



Technical Assistance Report

Project Number: 39124
October 2005

Technical Assistance Implementing Pilot Projects for Small Piped Water Networks (Cofinanced by the Government of France)

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
DMC	–	developing member country
HOA	–	homeowners association
MDG	–	millennium development goal
MOA	–	memorandum of agreement
NGO	–	nongovernment organization
O&M	–	operation and maintenance
PRC	–	People's Republic of China
RSID	–	Energy, Transport, and Water Division
SPWN	–	small piped water network
SSPWP	–	small-scale private water provider
SSWP	–	small-scale water provider
TA	–	technical assistance
UN-HABITAT	–	United Nations Human Settlements Programme

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE CLASSIFICATION

Targeting Classification	–	Targeted intervention
Sector	–	Water supply, sanitation and waste management
Subsector	–	Water supply and sanitation
Theme	–	Private sector development

NOTE

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

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. During 2002 and 2003, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) carried out regional studies¹ on small-scale private water providers (SSPWPs). The objectives were to (i) provide an overview of urban water suppliers beyond formal water utilities, (ii) increase knowledge about the type of services provided by SSPWPs, (iii) define the profile of the most significant SSPWPs, and (iv) assess the main constraints on and potential of SSPWPs. The studies were carried out in Dhaka, Bangladesh; Shanghai, People's Republic of China (PRC); Delhi, India; Jakarta, Indonesia; Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia; Kathmandu, Nepal; Manila and Cebu, Philippines; and Ho Chi Minh City, Viet Nam.

2. The results were published by ADB in 2004.² The studies concluded that city officials, city water utilities, and local banks should work with small network entrepreneurs who can bring water supplies to the poor and disadvantaged immediately, on an agreed-upon interim basis until the water utility is able to do so. These small networks should be included in city development strategies and formalized with licensing and exit strategies and takeout agreements. Minimum standards should recognize risk and payback requirements. Enabling legal and contractual conditions should be created and small operators should be integrated into the water supply chain to the extent possible. Finally, the study concluded that ADB should join with two or three cities to test and refine these recommendations during 2005–2006. This technical assistance (TA), which is targeting three cities in three countries, will implement four pilot projects for small piped water networks (SPWNs) and water supply services surveys that will facilitate upscaling of the pilot projects.³ The ADB Fact-finding Mission visited the three countries in March–June 2005 and reached understandings with the governments concerned, local government representatives, potential nongovernment organization (NGO) participants, civil society stakeholders, and small-scale water providers (SSWPs) on the purpose, design, methodology, and implementing agencies for the TA. The TA design and monitoring framework is in Appendix 1.

II. ISSUES

3. In the Asia and Pacific region, another 700 million people need to receive water supply to reach the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).⁴ To achieve the MDG targets by 2015, many developing member countries (DMCs) acknowledge that it is important to reach Target 10 on water and sanitation by 2010. The economic impact of improved piped water supply on health and education is significant.⁵ While ADB-supported projects in some DMCs, for example Phnom Penh in Cambodia and Dalian in the PRC, have achieved 24-hour water supply, many utilities in other DMCs have low levels of coverage. At five persons per connection, the effective coverage with piped connections in 2001⁶ was 10% in Dhaka, 32% in Ho Chi Minh City, 31% in Jakarta, 32% in Manila, and 46% in Delhi. People who are not connected often pay water vendors about 15% of their household income for delivery of water, buying water from their

¹ The studies were funded under ADB. 2002. *Technical Assistance for Promoting Effective Water Management Policies and Practices*. Manila (TA 6031).

² Conan, Hervé. 2004. Small Piped Water Networks: Helping Local Entrepreneurs to Invest. *Water for All Series No. 13*, edited by Charles T. Andrews and Almud Weitz. ADB.

³ The TA first appeared in *ADB Business Opportunities* (internet edition) on 23 March 2005.

⁴ UN Millennium Project. 2005. *Investing in Development: A Practical Plan to Achieve the Millennium Development Goals*. New York.

⁵ Every \$1 invested in improved water supplies and basic toilets is expected to result in \$3–\$34 return in terms of savings in health costs and more time at work and in school. Source: World Health Organization. 2005. *Water for Life—Making It Happen*. WHO.

⁶ McIntosh, Arthur C. 2003. *Asian Water Supplies—Reaching the Urban Poor*. ADB and IWA.

neighbors at inflated cost, or getting water from standpipes or standposts where they have access to water for a very short time each day and have difficulty transporting it to their homes.

4. ADB publications (footnote 2) and experience of the World Bank and other agencies in Latin America and Africa reported that there are many issues in addressing the immediate needs of the poor and those living in peri-urban areas, but the most typical are the following: (i) on the outskirts of a city, utility piped water is not close and SSWP has to put down a borehole and independently serve the people; (ii) the utility is in the area, but only serves through a standpipe/standpost; by connecting to the utility, an SSWP can serve an area with direct house connections; (iii) on the outskirts of a city, the utility is not far away so the SSWP can connect to utility water and extend the piped supply farther out; and (iv) the utility is serving the people but the cost of connection is so high and the terms so steep that only half the people can afford to connect to piped water; thus, the homeowners association (HOA) is looking for better financing terms. All these four scenarios will be studied by the pilot projects of the TA.

5. In all cases, the core issue is getting connected to piped water, promptly and on terms affordable to those living in peri-urban areas, especially the poor. Once connected, people will pay only 1–2% of their household income for piped water. The implementation issue therefore is to find financing mechanisms that will be flexible and fast, and will respond to the needs of the people. With SPWNs, there is the case where financing is required by the contractor/operator; in another case financing is required by the HOA. With SSWPs, there is a need for regularization (maybe initially just by registration) and some control over the quality of construction and the responsibilities for operation and maintenance (O&M).

6. From ADB's perspective, there is the bigger issue of reaching peri-urban consumers through piped water supply in an expeditious manner. In this regard, the potential for upscaling the pilot projects and mainstreaming and integrating SPWNs and SSWPs into both public and private sector loan projects will be important. These issues will be addressed by the TA.

III. THE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

A. Impact and Outcome

7. The TA will enable selected urban population in India, Philippines, and Viet Nam to quickly connect to piped water supply. The TA aims to assist in achieving the MDG Target 10 on sustainable access to safe drinking water.

B. Methodology and Key Activities

8. The TA incorporates five strategic approaches: (i) implementing four SPWN pilot projects; (ii) setting up a registration system for SSWPs; (iii) preparing an evaluation report on the implementation of the four SPWN pilot projects; (iv) organizing regional workshop to disseminate evaluation report, and (v) developing a tool kit to replicate SPWN efforts.

9. **Output 1.** Implementing four SPWN pilot projects in Ahmedabad in Gujarat, India;⁷ Kabisig and Lupang Arenda in Metro Manila, Philippines; and Ho Chi Minh City, Viet Nam. The four pilot areas were selected based on regional representation, diversity of issues, available

⁷ Two more pilot projects in the cities of Jabalpur and Indore in Madhya Pradesh are proposed for simultaneous implementation with UN-HABITAT parallel funding under the ongoing Water for Asian Cities Program. This program is implemented together with ADB's Urban Water Supply and Environmental Improvement in Madhya Pradesh.

information, and the potential for upscaling. In each pilot project, the community will be represented by an HOA or its equivalent.

10. In the Ho Chi Minh City pilot project, the SSWP has already developed its own groundwater source and has negotiated tariffs with the water utility for bulk sale of water to the utility as well as distribution to customers. In the other pilot projects, the water utility will be providing the water source and will sell the water in bulk to either the SSWP (Lupang Arenda) or the HOA (Kabisig) as the case may be. The bulk rate is expected to be an equivalent residential rate. The water utility will enter into a memorandum of agreement (MOA) with the SSWP or the HOA for a specific time, after which it agrees to take over full responsibility for the O&M of the facilities. The assets will, however, belong to the HOA or community who will have paid for them over a period of 5 years. The water utility or the relevant regulatory authority will be responsible for agreeing to the standard of construction to be used.

11. The SSWP will enter into an MOA with the local authority to construct the SPWN and operate and maintain it. The HOA shall nominate the SSWP.

12. A local bank or other suitable financial intermediary with a branch close to the pilot project will be nominated to be the recipient of the grant funds from ADB. The bank will onlend the money to the SSWP or HOA as the case may be.⁸ It will receive at least once a week all repayments of their loan from the SSWP or HOA, for SSWPs normally repay loans weekly, as poor consumers prefer to pay water tariffs daily or weekly. Once a month, the bank will report progress to ADB and continue to do so for a period of 5 years, being the maximum time for repayment of the original loans.⁹

13. All physical pipework for each pilot project will be completed within 8-10 months of commencing work. Except for the pilot project in India, each street will have a street meter and each household connection a house meter. As far as feasible, the SSWP or HOA will employ in the operation of the new system, including the daily collection of dues (except in Ho Chi Minh City), people such as water vendors who may have lost their job as a result of this intervention. Materials will be procured directly by the SSWP contractor or utility, based on the specifications approved for that specific location by the water utility or the regulatory body.

14. The scope of assistance comprises consulting services to train the HOAs and SSWPs in the construction and O&M of the new facilities. This assistance will be extended with the help of local government authorities, to all those who may at some time in the future take part in upscaling these activities.

15. ADB will request a no-objection from the government of the participating countries before the TA is implemented.

16. **Output 2.** Setting up a registration system for existing SSWPs with the appropriate registering agency. To assist the Government in registering all SSWPS and to set up a

⁸ ADB may retain administrative charges from the grant as needed. No interest will be charged to the SSWP or the homeowners association.

⁹ At such time that ADB deems it appropriate, it may authorize the Government to use the monies paid back for another round of piped water connections to be made on the basis of a revolving fund. During fact-finding, the concerned homeowners association confirmed that it is willing to borrow from local banks to improve the water supply system.

registration system, a comprehensive water supply service survey¹⁰ will be conducted, which will include all types of users, including commercial and industrial. On completion of the survey, the consultants will analyze the results and convene a stakeholder consultation, which will be the basis for formulating policy and plans and Government's endorsement of providing further SPWN for communities not served by the formal water supply system.

17. **Output 3.** Evaluating the implementation of the four SPWN pilot projects. The evaluation report will (i) show how many people benefited, to what degree, at what unit cost; (ii) present how quickly the project was implemented; (iii) identify any constraints for attention during upscaling efforts; and (iv) assess replicability of the SPWN approach. It will also include the initial assessment of the performance of HOAs or SSWPs in implementing the new facilities.

18. **Output 4.** Organizing a regional workshop in Manila to disseminate the evaluation report to DMC key stakeholders to share their views, especially as to how best upscale the pilot projects and mainstream and integrate them into ADB lending.

19. **Output 5.** Developing a practical tool kit to help replicate efforts, and scale up SPWNs under ADB's lending program to support DMCs to reach MDG Target 10. The tool kit will assist ADB staff in designing water supply projects.

C. Cost and Financing

20. The total cost of the project is estimated at \$800,000 equivalent. The TA will be financed on a grant basis by (i) ADB's TA funding program in the amount of \$200,000 equivalent, and (ii) the Government of France in the amount of \$200,000 equivalent, to be administered by ADB. The Cooperation Fund for the Water Sector through an approved TA¹¹ will finance the remaining amount of \$400,000 equivalent. HOAs will use their time and resources to help implement the pilot projects. In addition, government regulatory agencies will provide assistance in kind. The cost estimates and financing plan are in Appendix 2.

D. Implementation Arrangements

21. The TA will be implemented by ADB. The Energy, Transport, and Water Division (RSID) of the Regional and Sustainable Development Department, in cooperation with concerned divisions in the regional departments and the ADB resident missions concerned, will be responsible for all TA activities. A TA office will be established in RSID.

22. A total of 30 person-months of domestic consultants will be needed for implementation. In each of the three participating countries, one community-based water supply specialist (domestic consultant) will supervise the implementation of the pilot projects, and a regulatory specialist (domestic consultant) will be responsible for the conduct of the water services survey in each city. One water supply and sanitation specialist (domestic consultant) based in Manila will coordinate all TA activities. The local banks or other city-based financial intermediaries in each pilot project will provide training on billing and collection of dues and basic financial analysis for the communities and the SSWPs. The concerned water utility will give advice on construction and O&M of the facilities. An expert on water supply and sanitation (international

¹⁰ These will be household surveys that will follow the model terms of reference created by ADB under the Financing Water Initiative. They will record how the household accesses water, how much it gets, how much the water costs, water quality, reliability of supply, and the type of household sanitation.

¹¹ ADB. 2004. *Technical Assistance for Promoting Effective Water Management Policies and Practices (Phase 4)*. Manila (TA 6219).

consultant) will be engaged for 1 person-month to research and summarize other SSWP studies and interventions (including those funded by the Water and Sanitation Program in Jakarta, AusAID in Manila, and UN-HABITAT in Africa). This consultant will also assist in organizing and conducting the regional workshop. The required consultants will be recruited as individuals in accordance with ADB's *Guidelines on the Use of Consultants* and other terms acceptable to ADB for engaging domestic consultants. The outline terms of reference for consulting services is in Appendix 3.¹²

23. Materials and equipment to implement the pilot projects will be procured following ADB's *Guidelines for Procurement* and other terms acceptable to ADB for the engagement of domestic consultants.

24. The TA will be implemented in 24 months, starting in November 2005 and ending in October 2007. The pilot projects will be evaluated after the pilots have been in operation for 6 months. The regional workshop will be held in August 2007.

IV. THE PRESIDENT'S DECISION

25. The President, acting under the authority delegated by the Board, has approved (i) ADB administering a portion of technical assistance not exceeding the equivalent of \$200,000 to be financed on a grant basis by the Government of France; and (ii) ADB providing the balance not exceeding the equivalent of \$200,000 on a grant basis for Implementing Pilot Projects for Small Piped Water Networks, and hereby reports this action to the Board.

¹² External to this TA, an expert on water sector evaluation (international consultant), funded by the ADB Water Cooperation Fund and employed by RSID will evaluate the pilot projects and conduct a regional workshop in Manila to discuss and disseminate the findings. This consultant will compile a tool kit for upscaling the pilot projects for mainstreaming and integration into ADB's lending program.

DESIGN AND MONITORING FRAMEWORK

Design Summary	Performance Targets/Indicators	Data Sources/ Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
Impact Piped water connections assist in achieving MDG Target 10 on sustainable access to safe drinking water.	Increased usage of SPWNs for peri-urban populations from 2007 onwards.	DMC water sector plans ADB lending programs in the water sector	Assumption Appropriate financing can be found for SPWN. Risk Water utilities cannot supply sufficient water to SPWNs.
Outcome Selected urban population in (i) Ahmedabad, Gujarat, India; (ii) Kabisig and Lupang Arenda in Metro Manila, Philippines; and (iii) Ho Chi Minh City, Viet Nam use piped water supply.	Between 18,000 to 20,000 persons connected to SPWN by 2007. Participating HOA and SSWP indicate satisfaction with approach by December 2007. Water utilities rate SPWN as a viable distribution option.	Connection reports from the SSWP; Loan servicing reports from the participating banks Feedback survey of participating organizations Acceptability reports from participating water utilities	Assumption Community can afford to connect to the system. Risk SSWP and water utilities unable to work together harmoniously.
Outputs 1. SPWNs have been successfully established and are ready for replication. 2. SSWP registration system has been set up. 3. Evaluation report has been completed. 4. Knowledge dissemination through regional workshop 5. SPWN tool kit has been developed.	4 SPWNs in place within 8-10 months in 3 cities after project inception. System used by SSWPs in 3 cities by 2006. Available no later than September 2007. Event held by August 2007. Participation rating of usefulness of information – greater than 3.5 out of 5. ADB staff use the tool kit in designing water supply projects on or before December 2007, with satisfaction rating of 4 or better (out of 5).	Project performance monitoring report Project performance monitoring report Project performance monitoring report Participant workshop evaluation survey ADB water project designers survey	Risk Nominated cities will not participate.
Activities with Milestones 1.1 Recruit and hire consultants by November 2005. 1.2 Identify HOAs/SSWPs; facilitate preparation of memorandum of agreement (MOA) (i) between water utility and HOA/SSWP on the latter's responsibility in operating			Inputs ADB: \$200,000 (TASF) • Materials & Equipment \$150,000

<p>and maintaining the facilities, and (ii) between HOA/SSWP and local authority in constructing and operating the SPWN.</p> <p>1.3 Facilitate nomination of a local bank or its equivalent to be recipient of ADB grant.</p> <p>1.4 Monitor construction preparation by HOAs/SSWPs.</p> <p>1.5 Construct SPWN pilot projects by April 2006.</p> <p>1.6 Train HOAs/SSWPs in administering the technical assistance and in operation and maintenance of the new facilities by March 2006.</p> <p>2.1 Prepare water services survey questionnaire and identify survey enumerators.</p> <p>2.2 Conduct water services survey by January 2005 and analyze results by February 2006.</p> <p>2.3 List SSWPs starting January 2006; and develop a registration system.</p> <p>2.4 Prepare for the stakeholder consultation; identify key stakeholders in India, Philippines, Viet Nam and other DMCs; and confirm their participation.</p> <p>2.5 Convene a stakeholder consultation by April 2006; and validate consultation learning objectives.</p> <p>2.6 Set up a registration system; and register SSWPs.</p> <p>3.1 Develop a framework for evaluating the preparation and implementation of SPWN pilot projects as well as the performance of HOAs/SSWPs in operating the new facilities.</p> <p>3.2 Evaluate SPWN pilot projects in June 2007; and prepare evaluation report.</p> <p>4.1 Determine regional workshop schedule in Manila; invite key stakeholders and confirm their participation.</p> <p>4.2 Conduct a regional workshop in Manila with approximately 50 participants.</p> <p>5. Develop SPWN tool kit by September 2007; and publish and disseminate it to ADB staff as well as to DMCs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Consultation \$50,000 <p>Government of France: \$200,000</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Materials & Equipment \$180,000 • Household Sanitation \$20,000 <p>Cooperation Fund for the Water Sector: \$400,000 (under RETA 6219)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultants \$310,000 (international – 1 person month; domestic – 30 person months; surveys; registration of SSWPs) • Training / Conferences \$50,000 • Publication \$5,000 • Miscellaneous Costs \$10,000 • Contingencies \$25,000
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ADB = Asian Development Bank, DMC = developing member country, HOA = homeowners association, MDG = Millennium Development Goal, NGO = nongovernment organization, RM = resident mission, RO = resident office, SPWN = small-piped water network, SSWP = small-scale water provider, TASF = technical assistance special fund.

COST ESTIMATES AND FINANCING PLAN
(\$'000)

Item	Foreign Exchange	Local Currency	Total Cost
A. Asian Development Bank Financing^a			
1. Materials and Equipment:			
Distribution Pipework, Metering, Connections	0.0	150.0	150.0
2. Regional Consultation	50.0	0.0	50.0
Subtotal (A)	50.0	150.0	200.0
B. Government of France TA Grant Fund Financing^b			
1. Materials and Equipment			
a. Distribution Pipework, Metering, Connections	0.0	180.0	180.0
b. Household Sanitation	0.0	20.0	20.0
Subtotal (B)	0.0	200.0	200.0
C. Cooperation Fund for the Water Sector Financing^c			
1. Consultants			
a. Remuneration and Per Diem			
i. International Consultants	20.0	0.0	20.0
ii. Domestic Consultants	150.0	0.0	150.0
b. International and Local Travel	20.0	10.0	30.0
c. Reports and Communications	10.0	0.0	10.0
d. Water Supply Service Surveys	20.0	60.0	80.0
e. Registration of SSWPs	0.0	20.0	20.0
2. Training, Seminars, and Conferences			
a. Training of O&M staff	0.0	20.0	20.0
b. Local Stakeholder Consultation	0.0	30.0	30.0
3. ADB Publication	5.0	0.0	5.0
4. Miscellaneous Administration and Support Costs	10.0	0.0	10.0
5. Contingencies	25.0	0.0	25.0
Subtotal (C)	260.0	140.0	400.0
Total	310.0	490.0	800.0

ADB = Asian Development Bank, O&M = operation and maintenance, SSWP = small-scale water provider, TA = technical assistance.

^a Financed by ADB's TA funding program.

^b Administered by the Asian Development Bank.

^c Subtotal (C) will be funded from an approved TA: ADB. 2004. Technical Assistance for Promoting Effective Water Management Policies and Practices (Phase 4). Manila (TA 6219).

Source: Asian Development Bank estimates.

OUTLINE TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR CONSULTANTS

A. General

1. Consulting services are required in four main areas. One water and sanitation specialist (domestic consultant) as technical assistance (TA) coordinator is required in Manila to oversee and coordinate the implementation of the pilot projects. One community-based water supply specialist (domestic consultant) is required in each of the three participating countries to assist in implementing the pilot projects in those countries. The community-based water supply specialists will also be responsible for training the small-scale water providers (SSWPs) or homeowners association (HOAs) in operations and maintenance (O&M) of the new facilities. A regulatory specialist (domestic consultant) in each of the three participating countries will work with the regulatory agency to survey and register all small-piped water networks (SPWNs), HOAs, and SSWPs.

B. TA Coordinator (6 person-months)

2. The TA coordinator, based in Manila at the Asian Development Bank (ADB) headquarters as part of the water team, will have overall responsibility for monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the TA. He/she will report to the senior water supply and sanitation specialist of Energy, Transport and Water Division (RSID). More specifically, he/she will prepare documents for procurement materials and equipment and to contract SSWPs or HOAs. The coordinator will undertake (i) official progress reporting communication on a weekly basis with the three consultants assisting in pilot project implementation, (ii) official progress reporting communication on a weekly basis with the three consultants assisting in the survey and registration of SSWPs and HOAs, and (iii) official progress reporting communication on a weekly basis with the local banks associated with the receipt and disbursement of funds for the pilot projects. The coordinator will summarize all this information on a weekly basis in one weekly report and discuss it with the senior water supply and sanitation specialist at RSID. If necessary, the coordinator will communicate back to the consultants in the field and to the banks feedback and advice from ADB regarding any constraints or issues in implementation. The coordinator will help ADB organize and conduct the concluding regional workshop to be held in Manila in August 2007.

C. Community-Based Water Supply Specialists (3 consultants, 4 person-months each)

3. Each consultant will assist the SSWPs and HOAs in implementing the pilot project. He/she will submit to the TA coordinator weekly progress monitoring reports that will include information on the (i) implementation of the work plan and the latest revised schedule, (ii) activities carried out during the last week and by whom, (iii) activities planned for the next week and by whom, (iv) constraints encountered and what action is being taken to overcome them, and (v) issues that need discussion or resolution. For each pilot project, this consultant must communicate daily with the appropriate representatives of the community, the contractor and the water provider as well as the local bank. Once a week, all these people should meet formally to discuss the progress of the pilot project with the officer of the government regulatory agency present. The consultant will take the minutes of this meeting and forward them to the TA coordinator in Manila (via e-mail) with his/her own comments appended. This consultant will train the SSWP or HOAs in O&M of the completed facilities until such time as they are taken over by the water utility. The training participants will include those designated from within the pilot project area, as well as representatives of the project area that will be involved in any later upscaling of the pilot projects. Two trainees are required from each pilot project: a technical

person for supervising any construction and undertaking any maintenance, and a financial person for recording consumption and payment on a daily basis and remitting payments to the local bank. Within the first month of the assignment, the consultant will propose a training plan that will need to be endorsed by the community, the SSWP, the water utility, and the local bank before being submitted to ADB for approval. It is envisaged that technical and financial training will each comprise a total of 15 hours spread over at least 5 days. With ADB's approval, the consultant may engage, on an honorarium basis, other experts from the local bank or water utility to assist in the training.

D. Regulatory Specialists (3 consultants, 4 person-months each)

4. Each consultant will assist the government regulatory agency to survey, and record and register all SSWPs and HOAs involved in providing water. To be included are not only those engaged in constructing and operating SPWNs but also those operating tanker services or tricycle or pushcart water vendors selling water by the container. The TA provides separate monies for conducting these surveys, but the consultant, in close cooperation with the regulatory agency, needs to help design the surveys, help train people involved in undertaking the surveys, independently monitor the validity of the information returned from the surveys, and collate the information received into one easily read and understood report. The consultant should analyze the information and write a brief summary report of about 10 pages to be attached to the basic data report. The consultant will assist the regulatory agency in designing a simple one-page registration form appropriate to the SSWP, be it a SPWN, delivery by tanker or by container as the case may be. The consultant will report to the TA coordinator in Manila once a week on progress with the surveys.

E. International Consultant (1 person-month)

5. An international consultant will be engaged to undertake, on an intermittent basis, two tasks: (i) research and summarize, for the regional consultation workshop, other activities and studies on SSWPs and SPWN financing from Africa, Asia, and Latin America; and (ii) assist in designing and conducting the regional workshop consultation, contribute to the discussions, and record the procedures for publication.

F. Implementation by Nongovernment Organizations (NGOs)

6. For the pilot project in Ahmedabad, India, a consortium of three NGOs will implement the pilot project in a slum, and carry out the water supply services survey, analyze the findings, convene a stakeholders' workshop, and register the SSWPs. The NGOs will be engaged following ADB's guidelines on direct selection in consultation with local government authorities. Overall supervision of the project will be through one individual pilot project consultant as above.