From theory to practice—Indian Experience

ADB Joint Regional Workshop

11 December 2018

Matthew Giesemann

This is not an ADB material. The views expressed in this document are the views of the author/s and/or their organizations and do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Asian Development Bank, or its Board of Governors, or the governments they represent. ADB does not guarantee the accuracy and/or completeness of the material's contents, and accepts no responsibility for any direct or indirect consequence of their use or reliance, whether wholly or partially. Please feel free to contact the authors directly should you have queries.

Session 4: Indian Experience

Matching Practices to Bidding Documents
Potential Bidders Qualifications and Improvement

Sector Management

Structure

Capacity

Plant and Equipment

Standards and Guidelines	Excellent. Developed by Japanese in 1999. Need updating
Regulation and Compliance	Not practised or enforced. Missing required data collection and

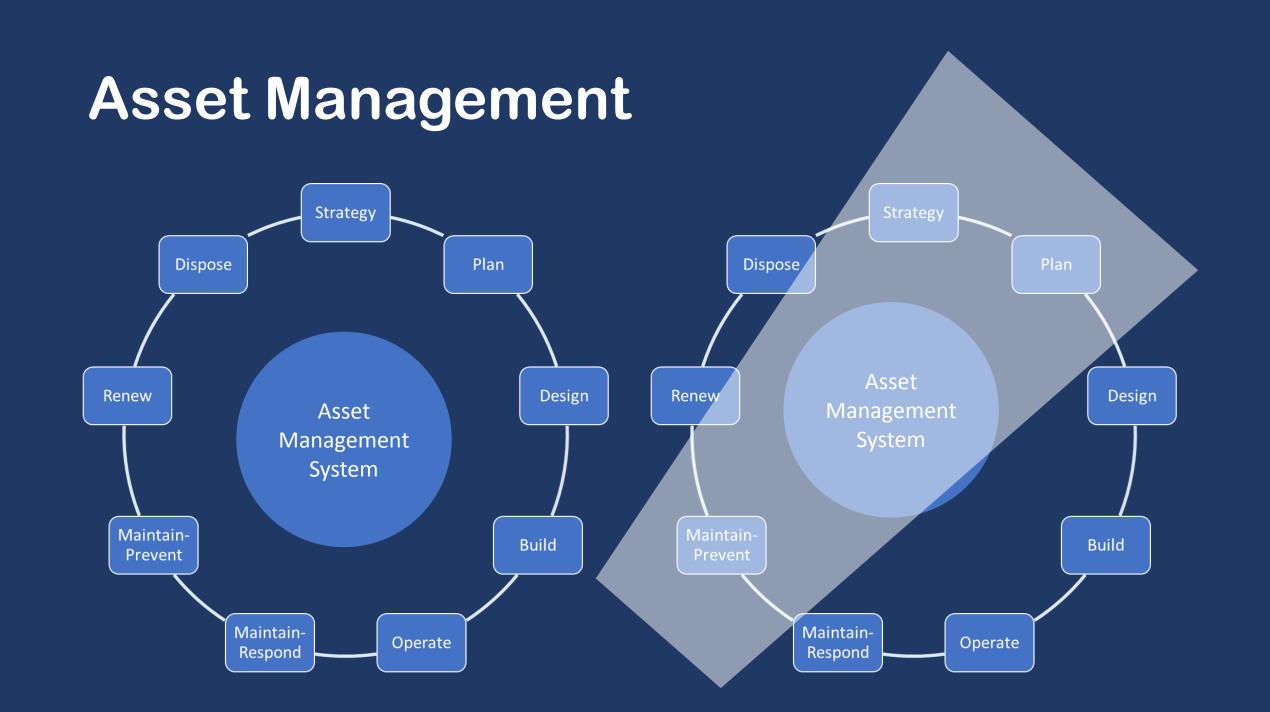
processing systems. Friendly reporting. Devolvement down the line: federal, states, cities, urban local

bodies

Centralised. Location factor. Ex PHED staff. Water and sewer systems are new. Little precedent.

Confined to local suppliers. Lowest purchase price.

Has no precedent **Customer Service** Target operations and responsive maintenance only **Cost Recovery**



Schedule

Selection **Detailed Project Report** Service Improvement Plan Construction Commissioning **Operations and Maintenance Customer Service**

Months 2-3 18 to 24 120

120

Bidding Document Estimate (Budget) Bills of Quantities **Topographic Survey Customer Survey Hydraulic Modelling Condition Assessment** GIS **Detailed Design** Update EMP and RP

Session 3: Indian Experience Process Flow

Selection Detailed Project Report Service Improvement Plan Construction Commissioning **Operations and Maintenance Customer Service**

Months

1

2

18 to 24

1

120

120

Bidding Document

- Estimate (Budget)
- Bills of Quantities ⁴
- Topographic Survey
- Customer Survey
- Hydraulic Modelling
- Condition Assessment
- GIS
- Detailed Design
- Update EMP and RP

SIP partially bypassed

Estimate becomes budget

Bid price based upon BoQ rates

Bid price < budget + 5%

Payments based upon BoQ measurements

Scope adjusted to budget

No rebaselining

Variations discouraged

Limited testing

Partial reporting

Limited forecasting

O&M and CS are new

Case Study 2: O&M Payments

23,700 water and 23,700 sewer connections

Cahadula 1 "Docian Build"

O&M Payments
These are subject to
damages

Case Study 1

	Schedule-1 Design Build				
669	Schedule-2 "Provisional Sum"				
670	Provisional sum for Shifting of Utilities e.g. electric poles, cables,		job		
0/0	telephone lines & poles etc. (@10% of Excavation cost)				
671	Schedule-3 "Operation and Maintenance"				
	Operation, maintenance and management of entire water supply system	2667120	Per consumer		
672	through regular water supply up to consumer water meter points as per		per month		
0/2	specifications including consumables & excluding power charges as directed		(M) 47 100		
	by Engineer Incharge. (no of connections 23700 and O&M of scheme shall be				
	Operation & maintenance of sewerage collection & conveyance system (RCC/	10627.0	Km per Month		
673	HDPE/HDPE DWC pipes) from consumer point to STP complete. (line				
0/3	between property chamber and sewer manhole will not be measured for				
	payment purpose). (sewer line 88.56 Km and O&M of scheme shall be 10				
	Fix provision for O & M of sewr line, STP and SPSs created under this	1	No.		
674	project for ten years as per tender document (yearwise yearwise payment				
	amount is given in tender document).				

Case Study 2: Responsiveness

Case Study 2

USD 60 million water supply system

Response to Employer's Requirements

Responsiveness Assessment	Bidder 1	Bidder 2	Bidder 3
Employer's Requirements			
Invitation to Bid Pages	64	64	64
Submitted Method Statement Pages	19	5	26

Case Study 3: Employer's Requirements

Preventative Maintenance Sewage Treatment Plant

Employer's requirements for maintenance

Case Study 3

6.3.20.12 PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE

The Contractor shall plan the day-to-day and the preventive maintenance. This planning must include, for each equipment, the estimated necessary hours in preventive maintenance and break down maintenance. It shall also include the qualification of the foreseen maintenance personnel.

The Contractor shall provide the yearly requirement of spare parts and consumable needed for the maintenance of each piece of equipment for the day-to-day maintenance, preventive maintenance, and foreseen break down maintenance/overhaul, if any.

Observations



Time and cost are major drivers

Observations

Cost	Quality	Time
Over-loading of contract industry	Inexperienced clients and contractors	Multi-project programs not staged
Selecting on cheapest price	Inexperienced program managers	Held up by other Government initiatives
Excessive Damages	Limited planning time	Ambitious project deadlines and disbursements
Lengthy and detailed bidding documents	Exclusion of bid response from assessment	
All risks placed on contractor	Inability to attract people	
	Limited to buying local	

Project

Specific singular endeavour to produce a tangible output

Program

Group of complimentary projects managed in a coordinated way (to increase the benefits)

Observations and Possible Changes

- Extend project deadlines and disbursement goals
- Provide time for and attention to the planning and design stage
- Stage the rolling out of programs
- Undertake background work on standardisation
- Set up central coordination unit for O&M period
- Provide a location adjustment for prices/people
- Partner with international expert hands-on companies
- Properly resource project management consultants

Number
Competency
Willingness
Availability
Competition

Market Survey Market Survey Market Survey

Contactor Selection Criteria

Selection Criteria

Program Panel of Contractors

Program Manager

Project Allocation Criteria

Project Procurement

Bidding Documents and Contracts

3 EVALUATION AND QUALIFICATION CRITERIA

3.	.1	Eva	luat	tion

- 3.1.1 <u>Technical Evaluation</u>
- 3.1.2 Alternative Technical Solutions
- 3.1.3 Economic Evaluation
- 3.1.4 Multiple Contracts

3.2 Qualification

- 3.2.1 Eligibility
- 3.2.1.1 Nationality
- 3.2.1.2 Conflict of Interest
- 3.2.1.3 ADB Eligibility
- 3.2.1.4 Government Owned Enterprise
- 3.2.1.5 United Nations Eligibility
- 3.2.2 Pending Litigation and arbitration
- 3.3 Financial Requirements
- 3.3.1 Historical Financial Performance
- 3.3.2 Average Annual Turnover
- 3.3.3 Financial Resources
- 3.4 Bidder's Experience
- 3.4.1 Contracts of Similar Size and Nature
- 3.4.2 Experience in Key Areas
- 3.5 Bidder's Proposal
- 3.5.1 Design-Build Period
- 3.5.2 Operation service Period
- 3.6 Subcontractors

Evaluation	
Qualification	
Financial Requirements	Has the financial capacity and resources to undertake the project
Bidder's Experience	Has the corporate and/or individual experience to undertake the project
Bidder's Proposal	Has a clear plan for undertaking the project and a good understanding of the work required
Subcontractors	

Procurement strategy depends upon the dimensions of the project and the outcome of the market survey

Functions Selection **Assets** Resources What Planning Corporate **Production** Where When Design • (How) Partner(s) Value Construction Distribution or similar (must Operation be defined) Subcontractor(s) Maintenance **Functional** Retail Individual(s) Retail Strengthening

The procurement strategy and the contractor selection criteria should be tailored to:

- 1.Whether the project is stand alone or part of a program
- 2. The size, function and location of the project
- 3. The results of a market survey

End of Session 4

Session 1: Summary

The required outcomes from a project are:

- An improvement in the delivery of services; and
- For the improvement to be sustained over the life of the assets

To get the required outcomes from the new infrastructure

- It must be constructed properly; and
- It must be maintained properly thereafter

DBO projects are undertaken to deliver services, not to build works

DBO contractors are moving from a constructor to a service deliverer

There is much more to a DBO contract than a DB contract

Session 3: Summary

- Maintenance must be included in the bidding document and contractors must be required to, and encouraged to, undertake the maintenance
- The right amount of maintenance must be specified, priced and locked in as part of the procurement process
- When procuring, recruit contractors who know what to do; or contractor's willing and able to learn what to do; and recruit a trainer who has done it before, even if it costs money
- The procurement strategy must be tailored to the relevant contracting industry
- The FIDIC DBO is a very good base but must be adapted suit to local jurisdictions and procurement practices

Session 4: Summary

There are trade offs to be made between time, cost and quality

Restricting one has flow on effects to the other two

Current practices are (unintentionally) driving poor quality leading to unstainable projects (my opinion)

There are some things we can readily improve on if we have the will to do so

Both the Executing Agency and the ADB will need to work collaboratively to bring about these changes