

20 December 2013

For Approval of Para. 18

To: WooChong Um
OIC, RSDD

Through: Sandra Nicoll
Director, RSGP

From: Christopher I. Morris
Principal Social Development Specialist (NGO Center), RSGP

Subject: **Project No. 46262-001: Proposed Small-Scale Research and Development Technical Assistance on Women-Led Sanitation: Driving Change through ADB-CSO Partnerships—Request for Approval**

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The proposed study **Women-Led Sanitation: Driving Change through ADB-CSO Partnerships** will provide a deeper understanding of development outcomes resulting from enhanced local participatory delivery models for community-led sanitation management (linking environmental sanitation and public health) and the sustainability of infrastructure investments. The study will also assess the opportunities for enhancing ADB-CSO cooperation in supporting ADB's sanitation¹ investments throughout the Asia-Pacific region. It will be developed on the basis that one solution does not fit each and every country. It is also recognized that women, particularly young women,² are disproportionately affected by poor sanitation. This study aims to develop a framework for creating strategic partnerships with civil society organizations (CSO)³ to address urgent sanitation scale-up requirements, to generate additional funds (or synergies of operations) with CSOs and to improve ADB's approach and activities in sanitation-related areas through incorporating CSOs knowledge (e.g., hygiene promotion, community mobilization, etc.) into ADB operations. The study and pilot work initiatives will (i) promote practical solutions featuring good practices and lessons learned from the region, (ii) analyze the role women and men in driving this change in sustainable sanitation and better hygiene practices, and (iii)

¹ An option of expanding the S-RDTA to other subsectors (e.g. urban sanitation and/or water supply) during implementation may allow some flexibility in case the current ADB project pipeline is limited in rural sanitation sub-sector.

² The term women throughout this paper will be used to refer to girls (school age and pre-school girls), youth (15-24 years old) and older women.

³ ADB defines CSOs in a wide sense, of particularly relevance to ADB are CSOs such as nongovernment organizations (NGO), community based organizations (CBOs) and people's organizations (POs)- (e.g., women's unions, commune councils, village development committees and WATSAN units), foundations, professional associations, research institutes and universities, labor unions, mass organizations, social movements, and coalitions/networks of CSOs, and umbrella organizations. *ADB.2012. Strengthening Participation for Development Results: An ADB Guide to Participation. Manila.*

identify innovative collaboration and partnership opportunities to support the sanitation sub-sector. The design and monitoring framework is in Appendix 1.

II. ISSUES

2. Millennium development goal 7, target 10, calls for halving, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation. In ADB's developing member countries (DMCs) progress towards achieving the sanitation target has fallen behind, thereby hindering inclusive growth. Globally an estimated 1.1 billion people do not use any sanitation facility at all practicing open defecation; this poses enormous health risks, particularly for poorer segments of the population and women who are most exposed to the dangers of inadequate human waste disposal. About 44% or some 480 million people practicing open defecation are in South Asia and 18% (200 million) in East Asia. UN's trend analysis for 1995–2008 in Southern Asia shows that improvements in sanitation have disproportionately benefited the wealthy, and also urban residents are 2.2 times (1.5 in Southeast Asia) more likely to use improved sanitation facilities than rural residents.

3. The poor performance of the rural sanitation sub-sector in many of ADB's DMCs poses great inconveniences and health risk for whole communities, but often with the greatest burden on women and girls. Women continue to suffer the indignity of having to practice open defecation, risking health and safety. Women are the main users, providers, and managers of water in rural households and are also the guardians of household hygiene carrying the burden of protecting the family against hygiene-related diseases. When schools are equipped with safe, private sanitation facilities, girls are more likely to stay in school. The hours women and young girls spend fetching water each day leaves less time to pursue education, economic activities and reinforces employment segregation. The lack of access to clean water and adequate sanitation in low and middle income families contributes to the higher rate at which girls and women under the age of 60 die relative to men.⁴ However gender is not only a women/girl issue; ADB's experience in Cambodia and Nepal is that there is a need to focus more on involving men in hygiene and health programs. Male role models are necessary for encouraging better hygiene practices among young boys.

4. Poor and vulnerable households are often located in vulnerable environments and/or areas deemed not cost effective to install public water and sanitation infrastructure (e.g. low lying, squatter settlements). This *disproportionate exposure*, arising from settlements emerging in vulnerable locations, amplifies difficulties in reaching communities, reduces inclusivity in development programs and also creates further hardship to women.

5. CSOs have favored community behavior change approaches to water supply and sanitation support including for example the use of the innovative Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS⁵) approach of promoting sanitation improvement through community leadership without any direct infrastructure subsidies. ADB has also used CLTS, and/or modified CLTS, behavior changing approaches in water and sanitation projects. Key findings

⁴ <http://www.wsp.org/wsp/FeaturesEvents/Features/cartoon-calendar-highlights-critical-role-gender-water-and-sanitation>.

⁵ <http://bit.ly/1bfAIWd> CLTS is an innovative methodology for mobilising communities to completely eliminate open defecation (OD) it focuses on the behavioural change needed to ensure real and sustainable improvements – investing in community mobilisation instead of hardware; NGOs have demonstrated they have the capacity, expertise and grass roots connections to implement CLTS. CLTS has a great potential for contributing towards meeting the MDG goals, both directly on water and sanitation (goal 7) and indirectly through the knock-on impacts of improved sanitation on combating major diseases, particularly diarrhoea (goal 6), improving maternal health (goal 5) and reducing child mortality (goal 4).

from a recent UNICEF evaluation showed that CLTS (i) is effective but generally in the dry season, (ii) promotes behavior change, and (iii) contributes to institutional capacity building.⁶ Often ADB incorporates sanitation and hygiene messages into its community mobilization activities opting to employ CLTS–hybrid approaches.⁷ CLTS is mostly gender-neutral, and a number of CLTS evaluations have recommended a stronger emphasis on gender in order to promote the sustainability of the open defecation free (ODF) status achieved through CLTS. CLTS and ODF approaches are however not always the most effective option as country and local conditions affect the appropriate approach chosen for project design and implementation.

6. Lessons drawn from ADB rural water and sanitation assessments suggest increased support to strengthen project staff in community outreach activities focused on effective behavior change linked to water management and sanitation practices is required. Reviews emphasize the benefits of decentralization and deconcentration processes by strengthening CSO⁸–local government partnerships to support activities at the community, village, and household levels. ADB also encourages private sector participation in construction of water supply and sanitation facilities. The private sector business environment is essential for the success of large-scale expansion in rural sanitation but is often hampered by a lack of (i) business services, (ii) clarity of private-sector regulation, (iii) financial services, (v) technical specifications, and (vi) clarity on expected service levels. ADB project implementation approaches vary considerably throughout the regions but also across individual projects within countries. Overall there is a focus on providing infrastructure facilities and cost-effective means of achieving greater service coverage.

III. THE PROPOSED TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

A. Impact and Outcome

7. The impact of the TA is improved planning, design, and implementation of ADB's rural sanitation projects. This impact will contribute to the achievement of ADB's Strategy 2020 for the water supply and sanitation sector, through more focused interventions, to achieve the MDG targets for the sector and to address the needs of the rural poor and women. The outcome will be increased ADB-CSO-DMC collaborations and partnerships on ADB rural sanitation projects.

B. Methodology and Key Activities

8. The TA will review recent project implementation approaches and outcomes across ADB projects which include rural sanitation components, and assess the benefits and/or potential benefits that collaborations or partnership with CSOs have made in achieving effective project outcomes.⁹ The role of men and women, and children and youth, in these projects and the nature, implementation and impact of gender action plans (GAPs) will be assessed; specific attention will be paid to empowering women and youth and the impact on sustainable sanitation development and family health behavioral changes. Comparative studies will be undertaken and

⁶ Sok, K. and Catalla, R.N.F. 2009. *Community-Led Total Sanitation in Cambodia: Final Evaluation Report*. Phnom Penh: UNICEF.

⁷ ADB. Proposed Second Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project (RRP). Manila August 2009

⁸ Note these CSOs may include mass and community organizations (e.g., women's unions, commune councils, village development committees and WATSAN units). These organizations often have the desired gender balance that help to drive the change.

⁹ ADB defines ADB-stakeholder collaborations as: "stakeholders and ADB/recipient/client working jointly, but with stakeholders have limited control over decision-making and resources; and partnerships as: stakeholders participate in decision-making processes and/or exert control over resources through a formal or informal agreement to work together towards common objectives." ADB.2012. *Strengthening Participation for Development Results: An ADB Guide to Participation*. Manila.

pilot projects prepared that demonstrate how participation with communities and CSOs may influence design and funding of projects.¹⁰ Synergies between ADB and CSO efforts in the rural sanitation sub-sector, particularly at country and project level, will also be evaluated. Gender equity in project inputs, outputs and outcomes will be reviewed.

9. Desk reviews, surveys and field visits will be undertaken to build up a database of project reviews and assessments on the various ADB and CSO project designs approaches, implementing lessons and different funding arrangements used throughout the region. In four representative countries (Cambodia, Indonesia, Nepal, Viet Nam) pilots will be designed to assist ongoing or planned projects. These will be developed in close cooperation with DMC and ADB regional operations departments. The infrastructure works under pilots will not be implemented under the TA.

10. Pilot activities will feature gender sensitive participatory processes, and tailored delivery models for community-led sanitation management (linking environmental sanitation and public health) to enhance local participation and sustainability of infrastructure investments. Women and women groups, children and youth, particularly the poor and vulnerable, will be trained and empowered to participate in TA activities. The pilots will specifically look at identifying and developing opportunities for more synergies and expanding funding for more ADB-CSO collaborations and partnership. The nature, effectiveness and efficiency of different collaborative and partnering arrangements between ADB consultants, NGOs and other CSOs will be assessed.

11. Project implementation processes used by other parties including CSOs, DMCs, the United Nations and other donor agencies will be reviewed for comparison with ADB funded projects.¹¹ Feedback from project affected persons and relevant stakeholders (including gender disaggregated analysis) shall be generated. Outputs will include a number of knowledge products distributed and discussed through social media and international knowledge sharing forum.¹² Knowledge products will include a wide range of multi-media material (videos, photo-essays, social media, web pages, interviews etc.), technical guides and toolkits, solution showcases, innovative games and competitions, and exhibits.

12. Individual experts from within the ADB's community of practice (COP) for water will be engaged to participate in implementation of the S-RDTA. During the course of the studies selected regional stakeholders in the sub-sector (champions of rural sanitation) will also be encouraged to participate in TA activities through sharing and generation of knowledge.

13. ADB's Country Operations Business Plan (COBP) describes the business plan within the country partnership cooperation strategy, including grants and projects in the pipeline. Based on available data a comparison between COBP sanitation allocations, country DMC trends in rural sanitation investments and poverty levels will be undertaken. The TA will identify the potential

¹⁰ Pilot projects will be planned and designed and implementation advanced but there will be no physical implementation under this S-RDTA.

¹¹ Recent AusAID funded knowledge studies and the International Water Center WASH focal group, and efforts by WSP regionally are all excellent centers of research and knowledge which shall be utilized to ensure existing regional knowledge is quickly and appropriately assimilated into the studies.
<http://bit.ly/1kokxZb> Ministers from 40 developing countries and donors including DFID (the UK Department of International Development), the government of Japan and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation who together committed to design innovative new projects, work with the private sector and non-governmental organizations, and extend access to improved drinking water sources and sanitation facilities to millions more ahead of 2015.

¹² E.g. Stockholm International World Water Week-, the International Water Center-WASH program <http://www.watercentre.org/events/wash-2011> (ADB CoP water partnership knowledge hub), ADB's Annual Meeting etc.

for increasing rural sanitation projects and scaling up ADB-CSO partnering opportunities under the COBP.¹³

C. Cost and Financing

14. The TA is estimated to cost \$225,000 equivalent which is proposed to be financed on a grant basis by the Multi-Donor Trust Fund¹⁴ under the Water Financing Partnership Facility and administered by ADB (Appendix 2). The proceeds of the grant will be used to finance consultants, travel costs, media, dialogues, workshops, and publications under the TA.

D. Implementation Arrangements

15. The executing agency/implementing agency will be ADB through the Regional and Sustainable Development Department, represented by a project officer in the NGO and Civil Society Center (NGOC). The TA will be implemented over 12 months from January 2014 to December 2014. An outline terms of reference for the TA consultants is given in Appendix 3.

16. The TA will require about 37 person-months of consultants of which 8 person-months will be international consultants. ADB will recruit an international NGO in accordance with procedures for recruiting a Firm following the ADB's *Guidelines on the Use of Consultants* (2010, as amended from time to time) using the Consultants' Qualification Selection (CQS) procedures¹⁵. The following inputs are included, international consultants: team leader/project manager/rural development specialist, country implementation specialist; and national consultants: rural sanitation community development specialist (4 positions from 4 countries), gender specialist, partnership funding specialist, and a publications/social media specialist. As part of the team national consultants will be mobilized through local country offices to undertake data collection activities and case studies in selected DMCs.¹⁶ Disbursements under the TA will be carried out in accordance with ADB's *Technical Assistance Disbursement Handbook* (2010, as amended from time to time). All procurement will be done in accordance with ADB's procurement guidelines (2013 as amended from time to time). NGOC TA management team and ADB staff from collaborating CoPs or projects will serve as resources person on for TA activities. Administrative support staff can conduct activities supported by the TA.¹⁷ TA funds may be used to support increased CSO participation in ongoing projects and preparatory TAs.

17. Brief administrative reporting will be monthly to NGOC. The ToR outlines details of the required technical reporting and publications to be prepared under the services. Wider communication will be provided through ADB's water community of practice and dissemination of results and dialogues through ADB website and also using social media. The TA will support stakeholders, CSOs and youth participants participating in knowledge events (e.g. conferences, forums, social media, and trainings).

¹³ CLTS spread fast within Bangladesh, where informal institutions and NGOs are key to scaling up the CLTS process. NGOs Plan International, WaterAid and UNICEF have become important disseminators and champions of CLTS. Today there is CLTS, in more than 40 countries of the world, especially in Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Middle East.

¹⁴ Contributors: the governments of Australia, Austria, Norway, Spain, and Switzerland.

¹⁵ NGOs have a comparative advantage for providing services in this TA because of their work with grass root rural communities, NGOs also have a strong track record in rural sanitation and CLTS project implementation.

¹⁶ It is anticipated that these will be undertaken in at least 4 DMCs where ADB have recently implemented rural sanitation projects. The following countries have been selected based on the significant volume of recent and potential future rural sanitation demand: Cambodia, Indonesia, Nepal and Viet Nam.

¹⁷ Cost estimates include support services such as travel and related costs for secretarial and administrative services for assisting in implementing and administration.

IV. RECOMMENDATION

18. Pursuant to the authority delegated to heads of departments and offices to approve small-scale technical assistance, your approval is hereby requested for ADB administering small-scale technical assistance not exceeding the equivalent of \$225,000 to be financed on a grant basis by the Multi-Donor Trust Fund under the Water Financing Partnership Facility.

19. Such approval will be reported to the Board in the Quarterly Summary Report on Small-Scale and Supplementary Technical Assistance Projects Not Exceeding \$225,000.

Attachments:

- Appendix 1: Design and Monitoring Framework
- Appendix 2: Cost Estimates and Financing Plan
- Appendix 3: Outline Terms of Reference

cc: Vice President, Knowledge Management and Sustainable Development; The Secretary; General Counsel; Controller; Directors General, OSFMD, RSID, SARD, SERD; Deputy Director General, SARD, SERD; Assistant General Counsel, OGC; Assistant Controller, CTIS-TA; Directors, OSP1, SAUW, SEUW; Senior Advisor to VPKM; A. Carlota, OGC; E. Pascua, WFPF; NGOC Staff; Project File.

PRELIMINARY DESIGN AND MONITORING FRAMEWORK
Women-Led Sanitation: Driving Change through ADB–CSO Partnerships

Design Summary	Performance Targets/Indicators	Data Sources/Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
Impact Improved planning, design, and implementation of ADB's rural sanitation projects	Improved performance of ADB projects against national and MDG targets Rural sanitation projects implemented with ADB-CSO partnerships driving inclusive development and gender equity	ADB project monitoring and evaluation reports Government demographic, economic, and sanitation sector statistics Independent studies undertaken by universities, research institutions, and donors; and reports from civil society organizations	Assumptions DMCs prioritize ADB project support to rural sanitation through the Country Partnership Strategy (CPS) process and Country Operations Business Plan (COBP)
Outcome Increased ADB-CSO-DMC collaborations and partnerships on ADB rural sanitation projects	A key lessons learnt document on engaging and empowering CSOs in increasing women's involvement in rural sanitation projects and a framework and toolkit for rural sanitation stakeholder participation adopted by ADB water COP. Draft knowledge products by September 2014 Partnership funding on at least 3 new ADB projects by 2014	Project reporting and updated participation toolkit monitoring ¹ ADB project monitoring information systems	Assumptions ADB pipeline of rural sanitation projects is sufficient for expansion of partnerships The four TA DMCs allow CSOs and donors to influence project design Risks Global economic conditions restrict seed funding for CSO partnerships
Outputs 1. Stakeholder assessments, participation plans and work planning 2. Data collection, analyses and identification of pilot projects (sex-disaggregated data will be collected) 3. Development of pilot activities 4. Participation of stakeholders and knowledge generation	Agreed work plan by end of month 1. Women (50% minimum), men, and youth (20% minimum) participate in participatory assessments Interim report on data collection and analyses including disaggregated gender data, surveys, stakeholder participation and site visits completed with at least 4 pilot projects screened and selected (end of month 4) Scoping and timing of pilot activities designed with ADB, DMCs and stakeholders. On selected pilots preparation of funding for implementation and further partnership programs for scaling up by December 2014 Impact stories from multiple ADB projects will be obtained from working closely in-country	Inception Report Interim Report Publications and knowledge products Workshops feedback and information consultations	Assumptions Data collected is accurate and representative for the sector in the four TA DMCs. Sector specialists will contribute time to participate in web based discussions Risks Outputs required on fixed schedule global water events

¹ ADB.2012. *Strengthening Participation for Development Results: An ADB Guide to Participation*. Manila

5. Knowledge products launch and dissemination	<p>with ADB resident missions/regional departments, DMCs, local NGOs and project stakeholders. Women's project roles and gender impact defined in all studies</p> <p>Social media used to share material and generate dialogue for analysis of TA studies and regional practices</p> <p>Lessons learnt analysis, studies, feature stories and participation inputs into pilot documents. Official launch and dissemination of draft publications at key global water event (August 2014)</p>	Social media knowledge sharing and generation	
<p>Activities with Milestones</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stakeholder Assessments, Participation Plans and Work Planning (Inception Period): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Review ADB projects, develop with ADB's-water COP a project information system 1.2 Prepare and agree scope and finalize pilot study locations – start month 1 1.3 Prepare project based stakeholder assessments-(month 1) and agreed participation plan – month 2 (ensure participatory methods with specific targeted dialogue for women) 1.4 Prepare social media and media plans– end month 2 1.5 Prepare and submit Inception Report – end month 1 2. Data Collection, Analysis and Identification of Pilot Projects: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1 Collect / analyze project data and visit project locations – months 2-3 2.2 Prepare and agree table of contents and draft layout of Interim Report– month 2 2.3 Identify shortfalls in data and make plan for primary data collection – end of month 2 2.4 Primary data collection country dialogues/site visits in selected DMCs – months 3-4 2.5 Use social media to share progress and generate further dialogues – month 5 2.6 Review women's and youth's roll in project planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation 2.7 Identification of pilot projects (include gender and youth as a selection criteria) 3. Detailed Studies and Pilot Planning and Design Activities: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3.1 Prepare a model for gender responsive sanitation improvement initiative–months 5-7 3.2 Review rural sanitation partnership opportunities and innovative funding options 3.3 Develop selected pilot project – months 5-7 3.4 Seek knowledge dialogues using social media, peer reviews and stakeholder participation, inputs from women, men and vulnerable groups through targeted dialogue – month 6-8 3.5 Draft outputs from studies – month 8 4. Stakeholder Participation and Knowledge Products Launch and Dissemination <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4.1 Draft publication launch and sharing through social media – month 8 4.2 ADB technical peer reviews – months 9-10 4.3 Editing and printing of final publications – month 11-12 5. Reporting (to include stakeholder workshops where appropriate): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5.1 Inception Report – months 2 5.2 Interim Report – months 4-5 5.3 Draft Final Report – months 10-11 5.4 Final Report – months 12 		<p>Inputs</p> <p>ADB: Multi-Donor Trust Fund under the Water Financing Partnership Facility, \$225,000</p> <p>8 person-months of an international consultant, 29 person-months of national consultants.</p>	

Sandra Nicoll, Director, RSCGP, RSDD

Woo Chong Um, OIC, RSDD

COST ESTIMATE AND FINANCING PLAN

Item	Quantity	Total Cost (\$'000)
A. Multi-Donor Trust Fund under the Water Financing Partnership Facility^a		
1. Consultants		
a. Remuneration and per diem ^b		
i. International Consultants	8	88.00
ii. National Consultants	29	87.00
b. International Travel ^c		10.00
2. Workshops, Training, Seminars, and Conferences		14.00
3. Miscellaneous Administration and Support Costs ^d		16.00
Contingencies		10.00
Total		225.00

^a Contributors: the governments of Australia, Austria, Norway, Spain and Switzerland.

Administered by the Asian Development Bank

^b Per diems are paid for days in the field only.

^c International travel including flights, and miscellaneous expenses.

^d Includes media and social media costs, field researchers, reports, communications, local travel and miscellaneous administrative support costs.

Source: Asian Development Bank estimates

OUTLINE TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR CONSULTANTS

A. Introduction

1. Millennium development goal 7 (MDG), target 10, calls for halving, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation. Globally an estimated 1.1 billion people do not use any sanitation facility at all practicing open defecation, this poses enormous health risks, particularly for poorer segments of the population and women who are most exposed to the dangers of inadequate human waste disposal. 44% of these people practicing open defecation, nearly 500 million people, are in South Asia and a further 18 % in East Asia. UN's trend analysis for 1995–2008 in Southern Asia shows that improvements in sanitation have disproportionately benefited the wealthy and urban residents who are 2.2 times (1.5 in Southeast Asia) more likely to use improved sanitation facilities than rural residents.

2. The ADB's funding to the rural water supply and sanitation sectors has amounted to \$940 million since 1968.

3. The outcome of the proposed TA is to increase ADB–CSO–DMC collaborations and partnerships on ADB rural sanitation projects.

4. The TA will fund a NGO to (i) undertake a participatory gender sensitive review of the scope and nature of CSO engagement in ADB's rural sanitation projects, (ii) develop strategies and design initiatives for driving change in the rural sanitation sub-sector through more widespread collaboration and partnerships between DMCs, ADB and CSOs in ADB operations, (iii) design and initiate pilot activities on selected projects tailored to delivery models for community-led sanitation management (linking environmental sanitation and public health) to enhance local participation and sustainability of infrastructure investments, and (iv) publish a number of knowledge products. Specific attention will be given to the rural poor, to household-level sanitation issues particularly open defecation free (ODF), and to the gender issues that are so important in this sub-sector.¹⁹

5. The TA will require about 37 person-months of consultants of which 8 person-months will be international consultants, a summary of the key tasks of specialists is given below.

B. Key Consultant Positions

1. **Team Leader: Project Manager/Rural Development Specialist** (international, 3 person-months, intermittent)

6. The projected input of the Team Leader: Project Manager/ Rural Development Specialist is 3 person-months of intermittent service over duration of 12 months. The position will be based at the NGO's home office, but will require communications with ADB headquarters in Manila. One-off visits to selected DMCs will be required for the collection of additional primary and secondary data. Specific tasks include, but are not limited, to the following:

- (i) Lead liaison on technical and administrative issues with ADB Project Officer in NGO and Civil Society Center (NGOC);

¹⁹ ADB's recent ERD publication "A Review of Recent Developments in Impact Evaluation" may be referred to during impact assessments.

- (ii) Lead production of routine reporting and publications;
- (iii) Prepare a work plan, draft table of contents for all publications and reports, and selection of case studies and pilots projects for ADB discussion and approval²⁰;
- (iv) Review relevant literature published / presented over the last 10 years;
- (v) Consult with experts in the Asian water supply and sanitation sector, as appropriate²¹;
- (vi) Review terms of reference for mobilizing national consultants/ researchers for data collection and preparation of three case studies from selected Southeast Asian countries. Mobilizing of the additional consultants/researchers will be on an "as required" basis and agreed with the ADB project officer;
- (vii) Prepare terms of reference for local photography contracts to produce specific, relevant, and topical photos for project publications;
- (viii) Coordinate knowledge product production including a wide range of multi-media material (videos, photo-essays, social media, web pages, interviews etc.), technical guides and toolkits, solution showcases, innovative games and competitions, and exhibits.
- (ix) Visit selected project countries for consultations with local teams and project stakeholders;
- (x) Meet with ADB to discuss peer review comments and agree on changes to external publications;
- (xi) Incorporate changes into publications and submit for review by Department of External Relations and liaise with the typesetter over the presentation;
- (xii) Proof read the final product for printing, including Department of External Relations comments. Printing will be undertaken by ADB printers;
- (xiii) Arrange workshop with ADB and participate; and
- (xiv) Prepare and submit by email routine implementation updates and maintain records and provide data to meet ADB administrative invoice processing needs.

7. The qualifications for the Team Leader: Project Manager/Rural Development Specialist will include: University degree in Social Science, Social Work, Sociology, Development Studies or other related fields suitable for the assignment. At least 10 years of experience in the field of WASH expertise. Strong leadership, management, communications, writing, and interpersonal skills.

2. Country Implementation Specialist/Rural Sanitation Community Development Specialists (international, 5 person-months, intermittent; national 17 person-months)

8. The projected input of the Country Implementation Specialist/Rural Sanitation Community Development Specialists totals about of 5 person-months of international specialist supported by a team of national country based consultants with total inputs of about 17 person-months intermittent service over the TA duration of 12 months. The positions will be based at one of the NGO's field offices throughout the region. Specific tasks include, but are not limited, to the following:

- (i) Prepare a country work plan of activities;

²⁰ A set of criteria will be drawn up to select projects under the R-SDTA (e.g. one criteria may be those projects that have a project gender action plan and/or specific gender targets.)

²¹ ADB's ERD publication, *A Review of Recent Developments in Impact Evaluation* may be a valuable reference for impact evaluation considerations.

- (ii) Design surveys and templates for data collection, storage and analysis
- (iii) Coordinate with ADB Resident Mission sector specialist and ADB HQ project officers responsible for rural sanitation projects, review recent projects and future pipelines of rural sanitation sub-sector projects (urban sanitation and water supply projects will also be considered as comparators to provide some flexibility in case the current project pipeline is limited in the rural sanitation sub-sector);
- (iv) Country project studies: prepare and implement participatory data collection and research into the design and implementation of ADB's rural sanitation projects. Undertake a comparison between COBS sanitation allocations, country DMC trends in rural water and sanitation investments and poverty levels. Identify the potential for increasing rural sanitation projects and up-scaling up ADB-CSO partnering opportunities.
- (v) Identification, preparation and implementation of five impact stories from selected Asia Pacific countries.

9. The qualifications for the Country Implementation Specialist/Rural Sanitation Community Development Specialists will include: University degree in Social Science, Social Work, Sociology, Development Studies or other related fields suitable for the assignment. At least 8 years of experience in the field of community WASH. Strong communications, writing, and interpersonal skills.

3. Gender Specialist (national, 4 person-months, intermittent)

10. The projected input of the Gender Specialist is 4 person-months of intermittent service over duration of 8 months (months 2 to 10). The position will be based in the NGO's field offices but will require communications with headquarters. The position may be combined with other specialist where experts with multiple disciplines are available. Specific tasks include, but are not limited, to the following:

- (i) Prepare a work plan, draft table of contents for all publications and reports;
- (ii) Review relevant literature published / presented over the last 5 years on the impact on gender equity on different rural sanitation implementation approaches;
- (iii) Review the role of women in ADB implemented rural sanitation;
- (iv) Examine the impact of community-ADB partnerships in sanitation management, in terms of women's empowerment (reduced burden of responsibility in public sphere with respect to ability to harness economic opportunities);
- (v) Review options for strengthening ADB project implementation through partnerships with CSOs, as well as ensuring women and youth's participation, either as individual community members or as representatives of CSOs/NGOs;
- (vi) Coordinate with other team members to incorporate a gender focus in proposed surveys, templates, stakeholder consultations, reports and publications and other deliverables.; and
- (vii) Coordinate with Project Manager/Rural Development Specialist regarding all inputs and report outputs.

11. The qualifications for the Gender Specialist will include: University degree in Social Science, Social Work, Sociology, Development Studies or other related fields suitable for the assignment. At least 8 years of experience in the field of social participation. Strong communications, writing, and interpersonal skills.

4. Partnership Funding Specialist (national, 3 person-months, intermittent)

12. The projected input of the Project Manager/ Rural Sanitation Specialist is 3 person-months of intermittent service over duration of 12 months. The position will be based at the NGO's home office, but will require communications with ADB headquarters in Manila. Visits to selected DMCs will be required for the collection of additional primary and secondary data. Specific tasks include, but are not limited, to the following:

- (i) Prepare a work plan, draft table of contents for all publications and reports, and selection of case study countries for ADB discussion and approval;
- (ii) Review relevant literature published / presented over the last 5 years related to funding of rural sanitation;
- (iii) Review options for mobilizing community resources to support rural sanitation;
- (iv) Review alternative funding options e.g. philanthropy, CSOs/NGO, local government, social enterprises etc;
- (v) Review opportunities for reducing any gaps in rural sanitation funding as detailed in the CBOP identify potential funding partners and review the opportunities;
- (vi) Review how ADB may leverage funding opportunities with CSO partnerships and scale up rural sanitation funding; and
- (vii) Coordinate with Project Manager/Rural Development Specialist regarding all inputs and report outputs.

13. The qualifications for the Partnership Funding Specialist will include: University degree in Finance, Social Science, Development Studies or other related fields suitable for the assignment. At least 5 years of experience in the fields of funding partnership and financing social partnership. Strong communications, writing, and interpersonal skills.

5. Publications/Social Media Specialist (national, 5 person-months, intermittent)

14. The NGO will maintain a small team of national staff to support the project manager and country specialists and pilot project activities. The position(s) will be based at the NGO's home office, or regionally, as appropriate, and will include publications/reporting and editing specialist and also a social media expert. Specific tasks include, but are not limited, to the following:

- (i) Coordinate with Project Manager/Rural Development Specialist and country teams regarding publications and social media material;
- (ii) Assist with editing publications;
- (iii) Prepare key messages and media material for site operations; and
- (iv) Prepare for key workshops and dialogues.

15. The qualifications for the Publications/Social Media Specialist will include: University degree in Communications, Social Science, Development Studies or other related fields suitable for the assignment. At least 5 years of experience in the field of media communications. Strong communications, writing, and interpersonal skills.

C. Implementation

16. The NGO will report to the ADB Project Officer assigned and will email brief progress reports setting out achievements, constraints, and actions proposed to overcome these constraints on a weekly basis. The ADB Project Officer will supervise and support the NGO consultant team over the services, with the assistance of the Water COP, and operations departments where needed.

D. Deliverables

17. The consultant will be responsible for the following main deliverables:

- (i) Brief Inception Report with work plan, draft table of contents of proposed publications, and selected case studies – within month 1.
- (ii) Interim report including data collection and analyses – end of month 5.
- (iii) Technical papers e.g. case studies, lessons learnt briefs, and pilot studies social media stories.
- (iv) Draft publications for Key International Water Knowledge Event – end of month 7.
- (v) Media material for publications and use of social media platforms – throughout the services.
- (vi) Final publications for printing – end of month 10.

EXTERNAL ADB ASSISTANCE TO THE SECTOR
(Projects starting within the last 10 years-example Cambodia)

	Project Title	Period	Agency	Objective	Funding Amount (million)	Area/Country	
1	Tonle Sap Lowlands Rural Development Project	2009–2014	ADB	To improve the livelihood of households in 40 lowland communes	\$10.1 loan, \$9.9 grant	Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Thom, and Pursat	Cambodia
2	Enhancement to Commune- and Village-Level Organizations	2007–2010	ADB	Capacity development for commune councils, women and children's affairs committees, and village development committees	\$1.5	Provinces in the Tonle Sap Basin	Cambodia
3	National Rural Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene Sector Strategy	2009	ADB, UNICEF	To prepare a sector strategy for RWSS for 2010–2025	\$0.25	Nationwide	Cambodia
4	Tonle Sap Sustainable Livelihoods Project	2005–2010	ADB	To improve livelihoods by reducing poverty and conserving biodiversity in the project area	\$15.0	Five provinces surrounding the Tonle Sap Basin	Cambodia
5	Tonle Sap RWSS Sector Project	2005–2011	ADB	To enhance the health of low-income communities in rural areas by improving hygiene and sustaining access to safe drinking water and effective sanitation	\$18.0	Battambang, Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Thom, Pursat, and Siem Reap	Cambodia
6	Tonle Sap Environmental Management	2005–2008	ADB, GEF, UNDP	To develop the capacity for natural resources management coordination and planning, community-based natural resources management, and biodiversity conservation in the Tonle Sap Biosphere Reserve	\$18.7	Tonle Sap Basin provinces	Cambodia

	Project Title	Period	Agency	Objective	Funding Amount (million)	Area/Country
7	Northwest Rural Development	2002–2007	ADB	To reduce poverty through accelerated rural development	\$35.3	Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, Oddar Meanchey, and Siem Reap

ADB = Asian Development Bank, GEF = Global Environment Facility, IFAD = International Fund for Agricultural Development, IMF – International Monetary Fund, JFPR = Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction, KOICA = Korean International Cooperation Agency, MRD = Ministry of Rural Development, NGO = nongovernment organization, PLG = partnership for local governance, RWSS = rural water supply and sanitation, UNDP = United Nations Development Programme, UNICEF = United Nations Children's Fund, WFP = World Food Program, WSP = Water and Sanitation Program.

Source: Asian Development Bank.