

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

TAR: OTH 38082

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

(Financed by the Poverty Reduction Cooperation Fund)

FOR

PILOT TESTING PARTICIPATORY ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGIES

FOR SUSTAINABLE AND EQUITABLE

WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SERVICES

December 2004

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
DMC	–	developing member country
MARD	–	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MPA	–	methodology for participatory assessments
NGO	–	nongovernment organization
NWSDB	–	National Water Supply and Drainage Board
O&M	–	operations and maintenance
RISP	–	Rural Infrastructure Sector Project
RWS	–	rural water supply
RWSS	–	rural water supply and sanitation
TA	–	technical assistance
WSS	–	water supply and sanitation

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE CLASSIFICATION

Targeting Classification	–	Targeted intervention
Sector	–	Water supply, sanitation and waste management
Subsector	–	Water Supply and Sanitation
Themes	–	Inclusive social development Gender and development
Subthemes	–	Gender equity in capabilities Gender equity in opportunities

NOTE

In this report, "\$" refers to US dollars.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The water policy of the Asian Development Bank (ADB)¹ seeks to promote the concept of water as a socially vital economic good that needs increasingly careful management to sustain equitable economic growth and to reduce poverty. ADB's strategy for poverty reduction² recognizes that the specific needs and vulnerabilities of the poor are central in formulating sound and equitable water strategies. The poor must be enabled to influence decisions that affect their access to water for both consumptive and productive uses. The water policy also reflects the considerable potential that exists for mobilizing community effort to directly contribute to pro-poor water development.

2. Lessons from ADB's investments, however, indicate that efficiency of projects is highly related to demand especially in fostering expansion and/or rehabilitation of water supply systems. Limited beneficiary participation in project design, planning, implementation, and monitoring has resulted in some facilities not being used optimally. A fact-finding mission in June 2004 to Sri Lanka and Viet Nam³ to develop the technical assistance (TA) affirmed the need to assist executing and implementing agencies to become responsive to demand, participatory, gender sensitive, and pro-poor in project planning and management at the early stage of implementation.

3. The TA will work on two on-going ADB projects in Sri Lanka and Viet Nam and will develop and test participatory methodologies for pro-poor, participatory, gender-responsive, and demand-responsive approaches in rural water supply and sanitation (RWSS) projects. The learning from the TA is expected to build capacity of implementing agencies and communities of both developing member countries (DMCs) in applying the mentioned approaches in project design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. The TA was endorsed for funding by the Poverty Reduction Cooperation Fund in January 2004. The TA has been prepared in consultation with the concerned DMCs and ADB staff in headquarters and resident missions, and received the governments' concurrence with the objectives, scope, implementation arrangements, cost, financing arrangements, and terms of reference. The TA framework is in Appendix 1.⁴

II. ISSUES

4. Water for domestic use is still inadequate despite investments in water supply systems since the 1980s. In Asia, about 750 million people in rural areas still have no access to safe drinking water. Hygienic sanitation is needed for 1.75 billion people in rural areas. A high proportion of poor households are headed—or primarily sustained—by women. Lack of water inhibits women's capacity to protect their family's health and to enhance their productivity and income generating capacity. Since women are overrepresented among the poor, lack of water contributes to poverty among women and to the entrenchment of poverty generally.

5. Water is an important crosscutting sector for ADB's operations, with more than a quarter

¹ ADB. 2001. *Water for All: The Water Policy of the Asian Development Bank*. Manila.

² ADB. 1999. *Fighting Poverty in Asia and the Pacific: the Poverty Reduction Strategy*. Manila; ADB. 2004. *Review of Asian Development Bank's Poverty Reduction Strategy*. Manila.

³ Sri Lanka and Viet Nam were selected for the TA based on consultation with the regional departments. Both countries have rural water supply and sanitation projects and the TA experience will allow for a regional comparison.

⁴ The TA first appeared in the *ADB Business Opportunities* (Internet edition) on 25 February 2004.

of ADB's ongoing projects having a significant water component.⁵ With the adoption of the Millennium Development Goals related to water, sanitation, and gender equality (Millennium Development Goals 3 and 7) interventions are designed to strike more effectively at the roots of global poverty and involve more than the mere construction of facilities. The key to success will be establishing (i) reliable and functioning technology that meets the demands of user groups, (ii) financing mechanisms that meet the cost of operations and maintenance of systems, (iii) procedures and rules for operation that give a voice to women and men that manage and control the services, (iv) effective service delivery that satisfies the expectations of the users, and (v) fair sharing of responsibility among women and men for the protection of their environment and water resources. Meeting these targets will require infrastructure improvements that use appropriate targeting strategies, involve communities in decision making, and measure achievements in social equity and justice.

6. The governments of Sri Lanka and Viet Nam have been implementing RWSS projects since 1997. In Viet Nam, the Rural Infrastructure Sector Project (RISP) addresses rural water supply (RWS) through subprojects financed under the RISP's RWS component. In Sri Lanka, RWSS is addressed through the Third Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project. Both projects seek to provide access to safe drinking water and improve the living conditions of the poor. The projects see women as main beneficiaries. Reduced water collection time provides opportunities for girls to go to school, women to participate in income-generating activities, and a healthy environment for their families.

7. Based on the national rural water supply and sanitation strategies of both countries, the projects emphasize participatory management and turnover of responsibilities to users. User participation is supported to (i) make services and service providers more responsive to demands and accountable to beneficiaries; (ii) align the provision of services with users' needs and ability to pay, thereby improving cost recovery and sustainability; and (iii) tailor institutional arrangements for water service management to local practices.

8. Reviews of both projects⁶ have found that beneficiary participation in the identification and prioritization of water supply and sanitation schemes have been limited. In many cases in Viet Nam, little discussion with the wider community was carried out on the benefits of improved water supply and people's interest in and ability and willingness to pay for services. When there was discussion of the choice of technology and tariff payments, it was left to men, resulting in the choice of piped-water supplies instead of less-costly alternative technologies. In Sri Lanka, the implementation of a demand-responsive approach to services has led to minimal participation of the poor due to their inability to contribute the labor and/or cash required under the project policy.

9. Lessons from Sri Lanka and Viet Nam indicate areas needing improvement in community participation. A community is made up of individuals and groups who command different levels of power, wealth, influence, and ability to express their needs, concerns, and rights. Where water is a scarce and vulnerable commodity, there will be competition for supplies and those at the lowest end of the power spectrum will go without. Strenuous efforts have to be made to ensure that community participation is based on democratic principles that create

⁵ Projects that have "a significant water component" are defined as those in which at least 30% of the total project cost is allocated for water subsector components, e.g., water supply and sanitation, irrigation and drainage, hydropower, flood management, watershed management, navigation, and water resources management.

⁶ In Viet Nam, an ADB mission reviewed the RISP in October 2003. In Sri Lanka, a review was carried out at the 4th annual workshop of the ADB-assisted Third Water Supply and Sanitation Project in February 2003.

conditions whereby all stakeholders within communities are ensured fair rights, access to information, and an adequate share in decision-making processes.

10. The TA will introduce the methodology for participatory assessments (MPA)⁷ for planning, monitoring, and evaluating RWSS projects to enhance and account for sustainable and effective water supply and sanitation (WSS) interventions. Pilot testing the use of the MPA in Sri Lanka and Viet Nam is designed to promote specific measures of design and implementation that take better account of participation, demand, gender, and poverty perspectives. Lessons learned will support ADB's efforts in other countries to improve access to and management of RWSS and the empowerment of the poor communities, especially their women.

11. The MPA's analytical framework is focused on sustainability and integrates gender and poverty concerns at every stage of project planning, implementation, and monitoring. With use of specific RWSS indicators, the MPA will measure sustainability and social equity issues of the RWSS services. It will also assess strengths and weaknesses in RWSS projects, the social equity situation of the project area in terms of community participation in decision making and cost sharing, along with other factors for effective use. Additionally, application of the MPA facilitates policy formulation/improvement and institutional change processes. The main characteristic of the MPA is that it qualifies quantitative data through participatory processes with communities and implementing agencies.

III. THE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

A. Purpose and Output

12. The primary goal of the TA is aimed at helping WSS implementing agencies and communities achieve sustainable and equitable services. Its purpose is to demonstrate through pilot tests in two selected ADB projects an effective operational model that improves the capacity of governments, implementing agencies, program managers, and communities to design, plan, implement, and monitor for pro-poor, participatory, gender-sensitive, and demand-sensitive WSS services.

13. The expected outputs of the TA include the following: (i) increased capacity of communities, especially their poor women, and project agencies to plan, manage, and sustain the WSS services of the two selected projects; (ii) increased institutional capacity and accountability for gender and social inclusion in developing and implementing the selected country WSS policies and projects; (iii) quantitative and qualitative data to generate management information for the selected projects' analysis and policy formulation; (iv) country-specific actions to plan and implement improved WSS services; and (v) recommendations for improvement of the national RWSS strategies of both countries. Deliverables will include (i) two assessment reports in hard copy, a training module in Sinhalese, Vietnamese, and Tamil for use of the MPA for the assessments; (ii) 2–3 training courses delivered for approximately 100 community and field-staff members as assessment team members; (iii) database systems installed in all provincial/district level offices; (iv) two nationwide workshops and one regional

⁷ The MPA was developed in 1996 and tested in 15 countries by the World Bank and the International Water and Sanitation Centre, The Netherlands. In Asia, the MPA was tested only in India and Indonesia. The results provided empirical evidence that better sustained and used services were significantly and positively associated with the use of gender-, poverty-, and demand-responsive approaches in project implementation, institutional practices, and policies. This TA is the first attempt to apply the MPA to ADB projects.

workshop organized for dissemination of assessment results; and (v) model villages established to demonstrate improved operations.

B. Methodology and Key Activities

14. The TA will mainly focus on six activities.

- (i) **Training and capacity building on the MPA.** Project staff will be trained in (a) the methodology and tools through hands-on applications; (b) criteria setting for sustainable and equitable water supply and sanitation; (c) methods for processing of data; (d) analysis of outcomes, both qualitative and quantitative including statistical analysis.
- (ii) **Application of the MPA in selected project areas (pilot demonstrations).** The MPA will be tested in 120 villages in six districts in Sri Lanka and 10 villages in two provinces in Viet Nam. Selection of the villages in the districts and provinces will be based on random sampling so as to allow communities in the project the same chance to be included in the demonstration.
- (iii) **Documentation of results and lessons learned.** The data generated from the pilot tests will provide insights into project implementation approaches that influence different components of sustainability and the implications for changes in approaches to enhance sustainability. The results and lessons will be presented in reports with case studies highlighting practices within communities.
- (iv) **Country-specific actions for improved operations.** Results from the pilot tests will be used to develop action plans to improve current operations taking into account a participatory, demand-responsive, gender-sensitive, and poverty-sensitive approach.
- (v) **Dissemination of assessment results and lessons learned.** Two national and one regional multi-stakeholder workshops will be organized to widely share lessons of the testing and formulate recommendations for sustainable WSS services.
- (vi) **Recommendations for improvement of the national RWSS strategies.** Recommendations from the workshops will be synthesized to into a proposal for RWSS strategy changes for government consideration, in alignment with the poverty reduction strategies of both countries.

C. Cost and Financing

15. The total cost of the TA is estimated at \$550,000. ADB will provide \$550,000 equivalent to finance the entire costs. The TA will be financed on a grant basis by the Poverty Reduction Cooperation Fund and administered by ADB. The detailed cost estimates and financing plan are in Appendix 2.

D. Implementation Arrangements

16. The Executing Agency for the TA is ADB, through its Regional and Sustainable Development Department, Poverty Reduction and Social Development Division. The TA will be

implemented during a period of 15 months starting in October 2004 and will involve a team of one international and four domestic consultants (two per country) with experience in water supply and sanitation engineering, gender and development, and participatory management of rural water supply projects. The international consultant will be hired to work in both countries with the domestic consultants and DMC stakeholders for 6 person-months intermittently. The consultant will coordinate with the DMC stakeholders involved in planning and managing the overall process, will conduct the training activities, will have a role in selecting the two domestic consultants for each country, and will deputize them to carry out the pilot tests and trainings. Four domestic consultants (two per country) will be hired for a total of 20-person-months intermittently. All consultants will be engaged as individuals and selected in accordance with the *Guidelines on the Use of Consultants by Asian Development Bank and Its Borrowers* and other arrangements satisfactory to ADB for the engagement of domestic consultants. Appendix 3 provides outline terms of reference for the consultants.

17. At the DMC level, the implementing agencies will be the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) of Viet Nam and the National Water Supply and Drainage Board of Sri Lanka (NWSDB), which will assume an overall responsibility for TA implementation, and establish an advisory committee headed by a director/senior-level official to ensure smooth implementation of the TA. The advisory committee will be responsible for (i) overall TA direction and guidance, (ii) coordination within the government, (iii) resolution of outstanding TA implementation issues, and (iv) provision of comments on major consultant outputs. Provincial- or district-level departments of MARD and NWSDB will be responsible for the overall implementation of the TA and serve as the TA counterpart at the province and/or district level. For the pilot tests, pilot teams will be established for both countries involving all stakeholders involved in the selected projects. An ADB Advance Payment Facility will be utilized under which ADB provides for the timely availability of funds for meeting the TA expenditures in accordance with ADB's Loan Disbursement Handbook dated January 2001, as amended from time to time, and detailed arrangements agreed upon the Government and ADB. Procurement of computers and printers will be procured by MARD for use in Viet Nam only and turned over to MARD at the end of the consulting arrangements. Procurement will be in accordance with ADB's *Guidelines for Procurement*.

18. Stakeholder workshops at the national level will be organized on two occasions—to discuss the preliminary findings of the pilot tests and the draft final report prepared under the TA. A regional workshop will also be organized for the participating assessment teams from both countries to exchange findings and discuss strategies for future implementation. The lead consultant, also the team leader, will prepare (i) an inception report, including a detailed work program, to be submitted within 1 month from the start of the TA; (ii) an interim report to present preliminary findings based on the TA's interim results, to be submitted by the end of the sixth month of the TA and to be discussed at the tripartite-review meeting; (iii) a draft final report, about 1 month before the stakeholders meeting to disseminate results; and (iv) a final report upon completion of the TA.

IV. THE PRESIDENT'S DECISION

19. The President, acting under the authority delegated by the Board, has approved ADB administering technical assistance not exceeding the equivalent of \$550,000 to be financed on a grant basis by the Poverty Reduction Cooperation Fund for Pilot Testing Participatory Assessment Methodologies for Sustainable and Equitable Water Supply and Sanitation Services, and hereby reports this action to the Board.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK

Design Summary	Performance Indicators/Targets	Monitoring Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
<p>Goal</p> <p>To assist the Governments of Sri Lanka and Viet Nam, project agencies, and communities to achieve equitable and sustained water supply and sanitation services.</p>	<p>The design of national policies and interventions use the results of the TA to target and respond to equitable, poverty, gender-sensitive, and demand-sensitive service delivery.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project documents. ▪ National water supply and sanitation (WSS) policies and interventions revised or designed after the outcome of the technical assistance (TA) activities have been disseminated. 	
<p>Purpose</p> <p>To demonstrate an effective operation model that improves the capacity of policy makers, program managers, and communities to design, implement, monitor, and evaluate pro-poor, participatory, gender-sensitive, and demand-sensitive WSS services.</p>	<p>Results from the methodology of participatory assessment (MPA) of 2 ongoing projects, in Sri Lanka and Viet Nam, used to design new WSS projects with set targets for monitoring poverty, participatory, gender-sensitive, and demand-sensitive services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Asian Development Bank (ADB) review missions. ▪ Evaluation study to be prepared under the project. ▪ Views and feedback expressed by the participating communities, nongovernment organizations (NGO), agency staff, and managers and government officials. 	<p>Assumption:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support from the government and implementing agencies in addressing issues of poverty, gender and equity, and commitment to policy change in the sector. <p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Effective coordination among participating agencies. ▪ Genuine community participation to solicit views from poor women and men on their access to and control of WSS services.
<p>Outputs</p> <p>1. Increased capacity of communities, especially their poor women, and project agencies to plan, manage, and sustain WSS services.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ At the end of the TA, at least 33% of women show an increase in leadership qualities. ▪ At the end of the TA, at least 25% of women can quote concrete examples of empowerment. ▪ A minimum of five actions for improved operations have been identified by the community women and men and documented by the TA agency by midterm of the TA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Documented surveys on knowledge, attitudes and practices with women and men. ▪ Documented focus group discussions and paired interviews. ▪ TA progress reports. ▪ Annual planning reports. 	<p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Qualified and committed project staff with gender and poverty sensitivity. ▪ Willingness of governments, project managers, and communities to share information. • Availability of information. • Sufficient funding for extension work and/or corrective measures in communities.

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Design Summary	Performance Indicators/Targets	Monitoring Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
<p>2. Increased institutional capacity and accountability for gender and social inclusion in developing and implementing WSS policies and projects.</p> <p>3. Qualitative and quantitative data to generate management information and data suitable for program analysis.</p> <p>4. Country specific actions to plan and implement improved WSS services.</p> <p>5. Recommended adjustments to the national RWSS policy.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ At least 100 people from relevant government agencies and NGOs trained and participate in the assessment within 4 months of the TA inception. ▪ Program managers demonstrate knowledge and use of data from assessment by end of the TA. ▪ Policies on gender and social inclusion developed and/or improved by project agency by December 2005. ▪ Benchmarks and targets for gender and social inclusion identified in annual planning of project agency by October 2005. ▪ National water policies (drafts) integrating gender and social inclusion by 2006. ▪ Increased staff sensitivity to gender and poverty issues and enhanced capability to address these concerns ▪ Database established and containing quantitative and qualitative data of the number of communities assessed served by the projects. ▪ Quality assessment report, including qualitative and quantitative analysis, prepared and endorsed by all stakeholders. • Plans prepared and adopted by central level Ministries. • Adoption of changes in national RWSS strategy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consultant and review reports. ▪ Availability of a gender policy and/or water policy integrating gender and social inclusion. ▪ TA agency planning reports ▪ Internal surveys on gender and poverty ▪ Reports by assessment team of comparative analysis per village. ▪ Consultant report. ▪ ADB review missions. ▪ Feedback from stakeholders regarding the content and usefulness of the data. ▪ Updated national RWSS policy. 	<p>Assumption:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conducive working relationship between the consultant team, executing agency, and others involved.

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Design Summary	Performance Indicators/Targets	Monitoring Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
<p>Activities</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establishing the partnerships for the assessments through introduction of the concept and framework and adapting indicators. 2. Selection and training of the project team. 3. Preparation and implementation of the assessments at community, policy, and institutional levels. 4. Reporting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A project coordination unit established by October 2004 to provide policy and operational guidance. ▪ Pilot project team identified and selected by November 2004. ▪ Indicators for assessments identified by October 2004. ▪ Quality training conducted by December 2004. ▪ Assessments conducted in 130 villages March 2005. ▪ Recommendation for replication and/or scaling up by December 2005. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consultant reports. ▪ ADB review missions. ▪ Periodic reporting by implementing agency and NGO involved in the pilot. ▪ Assessment report. 	<p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ An effective regional coordinator involved throughout the TA implementation period, to ensure continuity of activities and avoid disruptions ▪ Consistency and quality of data collection and analysis ensured by the regional coordinator, consultants and local staff.
<p>Inputs</p> <p>1 international consultant per country—6 person-months</p> <p>4 domestic consultants per country—20 person-months</p> <p>Travel (international and local)</p> <p>Training</p> <p>Facilitation</p> <p>Pilot demonstration and workshops</p> <p>Publications</p> <p>Equipment and supplies</p> <p>Miscellaneous Administration and Support Costs</p> <p>Contingencies</p> <p>Total ADB Budget</p>	<p>\$ 111,000</p> <p>\$ 30,000</p> <p>\$ 27,000</p> <p>\$ 132,000</p> <p>\$ 17,000</p> <p>\$ 145,000</p> <p>\$ 20,000</p> <p>\$ 8,000</p> <p>\$ 10,000</p> <p>\$ 50,000</p> <p>\$ 550,000</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consultant reports. ▪ ADB review missions. ▪ Periodic reporting by implementing agency and NGO involved in the pilot test. ▪ Evaluation report. 	<p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Appropriate individuals are engaged in timely manner. ▪ National staff are contracted in a timely manner

COST ESTIMATES AND FINANCING PLAN
(\$'000)

Item	Total Cost
A. Poverty Reduction Cooperation Fund^a	
1. Consultants	
a. Remuneration and Per Diem	
i. International Consultants	111.0
ii. Domestic Consultants	30.0
b. International and Local Travel	27.0
c. Reports and Communications ^b	20.0
2. Equipment ^c	8.0
3. Training, Seminars, and Conferences	
a. Facilitators	17.0
b. Training Program ^d	132.0
4. Pilot Demonstration (application of MPA)	145.0
5. Miscellaneous Administration and Support Costs	10.0
6. Contingencies	50.0
Total	550.0

MPA=methodology for participatory assessments.

^a Administered by the Asian Development Bank.

^b Costs for reports will include the printing and dissemination of at the review report for each country and publication as well as copies of a minimum of four case studies (two from each country).

^c Equipment will include two computers, two printers, and one photocopy machine for use of the consultants in Viet Nam only.

^d Cost of the pilot demonstration include the following items: per diems and travel to villages by project staff involved in the assessments, village communities participating in the assessment will also be compensated for their time; funds establishing demonstration villages which will use the MPA results to correct and improve project practices.

Source: Asian Development Bank estimates.

OUTLINE TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR CONSULTANTS

1. The consulting team will be led by an international consultant working in both countries and four domestic consultants (two per country). In close coordination with the project coordination units at central and provincial/district levels, the consultant team will (i) define target project beneficiaries and areas within the identified water supply and sanitation (WSS) project provinces where the methodology for participatory assessments (MPA) will be tested based on poverty incidence, demographic, and social indicators; (ii) carry out an assessment of the RWS schemes using the MPA; (iii) assess the constraints and opportunities, and propose intervention measures to address the identified issues in light of policy, institutional, regulatory, technical, economic, environmental, and financial conditions of the rural water supply (RWS) schemes, and incorporate them in ensuing projects; and (iv) make recommendations to improve the national rural water supply and sanitation (RWSS) strategy of each country.

A. Participatory Management and Gender Specialist (international consultant, 6 person-months, intermittent)

2. The consultant will do the following:

- (i) Review all documents pertinent to rural infrastructure and RWS programs in the project provinces, and the government's strategy and plans for rural development and poverty reduction, including the national RWSS strategy.
- (ii) Review existing guidelines; manuals; and information, education, and communication (IEC) materials that have been developed, in order to make the national RWSS strategy operational. Include materials related to financial; technical; IEC; organizational; and human resources development issues.
- (iii) In close consultation with the gender and development specialist and the rural water supply and sanitation engineer, analyze the demography, development opportunities, poverty, ethnic minority, technical feasibility, financial sustainability, and institutional framework of each project province.
- (iv) Set the criteria for selection of target areas, conduct stakeholder meetings, and identify priority areas for the pilot testing, in consultation with the project coordination units.
- (v) Develop the capacity-building strategy and training manual for the use with the introduced participatory mechanism.
- (vi) In close coordination with the project coordination units, select national, provincial, and district staff to be involved in the training and pilot tests of the selected provinces.
- (vii) Conduct a training program for the national, provincial, and district staff on the use of the MPA.
- (viii) Engage a local artist to develop participatory tools and determine his or her terms of reference in close consultation with the deputy team leader.
- (ix) Develop a database for the collection and analysis of data to track performance of the selected RWSS projects.
- (x) Supervise the domestic consultants, and provincial and district staff in implementing the pilot tests in the selected provinces;
- (xi) Assess the data collected and lessons learned from the pilot tests with particular focus on (a) improving ongoing operations of the RWSS projects, (b) including them in ensuing projects, and (c) recommending adjustments to the national RWSS strategy of each country.
- (xii) Prepare project reports and lead the consultant team.

B. Gender and Development Specialists (2 domestic consultants, 6 person-months each, intermittent)

3. The consultants will do the following:

- (i) As the deputy team leader, support the team leader in work program preparation, collection of review materials, team management, organization of workshops and training, preparation of stakeholder meetings at national and regional levels, and production of project reports.
- (ii) Convene and be a member of the national-level advisory committee responsible for organizing meetings and coordinating communications between the national- and district-level committees.
- (iii) Participate in the training program for the use of the MPA.
- (iv) Advise and support the district staff in conducting the multilevel stakeholder meetings at district level.
- (v) Undertake assessments required of representative beneficiaries/target groups identified for the project given different income levels, gender, ethnicity, and remoteness, to assess their attitudes toward the RWSS infrastructure, contribution to construction, affordability and willingness to pay for services and operations and maintenance (O&M), and participation in decision making with regard to construction and O&M.
- (vi) Assess the potential of the RWSS projects to significantly and adversely affect local community members, including women, ethnic minorities, and other vulnerable groups. Consider issues related to access to RWSS, land titling, rights of communities, and other factors.
- (vii) Assess the institutional and social structures that affect participation, ownership, acceptance, and adoption of the RWSS projects' activities and identify required conditions and acceptable measures of enhancing the participation and empowerment of beneficiary communities in all stages of the project cycle (identification, design, construction, and O&M, and determine the needs in terms of their capacity building and backstopping.
- (viii) Study and discuss the gender policy and gender action plans with relevant district institutions and assist them in developing specific, local gender action plans linking the results of the assessment of the RWSS projects.

C. Water Supply and Sanitation Engineers (2 domestic consultants, 4 person-months each, intermittent)

4. The consultants will do the following:

- (i) Participate in the training program for the use of the MPA.
- (ii) Undertake assessments required of representative beneficiaries/target groups identified for the project given different income levels, gender, ethnicity, and remoteness, to assess their attitudes toward the RWS infrastructure, contribution to construction, affordability and willingness to pay for services and O&M, and participation in decision making with regard to construction and O&M.
- (iii) During the pilot testing, collect information in the target areas on technical aspects, including water resources, water quality, coverage with different types of water supply and sanitation facilities, quality of constructions, quality of O&M,

- O&M costs for the different types of facilities, and the role and capacity of the private sector to participate.
- (iv) Develop a database for the collection and analysis of data to track performance of the RWSS projects based on the formats developed for the field assessments, in close consultation with the team leader.
 - (v) With the deputy team leader, assess the institutional and social structures that affect participation, ownership, acceptance, and adoption of the RWS project activities and identify required conditions and acceptable measures of enhancing the participation and empowerment of beneficiary communities in all stages of the project cycle (identification, design, construction, and O&M) and determine their needs for capacity building and backstopping.
 - (vi) Report to and coordinate work with the deputy team leader to accomplish the tasks. Also coordinate closely with the project coordination units.