

**TERMS OF REFERENCE**  
**Climate Resilient WASH - Ground Water Monitoring and Recharge Project**

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## **1. BACKGROUND AND JUSTIFICATION:**

Madhesh Province lies in southeastern part (Terai) of Nepal consists of eight districts namely Parsa, Bara, Rautahat, Sarlahi, Mahottari, Dhanusha, Siraha and Saptari as per new constitution adopted on 20<sup>th</sup> September 2015. The total area is 9,661 sq. km and total population is 6,126,288 (49.75 per cent female). All the districts in the province border with Bihar Pradesh of India. In Madhesh Province, there are 136 local governments (called Palika). Out of these, there is one metropolitan city -Birgunj, three sub-metropolitan cities, 73 municipalities and 59 rural municipalities.

The Terai region, lies at the south of Churiya-Siwalik hill-range, is considered to be the breadbasket of the Nepal because of fertile and plain land with surface/groundwater availability, where major staple food—rice and wheat-can grow. But in recent years the existing irrigation facilities do not suffice the irrigation needs due to poor utilization of ground water in large scale for increasing the agricultural production. The demand of groundwater is on increasing trend as various governmental organization are constructing groundwater dependent and conjunctive irrigation system hoping to increase the irrigation intensity for increased crop production which will contribute to the national economic growth.

Moreover, the groundwater quality remains an issue and is still being compromised in the urban and rural areas of Terai region. Many cases of water borne diseases and infection by E. coli, Total Coliform and high iron and arsenic concentration in water have been observed for decades. Hence, fulfilling the quantity and quality, demand of groundwater with more sustainable and scientific approach considering a significant quantity of groundwater reserves should be prioritized at the present scenario. On another side of the ground water, climate change and environmental degradation have raised the risk of losing hard won gains of development. Due to the deforestation on Chure and Bhabar, siltation of river is increasing and the rate of recharge of water is diminishing. This ecological depletion has resulted in low storage of ground water in all districts of Madhesh Province.

Regarding the population and poverty, the total population of Nepal is 29.19 million including 34 percent children. Out of total population, 20.99% resides in Madhesh Province which is the highest (equal to Bagmati Province) out of seven provinces. The children's population in Madhesh province is 24.3% according to CBS Report 2021.

Regarding the poverty, 17.4% of Nepalis are multidimensionally poor. This is a reduction from 30.1% in 2014. As per the report, only 12.3% of people in urban areas are MPI-poor, compared to 28% of rural residents. Talking about Provinces, Karnali Province has the highest MPI poor-39.5%, followed by 25.3% in Sudurpashchim Province and 24.2% in Madhesh Province.

In terms of drinking water services in Madhesh province, 24 per cent people have access to safely managed drinking water facilities (MICS, 2019) whereas it has 19 per cent at national average; basic drinking water facility is reached to 73 per cent whereas national average is 76 per cent; limited service is 0.4 per cent where national average is 2 per cent; around 600,000 people (about half the population of Hawaii) do not have access to any water supply system in Madhesh (Source: MICS 2019). According to the census survey report 2021 about sources of drinking water, out of total 1,156,383 families; 15.32 percent families have tap/piped water within premises, 7.32 percent families have tap/piped water outside premises, 71.79 percent families have tube-well/hand pumps, 0.70 percent families have covered well/kuwa, 1.25 percent families have spout water, 0.06 families have river/stream, 0.19

percent families have Jar/bottle water and 1.17 percent families have others sources in Madhesh Province.

Regarding the drinking water quality, 90 per cent household water sources and 67 per cent water sources are contaminated with e-coli (MICS, 2019).

The ground water risks prevail in the Terai's Southern Rivers Basin relate to monsoon flooding and dry season stress. A few big rivers originated from the Himalaya and Tibet and dozens of rivers which are seasonal and originated from Mahabharat and Siwalik flow to India through this province with changes in river morphological profile due to widespread catchment soil degradation that reduces spring outflows. Such phenomenon has been impacting the lives of people in the Terai; the dependency on monsoon/seasonal surface water is increasing.

Climate change increases intensity and the variability of monsoon rainfall. It has become sporadic; the monsoon period is becoming hot impacting on shortage of water and increase drought. This poses risks to dry season water availability as melting of glaciers and snow accelerate. Flooding is already a major concern nationwide, and higher precipitation intensity and annual rainfall will increase risks from landslides, erosion and sedimentation, and flooding in both the Siwalik and Terai. Winter droughts will become more frequent, particularly in the western Terai, and threaten food security and livelihoods for rainfed agriculture.

The Madhesh province was badly impacted by drought in the current monsoon season in June-July in 2023. Prolonged drought and excessive hot temperatures ranging from 40 to 45 degrees Celsius led to the drying up of water sources one after another (source?). The situation impacted the normal life in Madhesh as children, women, and people with disability suffered the most. 90 per cent of tube-wells in Hansapur Municipality and 89 percent in Birgunj Metropolitan City were dried up and water scarcity observed in Hansapur and Birgunj (Source: Household survey by Palika and PPC (People Promote Centre) Nepal in Hansapur Municipality and Birgunj Metropolitan City in the same Palika in June 2023. The District Disaster Management Committee (DDMC) of Parsa district, Ministry of Energy, Irrigation and Water Supply and Provincial WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene) cluster meetings were held in Madhesh to discuss and deal with current water scarcity. The following two area affected by the drought can be elaborated:

#### **Birgunj Metro of Parsa district:**

- Due to drying of the tube wells, the drinking water crisis prevailed in most of the communities of all wards, 91 schools and some of the Health Care facilities. *Source: Field visit observation.*
- Out of total surveyed 36 tube wells (having depth from 30-80 meters) from 9 wards, 11 (89 per cent) were totally dried up. This survey finding was matched with the key informant's discussion and field observation.
- The situation kept deteriorating day by day and had put huge pressure on the communities, the Palika and leadership for addressing the need of water for drinking, household use and for agriculture.

#### **Hanspur Municipality of Dhanusha district:**

There was drinking water crisis in 32 settlements of all 9 wards in Hanspur municipality since mid-July 2023. More than 90 per cent schools, health care facilities and about 90 percent community people children, women and people with disability were severely affected.

Non-existence of a sound ground water monitoring system and poor capacity of the government and people for the utilization of ground water for agriculture and drinking water as well as the evidence-based planning to cope with the climate change remain a big challenge. In terms of sources of drinking

water, out of total 8890 households (HHs), 563 HHs have tap/piped water (within premises), 227 HHs have tap/piped water (outside premises), 7847 HHs have tube well / handpump, 28 HHs have covered well/kuwa, 29 HHs have uncovered well/kuwa, 5 HHs spout water, 5 HHs have river/stream, 1 HH jar/bottle, and 185 HHs other sources of water in Hansapur Municipality (Source: CBS report 2021).

### **Justification for the Initiative:**

As seen during this year in Madhesh province, groundwater cannot easily be relied upon as impacted by droughts. The groundwater monitoring can thus provide better data and evidence generation, evidence-based planning, resource allocation, future ability to install early warning systems for better understanding and predicting drought impacts based on the fluctuation of underground water resources, environmental protection, policy development, and quality assurance etc. On the other hand, there is less information about the present status of volume of ground water in major aquifers, water extraction and user rate, trend of water demands and recharge trends etc. The ground water monitoring and recharge initiatives can provide the following information:

1. *Data and evidence generation* that analyses the ground water and water recharge trends and predicts the future potential by districts/river basin.
2. *Policy and plan* that help local government and provincial government to act towards optimum utilization of ground water resource management.
3. *Early warning system* that provides early warning system of potential problems such as declining water levels, water contamination, over extraction and others. It helps to mitigate the chances of drought and its impact and alert for the preparedness of any kinds of water related emergencies.
4. *Water resource management and environmental protection* is vital for overall purposes (drinking, agriculture, industry) and helps protect the ground water related water eco-system.
5. *Groundwater vulnerability* that assesses the water quality by testing contamination (both biological and chemical like, heavy metals, iron, manganese, and arsenic etc.).
6. *Dependency on ground water* that to be analyzed and suggestion to be with drawn to ensure that the groundwater is protected as the main source of water for all purposes

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## **2. OBJECTIVE:**

**The overall objective of the project is to monitor and recharge the groundwater aiming to retain and demonstrate on climate resilient water ecosystem. The following are the specific objectives:**

- To conduct a hydrogeological assessment of the affected area, the study should include: a desktop study to summarizing existing knowledge and information, including aquifer types (unconfined, confined, semi-confined), aquifer extents vertically and horizontally, aquifer properties, water availability and use (amount in storage, abstractions from boreholes or springs, baseline water level information, water quality especially regarding salinity, arsenic, and bacteria) to review changes in ground water levels and quality over time in either single or multiple aquifers. Additionally, the assessment should incorporate climate data such as rainfall and evapotranspiration, along with relevant hydrological information and knowledge on surface water bodies such streams, rivers, or lakes. To evaluate pre-feasibility of managed aquifer recharge in the drought-vulnerable areas as per the attached pre-feasibility/feasibility checklists.
- To design and implement Managed Aquifer Recharge (MAR) techniques at appropriate scales as an adaptation measure to climate change causing water scarcity based on feasibility studies outlines above given available capacity and resources.

- To design a groundwater monitoring network based on clear rationale and objectives in line with existing monitoring networks.

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### 3. SCOPE OF WORK:

**The scope of works comprised the following elements:**

1. Desktop study on hydrogeology of the programme area.
2. Mapping of national, provincial, and local stakeholders engaged in the ground water related works in Madhesh province and specifically for Hansapur Municipality.
3. Initial field visit to establish ground conditions and potential boundaries/bottlenecks for both groundwater monitoring and managed aquifer recharge.
4. Design groundwater assessment tools and manage aquifer recharge pre-feasibility study with right stakeholders.
5. Following groundwater assessments, sites for monitoring to be chosen in consultation with local hydrogeological experts, local authorities and communities.
6. Support to the programme Palika to design and develop monitoring systems of the boreholes and monitor multiple aquifers if they exist at that site. The rational for monitoring will be pre-defined (water resource monitoring including discharge, vulnerability, water quality) baseline monitoring outside impact areas, and or compliance monitoring.
7. Dedicated monitoring of the boreholes to have data loggers installed for the continuous measurement of water levels, water temperature and electrical conductivity with necessary capability to allow remote monitoring and transfer to web-based databases.
8. Review, redesign and install ground water recharge pits and rain water harvesting based on the geological standard or ground water network .
9. Design feasibility study based on groundwater assessments.
10. Provide technical support for new community water supply systems in close consultations with local authorities.
11. Suggest sustainability check of the water supply project as identified by the project team.
12. Develop knowledge products and share the good practices of the project to a wider stakeholder group.

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### 4. WORKING MODALITIES AND /STRATEGIES:

The following are key methodologies and strategies **to achieve the deliverables based on the scope of works:**

- The programme will be led by the local government (Hansapur Municipality). UNICEF (United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund) will provide financial and monitoring support to the implementing partners in collaboration with provincial government and local government.
- UNICEF will directly release the funds to the implementing partner for technical support based on the institutional agreement in different instalments.
- A private sector company or institution who has experiences in groundwater monitoring and recharge efforts will be hired for the defined technical support and execution.
- UNICEF team comprising of national staff, national consultant and an international expert will provide overarching technical guidance, as required.

- The ministry concerned (Ministry for energy, irrigation, and water supply) will lead at province level and provide technical support and any backstopping as and when required.
- UNICEF Nepal will provide partial financial and technical support to the Palikas for system strengthening.

**The following are key strategies to achieve the targets;**

- **Leadership and ownership of the programme:**  
This includes local government's leadership and communities' ownership.
- **Stakeholder's engagement:**
  - Wider stakeholders' engagement in the programme will be assured. The Ministry of Energy, Irrigation and Water Supply, Ministry of Forest, and Environment, concerned UN (United Nations) agencies, development partners will be associated at the province level and the concerned local government, water and sanitation users' committee will be engaged at Palika and community level. Wherever possible, skills, knowledge, resources, and technologies will be shared. Based on the generated information, policy, plans, strategies, and operating plans will be designed under the leadership of the government and a focal entity will be identified who will take over this initiative to ensure continuous monitoring, recharge, and sustainability of operations. The participation of the different stakeholders will be assured in the community, Palika and Province levels WASH Coordination Committee. The community engagement is important as a key stakeholder of this programme.
- **Research and evidence generation:**  
One of the main objectives of the programme is to generate data as evidence. The generated data will be well-documented, analyzed, monitored and disseminated and used for advocacy, programming, planning and policy formulation. This will be linked with NWASH monitoring system as applicable as possible.
- **Community engagement:**  
Experienced community leaders will be engaged to identify the local technologies on groundwater monitoring and recharge. Modalities and engagement of the community people in this programme will be ensured through formation of water supply, sanitation, and hygiene user's committee and linked with the Palika level (local government).
- **Selection of control and programme areas (Recharge area and non-recharge areas):** To monitor the impact of the groundwater recharge, programme areas and control areas will be selected. The project team including consultant hydrologist will identify both areas in coordination with the concerned local government.
- **Technologies:** The possible technologies for groundwater monitoring are; Wells and Piezometers, Data Loggers and Sensors with telemetry, Isotopic Analysis, Passive Sampling Devices, and development of data storage and management. In terms of ground water monitoring, recharge wells through soak-pit and rainwater harvesting, injection wells, flooding, percolation tanks. However, considering the programme budget, local technologies, acceptable technologies, and adaptable technologies, the selected implementing partner will suggest to UNICEF Nepal and local government.

- **Programme management:** Under the government's leadership, a ground water monitoring and recharge technical team will be formed, the Palika will manage the programme in overall, a dedicated human resource will be recruited by the local government for a longer term. The development partners including UNICEF will provide funds for this human resource for the first year and it will be responsibility of the local government later on. The WASH Coordination Committee will be engaged in the programme planning, monitoring, and mobilizing community engagement in the programme.

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## 5. ACTIVITIES, TASKS, AND EXPECTED TIMELINE

The following are the main activities to be carried out:

- Desktop study on the programme area with regards to hydrogeology and prepare a report and submit to UNICEF. (First month)
- Selection of programme areas/control areas/communities/settlements for groundwater assessments, monitoring, and recharge in consultation with local hydrogeological experts, local authorities, and communities. (First and second month)
- Cover at least 4 wards out of nine, select any three borings, 200 hand pumps in different 4 communities including schools water source to implement the programme. On the other hand, select 2 settlements as "programme control area" covering 100 hand pumps and 1 boring and 3 schools water sources. (Based on consultation with local experts and authorities)
- Mapping of national, provincial, and local stakeholders on ground water related works in Madhesh province. (Second Month)
- Identify the potential technologies (including local and/ or advanced) for groundwater assessment, monitoring, and aquifer recharge. (First to third month)
- Review and finalize the design of ground water recharge pits with rain water harvesting and install at least in 50 different locations. (Second to third month)
- Feasibility study of Managed Aquifer Recharge (MAR) (Third and fourth month)
- Design of a groundwater monitoring system applying appropriate tools and technologies. (First and second month)
- Set-up of demonstration Managed Aquifer Recharge (MAR) and monitoring sites. (Second to fourth month)
- Produce knowledge Management Documents (at least 2 best cases/field notes/technical briefs, and learnings). (Sixth month and eleventh month)
- Conduct provincial level inception and review consultation workshops; (First/second month)
- Organize joint monitoring visit with provincial partners (at least 2 visits) (Fifth month and eighth month)

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## 6. DURATION:

The programme period will be one year from the date of issue of Purchase Order.

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## 7. WORKING LOCATIONS:

The programme will be implemented in Hansapur Municipality, Dhanusha of Madhesh Province.

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## 8. DELIVERABLES:

The following are the key deliverables of the programme.

1. **Prepare and submit Inception report:** The implementing agency will submit the inception report which includes findings from desktop reviews, field visits, and discussions with stakeholders. This report will encompass designs for groundwater recharge pits, new community water system, cost estimates, groundwater monitoring systems, processes, tools, and plans for capacity building and workshop with timelines.
2. **Report on selection of programme areas:** The implementing agency will select "program implementation areas" and "control areas" using standard sample selection methodologies for groundwater recharge and monitoring.
3. **Report on ground water recharge system installation:** The implementing agency will prepare and submit the report detailing the installation of 50 recharge pits, and recharge pits with rainwater harvesting including their design and effectiveness of the functions.
4. **Submission of Mid-term report:** The implementing agency will prepare and submit the mid-term report for the overall programme.
5. **Report of ground water monitoring:** The implementing agency will submit the quarterly analytical report on ground water monitoring, covering 300 hand pumps, aquifers, boreholes, and other sources as designed in the programme document.
6. **Submission of final report:** At the end of the programme, the implementing agency will submit the final report, including baseline data, endline data, knowledge management products, and other supporting evidence.

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## 9. PROPOSED PAYMENT SCHEDULE:

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S. No	Deliverables	Payment (%)
	<p>1. <b>Prepare and submit Inception report:</b> The implementing agency will submit the inception report which includes findings from desktop reviews, field visits, and discussions with stakeholders. This report will encompass designs for groundwater recharge pits, new community water system, cost estimates, groundwater monitoring systems, processes, tools, and plans for capacity building and workshop with timelines.</p> <p>2. <b>Report on selection of programme areas:</b> The implementing agency will select program implementation areas and control areas using standard sample selection methodologies for groundwater recharge and monitoring.</p>	25%
	<p>3. <b>Report on ground water recharge system installation:</b> The implementing agency will prepare and submit the report detailing the installation of 50 recharge pits, and recharge pits with rainwater harvesting including their design and effectiveness of the functions.</p>	25%
	<p>4. <b>Submission of Mid-term report:</b> The implementing agency will prepare and submit the mid-term report for the overall programme.</p>	25%



	<b>5. Report on ground water monitoring:</b> The implementing agency will submit the quarterly analytical report on ground water monitoring, covering 300 hand pumps, aquifers, boreholes and other sources as designed in the programme document.	
	<b>6. Submission of final report:</b> At the end of the programme, the implementing agency will submit the final report, including baseline data, endline data, knowledge management products, and other supporting evidence.	25%

*The payment schedule must be based on completed deliverables. Payment terms 30 days net upon receipt of approved invoice.*

## **10. CONTRACT SUPERVISION:**

The following professionals from UNICEF are responsible for contract supervision.

1. Bodh Narayan Shrestha, WASH Officer, UNICEF Janakpur Field Office and Output Manager and team will guide to the field team.

## **11. QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE REQUIRED:**

The implementing partner organizations (civil society organization and private sector) and its personnel should meet the following criteria and requirements to qualify for further selection process.

- The applicant must have valid certificate of registration/affiliation in Nepal as per the country's rules.
- Not be an entity named on any of the UN Security Council targeted sanction lists.
- Well recognized, technically sound, have good understanding and experience of working in local culture and context, as well as familiar with the UNICEF programme strategies and areas of work.
- Having updated knowledge of WASH sector in Nepal and substantial and proven work on ground water monitoring, recharge, and borehole construction.
- Enthusiasm and qualities to demonstrate results with innovative ideas and strategies for groundwater monitoring, recharge and construction of small scale water supply projects.
- At least two years experiences in groundwater management, monitoring and borehole construction.
- The organization is willing to contribute its resources in areas they can have a collaboration/partnership modality.
- Organization that has basic equipment for ground water monitoring, borehole construction and human resources experienced in above mentioned scope of works.

## **12. APPLICATION AND EVALUATION PROCESS:**

In making the final decision, UNICEF considers both technical and financial aspects. The Evaluation Team first reviews the technical aspects of the offer, followed by review of the financial offers of the technically compliant vendors. The proposal obtaining the highest overall score after adding the scores for the technical and financial proposals together, that offers the best value for money will be recommended for award of the contract.



Each valid proposal will be assessed by an evaluation panel first on its technical merits and subsequently on its price. The weight allocated to the technical proposal is 70 % (i.e. 70 out of 100 points). To be further considered for the financial evaluation a minimum score of 49 points is required.

Only proposals with a score of 56 or more points in the technical evaluation will be financially evaluated (i.e. the financial proposal will be opened). For further details and the distribution of points kindly refer to section 14. Evaluation Weighting Criteria.

The weight allocated to the financial proposal is 30 % as per the following: the maximum number of 30 points will be allotted to the lowest technically compliant proposal. All other price proposals will receive points in inverse proportion to the lowest price. Commercial proposals should be submitted all-inclusively for providing the contracted deliverables as described in the TOR.

The proposal(s) obtaining the overall highest score after adding the scores for the technical and financial proposals is the proposal that offers best value for money and will be recommended for award of the contract.

**The Technical Proposal should include but not be limited to the following:**

- **Methodology**  
Detailed Methodology / approach to requirement detailing how to meet or exceed UNICEF requirements for this assignment
- **Company Profile**  
- *Ensure to include information related to the experience of the company as required (Copy of the company registration)*
- *Lits of equipment to execute the works as per the deliverables*
- **References**  
Details of similar assignments undertaken in last *three* years including the following information:
  - Title of Project
  - Year and duration of project
  - Scope of Project
  - Total budget of the project
  - Outcome of Project
  - Reference / Contact persons
- **Work Plan**  
Proposed work plan showing detailed sequence and timeline for each activity and person days of each proposed team member
- **Team Composition**  
Title and role of each team member. It is estimated a team of 3-5 core members and additional ten as sort term members for field mobilization and data collection.
- **CV's**  
CV of each team member (including qualifications and experience)  
Ensure to include information related to the qualifications and experience of each proposed team member as required.

- **Recent Financial Audit Report**

Report should have been carried out in the past 2 years and be certified by a reputable audit organization.

- **Any project dependencies or assumptions**

**The Financial Proposal should include but not be limited to the following:**

Bidders are expected to submit a lump sum financial proposal to complete the entire). In order to arrive at the lump sum offer for a given sample size, the firm may work out the budget detail as below:

- **Resource costs**

Daily rate multiplied by number of days of the experts involved in the study. This shall be determined by the sample size to be surveyed at the field. The cost should indicate cost per 100 households to be interviewed so as to allow costing for field work. The expected input of key persons is 140 person-days and data monitor's input shall be 24 person-month.

- **Conference or workshop costs (if any)**

The below is cost for the workshops and meetings.

1. *Inception and review Workshop (40 paxX 2 workshopx1 day*
2. *Joint monitoring (2 times), 10 working days*
3. *Meetings 10 person X 6 meetings*
4. *Training to the Ground Water Monitoring staff*

5. Knowledge management product (2)

- **Travel Costs**

All travel costs should be included as a lump sum fixed cost.

For all travel costs, UNICEF will pay as per the lump sum fixed costs provided in the proposal.

A breakdown of the lump sum travel costs should be provided in the financial proposal. Please note that i) travel costs shall be calculated based on economy class fare regardless of the length of travel and ii) costs for accommodation, meals, and incidentals.

- Cost of construction of Recharge Pit ( Drawing is attached for estimation. It can be revised based on mutual discussion with in the same cost)

- Any other costs (if any)

Indicate nature and breakdown

Full marks are allocated to the lowest priced proposal. The financial scores of the other proposals will be in inverse proportion to the lowest price.

Bidders are requested to provide a detailed cost proposal – Financial Proposal, factoring in all cost implications for the required services. A special discount or lower rates can be offered for this specific assignment, if applicable.

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### **13. EVALUATION WEIGHTING CRITERIA:**

*The ratio between the technical and financial criteria depends on the relative importance of one component to the other.*

Cumulative Analysis will be used to evaluate and award proposals. The evaluation criteria associated with this TOR is split between technical and financial as follows:

Weightage for Technical Proposal = 70 %

Weightage for Financial Proposal = 30 %

Total Score = 100%

**A. Administrative check/pre-screening**

1. Submission of Proposal (Technical & financial) in two separate file/ attachment. And to assure that **Vendors have not including any financial price in their technical proposal.**
2. Legal Company Registration / Business Registration for such assignment
3. Declaration Form (pg 3 -5 in the bid form) filled in.
4. Power of Attorney to submit proposal
5. Vendor Registration form (for new vendor as per our template)
6. Financial Audit Report for last 2 years.
7. VAT registration (only for national firm)
8. VAT clearance certificate of last Fiscal Year (only for national firm)

**B. Technical Proposal:**

The technical proposal should address all aspects and criteria outlined in this Request for Proposal.

The Technical Proposals will be evaluated against the following:		
REF	CATEGORY	POINTS
1	<b>Overall response:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Completeness of response- mandatory (failure of submitting required documentation mentioned in the ToR (Terms of Reference) lead to incompleteness)</li> <li>• Overall concord between RFP (Requests for Proposals) requirements and proposal</li> </ul>	Pass/Fail
2	<b>Institutional Capacity (Organization and key personnel) (45 points)</b> <b>2.1 Institutional Capacity (25 points)</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) 5 years -General experience of Firms (Lead Partner of JV partner) 10</li> <li>b) <b>Specific Experience:</b> At least 2 similar work satisfactory completed (Experience letter is required) ( experience of 50 soak pit will be considered 1 assignment) 10</li> <li>c) Average financial Turnover of USD 50,000 (best three of last five years) 10</li> </ol> <b>2.2 Proposed structure and composition of the team for this assignment, including the academic qualifications, experience and skills of the lead researcher and key technical personnel along with their CVs. ( 20 points)</b>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Team leader</b> : Master in Hydrology and at least Five years' experience</li> <li>• <b>Engineer</b>: Bachelor in Civil engineering or hydrology and at least three years' experience</li> <li>• <b>Data Monitor</b>: Intermediate pass or vocational training in engineering and at least 1 year experience in social mobilization</li> </ul>	10 7 3
3	<b>Proposed methodology and approach: ( 20 marks)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Detailed proposal with main tasks, including sound methodology to achieve key outputs (Annex B must be fully understood and reflected in the proposal)</li> <li>• Proposal presents a realistic implementation timeline</li> </ul>	14 6
<b>Total Technical Score</b>		<b>70</b>
<b>Only proposals which receive a minimum of 49 points (70% of technical scores) will be considered further.</b>		

### C. . Financial Proposal

The total amount of points allocated for the price component is 30. The maximum number of points will be allotted to the lowest price proposal opened and compared among those invited firms/ institutions which obtain the threshold points in the technical component's evaluation. All other price proposals will receive points in inverse proportion to the lowest price, e.g.:

$$\text{Score for price proposal X} = \frac{\text{Max. Score for price proposal} * \text{Price of lowest priced proposal}}{\text{Price of proposal X}}$$

### Instructions for Financial Quote (Proposal)

Please prepare table of expected costing, below is an example of price tables

SN	Description	Unit	Quantity	Rate	Amount	Remarks
<b>A. Remuneration</b>						
	Team Leader					
	Engineer					
	Data Monitor					2 person s required for 12 month period
<b>B Reimbursable</b>						
	Construction of Recharge Pit	Pc	50			Drawing is attached
	Utilities					
	Transportation /travel cost					