services. All reports will be submitted to the steering committee and ADB.

IV. THE PRESIDENT'S DECISION

23. The President, acting under the authority delegated by the Board, has approved the provision of technical assistance, on a grant basis, to His Majesty's Government of Nepal in an amount not exceeding the equivalent of \$300,000 for the purpose of support for preparation of the Tenth Five-Year Plan, and hereby reports such action to the Board.

³ TA 3536-NEP: *Agriculture Sector Performance Review*, for \$600,000, approved on 13 November 2000.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Design Summary	Performance Indicators and Targets	Monitoring Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
<p>Goal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help the Government deliver a 10th five-year plan that will reduce poverty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the short term, a clearly prioritized plan with specified implementation arrangements • In the long term, adoption of the plan • Growth and poverty reduction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Steps for reporting and participation specified in the plan • Tripartite meetings, and draft and final reports specified in the technical assistance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government is strongly committed to preparing and delivering the plan.
<p>Activities/Outputs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify long-term options and trends • Build and apply a framework for identifying priorities and constraints • Specify implementation arrangements and monitoring procedures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact on assumptions in the paper on the approach and on the use of internal and external macro trends and scenarios • Framework paper • Acceptance of the framework by the National Planning Commission (NPC) • Evaluation of priorities in terms of implementation needs and capacity to monitor • Specification of detailed monitoring arrangements for plan priorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tripartite meeting assessment • Impact on the NPC approach to the plan • Media and stakeholder feedback • Tripartite meeting • Observed appreciation of framework to prepare the plan • Tripartite meeting • Revised rankings based on analysis of implementation practicalities • Minutes of the steering committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government revenues for development can be estimated and set aside. • Funding agency support can be projected. • Foreign direct investment will respond. • Ranking will be practical even with a large number of priorities. • NPC will withstand pressure to include more priorities than can be resourced. • Implementation arrangements for priorities will be practical.

Design Summary	Performance Indicator/Target	Monitoring Mechanism	Assumptions And Risks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design and assist with processes for transparency and public participation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan participation proceeds according to announced schedule Guidelines for public participation are produced Public and stakeholder involvement in processes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drafts prepared for tripartite reviews Minutes from the Steering Committee Media commenting on openness of process Civil society and stakeholder feedback 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NPC and line ministries embrace public participation Public participants are disciplined and expectations are not unduly raised
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure the Plan accommodates contemporary challenges and concerns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant contemporary challenges addressed in the Plan Merges effectively with poverty reduction strategy Accommodates decentralization demands Effectively spells out and tackles implications of World Trade Organization accession 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tripartite meeting Minutes of the Steering Committee Content of draft Plan Media and stakeholder comment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NPC has the support, commitment and capacity to address these issues these issues Plan does not become unduly complex as a result of accommodating too many considerations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International consultant Domestic consultants <p>Total Costs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ADB Financing Government financing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4.5 person months 27 person months <ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$370,000 \$300,000 \$ 70,000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ADB review missions and tripartite review meeting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timely recruitment and deployment of consultants Adequate and timely provision of counterpart budget, staff and facilities Commitment to priority setting by Government

COST ESTIMATES AND FINANCING PLAN

Item	Foreign Exchange	Local Currency	Total Cost
A. Asian Development Bank Financing (ADB Funded TA Program)			
1. Consultants			
a. Remuneration and Per Diem			
i. International Consultants	112,500	0	112,500
ii. Domestic Consultants	0	94,500	94,500
b. International and Local Travel ^a	15,000	8,000	23,000
c. Reports and Communications	0	7,000	7,000
2. Equipment ^b	9,000	0	9,000
3. Seminars and Meetings ^c	0	7,000	7,000
4. Miscellaneous Administration and Support Costs ^d	0	4,000	4,000
5. Contingencies	17,500	25,500	43,000
Subtotal (A)	154,000	146,000	300,000
B. Government Financing			
1. Office Accommodation	0	15,000	15,000
2. Remuneration of Counterpart Staff	0	20,000	20,000
3. Facilities for Seminars and Meetings	0	15,000	15,000
4. Other Administrative Expenses	0	20,000	20,000
Subtotal (B)	0	70,000	70,000
Total	154,000	216,000	370,000

^a Including costs for hiring vehicles and for domestic airfares.

^b Procurement of computer equipment and services for web site design and maintenance.

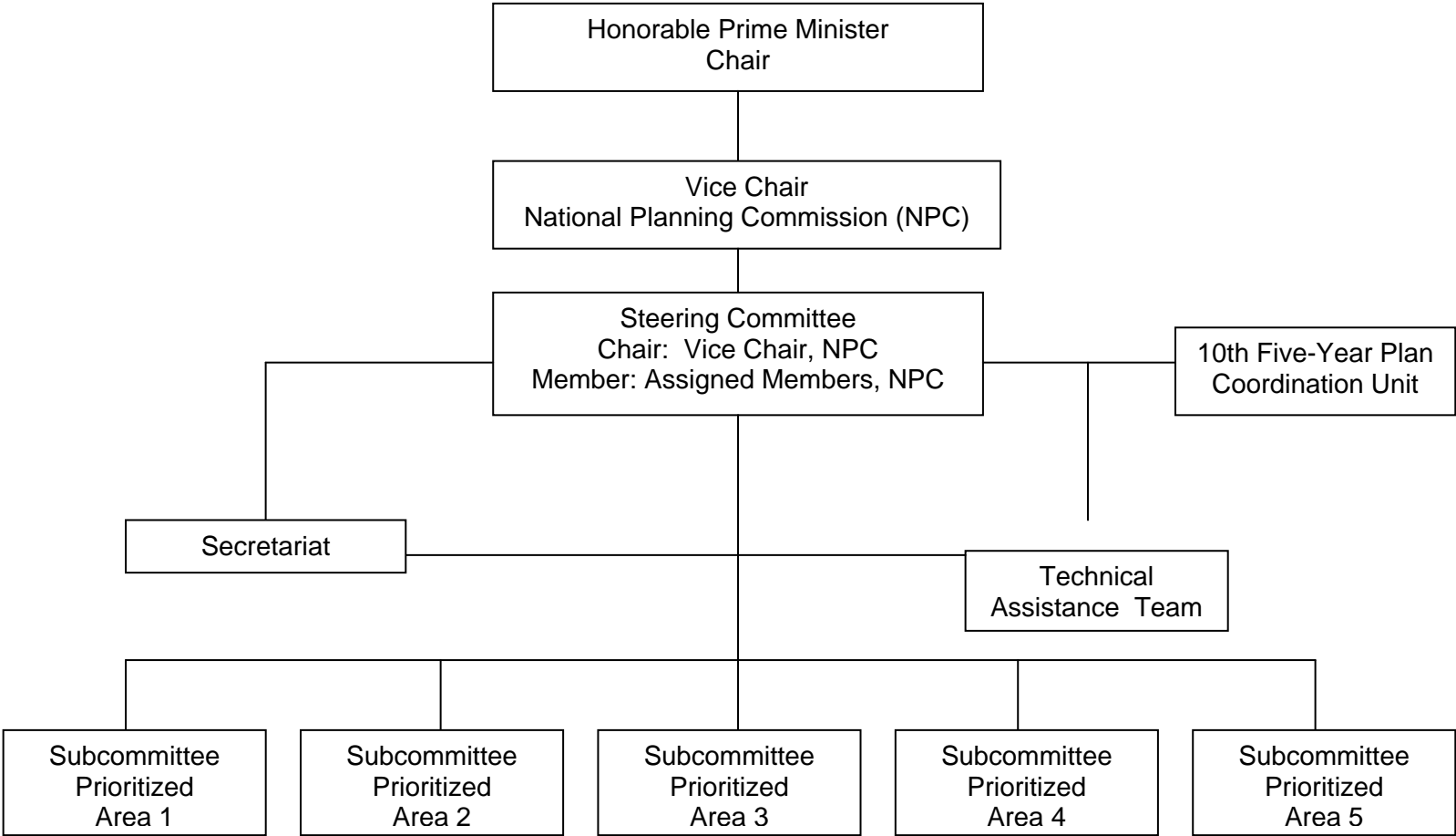
^c Costs for local seminars and meetings.

^d Including office utilities and supplies, and secretarial expenses.

Source: Staff estimates.

(Reference in Text: page 4, para. 17)

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS



(Reference in Text: page 4, para. 18)

OUTLINE TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR CONSULTANTS

A. Objectives and Scope

1. The principal objective of the technical assistance (TA) is to help the Government, through a broad participatory approach, prepare a clearly prioritized Tenth Five-Year Plan for FY2002–FY2007. The plan will build on activities, which were conducted in 2000 and partly supported by the Asian Development Bank (ADB), to prepare the Government's interim poverty reduction strategy. The plan will be the Government's final poverty reduction strategy.

2. The TA will do the following:

- (i) Identify long-term options and macro trends shaping the environment for Nepal's long-term development.
- (ii) Establish priorities, and financial and institutional constraints.
- (iii) Specify implementation and monitoring arrangements.
- (iv) Develop and apply participatory processes.
- (v) Address new challenges as specified in the TA document.

3. The conduct and timing of these activities will be over a period of 12 months, covering complete plan preparation, and arranged to suit procedures being developed by the National Planning Commission (NPC) for public participation and priority setting. These procedures include

- (i) preparation of a paper setting out NPC's approach to the Tenth Five-Year Plan and participatory processes structured around the paper, including discussion with the National Development Committee, posting on the NPC web site, and inviting formal submissions and comments;
- (ii) establishment of a steering committee to supervise plan preparation and the work of subcommittees appointed to examine assigned areas and issues;
- (iii) establishment of a unit to coordinate the work of subcommittees and consultants;
- (iv) conduct of regular meetings with stakeholders by relevant subcommittees, and involvement of the steering committee in formal participatory meetings across the country; and
- (v) preparation of the draft plan for stakeholders and the public before finalization.

B. Consulting Services

4. The TA will provide consultancy services as follows:

1. International (total 4.5 person-months)

- a. macroeconomic, priority-setting, planning processes specialist (adviser);

2. Domestic (total 27 person-months)

- a. macroeconomic planning, priority-setting specialist (team leader, 10 person months);
- b. social development specialist (deputy team leader, 6 person-months);

- c. agriculture specialist (1 person-month);
- d. resources specialist (5 person-months); and
- e. infrastructure specialist (5 person-months).

5. These priority areas reflect areas identified by NPC early in plan preparation. The domestic team's expertise, period of service, and timing may change, subject to agreement by the steering committee and ADB.

C. Detailed Terms of Reference

1. International Consultant—Macroeconomic, Priority-Setting, Planning Processes Specialist (adviser, 4.5 person-months)

6. The international consultant will spend approximately 4.5 person-months in Nepal over the 12-month period of the TA. Three visits will be required, and the TA design allows for two weeks in the home office for regular administrative and supervision tasks. The adviser will do the following:

- (i) With the team leader, select domestic consultants to meet the needs of plan preparation as specified in the terms of reference and TA document, and as identified by the steering committee and in tripartite meetings in the course of plan preparation.
- (ii) Provide support for overall management of domestic consultants to meet the needs identified by the steering committee and in tripartite meetings.
- (iii) Provide support for overall direction and recommend policy and strategy for the TA, and assess and analyze technical aspects, especially with respect to macroeconomic modeling.
- (iv) Work with domestic consultants to assist NPC by completing the five TA components as spelled out in para. 2 in section A.
- (v) Undertake other tasks as required by the steering committee and ADB.

2. Domestic Consultants

- a. Macroeconomic Planning, Priority-Setting Specialist (team leader, 10 person-months)

7. The team leader will

- (i) in close cooperation with the international adviser, be responsible for managing domestic consultants to meet the needs identified by the steering committee and in tripartite meetings;
- (ii) in close consultation with the steering committee, be responsible for managing the funds for procurement of equipment, seminars, and meetings;
- (iii) help the international adviser select other domestic consultants for plan preparation as specified in the terms of reference and TA document, and as identified by the steering committee and in tripartite meetings in the course of plan preparation;

- (iv) coordinate the contributions of individual consultants with the TA coordination unit and the various subcommittees to which consultants will provide support;
- (v) liaise closely with the Government, ADB, and other stakeholders;
- (vi) be responsible for meeting macroeconomic modeling requirements identified by the steering committee;
- (vii) identify and use specialists to construct and maintain NPC's website and associated database and facilities for posting and receiving publications;
- (viii) work with subcommittees, NPC secretariat staff, and other consultants to build up NPC's technical and human resource capacities;
- (ix) be responsible for the TA components as specified in para. 2 in section A; and
- (x) undertake other tasks required by the steering committee and ADB.

b. Social Development Specialist (deputy team leader, 6 person-months)

8. The timing of these inputs will be determined by the steering committee with the expectation that some overlap will occur with the international consultant's field visits. The specialist will

- (i) in the absence of the team leader, assume overall responsibility for the TA;
- (ii) help the team leader manage the domestic consultants to meet the needs identified by the steering committee and in tripartite meetings;
- (iii) help the team leader liaise closely with the Government and ADB and other stakeholders;
- (iv) provide specialist advice on social development and poverty reduction issues identified in the course of plan preparation;
- (v) identify and bring to the attention of the relevant subcommittee the latest approaches on social development issues in Nepal and overseas;
- (vi) assist with the TA components as specified in para. 2 in section A, and with the reporting requirements as specified in section D; and
- (vii) undertake other tasks required by the steering committee and ADB.

c. Agriculture Specialist (1 person-month)

9. The agriculture specialist will contribute to the TA approximately midway through the project. The agricultural specialist will

- (i) coordinate inputs from line ministries and agencies and from the ADB TA reviewing agricultural sector performance;
- (ii) support relevant subcommittees as required;
- (iii) assist with the TA components as specified in para. 2 in section A; and
- (iv) undertake other tasks required by the steering committee and ADB.

d. Resources Specialist (5 person-months)

10. The resources and environment specialist inputs will be utilized until the middle of the TA to

- (i) coordinate potential inputs from other ADB projects, including the work on ecotourism;
 - (ii) work with subcommittees as assigned by the steering committee;
 - (iii) assist with the TA components as specified in para. 2 in section A; and
 - (iv) undertake other tasks required by the steering committee and ADB.
- e. Infrastructure Specialist (5 person-months)

11. The following inputs will be provided at times convenient to the steering committee, with the provision that some overlap with the international consultant's field visits will occur. The infrastructure specialist will

- (i) work with the relevant subcommittees to provide specialist technical advice on infrastructure planning, investment, and regulation;
- (ii) ensure that the latest approaches in Nepal and overseas are brought to the attention of subcommittees;
- (iii) assist with the TA components as specified in para. 2 in section A; and
- (iv) undertake other tasks required by the steering committee and ADB.

D. Reporting Requirements

12. Individual consultants will report to the team leader during the consultancy and submit a completion report to the team leader upon completion of their assignments.

13. The team leader, in close consultation with the international consultant and the deputy team leader, will submit the following reports to the Government and ADB:

- (i) an inception report, including a detailed TA work program, within 30 days of the commencement of the TA;
- (ii) reports for the tripartite meetings indicating progress made, outstanding issues, and work plans for the next quarter;
- (iii) a draft final report to the Government, one month before TA completion; and
- (iv) a final report at the conclusion of the consulting services.

14. NPC, with the consultants' help, will organize a series of regional workshops to discuss the draft progress reports and the draft final report with all the concerned agencies, interested funding agencies, and representatives from civil society and the private sector.