



Tender Document

Invitation to tender in accordance with the European open procedure for the development of studies for Drinking water in Garowe, Somalia

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Definition of terms

Tendering authority	The Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO), an agency of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Climate Policy of the Netherlands.
Tender Document	This document and all of its annexes.
Public Procurement Act	The Public Procurement Act 2012 (<i>Aanbestedingswet 2012</i>)
General Government Terms and Conditions	General Government Terms and Conditions for Public Service Contracts 2018 (ARVODI-2018: Algemene Rijksvoorwaarden voor het verstrekken van Opdrachten tot het verrichten van Diensten).
D2B	Programs <i>Develop to Build an Technical Assistance DRIVE</i> of RVO, supporting and financing feasibility studies for public infrastructure in developing countries.
Most Economically Advantageous Tender	The Tender that achieves the highest definitive total score based on the best price-quality ratio.
Suitability requirements	The requirements with which Tenderers must comply in order to be eligible to win the tender.
Tenderer	An entrepreneur or entrepreneurs who have submitted a Tender or is/are planning to submit a Tender. In this document, the word 'you' is taken to mean the Tenderer.
Tender	A quotation submitted by the Tenderer in response to this Tender Document.
IUC-EZK	The Procurement Office (IUC) – part of the Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO.nl), which in turn is part of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Climate Policy (EZK) – will serve as process manager during this tendering process.
Memorandum of Information	A document containing all questions asked and answers given, in anonymised form and, if applicable, additional information. This includes the questions and answers submitted via TenderNed.
Contracting Authority	The State of the Netherlands, represented by the Minister of Economic Affairs and Climate Policy, who concludes the Contract with the Contractor on behalf of the Contracting Authority

Contractor	The party with whom the Contracting Authority concludes the Contract.
Contract	The written agreement between the Contracting Authority and the Contractor in which the conditions of the assignment are recorded.
Exclusion Ground	A circumstance applicable to the Tenderer or a person affiliated with the Tenderer that results in exclusion of the Tenderer from participating in the tendering process.
Uniform Single Procurement Document	A statement in which the Tenderer declares his compliance with the requirements specified in this document.
Competent Authority	Municipality of Garowe, Puntland
NCEA	Netherlands commission for environmental assessment

1. Introduction

The Tender Document at hand contains information regarding this invitation to tender conducted in accordance with the European open procedure for services for developing all necessary studies, design and tender documents for the construction/rehabilitation and expansion of the water supply infrastructure of Garowe in Somalia.

You are hereby invited to submit a Tender based on this Tender Document.

1.1 Tendering Authority and IUC-EZK

This tendering process is being conducted on the instructions of the Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO).
IUC-EZK will act as process manager during this tendering process.

1.2 Reason for this invitation to tender

The main objective for the Consultant is to carry out all necessary studies, designs and tender documents for the construction/rehabilitation and expansion of the water supply infrastructure of Garowe, in Puntland Somalia. The designs shall take a horizon of 30 years into account from the date of commissioning of the system.

The purpose of this contract is to undertake all relevant preparatory works (feasibility, ESIA, design and tender documents) to successfully tender the execution phase of the rehabilitation and expansion of the current water supply systems in Garowe.

1.3 Time schedule

The schedule below applies to this tendering process.

16 April 2021	Issuing of publication, start of tendering period.
11 May 2021	Closure of questions: deadline for the Tenderer to submit questions regarding this Tender Document and the Contract (including the general terms and conditions) and/or proposals for textual amendments to the draft Contract (including the general terms and conditions).
18 May 2021	Issuing of Memorandum of Information
31 May, 13.00 Hrs	Deadline for the receipt of Tenders and opening of new Tenders by the Tendering Authority.
Week 22 up to and including week 24.	Assessment of Tenders.
29 June 2021	Announcement of the award of the Contract.
20 July 2021	Deadline for asking questions and/or filing an application for a preliminary injunction in relation to the announcement of the award of the Contract.
20 July 2021	Deadline for the winning Tenderer to provide the evidence requested by the Tendering Authority.
End of July 2021	Starting date of Contract.

If – in the opinion of the Tendering Authority – circumstances provide cause to do so, the Tendering Authority is entitled to amend the specified period(s). In such a case, timely notification of the new period(s) will be provided digitally.

2. Description of the Assignment

2.1 Foreword

Develop2Build

The program Develop2Build is executed by the Department of International Development from the Netherlands Enterprise Agency, in Dutch called RVO. This program is commissioned by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the Netherlands. Through Develop2Build, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs provides support to national and regional authorities of developing countries to develop and procure qualitative high standing public infrastructure projects with positive effects on people, the environment and society.

D2B offers direct support to government authorities in low-income and Dutch partner countries in converting promising ideas for public infrastructure into viable high-impact projects. This support is provided in the form of grants for studies that need to be completed before an infrastructural project can be tendered. The projects must contribute to the development of the private sector, improving people's ability to provide for themselves. For more information on D2B and the countries on the list, go to <http://english.rvo.nl/subsidies-programmes/develop2build-d2b>.

Objectives and beneficiaries of the D2B Garowe Water Project

The primary beneficiaries of the water supply project will be the water consumers (both residential and commercial users) in Garowe (Puntland, Somalia) totalling up to 250,000, whereby they will benefit in terms of reliable and qualitative water supply services. The expansion of the water supply system of Garowe as defined now will specifically target 190,000 people, including of Internally Displaced People (IDP) settlements. Other beneficiaries of the project would comprise of public institutions and the private sector, such as the Ministry of Finance Puntland, Ministry of Water, Puntland Water Development Agency (PWDA), Nugal Water Company (NUWACO) and the Municipality of Garowe. In addition to direct benefits, such as increased convenience and consumer satisfaction with improved water supply, improvements in water quality are generally deemed to contribute to public health benefits by reducing the risk of waterborne diseases in the project areas. The project will also provide technical assistance, institutional strengthening and capacity building to assist the institutions and water utility to sustainably improve the water service delivery to the people of Garowe.

Background documents

The following documents were used as input for this Terms of Reference:

1. Formulation Plan, RVO (April, 2020)
2. Garowe Water Supply Master Plan Study (MPS), including borehole information, annexes, tables and drawings (2015)
3. Geological – Hydrogeological – Geophysical Study (Terre Solidali, July 2014)
4. (Draft) report on hydrogeological survey report of new explored aquifer (Ligle & Laan Ali Firin), South west of Garowe City, Puntland State of Somalia (October 2020)
5. Project Appraisal Document on Proposed grant (SURP II), World Bank (November 14, 2019)
6. Summary Investment Plan For The Water Sector Of The Cities Of Garowe, Bosaso And Galkayo, World Bank (January, 2018)
7. Country Partnership Framework For The Federal Republic Of Somalia, World Bank (August 29, 2018)
8. Potential of Rainwater Harvesting in Somalia (October 2007)
9. Netherlands Commission for Environmental Assessment's (NCEA) screening document of the project (2019)

2.2 Background Information

Beneficiary country

The Republic of Somalia was formed in 1960 by the federation of a former Italian colony, and a British protectorate. It is surrounded by Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, and the Indian Ocean, with a total area of 637,657 km² and a total population about 14 million (2017 est.). The climate in Somalia is mainly dry and hot, with landscapes of thorn bush savanna and semidesert. After its independence in 1960, Somalia went through nine years of stability, followed by a war with Ethiopia, and then a conflict (civil war) after the collapse of the central government in 1991.

The 2011 Provisional Constitution, The August 2012 peaceful transfer of power from a transitional to a full federal government in capital Mogadishu and the subsequent formation of four new Federal Member States are re-drawing Somalia's new federal map and creating the space for a political settlement. The peaceful handover of power in 2017 to President Mohamed Abdullahi Mohamed Farmaajo generated domestic political momentum and triggered international recognition and support for the new federal government. Over the last years, Somalia has taken encouraging steps towards a political settlement and the rehabilitation of government institutions.



Within Somalia there are six (6) federal member states and Banadir Regional Administration (Mogadishu Municipality) which form the Federal government. Puntland State of Somalia is one of the Member States of Somalia with Garowe as administrative capital of the Nugaal Valley region. The people of Garowe, the Ministry of Finance of Puntland, Ministry of Water, Puntland Water Development Agency (PWDA), the Nugal Water Company (NUWACO) and the Garowe Municipality are the main beneficiaries of the Develop2Build programme of the Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO).

Contracting authority

RVO will tender the studies for this project. The Garowe municipality and PIU will provide support on the ground for the consortium that will be hired to conduct the studies.

The World Bank supported Garowe Municipality set up and developed the capacity of a project implementation unit (PIU) to implement Bank funded projects. The PIU has been involved in two Bank financed project, Somalia Urban Investment Planning Project and Somalia Urban Resilience Project which is an infrastructure project. The PIU has the necessary expertise including procurement, finance, environment and engineering specialists with experience in procurement under Bank regulations.

RVO supports entrepreneurs, NGOs, knowledge institutions and organisations. We aim to facilitate entrepreneurship, improve collaborations, strengthen positions and help realise national and international ambitions with funding, networking, know-how and compliance with laws and regulations.

We are a government agency which operates under the auspices of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Climate Policy. Its activities are commissioned by the various Dutch ministries and the European Union. For this Terms of Reference (ToR) RVO is the contracting authority.

RVO, Garowe Municipality and the PIU will together form the Steering Committee for the D2B project implementation. The Steering Committee will jointly decide on project continuation during go/no-go moments. Deliverables will be submitted to RVO and will be assessed and approved by RVO with support from Garowe Municipalities, and the PIU's expertise.

General context of project area

Before the civil war, and as with many developing countries, the central government was responsible for water supply, operation, and maintenance through one of its ministries. In most parts of the country, people depended on groundwater as a major source of water for drinking, cooking, washing, and so on, which led to a huge water shortage. However, as a result of the civil war, most of the water infrastructures that were managed by the previous government became out-of-order. People started to move to cities for a better life, which increased the pressure on the already poorly operated infrastructure. Population growth doubled, especially in pacified areas of the country.

Access to water and sanitation in Somalia overall is low and the existing institutional and legal framework is weak. A large part of the water supply is done by private water operators and at the moment this is not well regulated. As per the recently completed National Development Plan (2020-24), basic water supply coverage in Somalia is at 53%.

The water shortage is exacerbated by the recent droughts which also increases the risks of water contamination. Changes in demography, climate and economic activity have contributed to the current low level of access to water in Puntland towns specifically. Demand has doubled in recent years leaving many of the existing wells and springs dry. Water agencies in urban areas such as Garowe are unable to meet even the most basic demands for drinking water.

As a result, water trucking has become a common method to supply the growing need. Water trucking, often from wells and wadis outside these towns, is expensive and often of questionable quality. It can also lead to conflicts with, or within, the local communities from which water is trucked. The current water supply service coverage in Garowe is 30%.

The exploration of groundwater resources is limited as knowledge of hydrogeological conditions – including quality and quantity of groundwater resources – is limited. In many cases, groundwater drilling projects are unguided taking place without geophysical investigation and leading to low success rates and wastage of critical financial resources.

The water service provider faces a systemic challenge of delivering reliable, high quality services. In addition, there are parts of the town officially connected to the network that are not able to receive water due to inadequate water and system pressure, the latter of which is caused by an underdeveloped distribution system featuring intermittent water supply and an apparent lack of coordination.

Relevant country background

Somalia is emerging from a legacy of two and half decades of cycles of violent conflict and fragility. Since 1991, the country has been fragmented by armed conflict, ad hoc regime change and state capture. The August 2012 peaceful transfer of power from a transitional to a full federal government in Mogadishu and the peaceful handover of power in 2017 to President Mohamed Abdullahi Mohamed Farmaajo generated domestic political momentum and triggered international recognition and support

for the new federal government.

While the formation of the new Federal Member States (FMS) is a positive step towards reshaping the political economy, the federation process has been complex and challenging. There has been a deepening rift between the federal government and the FMS with the States declaring a suspension of formal ties with the center in September 2018 over concerns with resource and power allocations within Somalia's federal structure. These tensions were exacerbated in the lead up to the elections in South West State in December 2018 with allegations of the federal government's interference and with the elections in Jubbaland in August 2019. Relations between the federal government and the States will likely remain fluid for years to come, even as inter-government cooperation arrangements emerge.

Decades of conflict, compounded by recurring natural disasters have displaced a significant part of society and damaged much of the country's infrastructure, resulting in high rates of poverty and food insecurity. Of the 12.3 million Somali population, an estimated 4.5 million are living on the margins of food insecurity. It is estimated that some one million Somalis currently reside in neighboring countries as refugees, and another 2.6 million are internally displaced. Poverty is estimated at approximately 49 percent at the national level while the overall urban poverty rate stands at 45 percent; the poverty rate in Mogadishu is higher than the national average at 57 percent. Poverty is heavily concentrated in settlements of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) at 70 percent. The poor are also likely to experience non-monetary poverty with even worse access to basic services such as education, health, water and sanitation than the overall population.

Somalia's economy has proven remarkably resilient. Despite the perpetual civil conflict, the economy has grown at a moderate pace, averaging 2.2 percent real GDP growth from 2013-17. The economy rebounded in 2018 from the 2016/17 drought and sporadic terror attacks. Real GDP growth is estimated at 2.8 percent in 2018, up from 1.3 percent in 2017, mainly supported by recovering agricultural production, sustained consolidation of peace and security, gradual increase in private investment, and donor inflows. Sectors such as telecommunications, money transfer businesses, livestock exports, and localized electricity services remain key drivers of growth. With an estimated GDP per capita of US\$342 in 2018, Somalia remains one of the poorest countries in the world.

The country's fiscal situation has improved significantly, but resources for infrastructure and service delivery are limited. Domestic revenue collection increased, with total revenue growing by 19 percent to US\$293.8 million in 2018 compared to US\$246.5 million in 2017. Domestic revenue recorded the highest growth of 29 percent while donor grants grew by six percent. This was driven by continued government efforts to broaden the tax base, enhance compliance, and improve collection capacity. Yet, the current FGS revenue levels, at about 3.8 percent of GDP, are inadequate to deliver meaningful services to citizens. Despite the remarkable improvement in domestic revenue mobilization, expenditure priorities remain unchanged. Almost all expenditure is recurrent and sector spending is skewed towards security and administrative services both accounting for 80 percent of the total spending hence crowding out social and economic sectors. The government still relies heavily on external assistance for socio-economic infrastructure and services.

Somalia is highly vulnerable to current and future impacts of climate change given the high dependence of its population on livestock and agriculture. Approximately 70 percent of the population is engaged in agro-pastoralism, pastoralism and subsistence agriculture as livelihood options. Climate change vulnerability is compounded by the fact that the country is coastal, low lying, and impacted by conflict. Somalia generally experiences regular periods of droughts followed by flash floods and the intensity and frequency of these events have increased since 2007. The drought in 2016-2017 left approximately 6.7 million Somalis – more than half the population – in need of humanitarian assistance and displaced more than 926,000 people. The drought in 2019 has resulted in 3.4 million people with acute food insecurity and an additional 53,000 people have been displaced. Climate change impacts have resulted in increased numbers of the rural population migrating to urban

centers, thereby greatly impacting the urban sector. It is therefore critical to support climate change adaptation measures in Somalia through more climate resilient infrastructure in cities.

Current state of affairs in the relevant sector

The Natural Water Resources Law of 1984, as well as some other legislations, are used to manage the water resources in Somalia. At a federal level, the Ministry of Energy and Water Resources is responsible for managing the water resources of the country. District or municipal governments have the primary responsibility for providing basic services in Somalia, but capacity and fiscal constraints limit their ability to undertake basic municipal functions. Outside of a few larger cities, these constraints deepen rapidly. Sub-national governments are only receiving a small recurrent budget through an inter-governmental fiscal transfer, and staffing is generally skeletal with limited capacity. Municipal/district governments' own source revenue collection is also minimal and unstructured. There is a high dependence on external assistance or the private sector for capital investments and delivery of services therefore tends to be ad hoc.

Given Somalia's current situation, Puntland government identified water sector development as one of the key sectors of development focus. Expanding urban water supply is emphasized in Puntland Development Plan (2014-2018) and Water Sector Development Strategy (2014-2019) for Puntland. Urban water development is also prioritized in Somali Economic Recovery Plan (ERP). The Peace and State building Goal (PSG) 4 on 'Economic Foundations' Priority 1 emphasizes on the rehabilitation and expansion of critical infrastructure for transport, water and market access. The ERP also prioritizes rehabilitation of infrastructure for business and job opportunities, as well as better access for vulnerable and poor communities.

Puntland water policy recognizes the centrality of water in development, thus pursues a policy agenda for meeting the region's water needs and supporting its socio-economic development, appropriate exploitation, use and management of water resources and sustainable management of water. The water strategy also seeks to strengthen the water sector policy by focusing on far more ambitious objectives for sustainably meeting the water needs and offsetting the effects of global warming, fostering radical change in behavior and set up genuine long-term management of water (political commitment, public and private financing).

Somaliland and Puntland regions have tried to readjust the water supply by employing local water supply providers, including public private partnerships (PPPs), which replaced the community managed water supply systems, under long term concessions. PPPs played a positive role in supplying water services to the population. Moreover, small water entities were locally established so as to manage and distribute water at a local and regional level. These utilities are monitored by local government agencies, especially in Somaliland and Puntland states. However, the services are very low because of an unwillingness and/or inability to expand the service, the poor water quality, and the high prices.

The Ministry of Energy and Water Resources (MOEWR) of Puntland is responsible for the formulation, direction and coordination of the national energy and water resources. MOEWR's mandate involves policy making, setting standard operation, national planning, regulation, monitoring, and technical support of regional states in relation to energy and water resources in order to promote social and economic development of the country. The Ministry is currently managed by a Minister, Deputy Minister and Director General at the Apex. The ministry consists of 6 departments of which the department of Water is responsible for ensuring access to reliable clean water resources for Somalia.

The Ministry of Finance is the central authority of the Federal Government of Somalia charged with the responsibilities devising and administering economic and financial policy of the country. Moreover, the key role of the Ministry lies with the more rationale allocation of resources; better management of public expenditure; enhanced mobilization of both internal and external resources; greater

performance in public investments and strengthening of public enterprises productive capacity; open and simple foreign exchange policies and regulation, and prudent fiscal and monetary policies.

Puntland Water Development Agency (PWDA) is the government's main agency that has the overall responsibilities for managing the water resources of the region. Its mandates include e.g. the construction of boreholes, sand dams, the rehabilitation of the water sources (springs and boreholes), and monitoring the activities of water NGO's. PWDA has assumed a range of *de facto* roles in the water sector (energy aside), including: a) planner and policy maker (setting out guidelines and standards for sector development); b) asset-holding authority for urban water assets (being the public party to series of lease contracts with private sector service providers); c) regulator (setting tariffs for service providers and collecting data on service provider performance). In its asset-holding role PWDA entered into a form of lease contract with private service providers that now function as water utilities.

The main responsibility of the Municipality of the City of Garowe is to provide basic services to the inhabitants. Capacity and fiscal constraints however limit their ability to undertake basic municipal functions, and outside of a few larger cities, these constraints deepen rapidly. Countrywide, municipal/district governments' own source revenue collection is minimal and unstructured. They are dependent on external assistance or private sector for capital investments and delivery of services tends to be ad hoc due to lack of comprehensive urban development plans and limited resources.

Nugal Water Company (NUWACO) is a private company contracted by PWDA in a PPP to act as Water Service Provider (WSP) in Garowe. The current water supply network consists of a piped system and has a water coverage percentage of approximately 30% of the households. Groundwater is the main resource for NUWACO, however, the water is not drinkable as it contains high levels of minerals.

In Puntland, the Ministry dealing with environmental concerns is the Ministry for Environment, Wildlife and Tourism. All approved ESIA's that have been approved by the Project Owner are forwarded to the Ministry for review and approval, along with all the relevant supporting documents.

A number of studies have already been done by different donors such as the World Bank and the EU. The studies done under D2B will build on these studies. As much as possible, a list of existing studies will be included in the appendix. As part of the inception phase we expect this list of existing studies to be verified.

Description of project area

In 1998 the Puntland State of Somalia, a Federal Member State of Somalia, was established with Garowe as capital. It is located in the Northeastern part of Somalia, within the Nugal region.

1.1.1 Garowe town and surroundings

Garowe is a medium-sized town with a population of approximately 150,000 inhabitants, including the internally displaced people (IDP), urban destitute (drought-affected nomads) and refugees which are mainly living in two settlements located in the eastern outskirts of the town. The natural growth in the region is estimated to be 3 %/year, though the possibility of IDPs, urban destitute or refugees returning to their homeland makes this a very uncertain growth rate. In the Nugal Region live more than 100,000 nomads spread over an area of about 80,000 sq km. In the surroundings of Garowe there are satellite villages where agro pastoralists live.

Garowe sits at an average elevation of 250 meters above sea level and the landscape around the city is semi-desert. Temperatures range between on average between 26 and 34 degrees Celsius and the weather is generally hot, sunny and dry. The average rainfall is 133 mm/year whereby July and August are on average the months with the most rainfall, respectively 33 and 20 mm/month.

1.1.2 Water supply in Garowe

Currently, the water supply in Garowe is managed by the Nugal Water Company (NUWACO) , which provides water through pipelines connected to the households, while serving as a contractor with PWDA under a concession agreement. In the Garowe Area surface there are no water sources suitable for large scale urban water supply and it is not possible to plan because of low and random rainfalls, due to the flat morphology and the nature of the bedrock. Therefore, groundwater is the main resource for NUWACO, however, the water is not drinkable as it contains high levels of minerals. The current water service coverage in Garowe is 30%. Other companies provide treated water through trucks and tanks, and are more expensive than NUWACO's untreated water. This makes the treated water expensive for the majority of people. A very small number of low-income households use harvested water from their roofs, which is collected and stored in underground tanks that were constructed by local NGOs.

1.1.3 Geology and hydrogeology in the Garowe region

The geology of the area is described in (SWALIM, 2012), (Terre Solidali, 2014), and in the Master Plan Study (PSAWEN and NUWACO, 2015).

PRE-RIFTING SEDIMENTARY COVER OF THE GULF OF ADEN	Recent Alluvium (Q)	River deposits: <i>silty and clayey sands</i>	Plio-Pleistocene
	Karkar Formation (Ek)	<u>Upper Member</u> : <i>nodular limestone with abundant large foraminifera</i>	Middle and Upper Eocene
		<u>Lower Member</u> : <i>nodular , fossiliferous limestone interbedded with shales with microcrystalline gypsum and anhydrite</i>	Middle Eocene
	Taleh Evaporites (Et)	<u>Upper Member</u> : <i>anydrites and gypsum, dolomitic limestone with chert nodules and rare large foraminifera</i>	Lower Eocene
		<u>Lower Member</u> : <i>dolomitic limestone, greenish shales and marls, locally with large foraminifera and molluscs</i>	
	Auradu Limestone (Ea)	<i>Well bedded limestone interbedded with thin marly layers and nodular micritic limestone and dolomitic limestone. Outcrops only in the El Tebet Area</i>	Lower Eocene ÷ Paleocene

Figure 1. Geological outcrops in the Garowe area (source Master Plan Study)

Garowe town is situated in a side valley of the Nugal basin, which is a tectonic trench from the Mesozoic era and now a major drainage basin which contains several riverbeds with short ephemeral flows. The geological units outcropping in the Garowe are presented in [Figure 1](#) and in the geological map in [Figure 3](#).

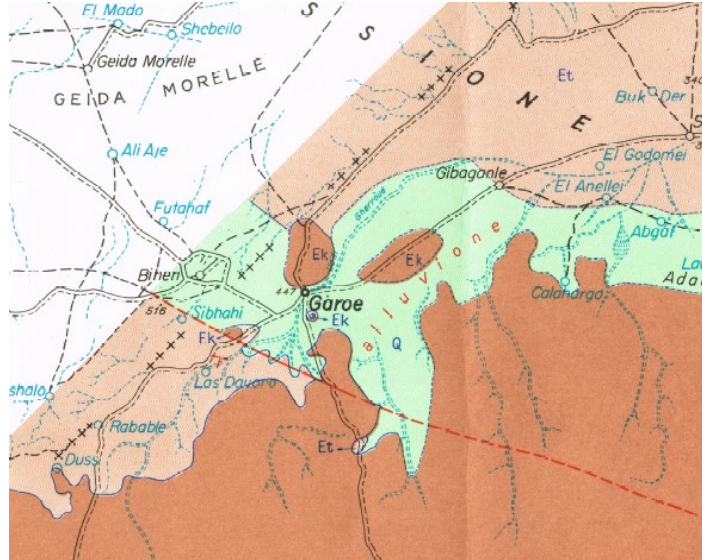


Figure 2. Geological map of the area (extract from Master Plan Study). Red – Karkar formation; Light red – Taleh formation; Light green – Quaternary deposits

In the hydrogeological map of the area the Karkar formation is generally considered to have a higher permeability than the Taleh formation in general, see Figure 3. The aquifers in the Taleh and Karkar formations do not have any primary porosity and groundwater is present in karst related fractures and cracks. The karst systems can be interconnected over large areas and therefore provide decent yields if a site where different fracture systems meet can be targeted.

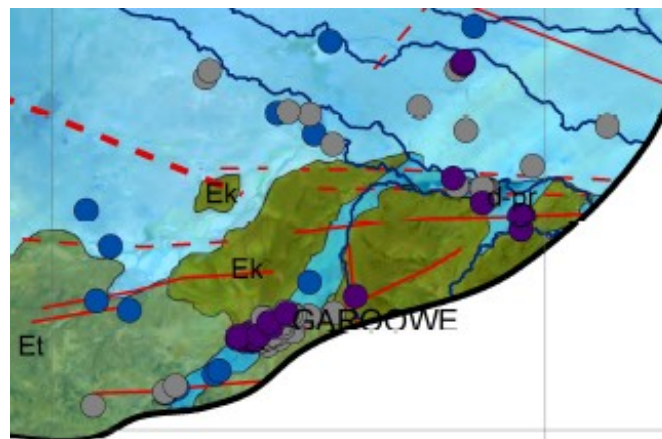


Figure 3. Hydrogeological map Garowe area (extract from SWALIM, 2012). Dark green – Karkar formation, karstic aquifer of moderate to high permeability; Green – Taleh formation – Complex aquifer, karstified to fissured rocks; Light Blue – Intergranular aquifer of low permeability; Blue – Intergranular aquifer of moderate permeability; Purple circle – Drilled well; Grey circle – Dug well; Blue circle – spring.

The groundwater is brackish with EC ranging from 2000 -8000 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$, see Figure 4 . The shallower parts of the Taleh formation has in general a higher salinity than the Karkar formation.

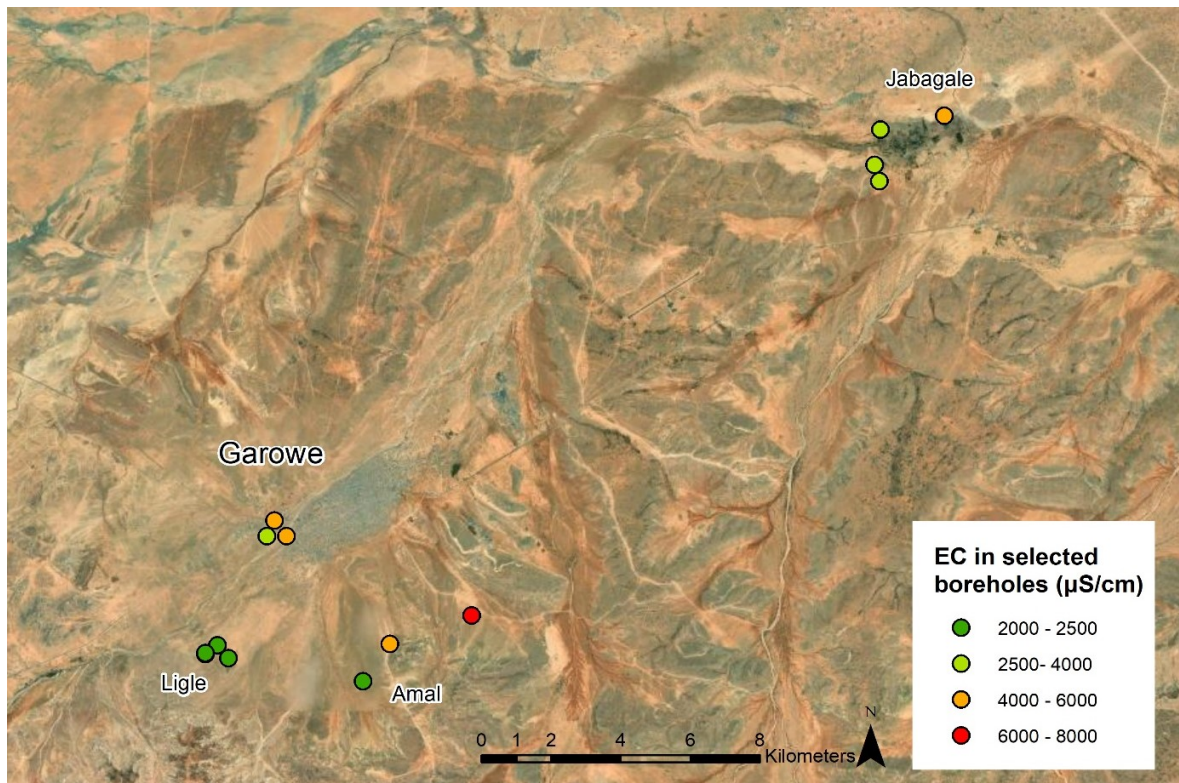


Figure 4. Salinity (Electrical Conductivity) for boreholes in the Garowe area

There are few high yielding boreholes in the area (maximum yield 45 m³/h) and there are a number of boreholes that are drilled without reported yield in the area, see Figure 5.

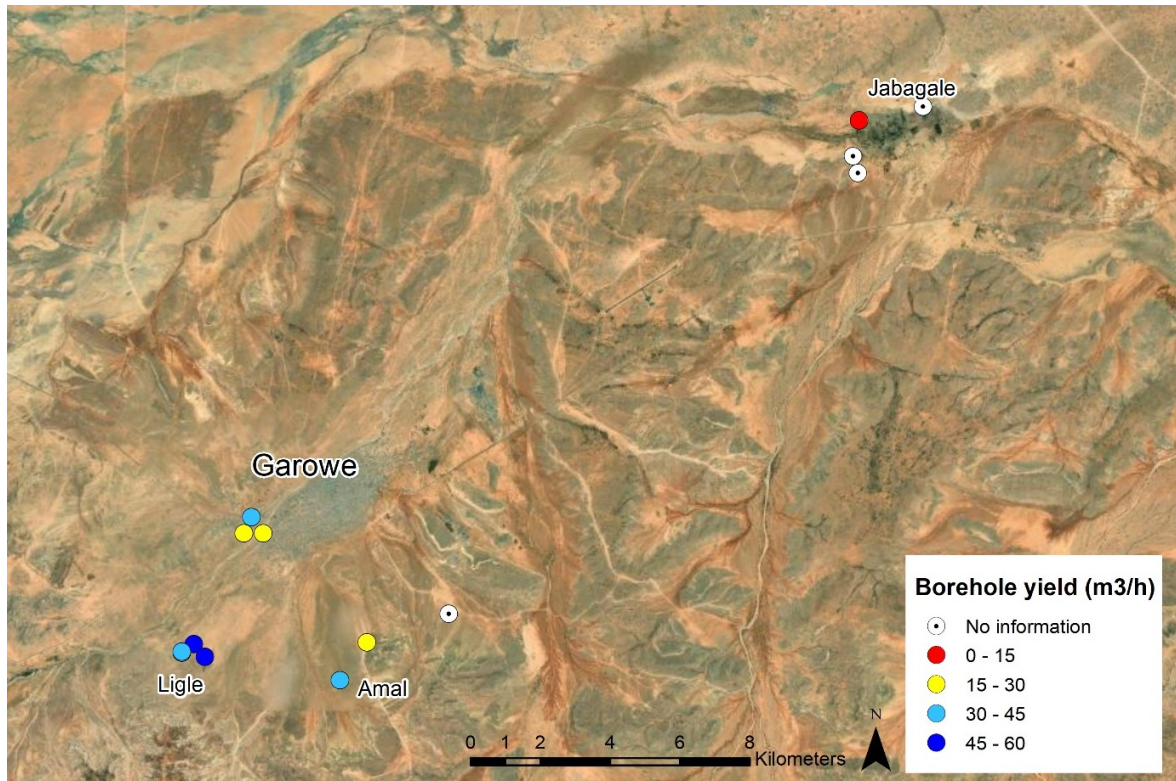


Figure 5. Borehole yields in selected boreholes

Reportedly there are three principal aquifers in the Garowe area. In the quaternary deposits along the river valleys there are shallow wells tapping the alluvial aquifer that is recharged during the rainy seasons. The shallow aquifers whose catchment areas are dominated by the Taleh formation has a higher salinity than the aquifers that are recharged mainly from the Karkar formation. In the Garowe area an aquifer is identified in a transitional formation between the quaternary deposits and the deeper Taleh formation (depth approx. 50 – 100 mbgl). This formation might host aquifers of decent yield (2-5 l/s) (Terre Solidali, 2014). The deeper Taleh formation might give higher yields but also has a higher salinity. Where the Karkak formation outcrops the intermediate aquifer can be located in this.

VES (Vertical Electrical Soundings) surveys were made in 2014 to identify promising sites for boreholes. The survey aimed at detecting the limits between the alluvial and the transitional formations and between the latter and the Taleh formation. The transitional formation is characterized by a variable lithology and the study targeted high resistivity areas considered to consist of limestone. Even though limestone in the so called intermediate unit is identified there is no guarantee that it contains groundwater as the VES method can not detect fractures and karst formations when not applied in a profiling sequence. The study identified a number of sites with favorable conditions regarding the transitional formation with the recommendation to make more detailed geophysical surveys to verify the VES surveys and drill exploratory boreholes. (Terre Solidali, 2014).

Problem analysis

In Garowe, increasing urbanization, population growth (3%/year) and the lack of sustainable water services (water service coverage of 30%) pose critical challenges to the development of the city. Due to little quantity of water and the poor quality of existing water supply, residents use 3 types of water, normal piped water if available, rain water for cooking and washing and purified water for drinking. The available piped water has a high salinity rate (EC 3500-8000) which makes them unsuitable for human consumption. The produced water is bitter and generally has laxative effects caused by the

high content of sulphate of magnesia. These waters contain also heavy metals and fluorides exceeding the recommended limits for human consumption.

This forcing residents to excavate underground water tanks for the storage of seasonal rainwater and/or buy expensive treated water from water vendors.

Due of lack of sewage system in the city, underground septic tanks get in contact with water tanks which causes contamination and waterborne diseases affecting all community in general and children and aged community in particular.

The key issues being faced by the water supply system are as follows:

Poor Capacity Across Water Institutions: the water supply system in Garowe is managed through a Public Private Partnership. Addressing the overall water shortage in the city will require drilling of deep boreholes and further exploration. This in turn requires basic infrastructure, tools and know-how to exploit ground water in a sustainable manner. The absence of such technical expertise is the most *pressing* deficit realized in the operations of the water supply in Garowe. Developing a set of skills in relation to surveys, installations, testing and analysis are core challenges experienced by the Puntland Water Agency.

Exploration of Additional Ground Water Sources: rigs equipped with powerful compressors that can comfortably drill down-hole up to a maximum depth of 700 metres are missing.

Improving Financial Sustainability: the development objective of water sector investment in Garowe is to improve the quality of water as well as improving the financial performance by expanding the current metering system in the city and working with the Garowe Municipality and the Puntland Water Agency to improve collection of tariffs and tariff setting. Currently, the water tariff and collection systems are suboptimal.

These barriers to business growth were further contributed by a range of other factors with direct impact on water demand. These factors include:

1. **Urbanization:** the demand for urban water in Garowe has considerably increased over the last ten years as a result of a relative stable political situation and growing wealth of people. Garowe has been receiving an influx of returnees from the South, displaced communities from the surrounding regions and victims affected by droughts and other natural shocks. The annual population growth (3%)¹ in Somalia is generally high compared to neighbouring countries. The UN estimates indicate that urban areas are expected to absorb more than half of the population growth over the next four decades. UN Habitat statistics also state that Garowe remains one of the fastest growing cities in the continent. Unless promising initiatives are developed to address the need for improved and comprehensive urban water planning and investment the urbanization will add more burden to the existing weak water supply system and infrastructure.
2. **Increase in water demand and change in consumption patterns:** with the urbanization, the consumption pattern has also changed as households' activities started to change. Household farms and plants, adoption of water appliances, gardening and increased quantities of water for cleaning and washing are the resultant emergent issues.

¹ Garowe Water Supply Concept note. Garowe Municipality.

3. **Over-exploitation of existing resources:** with these population and demand pressures, the existing boreholes are pumped over their normal capacities. This necessitates the expansion of the network and introduction of sustainable approaches of exploiting water.

The combination of sector specific challenges and a changing demands and needs is perpetuating the situation. The following problems are identified as core issues to be addressed

- **Water service coverage:** as noted earlier, the water supply service coverage in Garowe is 30%. The Water Service Provider (NUWACO) also faces a systemic challenge of delivering reliable, high quality services. In addition, there are parts of the town officially connected to the network that are not able to receive water due to inadequate water and system pressure, the latter of which is caused by an underdeveloped distribution system featuring intermittent water supply and an apparent lack of coordination.
- **Continuity of service:** during the dry season, some parts of the town receive water supply only during the nights. The national average urban water supply is far behind than the regional standards. Consequently, water quality cannot be guaranteed given the increased risk of contamination when water supply pipes are unpressurized.
- **Inadequate demand management:** though household connections are metered, there are considerable households which are not metered or metered with old water meter which hardly measures the volume of water delivered. This undermines billing and collection efficiency as many household refuses to pay when billed against the norm rather than for actual water consumed.
- **High operating costs:** though the water company currently covers its operating costs, the investment required is considerably high and the WSP is unable to meet high operating costs and higher investment needs. This is being further compounded by low bill collection rates. The commercialization of water from its early stages proved to be difficult unless operational subsidies are provided. The chronic lack of resources has forced the company to maintain its base with small increments. Experience also confirms that if this level of operation is maintained, it will further accelerate deterioration and premature breakdown of assets.

Impact of the problem on the region

The current water situation in Garowe has had negative impact on the social and economic wellbeing of the people. These includes:

- Water borne diseases (hepatitis "A", salmonellosis, dysentery, cholera etc.) caused by the use of unsafe and inadequate water supply and poor sanitation.
- Increased pressure on health care provision due to water and sanitation related health problems.
- The costs of treated water are very high and therefore not affordable to many
- Unavailability of water because of unreliable service delivery

Related programmes and other donor activities

The project will be done in collaboration with the Government of Puntland and with facilitation and support from the World Bank. Institutional Strengthening is considered an essential element due to the complex context and large number of stakeholders. This project is part of the WB rural resilience programme. Under D2B an institutional analysis will be done to ensure that all the stakeholders are captured. The project will be aligned with and building on the ongoing Somalia Urban Resilience Project (SURP) (US\$ 9 million) as well as SURP phase II (US\$112 million) which was approved by the World Bank Board of Directors on December 9, 2019 and is expected to be effective by February

2020. Both projects aim to enhance the resilience of select cities by supporting prioritized infrastructure investments and strengthening local government capacities.

Development relevance

The infrastructure project following the studies will aim to have the following direct and indirect impacts on the social and economic wellbeing of Garowe and the province:

- Increased access to safe, reliable and affordable drinking water
- Increased water supply coverage
- Increased availability of water to meet the water demand
- Impact on local population;
- Impact on entrepreneurial climate.
- Contribution to private sector development

2.3 Project objective, purpose, assumptions & risk

Objectives:

The ultimate objective of the infrastructure project is the expansion of water access and targeting full water service coverage in Garowe and the nearby satellite villages. The project aims to develop a sustainable water system which meets the current and future needs of the people within and surrounding Garowe. Direct Beneficiaries will be the residents in the town and nearby satellite villagers, including IDPs and urban destitute (drought-affected nomads). Nomads and agro pastoralists near the water system areas will be indirect beneficiaries of the project.

The main objective for the Consultant is to carry out all necessary studies, designs and tender documents for the construction/rehabilitation and expansion of the water supply infrastructure of Garowe. The designs shall take a horizon of 30 years into account from the date of commissioning of the system. This 30 year growth model will include factors of e.g. population growth of Garowe town and the surrounding satellite villages, changes in water demand and climate change etc.

Apart from this, the project will also contribute to the development of technical skills and datasets necessary for water sector development in Garowe whilst also advancing the policy and institutional reform agenda adopted by Puntland governments as part of the broader efforts to restructure the government and enhance its efficiency.

Purpose

The purpose of this contract is to undertake all relevant preparatory works to successfully tender the execution phase of the rehabilitation and expansion of the current water supply systems in Garowe. The Consultant is expected to start with a situational analysis, resulting in an Inception report, to form a brief understanding of the current situation and the scope of the project. This by familiarizing itself with the available documents, the situation on the ground and interacting with the relevant stakeholders in Garowe.

After the Inception Phase the Consultant shall undertake and develop all necessary studies and preliminary designs to successfully accomplish the Project Preparation Phase. As the DRIVE program is considered as one of the sources of funding for the implementation phase (in collaboration with other donor funding) it is essential that all the studies done are in line with the DRIVE requirements.

In the Project Preparation Phase, the Consultant will develop a Baseline Study to determine all necessary indicators on output, outcome and impact level and collect all relevant data to have a thorough up-to-date representation of the current situation. For this purpose a Theory of Change (ToC) will be developed in which the results pathways will be explained. In line with this, the Consultant is expected to develop a Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Matrix defining clearly the approach of the Consultant to monitor and evaluate the D2B project activities. To be able to respond appropriately to potential crisis, emergencies and other possible situations, which could interfere with executing the tasks of the Consultant (and achieving the project results), the Consultant has to develop a Contingency Plan. The purpose of the Baseline Study and, ToC, M&E and Contingency Plan is to define and achieve the desired results of the Client in a sustainable manner.

To determine the feasibility of the proposed ground water abstraction locations a Hydro-geological/geophysical survey needs to be executed by the Consultant. The main objective of the survey is to find out if the sources can meet the quantitative needs and to investigate the water quality. This will include activities e.g. the drilling of exploratory boreholes and test pumping and ground water

analyses to assess the sustainability of the water abstraction points for Garowe. Also a monitoring program needs to be developed with recommendations and training for the stakeholders involved to be able to monitor the wellfields in the long-term in a sustainable way.

The Consultant is expected to do a Feasibility Study and a Technical Study / Preliminary Design of the Water Supply System Upgrade to present a number of technically and financially feasible options for the construction and/or rehabilitation and the operation and maintenance of the water system in Garowe and surrounding areas. This includes e.g. the raw water sources (boreholes), raw water capture, raw water network, treatment plant, drinking water network (including drinking water kiosks) and rain water harvesting systems.

An Institutional and Financial Assessment will provide a clear understanding of the current institutional and financial situation of the water sector in Garowe and to identify the needs for an institutional strengthening and capacity building campaign to improve the current situation for the long term in a sustainable way.

To assess the potential environmental (e.g. water contamination, erosion, pollution) and social (e.g. land acquisition and physical and economic displacement) risks of the water system upgrade in Garowe an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) needs to be conducted by the Consultant. To mitigate possible environmental and social effects affiliated with the water system upgrade investments, the mitigation measures outlined by the ESIA need to be stated in an Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan (ESMP), including roles and responsibilities, timeframes, performance indicators and budgets for the implementation.

After execution of the activities of the Project Preparation Phase a "go / no go decision will be taken by RVO.nl and both the Ministry of Finance of Puntland and Garowe Municipality about the continuation of the project. Upon a positive assessment of both RVO.nl as well as the Ministry of Finance of Puntland and Garowe Municipality the Consultant is allowed to proceed with Phase 2.

In the Tender Preparation Phase a Procurement Plan has to be developed defining the approach to effectively, efficiently and transparently undergo the procurement process. A Detailed Design of the Water Supply System Upgrade will be made and include the description of the works, technical specifications, drawings, a bill of quantities, a detailed budget and the general work plan. Internationally recognised standard procurement documentation for the water supply works, need to be prepared. These Tender documents need to include e.g. the tendering procedures, requirements and the conditions of contract and contract forms.

Assumptions & Risks underlying the project intervention

Assumptions

- Correctness of the documents listed in the foreword of this ToR
- The conceptual designs from the MPS will be available to the Consultant in editable format (e.g. DWG)
- The proposed borehole locations are the most prospective water sources in the area

Risks

Type of risk	Chance of risk	Impact	Mitigation
Lack of information	High	High	Proper coordination and information sharing among stakeholders.

Assumptions are wrong	Low	Low	The Consultant and all stakeholders should ensure smooth implementation of the Project activities and act accordingly if assumptions are different than anticipated.
Costs of boreholes	Low	Low	- A cost estimation within the Formulation phase of the D2B programme has given direction in the expected costs - Within the Development phase of the D2B programme the Consultant will be developing cost estimates of several scenarios
Rigs equipped with powerful compressors that can comfortably drill down-hole up to a maximum depth of 700 metres are missing.	High	High	This is met in the "Requirements needed for bidding": a proof of availability of all the equipment to perform the survey is required.
Fossil water is found, the use of groundwater may reduce its availability for future generations, when aquifers are over-abstracted or fossil water is used.	High	High	The sustainability of the pumping of groundwater is evaluated and reported.
Absence of technical expertise on hydro-geological/geophysical surveys	High	Low	Puntland Water Agency employees are trained "on the job" in the hydro-geological/geophysical surveys, thus developing a set of skills in relation to surveys, installations, testing and analysis.
Unable to undertake (part of) the hydro-geological/geophysical surveys	Medium	High	The development of a Contingency Plan in close collaboration with all stakeholders involved.
Quality change raw water	Low	High	To ensure the performance of the new treatment plant, based on old (2015) data, the Consultant must first check the possibility to update quality data of raw water sources.
False connections raw – drinking water network	Medium	High	Two separate networks have to be installed. Consultant must research possible solutions to include in the tender documents, e.g.: - contractor has to use separate material/color of network pipelines for raw and drinking water - contractor has to produce a supervision plan (to make sure no cross connections will occur)
Sabotage	Medium	Medium	To prevent sabotage, the Consultant has to determine how to protect the Water supply system from tampering, theft etc.
Travel restrictions	Medium	Medium	The Consultant is expected assess any

			travel restrictions and to develop a plan on how to deal with them. The Garowe Municipality can advise as requested.
Security	Medium	Medium	The Consultant is expected assess the security risks and to develop a plan on how to mitigate them. The Garowe Municipality can advise consultant on the security issues as requested.
COVID-19	High	Medium	Development of an Emergency Response Plan COVID-19 plan and respecting COVID-19 related safety measures, rules and regulations.

The security situation in the Puntland region represents a risk, which the Consultant must be fully aware of. The proposed teams of experts must be willing to work in such a security situation, as it is not yet possible to foresee its evolution during the period of the D2B studies. The Contractor must therefore make appropriate arrangements to put its teams in condition to perform the tasks assigned to them.

If the Consultant considers that the physical integrity of its personnel, in connection with the performance of the Contract, is seriously and imminently threatened, the Consultant shall have full discretion to suspend the execution of his mission by informing the contracting authority via formal letter.

2.4 Scope of Work: D2B deliverables by the Consultant

Bidders shall bear in mind that the list of tasks and activities contained in these ToR shall not necessarily be considered as the complete and comprehensive description of the Consultant's duties. It is rather the Consultant's responsibility to verify the scope of services, the suggestions regarding the personnel set-up, and the tentative implementation schedule, etc. - and to extend, reduce or amend the list wherever it is deemed necessary according to his own professional judgment and the knowledge acquired during preparation of his proposal.

Project phases

Activities to be undertaken under the project can be divided into three main phases and consist of but are not limited to the following main tasks²:

Phase 0: Inception phase

- Task 0.1A Inception and inception report
- Task 0.1B Emergency Response Plan and COVID-19 plan

Phase 1: Project preparation phase

- Task 1.0 Theory of Change (ToC)
- Task 1.1 Baseline study
- Task 1.2 Hydro-geological/geophysical survey
- Task 1.3 Feasibility and conceptual design study for upgrading the Water supply system
- Task 1.4 ESIA scoping and Terms of Reference for the ESIA
- Task 1.5 Technical study / Preliminary design for upgrading the Water supply system
- Task 1.6 Institutional assessment, financial assessment and proposal for institutional strengthening and capacity building campaign

Go/no go based on above

After execution of the activities mentioned under Phase 1 a "go / no go decision will be taken by RVO and both the Ministry of Finance of Puntland and Garowe Municipality about the continuation of the project. The decision will be based on, amongst others, availability of financing, feasibility and the risks (including ESIA) and risk mitigation. Upon a positive assessment of both RVO.nl as well as the Ministry of Finance of Puntland and Garowe Municipality the Consultant is allowed to proceed with Phase 2.

Phase 2 Tender preparation phase

- Task 2.1 Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)
- Task 2.2 Budget and financing plan
- Task 2.3 Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan
- Task 2.4 Procurement plan
- Task 2.5 Detailed design
- Task 2.6 Preparation of Tender documents
- Task 2.7 DRIVE Intake form and documentation

Description of tasks Phase 0 – Inception phase

Task 0.1A: Inception

² The main tasks can consist of underlying tasks as described further in this ToR

Upon the start of the contract the Consultant shall familiarize itself with available documents, the situation on the ground and relevant stakeholders in Garowe. The Consultant is expected to study, analyse and build on the available information as stated in Appendix 1. The Consultant will prepare and attend a kick-off meeting to be held in Garowe, introducing the Consultant, his team and the scope of services to Ministry of Finance of Puntland and Garowe Municipality and RVO.nl. An Inception Report shall be prepared by the Consultant and submitted to RVO.nl and Ministry of Finance of Puntland and Garowe Municipality as softcopy, four weeks after commencement of services.

The report shall present a situation analysis in comparison to the situation presented in the ToR and essential findings of the initial Project phase. The Consultant shall also discuss challenges identified and propose suitable solutions and necessary action to be taken by the Consultant. If applicable, a revised work plan, planning and staffing schedule and any information of importance for the implementation of the Project shall be included. The (draft)report will be presented and discussed with the client. A final report, that reflects the discussion and conclusions of the contracting authority will be presented within one week after receiving the comments on the draft report.

Deliverable: inception report (including e.g. situation analyses, work plan, planning and staffing schedule)

Task 0.1B Emergency Response Plan COVID-19 plan

To be able to respond appropriately to potential crisis, emergencies and other possible situations, which could interfere with executing the tasks of the Consultant (and achieving the Project results), the Consultant is expected to develop an Emergency Response Plan and COVID19 Plan. The Plan clearly states but is not limited to the following:

- Scenarios (An account or synopsis of a possible course of events that could occur, which forms the basis for planning assumptions)
- Response strategy (Based on the scenarios a response strategy is developed, including specific intervention objectives and targets, including beneficiary numbers)
- Implementation plan (While the response strategy defines what is to be achieved, the implementation plan defines how it is going to be achieved).
- Operational support plan (The operational support plan sets out the administrative, logistical and other support requirements of a response)
- Preparedness plan (Identification of actions to improve preparedness for both specific and general crises)
- Budget (a budget is developed, both for preparedness and for the actual responses that have been planned).
- Internal safety management procedures and plan including a description of the relevant monitoring and crisis management system.
- Security plan on how to approach and involve local communities that have responded with hostility in the past.
- An assistance and repatriation contract for its employees working abroad.

Deliverable: Emergency Response plan and COVID-19 Plan

Description of tasks Phase 1 – Project preparation Phase

Task 1.0: Theory of Change

The Consultant has to develop a Theory of Change (ToC), a comprehensive description and illustration of how and why a desired change is expected to happen in the particular context. It is focused in particular on mapping out or “filling in” what has been described as the “missing middle” between what the project does (its activities or interventions) and how these lead to desired goals being achieved.



The ToC needs to consist of a report, clearly stating but not limited to the following:

- 1) Description of the effects and the desired impact³ (the ultimate outcome) that the project will have on the local community (using economic, socio-cultural, institutional, environmental, technological and other indicators)
- 2) Description of the inputs⁴ and activities⁵ of the project.
- 3) Description of the pathways through which the project (inputs and activities) contributes to the desired results/impact. (logical step approach contributing to the project objectives)
- 4) Description of the outputs⁶ and outcomes⁷ (which may include immediate and intermediate outcomes) of your project. Ideally, these pathways will be based on existing evidence/literature, and/or assumptions will be made explicit.
- 5) A Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Matrix.

The ToC needs to be delivered as a visualisation including the project inputs, activities, outputs, outcomes and impact, followed by a short explanation/narrative. Also a brief description of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's) the project contributes to has to be incorporated. The ToC needs to be developed by the Consultant in collaboration with RVO and the local stakeholders.

Deliverable: Theory of Change (including e.g. project inputs, activities, outputs, outcomes and SDG contribution of the project)

Task 1.1: Baseline study

The Baseline study should follow the general objectives defined by the proposed project:

- quantify the initial baseline values for the project indicators (which are identified as a part of the Baseline study); these indicators will respect the proposal of the agreed project Theory of Change and will be further specified by a Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Matrix.
- Additionally to indicators the Baseline study should provide general information on the following topics:
 - General socio-economic situation of the beneficiaries in the target area
 - Clarification of the land ownership and land rights in the project area
 - KAP (Knowledge, Attitude & Practices) in practices related to the specific sector (water, food security, transport, health, SRGR)
- The baseline study will focus on baseline data collection for a set of indicators outlined in the ToC. The baseline study report will be used as a measurement to monitor the project progress against the set indicators over the course of the project implementation.

³ Impact is the (positive and negative) long-term effect on identifiable population groups produced by a development intervention, directly or indirectly, intended or unintended. These effects can be economic, socio-cultural, institutional, environmental, technological or of other types. There are usually many factors that influence the impact besides the project.

⁴ Inputs are the financial, human, material, technological and information resources used for the development intervention

⁵ Activities are the actions taken or work performed through which inputs, such as funds, technical assistance and other types of resources are mobilised to produce specific outputs

⁶ Outputs are the products and services which result from the completion of activities within a development intervention

⁷ Outcomes are the intended or achieved short-term effects of an intervention's outputs, usually requiring the collective effort of partners. Outcomes represent changes in development conditions which occur between the completion of outputs and the achievement of impact

Please bear in mind that Agreements have been made with the Dutch Ministry of Foreign affairs on a number of KPI's . These KPI's must be included in the ToC, including number of end users reached and number of jobs created. For the last indicator please ensure that a distinction is made between construction jobs and jobs that are created due to the project.

The final baseline study report should basically include the following points:

- Acknowledgements
- Glossary/Acronyms
- Introduction
- Executive Summary
- Methodology
- Limitation
- Findings
- Conclusion and recommendations
- Appendices

Ensure that the baseline data collected covers all the data necessary for the ESIA.

Deliverable: Baseline study report

Task 1.2: Hydro-geological/geophysical survey to confirm the potential of groundwater sources

In order to confirm and investigate the potential of groundwater sources in the Garowe area, hydro-geological/geophysical investigations must be carried out. The Master Plan Study for Garowe water supply recommends 2 potential sites for wellfields to supply Garowe with water, Jabagale and Salaxley. This recommendation is based on the findings in (Terre Solidali, 2014) which has identified these areas as the most promising based on field surveys and geophysics.

The Garowe municipality has requested that an additional site should be included in this ToR: Ligle and Laan Ali Firin area. These areas are closer to Garowe than Jabagale and Salaxley and the costs for conveyance would be less. A recent study (GRDSC, 2020) presents data from boreholes from Ligle and Laan Ali Firin area that looks promising with regards to yield and water quality.

Note – the Consultancy team that prepared the hydrogeological report in 2013-14 did encounter hostilities from the community in Salaxley related to concerns that they would not benefit from a wellfield for Garowe in their area. It is advised that the Garowe municipality and Puntland Water Development Agency negotiates with the local communities prior to the consultant starts their work in the field so that the surveys can be implemented without disruption and delays.

Target areas

Eight different areas were studied in (Terre Solidali, 2014) and Jabagale was identified as the most promising from a water supply perspective based on VES surveys and the likely presence of limestone in the intermediate formation (Karkar or upper Taleh where the earlier is absent). The brief study made in 2020 (GRDSC, 2020) identified an area to the south of Garowe city where there are boreholes with comparatively higher yields and lower salinity. No geophysics was presented in this study.

Based on these studies the more detailed hydrogeological and geophysical surveys should focus on the following areas:

1. Jabagale
2. Ligle and Amal
3. Garowe North (should be limited to refined surveys around the target identified in (Terre Solidali, 2014))

4. Salaxley (should be limited to refined surveys around the target identified in (Terre Solidali, 2014))

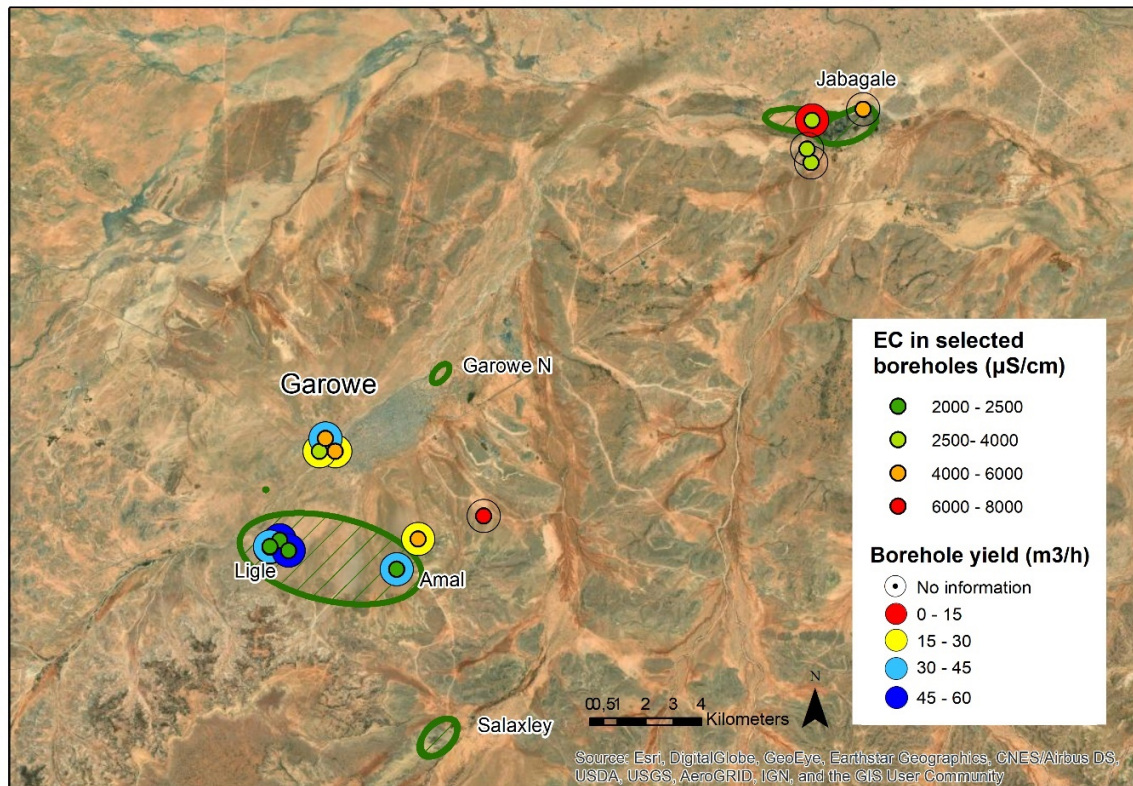


Figure 6 Suggested target areas for the hydrogeological and geophysical study

Jabagale is definitely the most promising area as the geophysical investigations indicate more widespread favorable conditions in the eastern parts. For Lige and Amal area the only available information is borehole data which looks promising compared to the other areas. In the suburban area NE of Garowe (Garowe N in *Figure 6*) the conditions in general do not look very favorable but there are sites identified in (Terre Solidali, 2014) that are worth investigating further with more detailed geophysics. The survey in Salaxley village area could not be finalized in 2014 as the local community was uncooperative. The findings in general did not indicate favorable conditions apart from one site where high resistivity values indicate the presence of limestone or sand.

If other areas of high potential are identified during Task 1.2.1 and 1.2.2 below, the Consultant in dialogue with the client can choose to include these and prioritize differently.

Task 1.2.1 Review of existing material

Review of existing reports and materials. Interviews with authorities and local consultants and drilling contractors.

Deliverable: Brief inception report (Hydro-geological/geophysical)

Task 1.2.2 Field reconnaissance and hydro-census

Based on the findings in Task 1.2.1 perform a complementary hydro-census in the Garowe area with a focus on the suggested target areas. If additional areas of interest are identified during Task 1.2.1 these should be included in the hydro-census as well. The hydro-census should include mapping of existing boreholes, springs and dug wells, field water quality sampling (EC, TDS, pH, alkalinity) and

measurement of static groundwater level (SWL) where applicable. Water samples for isotope analysis should be analysed for selected sampling points to be used for an assessment of recharge patterns and groundwater age.

Deliverable: Hydro-census and preliminary hydrochemistry report. Confirmation of target areas for geophysical surveys.

Task 1.2.3 Geophysical survey

The Consultant should prepare a detailed plan for the execution of the geophysical field work based on the findings of task 1.2.1 and 1.2.2. The plan for the geophysical survey should be discussed and agreed with the client prior to the commencement of the field work.

Considering the geographical and geological conditions it is recommended to perform a geophysical investigation based on a combination of three geophysical methods. The purpose of combining methods is to improve the chances of successful results by enhancing the advantages of every method while reducing their weaknesses.

It is suggested to start the investigations by performing several Very Low Frequencies (VLF) profiles. VLF has historically been a successful method for finding water-bearing geological structures like fracture systems and karst cavities. However, during the last two decades the use of VLF has declined due to the closing of globally based VLF-transmitters. Fortunately, there is today alternatives to solve this problem by using a portable VLF-transmitter. The advantage of using VLF is the rapid deployment and measurement, which allows to collect an important amount of data in short time. VLF should be used to rapidly scan larger areas and delineate zones of interest where more detailed surveys can be performed in the next step. The VLF- survey should be performed using both a VLF-receiver and a transmitter.

Following the refinement of the areas, a more detailed survey is suggested with Vertical Electrical Soundings (VES). These VES should be performed at equally distributed distances along transects aligned perpendicular to the direction of the major tectonic features in the area, which are expected to be in East-West and Northeast-Southwest directions. Consequently, the VES transects should be aligned in Northwest-Southeast or South-North directions. In order to account for possible 3D effects on the performed VES it is strongly recommended to perform paired VES at every location, positioned perpendicular to each other. The electrode separation should be at least $AB/2 = 600$ m to be able to reach desired depths of investigation. Since it has been reported limited electrode contacts due to the presence of coarse sediments and gypsum the VES results can be compromised. Thus, the VES should be complemented with an electromagnetic method which does not depend on ground contact.

The third method recommended to be used is the Transient Electromagnetic Method (TEM). The aim of using this method is two-sided, firstly to complement to the VES thereby increasing the reliability of the overall investigation, and secondly to take advantage of the TEMs capacity to detect good conductors, in this case the saline or brackish environment. The TEM surveys should overlap 20% of the VES surveys locations. In other words, the overlap consists of TEM-soundings placed at same locations as VES to allow for comparisons. It is recommended that the TEM method is used with a transmitter cord of 100 m x 100 m to be able to penetrate depths below 250 m.

1 shows a suggested scope of the geophysical surveys. This is a preliminary proposal and depending on the findings in the earlier stages of the study, the number of profiles and soundings might need to be allocated differently between the target areas.

Table 1 Proposed scope of geophysical surveys and exploratory boreholes

Target area	Comment	No. VES profiles	No. TEM soundings	VLF profiles
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				(km)
Jabagale	Best potential, see Drawing 2 in the Masterplan	40	40	8
Ligle and Amal	Borehole data promising, no known geophysics	40	40	10
Garowe N	Refined survey around 1 point identified in (Terra Solidalis, 2014)	8	8	2
Salaxley	Refined survey around 1 point identified in (Terra Solidalis, 2014)	8	8	2
Total		96	96	22 km

The results of the geophysical surveys should be interpreted and presented as profiles, in the case of the VLF-survey and as geoelectrical sections in the case of the VES and TEM surveys. Each profile must be positioned and topographically surveyed using differential GPS such that they can be accurately aligned with respect to the identified geological and structural features and potential borehole targets. The coordinate system and datum must be clearly stated.

Deliverable: Geophysical report and identification of drilling sites

Task 1.2.4 Drilling of ten exploratory boreholes

The geophysics need to be verified with drilling of exploratory boreholes. The boreholes should have a minimum drilling diameter of 10" and an ID of 8" so they can function as production boreholes if the yield is proved to be sufficient. The boreholes should be equipped with PVC casing and screens. Gravel pack should be installed using siliceous gravel. The upper 5-10 m of the borehole should be grouted.

Borehole development should be conducted through air lifting. The proposed bore hole design should be verified with the client prior to the start of the drilling.

Table 2 shows proposed distribution and depths of the exploratory boreholes. This is for guidance only, the Consultant should make the final decision based on the geophysical survey.

Table 2 Proposed distribution and depths of exploratory boreholes

Target area	No. Exploratory boreholes	Proposed drilling depth (m)
Jabagale	4	250 m
Ligle and Amal	4	130
Garowe N	1	100
Salaxley	1	100
Total	10	1720 m

The Consultant is responsible for drilling supervision. Data to be collected include stratigraphy, EC measurements every 2 m below the groundwater table, approximate yield and depth of water strikes and final air-lift borehole yield.

Task 1.2.5 Test pumping of exploratory boreholes

Step test pumping of the boreholes with 4 steps x 2 h each. After recovery a 72 h constant rate should be conducted with $\frac{3}{4}$ of the critical yield defined by the step drawdown test. The recovery phase up to 95% of the drawdown should also be monitored. Dataloggers should be used. Water sampling after 24 h and 72 h constant rate should be analysed for general chemistry and major ions. The water sample after 72 h should also be analysed for heavy metals, microbiology and isotopes.

The Consultant should make an interpretation of aquifer parameters based on state of the art methods.

Deliverable: Exploratory boreholes drilling and test pumping report

Task 1.2.6 Prepare ToR for boreholes for wellfield

Based on the results of Task 1.2.1-1.2.5 the Consultant should assess which areas are most suitable for the development of wellfields for Garowe water supply considering potential yield and water quality. The Consultant should also pinpoint the location and estimate the number of boreholes required to produce the water needed to meet the demand as presented in the Water Master Plan (at least 8640 m³/d).

The Consultant should prepare borehole designs and ToR for the required number of boreholes and assist the client with expert advice during the tendering process.

Deliverable: ToR for production boreholes

Task 1.2.7 Drilling supervision and test pumping of production boreholes

The Consultant is responsible for drilling supervision. Data to be collected include stratigraphy, EC measurements every 2 m below the groundwater table, approximate yield and depth of water strikes and final borehole yield.

Step test pumping of the boreholes with 4 steps x 2 h each. After recovery a 72 h constant rate should be conducted with $\frac{3}{4}$ of the critical yield defined by the step drawdown test. The recovery phase up to 95% of the drawdown should also be monitored. Dataloggers should be used. If there are other boreholes within a radius of 300 m of the tested borehole the SWL in these should be monitored (if applicable) and used in the test pumping interpretation.

Water samples after 24 h and 72 h constant rate should be analysed for general chemistry and major ions. The water sample after 72 h should also be analysed for heavy metals, microbiology and isotopes.

The Consultant should make an interpretation of aquifer parameters based on state of the art methods.

Deliverable: Production boreholes drilling and test pumping report

Task 1.2.8 Analysis of groundwater recharge

A basic assessment of groundwater age and recharge patterns should be made for the project area. Isotope analysis of selected boreholes and dug wells from the hydrocensus and the new boreholes. The report should include a basic estimation of the sustainability of the groundwater abstraction for Garowe city.

Deliverable: Comprehensive hydrogeological report of the study area

Task 1.2.9 Monitoring of the wellfields

The Consultant should develop a program for long-term monitoring of the wellfields. This should include recommendations on measurements of SWL, water quality, use of data loggers and training for the local authorities in how to assess and follow up on the collected data. Borehole clogging issues must be included in the monitoring program.

Deliverable: Monitoring program for the wellfields. Training workshop for local stakeholders.

Task 1.2.10 Borehole equipment

Equipping of boreholes. The Consultant should give recommendations to the client on the borehole equipment: Pumps, pump column, monitoring pipe, power facilities (solar, generator or grid), flow meter, in situ data loggers for monitoring of SWL in the borehole. SCADA system etc.

Deliverable: Recommendation for equipment of the production boreholes.

Task 1.3: Feasibility and Conceptual Design Study for upgrading the Water supply system

The main purpose of the feasibility and conceptual design study is to present a number of technically and financially feasible options for the construction and/or rehabilitation and the operation and maintenance of the water system in Garowe and to propose the most advantageous one. The future water supply system consists of, though is not limited to: raw water sources (boreholes), raw water capture (ground water), a raw water network, a treatment plant and a drinking water network with kiosks (central drinking water distribution points), as well as the possibility of rain water harvesting

The Consultant shall determine the required interventions for the improvement of water supply system in order to increase and improve the capacity to meet the demand in the project horizon year. In this respect, the Consultant should take a 30-year time horizon into account, together with an estimated 3% population growth per year and keeping in mind there are satellite villages near Garowe which in future need to be connected into the water supply system. Therefore the implementation of the options shall be phased (e.g. immediate, 10, 20 and 30 years).

The feasibility study should have sufficient quality to be acceptable to RVO and other potential funding agencies (international financing institutions (IFIs) or bilateral donors) and should therefore be consistent with World Bank Standards.

During this phase of the project the following activities shall be carried out:

1. Desk study;
2. Data collection;
3. Technical survey of the existing water supply systems in the towns;
4. Water demand study;
5. Update main assumptions;
6. Identification of various technical solutions (including a description of the suitability of the technical solution, the technology used for the water treatment plant, environmental and social effects (reference to ESIA scoping), associated risks, preliminary cost estimates for the construction phase, and an assessment of the future financial consequences of the proposed project in terms of operation and maintenance and revenues);
7. Recommendation of a proposed technical solution (including a description of the applied decision framework);
8. Preparation of the report.

Concerning activities 1 - 6:

- The Consultant has to take into account that the information on which his offer is based, has to be updated not only through desk study, data collection and the survey of existing systems, but also as a result of his own to be executed hydro-geological/geophysical investigations (task 1.2). When this results in a significant change of scope for the next phases (task 1.4 and further), potential consequences will be discussed;
- Review thoroughly the Master Plan Study (MPS) Garowe Water Supply (and Appendices) for NUWACO as executed by Studio Tecnico Signa (published in 2015) covering the period up to 2015;
- Review thoroughly the report "Potential Rainwater Harvesting in Somalia";
- If available, review (and, if not available prepare) overview maps of the concerned infrastructure systems, showing at least mayor facilities, as water sources, treatment plants, pumping stations, reservoirs, water kiosks, transmission mains, key information on the secondary network zones and other important information on the sites;

- Describe key problems and major shortcomings of the water supply facilities and water quality, as well as consequences of those shortcomings;
- Take into account the current population served as well as future water demand;
- Analyse Capital projects undertaken in the period 2015-2020 (the years after the MPS was carried out) which were still running and projects planned for 2020, assessing (in consultation with NUWACO):
 - Which projects/measures are implemented today (including date of finalization)?
 - Which projects/measures are still ongoing (including expected date of finalization)?
 - Which projects/measures are still in planning with their finance secured and what is the proposed start and finalization date?
 - What are the consequences of the above with respect to this investment program;
- Analyse any investment programs for raw and drinking water and related measures in Garowe;
- Transform and/or extend all valuable information from this review to Feasibility Standard Level, where applicable, also taking into account all specific tasks mentioned below.

The Consultant shall prepare the feasibility study in parallel with the scoping and the development of the ToR for the ESIA. This will help to ensure that the design and ranking of possible solutions is not only based on technical and economic feasibility, but also on environmental sustainability and social acceptability. It is especially important that the process of the scoping for the ESIA runs parallel with the feasibility steps. There must be good interaction: problem analysis and objectives resulting from the feasibility study form an important basis for the ESIA. Comparing options/ alternatives in the ESIA is again intended to make a choice for the "most feasible alternatives" (such as different alternatives as mentioned below).

With respect to the *desk study and data collection*, the Client will provide available documentation, however, it is the Consultant's responsibility to make every effort to collect and review all relevant information. The data to be collected include:

- Previous studies and town urbanization plans;
- Population evolution and growth (including induced growth, as improved water supply may lead to a more attractive business climate, leading to accelerated population growth);
- Population by neighborhood;
- Analysis of demand for water in the various neighborhoods and new expansion areas over the coming 30 years;
- Expected levels of water service;
- Maps;
- Hydrological and hydrogeological data;
- Socio-economic information of the towns, including main economic and commercial activities.

It is furthermore recommended that the Consultant interacts with the provincial and local authorities regarding the towns' urban development prospects, the prioritization of the neighborhoods to be supplied by the system and the estimate of the evolution of service levels by neighborhood.

Deliverable: Feasibility and Conceptual Design Study for upgrading the Water supply system

Task 1.4: ESIA scoping and ESIA Terms of Reference

To assess the potential environmental and social impact the water system upgrade project might have, including its alternatives, the Consultant is expected to complete a Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Scoping, Terms of Reference and followed by a full ESIA in Phase 2, according to World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (2018). The following anticipated risks and impacts are associated with this project (though it is the Consultants task to identify all risks and impacts within this studies):

1. Potential environmental risks and impacts: Anticipated environmental risks and impacts associated with the project's civil works (borehole exploration and production drilling, distribution network upgrading, construction of water and water treatment plant may include contamination of water, dust generation, noise pollution, soil erosion, surface water sedimentation, traffic interruptions, pollution from construction wastes, as well as waste from worker campsites (where established). These short-term and long term impacts will be prevented or mitigated with standard operating procedures and good construction management practices.
2. Potential social risks and impacts: Anticipated social risks and impacts include: (i) land acquisition and physical and economic displacement; (ii) potential risks associated with labor and working conditions such as Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) risks, child labor, labor influx, and risks of sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), sexual harassment (SH) and other forms of gender-based violence (GBV); (iii) potential exclusion of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups from project benefits; and (iv) potential risks of increased social tension in the community (such as conflict with other water users); and (v) security risks. These social risks will be mitigated through preparation and implementation of environmental and social instruments; adoption of mitigation measures proposed in WB Good Practice Notes on labor influx and GBV (such as tapping of local workforce, use of code of conduct, collaboration with local communities and GBV-related service providers); inclusion of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups in project activities/benefits including provision of water access and project-related job opportunities; effective stakeholder engagement including an inclusive and transparent consultation process and functional Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM; and measures to minimize security risks (such as protection of project workers by security authorities).

The proposed phases to the Consultant for addressing environmental and social issues in the project will be the following:

- Environmental and social scoping and Term of Reference phase
- Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) phase

Environmental and social scoping and ESIA Terms of Reference

1. Identify and engage with local stakeholders (community, Non-Governmental and Community Based Organisations, the local government);
2. Conduct a socio-political context analysis in Somalia and Puntland:
 - a. A historical conflict analysis, along ethnic, religious and/or tribal lines;
 - b. A current analysis of the socio-political situation;
3. Determine impacts of alternative water source options (based on hydro-geological/geophysical surveys) including:
 - a. the area that contributes water to the water intake, potential sources of contamination and the vulnerability of the water source to disruption or natural events;
 - b. Modeling of groundwater level changes and resulting impacts to surface water flows.
4. Determine local ESIA procedures, including requirements and schedule;
5. Perform a gap analysis between the requirements outlined by the World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (2018 version) and the Puntland Legislation; and include an environmental and social framework outlining the risk categorizations according to World Bank Environmental and Social Standards;
6. Align with the preliminary design and possible locations of the project in the feasibility study (Task 1.3), including the production/upstream, transportation (pipelines) and storage
7. Determine the affected people/communities by having a roughly sketch of the risk/impact contours;
8. Carry out initial site visits, including formal and informal discussions/meetings with local communities, government agencies and other key stakeholders, in the project affected area;

9. Determine which households are included in the water distribution plan;
10. Use the results of the Baseline Study to conduct a study, of the affected people and the beneficiaries, based on available statistical data and/or household surveys (5%);
11. Determine Area of Influence. The area likely to be affected either directly or indirectly by project operations, including ancillaries and associated activities;
12. Identification of the main environmental and social risks and impacts in the various phases of the project, specific attention will be given to expected cumulative impacts of the project;
13. The methods to be used, the level of effort needed to fully understand the risks and impacts, and options for mitigating them. The results of the scoping process should determine what should be included in the environmental and social impact assessment, which could include separate studies or management plans;
14. Develop a stakeholder engagement plan for the environmental and social impact assessment, according to World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (2018);
15. Prepare a Terms of Reference (ToR) for the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA).

The Environmental and Social Scoping report and the ToR for ESIA will be jointly reviewed by RVO and the Netherlands Commission for Environmental Assessment (NCEA) before submission to the Ministry of Environment, Tourism and Wildlife. The consultant is expected to incorporate 6-8 weeks for this review in the planning and accommodate for a field visit by either the NCEA or RVO. A go/no-go decision will be made after review of the prefeasibility study and the environmental scoping document before the consultant can continue implementing the ToR for ESIA.

Deliverables:

- Environmental and social Scoping report and Terms of Reference for the ESIA
- Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Task 1.5: Technical study / Preliminary design for upgrading the Water supply system.

The *technical survey of the existing water supply systems* includes:

- Consultation with key informants at provincial and district levels;
- Coverage and service characteristics (pressures, hours of service per day, water quality);
- Topographical surveys;
- Raw water quality tests.

The Consultant is expected to present and assess alternative solutions for the different components of the system and for its operation as a whole taking into account the technical and financial feasibility.

The *report on the Technical study / Preliminary design* shall, at minimum, include:

- a) Location and description of the Garowe neighborhoods;
- b) Review of previous studies and literature consulted;
- c) Population projection, demand projection, service levels for the project horizon (30 years);
- d) Urban development projections including expansion areas (e.g. satellite villages) taking into account the local perspective and socio-economic activities;
- e) Assessment of water supply conditions in all neighborhoods of the town. The consultant should use survey results from all existing sources (system, community sources, and private providers) to prepare a coverage map of the entire town water supply;
- f) Maps with the coverage areas of the water suppliers;
- g) Survey and detailed evaluation of all components of the water supply system including the existing power supply;
- h) Assessment of the capacity of the existing water source for the system up to the project horizon year, including water quality through the execution of water quality tests.
- i) Study of alternatives to water treatment - based on the results of the water quality tests carried out, the Consultant should propose a water treatment method based on a technical

and financial assessment of the water source versus proposed water treatment and operational costs;

- j) Study of the necessary raw water capture, raw water and drinking water treatment and pumping system and need of power lines to feed the systems;
- k) Study of the pipe lines (raw water distribution as well as drinking water distribution to kiosks) required for the various phases (immediate, 10, 20 and 30 years) and recommendations of the Consultant;
- l) Study of the distribution network, sizing (hydraulic simulations of the network, executed with Epanet2.2) and coverage in the various phases (immediate, 10, 20 and 30 years) based on the urban development plan and discussions with local authorities. It is necessary to evaluate how the new project will interact with the existing systems, operated by the private providers that work in the small town, and the design of the network, should take into account the area already covered by these operators. It is also necessary to investigate aspects of land allocation in order to predict possible consequences of land expropriation following the implementation of the water supply project;
- m) Study of District Metered Areas (DMAs) and zoning of the distribution network for Non-Revenue Water (NRW) management purposes, including bulk/zonal water metering.
- n) Study of the possibilities of harvesting rain water and integration of this source into the raw water distribution network;
- o) Study of technical alternatives for the systems (scenarios) - The Consultant should carry out a technical analysis of the systems, including hydraulic calculations of all the components and design different scenarios of technical intervention in the system, taking into account several alternatives of system coverage in the initial phase and in the project horizon year (persons with access to the water supply system -beneficiaries) and indicating the estimated cost of each scenario (also taking into account the operation and maintenance costs). The different scenarios should be clearly presented using maps, diagrams, flowcharts, tables and costs, in order to facilitate the analysis and selection of the optimal alternative. Investment costs (CAPEX) of the measures should be estimated in line with international standards and available national or local data regarding unit prices. The Operation and Maintenance costs (OPEX) need to be estimated for each prioritized intervention;
- p) Assessment and specification of the unit cost of produced and distributed water over the 30-year horizon of the project and a projection of the quantity of water to be sold;
- q) Assessment of the necessary water tariffs to be charged to cover the system's OPEX and compare those with the population's capacity to pay;
- r) Number of inhabitants with access to the systems and alternatives to supply other areas not covered by the system including their estimated costs. The Consultant should study the best technologies to supply the areas not covered by the systems taking into account the future integration of these components in the central system;
- s) Evaluate the Operation & Maintenance model and, based on the proposed solutions, recommend an appropriate model so as to ensure efficient operation and management taking into account all aspects of sustainability;
- t) Assess the existing water supply management system and investigate and advise on multiple sustainable Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) solutions to manage and supervise the water supply system by the responsible stakeholder.

After submitting the draft reports, the Consultant should make a PowerPoint presentation at Garowe Municipality to discuss the selection of the best alternative. After this presentation and comments received, if approved, the Consultant shall submit the final reports.

Deliverables:

- *Report of the technical survey of the existing water supply systems*
- *Technical study / Preliminary design report*

Task 1.6: Institutional assessment, financial assessment and proposal for institutional strengthening and capacity building campaign

The objective of the assessments is to get a clear picture of the current institutional and financial situation of the water sector in Garowe and to identify the needs for an institutional strengthening and capacity building campaign to improve the current situation for the long term in a sustainable way. The assessments will include a framework of conditions for the capacity building component and result in the describing the proposed way forward. This will provide a sound basis for decision-making whether or not to finance and implement the capacity building component of the project.

In this context, the following activities shall be carried out to analyse the technical, financial and management capacities of the water local authorities:

Institutional Assessment:

- Description of the present institutional framework for water services in Garowe
- Brief assessment of the current administrative system as well as a description of the main actors and of their organisational structures. This shall include public authorities as well as private companies, NGOs and interest groups.
- Inventory of the key stakeholders for water supply in Garowe (relevant units of the Garowe Municipality, Puntland Water Agency, service provider, etc.); description of their main activities, as well as of the legal/organisational relationship between them. In particular, the prevailing decision-making procedures including the allocation of ultimate responsibility and control shall be investigated.
- Identification of services that are outsourced to private service providers, and description of the service provider's legal structure and status. The legal relationship between the service provider and the public authorities shall be appraised.
- Appraisal of the human resources which are available at the involved local authorities. In particular the organisational set-up as well as the number, suitability, payment and qualification of available staff shall be appraised.
- Building on the overall assessment of the human resources, an analysis of the management team shall be prepared (names, roles, qualification and background of the managers and board members).
- Description of the water authority's experience with the tendering of consultancy services, procurement of works and goods (procurement procedures for various types of national and international tenders, standard bidding documents, technical standards, environmental social, health & safety requirements, compliance framework).
- Analysis of the water authority's experience in acting as the project executing agency for investments related to water supply, in particular in donor-financed projects.
- Assessment of needs for support in order to improve the institutional set-up and capacities both with regards to administration and to operation and maintenance
- Analysis of the operation and maintenance routines and of used standard operation procedures.
- Assessment of the current Non Revenue Water Management approaches
- Assessment of current (Management) Information Systems (MIS)

Financial Assessment:

- Assessment of the financial conditions of water services in Garowe including revenues, costs, cost recovery, and usage of available funds.
- Brief appraisal of the financial performance of the current local authority. Description of the budgeting and control system for both investments and operations, of the use of performance indicators, and of applied accounting standards.
- A brief financial audit of the municipal departments that are involved in water supply for the city

- Brief assessment of the present commercial procedures, including the tariff model, customer management, billing procedures, revenue collection and Non-Revenue Water (NRW) Management
- Socio-economic assessment including affordability of services and willingness to pay
- Assessment of needs for support in order to improve the financial situation

Assessment of the current concession agreement and O&M proposal of the future water supply system

- An assessment of the current Public Private Partnership (PPP) model between the Puntland Water Development Agency (PWDA) and Nugal Water Company (NUWACO). The assessment will include a brief summary of the current concession agreement between PWDA and NUWACO:
 - The roles & responsibilities in operating and maintaining the water supply system (financially, asset ownership etc.)
 - An evaluation of the current agreement (performance, investments etc.) and gap analysis
- A proposal for successful asset management of the planned water supply system and sustainably operation and maintenance (O&M) by the responsible stakeholders. (including, if applicable, an advise on improving the existing PPP model)

Elaboration of a proposal for an institutional strengthening and capacity building campaign

Building on the information that was collected during the implementation of the above-mentioned activities, the Consultant shall elaborate a proposal for an institutional strengthening and capacity building campaign as well as for required support towards improved commercial procedures. It shall be the objective of this campaign to establish sustainable and efficient processes that can be carried out by skilled staff within an appropriate organisational setting. Typical examples for interventions could be:

- Support for optimisation of weak business processes such as planning, billing, collection, NRW management
- Support on the development of a NRW strategy
- Support on the usage of tools (GIS, MIS etc.)
- Support on the usage of equipment
- Support for improved operation & maintenance procedures to be carried out by the service provider
- Facilitation of knowledge exchange through presentations, meetings, study tours, etc.
- On-the-job-training for selected staff members of the local authorities.
- Technical Assistance (TA)

The proposal shall clearly specify the essential tasks to be implementation in the next phase including a description of the impacts that are expected to result from the proposed improvements. Furthermore, the suggested cost-effective implementation concept, including the required time and expertise, and a preliminary cost estimate shall be included in the proposal.

Deliverables:

- *Institutional assessment*
- *Financial assessment*
- *Assessment of current concession agreement*
- *Proposal to successfully and sustainably operate & maintain the (expanded) water supply system by the responsible stakeholders*
- *Proposal for the institutional strengthening and capacity building campaign*

Description of tasks Phase 2 – Tender preparation Phase

Task 2.1: Environmental and Social Impact Assessment

Following the go/no-go decision after the review of the prefeasibility study and the environmental scoping document, the consultant can continue implementing the ToR for the ESIA. The ESIA will be carried out on the basis of the ToRs developed during phase 1, and after their approval by RVO. Based on the full assessment of the environmental and social impacts, an ESMP (Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan) will be developed. The ESIA and ESMP will be in accordance with the World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (2018).

In addition to the ESIA scoping and elaborating on the ToR, this will include:

1. Determine environmental upside risks/positive impacts:
 - a. Demand and supply forecast of water supply;
 - b. Explores opportunities for environmental enhancement;
2. Determine social upside risks/positive impacts: labor
 - a. Describe shortly the labor situation (legislation, skilled workforce, minimum wage, existence and capacities of unions, union organization rate, unemployment rate)
 - b. Estimate the amount of work in total during construction and operation/maintenance and the amount of work that can be executed
 - i. By national people
 - ii. By local people
 - c. Provide advice to
 - i. Optimize local content,
 - ii. Build capacities at the local/national level, including occupational health/safety
 - d. Document this in a local content plan
3. Determine environmental downside risks/negative impacts:
 - a. Ecosystem assessment on the presence of threatened, endangered and protected species, if necessary;
 - b. Assessment of the potential impact of the Water Treatment process and site;
 - c. Identification of disposal techniques, facilities and licensed sites;
 - d. Assessment of the potential impact of disposal options of wastewater from the WTP
 - e. Identification of potential hazards related to the use of hazardous chemicals
 - f. Assessment of the vulnerability of the treatment system;
 - g. Identification of potential environmental risks related to water system leaks and loss of pressure.
 - h. Identification of potential environmental risks related to periodical flushing of water lines.
4. Determine social downside risks/negative impacts :
 - a. Social unrest : perception unfair cost benefit distribution,
 - i. Planned distribution not according most urgent needs
 - ii. so certain ethnic or religious groups experience negative impacts where other groups have improved access to water
 - iii. contractor ties with the government
 - iv. low skilled workforce brought in from communities outside project location
 - b. community health and safety
 - i. determine most likely important health & safety risks/impacts for the adjacent communities during construction of production site, pipelines and storage facility

- ii. list risks of complex projects in Somalia that have led to controversy and discussion
 - iii. list risks of similar water projects in comparable contexts that have led to controversy and discussion
 - iv. determine international best practice mitigation measures per material/high risk
- c. resettlement
 - i. Necessary or can this be avoided (production site, transport/pipelines, storage site)
 - ii. If resettlement cannot be avoided, a Resettlement Policy Framework must be prepared as part of the Environmental and Social Scoping Report and a Resettlement Action Plan must be prepared as part of the ESIA.
- d. Cumulative effects :
 - i. Current cat A or B projects (infra, industrial)
 - ii. Recent planned cat A or B projects (infra, industrial)
 - iii. recent spatial planning procedures that have failed because of controversies
- e. other social risks due to the project
 - i. indigenous peoples / pastoralists
 - ii. cultural heritage
- 5. Identifying, classifying and mitigating risks and impacts with the affected communities
 - a. if necessary, make use of separated focus groups to address the views of women, youth and or elderly
 - b. if necessary, build capacities to understand more technical impacts
 - c. if necessary, advice to install an inclusive community water board
- 6. Develop an environmental and social management and monitoring plan (ESMP) including roles and responsibilities, timeframes, performance indicators and budgets for implementing the mitigation measures outlined by the ESIA:
 - a. Based on the findings, the consultant should identify mitigation measures to avoid, reduce or eliminate the negative effects of the project and increase the positive impacts.
 - b. Identifies any residual negative impacts that cannot be mitigated.
 - c. Explores opportunities for environmental enhancement.
 - d. Identifies and estimates the extent and quality of available data, key data gaps, and uncertainties associated with predictions, and specifies topics that do not require further attention.
 - e. Define specific mitigation measures for potential risks related to influx of labor such as communicable diseases, sexual harassment, gender-based violence (GBV), violence against children (VAC), local inflation of prices, illicit behavior and crime, etc.
- 7. The ESMP will also include, but not be limited to, the following management plans:
 - a. Stakeholder Engagement Plan for the construction and operation phase of the project, including a Community Engagement Plan;
 - b. Resettlement Action Plan (if applicable), including a Livelihood Resettlement Plan (if applicable);
 - c. Waste Management Plan, including wastewater discharge.

The ESIA and ESMP will be jointly reviewed by RVO and the Netherlands Commission for Environmental Assessment (NCEA) before submission to Ministry of Environment, Tourism and Wildlife. The consultant is expected to incorporate 6-8 weeks for this review.

Please note that According to Puntland EIA regulations the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) can only be performed by licensed entities.

Deliverables:

- ESIA (with documented minutes of community consultations)
- ESMP

Task 2.2: Budget and Financing plan

The Consultant is expected to develop an assessment of the financial and economic feasibility of program and its interventions. The report should include a financial and economic analysis consistent with IFI standards for cost- benefit analysis (CBA). The financial (cash-flow) analysis should estimate investment and O&M costs over time and any direct financial revenues related to operating interventions. The economic analysis should estimate the socio-economic costs and benefits of implementing the defined program. Normal results of Financial Analysis and full CBA (IRR's, NPV's and cost- benefit ratios) should be presented. Insights in financial sustainability should be provided also in regard of coverage of O&M costs. All cash-flow models (financial analysis, CBA in excel) will be handed over to the client as annexes to the report.

The project costs estimates need to be based on a detailed Bill of Quantities to be filled out in the sheet 'BoQ – Implementations costs' in the Excel file (to be provided). For comparison it is also requested to provide information regarding the project costs of similar projects in the recipient country or similar countries.

The financing plan should be sound. In order for a project to be sustainable it is of crucial importance that the project generates sufficient revenues to, at the very least, cover operational and maintenance costs, and ideally to achieve full cost recovery. This needs to be demonstrated through a financing cash flow analysis covering the economic lifetime of the project.

In particular the following underlying assumptions should be clearly elaborated as part of the analysis:

- Investment costs and possible reinvestment costs needed in parts of the infrastructure during the lifetime of the project;
- Compensation and mitigation costs including not exclusively resettlement, grievance, reforestation, etc. These should be a logical consequence of the due diligent stake holder analysis and the ESIA and should include an estimate of the budget required for the implementation of the ESMP;
- Breakdown of fixed and variable O&M costs;
- Demand analysis and capacity uptake;
- Tariffs and tariff setting, if relevant by user group;
- A business case including the (a) proposed pricing mechanism for end user / community and (b) acceptance of this pricing mechanism;
- Revenues.

Important is also the arrangements between and the financial strength and capacity of the legal entities involved in the project, and the responsibilities and relations between them. The financing plan therefore should include / address at least the following subjects:

- The arrangements on ownership and operations of the project;
- The entities involved in the financing of this project, with a distinction between (at least) the borrower, the owner of the assets and operator of the assets;
- The arrangements between the entities (e.g. service level agreements, payment of salaries, debt service, maintenance, reinvestments, tax exemptions, subsidy arrangements), including in particular how the operator (employer) is funded;
- Historical trends based on annual reports and the track record of the employer and the owner of the assets, providing insight into their ability to cover the O&M costs and costs for reinvestments.

Financing of O&M phase and financial sustainability

This section deals with the financial revenues and costs after completion of the investment. It is important to gain insight in the revenues and operating costs to be expected during operations of the infrastructure. This section needs to be based on the O&M plan that is to be provided as part of the project documentation and the Operations & Maintenance sheet in the aforementioned excel file. Please note that the operating and maintenance cost are not part of the eligible costs for subsidy, with exception of costs that are part of the contract for the implementation of the project (a possible service or maintenance contract mostly for a limited period of time).

The entire infrastructure project (i.e. including the non-DRIVE part if applicable) needs to be financially sustainable. The quantitative information should be filled out in the sheet "Financial sustainability". In order for the project to be financially sustainable one of the following two conditions should be met.

- 1) Future project revenues are sufficient to cover the O&M costs once the project is operational, the commercial loan (interest and repayment of instalments), as well as for the replacement of assets needed during the economic lifetime of the project (maximised at 25 years).
- 2) In case the project does not generate revenues, or in case revenues are not sufficient to cover these future expenses, the relevant local authority needs to provide sufficient information that the shortfall will be covered, and how it will be covered.

The financial sustainability analysis should be in accordance with the OECD consensus. Specific conditions and requirements for the financial sustainability analysis thus include:

- The analysis is performed over the economic lifetime of the project (e.g. 20 or 25 years);
- The DRIVE subsidy should be highlighted in the calculations;
- The actual mode of financing of the non-DRIVE part of the project costs should be included in the analysis, including repayment terms, grace period and interest rate if relevant.
- The Accumulated cash flow after 20 or 25 years (ACCF20/25) should be positive;

Sensitivity Analysis

The consultant should describe the results in a qualitative manner what the results are of the sensitivity of the ACCF to the main parameters. Include at least variables 'Lower revenues' and 'Higher costs'.

Financial sustainability of relevant legal entities

The consultant should provide information on the ownership structure, financial arrangements, financial strength and funding of relevant legal entities. Note that attention should also be paid to the role of the regulator (if applicable), plans for future tariff adjustments and how this may affect the project. This includes providing mitigating measures if necessary.

Economic viability

The basis of this analysis should be the with-without project scenario. When presenting estimations and calculations, the consultant should ensure to provide and clearly explain all assumptions with reference to reliable and recent sources. The economic viability analysis should include at least:

- A quantified description of current situation, the situation without the project (baseline) and the situation with the project, clearly indicating relevant numbers and figures (e.g. how many people / companies, etc.).
- Main economic benefits (contributions to an improvement in real income and welfare of the beneficiaries); pay special attention to the main indirect benefits relating to private sector development. For all the main economic benefits assess the likeliness that these will occur;
- Please ensure you only take into account incremental benefits, i.e. the benefits attributable to the project (e.g. the number of additional people that can be served due to the project) and adequately describe the situation without the project (e.g. will people not be served at all without the project);

- Main economic costs reflecting the use of scarce resources (investments, externalities, etc.);
- Quantification of economic costs and benefits;
- "Monetization" of economic costs and benefits and assessment of net economic benefits, e.g. by using willingness to pay concept, value of saved time, value of additional productive life, carbon credit values, etc. If you are unable to quantify and monetize the impacts due to the nature of the project, please provide justified estimations of the expected order of magnitude and direction of effects and impacts. Refer to the socio-economic studies as part of the feasibility study that has been carried out.
- A justification of the investment costs, given the expected impacts, or in other words an indication of how the benefits of the project outweigh the costs.

Deliverable: Budget and Financing plan

Task 2.3: Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan

In line with the ToC and the Baseline study the Consultant is expected to develop a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan. The M&E Plan defines clearly the approach of the Consultant to monitor and evaluate the project activities in the implementation stage with the goal to achieve the desired results of the Client in a sustainable manner. The M&E Plan clearly states but is not limited to the following:

- A brief project description, including:
 - Project goals and objectives
 - Theory of change
- M&E indicators (process and outcome indicators)
- Data Collection Methods and Timelines
- Roles and Responsibilities (description staff member's role in M&E data collection, analysis, and/or reporting)
- Reporting
 - Analysis plan
 - Reporting template table
- Dissemination plan (description of how and when M&E data will be disseminated internally and externally)

The M&E Plan needs to be developed by the Consultant in collaboration with RVO and the local stakeholders.

Deliverable: Monitoring & Evaluation Plan

Task 2.4: Procurement plan

To ensure value for money of the goods, works and services purchased, the procurement of the project must be carried out on a transparent and competitive way, in accordance with the laws of the specific country. The OESO Good Procurement Practices for Official Development Assistance apply as guidance. The responsibility for the procurement procedure lies with the local authority.

The procurement plan should include / address at least the following subjects:

- Project information: country, project name, project ID, managing authority.
- Goods and Works and non-consulting services: Procurement Packages with Methods and Time Schedule
- Selection of Consultants: Consultancy Assignments with Selection Methods and Time Schedule
- International publishing of the tender in an appropriate medium;
- The period of time to bid for the contract is in proportion to the size and complexity of the intended contract;
- Specifications in the tender documents are not written considering a single supplier;
- Bids will be opened publicly at a particular time and place as mentioned in the tender documents.

- The quality regarding procurement of the local authority and/or the procurement expert involved.
- Identification of the criteria on which the selection of bids will take place

Deliverable: Procurement plan

Task 2.5: Detailed design

After the approval of the Preliminary Design Study (including the ESIA scoping study and ToR) and a positive Go/No-Go decision on the presented solutions, the Consultant will carry out a Detailed Design Study for the most advantageous solutions for the town.

The Detailed Design will include a written description of the works, technical specifications, drawings, bill of quantities, detailed budget (confidential) and the general work plan including a critical path analysis. The Detailed Design shall also include a section on the systems' operation and maintenance costs. During the detailed design study the Consultant shall update both the ESIA and the assessment of the socio-economic costs and benefits for the most advantageous solution.

Design reports shall be based on feedback received on the preliminary design report and shall cover (but not be restricted to):

- The clear definition of the accepted design criteria.
- The results of various assessments, analyses and surveys and its conclusion, as accepted,
- Topographic map on an appropriate scale with all the planned infrastructures;
- Topographic plant of each infrastructure;
- General design of the system with the location and type of infrastructure and all relevant details (piping diameters, lengths, dimensions, reservoir volumes, treatment plant, pumping stations, power lines, etc.);
- Specific designs of all infrastructures to be constructed and installed including constructive details;
- Distribution network raw water (possible rain water harvesting included) and drinking water (including household connections, standpipes and kiosk's).
- Detail drawings, maps, schemes, specifications, etc.
 - Detailed design of boreholes, raw water capture pumps, water treatment plant, reservoirs, distribution pumps and all other information required to enable construction of the complete water supply system;
 - Detailed design and specifications of the zonal approach including District Metered Areas (DMAs) and the specifications of e.g. production, zonal and DMA meters;
 - Survey (every 10 m), preparation of detailed design and Working Drawings and all other information required to enable construction of the pipelines. The drawings will show plan and sections showing grade lines along the pipeline route. The section drawings will include but not limited to:
 - Maps showing pipeline for expansion and for rehabilitation, including:
 - valves, air valves, tapers; district meters, stop ends (if applicable and discharge valves
 - including concrete chambers; Sign board; road, tees; bends (various angles).
 - Pavement and river crossings if necessary.
 - The location of typical details including the typical number.
 - The node numbers.
 - The diameter of the new and existing pipes.
 - Whether a culvert or a deflection of the pipeline is necessary.
 - Thrust blocks to resist hydraulic forces when necessary.
 - Connections to existing transmission mains.
 - Others as mentioned above and as per engineering good practices.
- Survey of connections of each households/building in coordination with Water Company

- Preparation of specifications of customer water meters and customer water testing equipment;
- Preparation of all other information required to enable transference of the connection from old to new pipelines, including quantity, location/ maps with coordinates; and list all material and fitting required to transference of connection.
- Detailed Bills of Quantities with final cost estimation;

The Consultant shall have good correlation and an exchange of recommendations between all parties in order to end up with an effective sustainable design.

The Consultant shall include for the detailed design reports tables for quality assurance and version tracking with details on what, when, how and by whom the document was prepared (name and position of persons who prepared, revised and approved the Report including areas of responsibility, areas reviewed, number of revisions, start and completed dates and comments, etc).

Task 2.6: Preparation of Tender documents

Internationally recognised standard procurement documentation for the water supply works, need to be prepared.

The Tender Documents shall address (but not be restricted to):

- Tendering procedures:
 - o instruction to tenders
 - o evaluation and qualification criteria
 - o tender forms
- Requirements:
 - o The Terms of Reference with the scope of work
 - o Technical specifications;
- Conditions of contract and contract form
- All relevant information:
 - o studies from Phase 1
 - o Drawings;
 - o Bill of Quantities;
 - o Priced Bill of Quantities;

The type of procurement procedure needs to be decided: open procedures, restricted procedures, competitive dialogue, negotiated procedures.

Task 2.7: DRIVE Intake form and documentation

The Consultant is required to prepare in full the DRIVE Intake Form and annexes and provide all necessary annexes which will be put forward to the DRIVE Committee for a formal assessment for formal assessment by the Assessment Committee DRIVE. The template of the DRIVE Intake Form will be attached as annex to this ToR.

2.5 Outputs

Overview of services and deliverables to be achieved by the consultant

The Consultant shall submit the following reports in 1 hard copy and an electronic copy to RVO.nl, the Ministry of Finance of Puntland and Garowe Municipality. All written communication must be in English. Specifications of all required studies can be found in chapter 3 – 'Scope of the work: D2B deliverables by the Consultant.'

Phase 0: Inception phase

The Consultant shall prepare the following report:

- **Inception report:** within four weeks from the starting date of the assignment, the Consultant shall submit an Inception Report presenting: 1) a situation analyses with the initial findings regarding the analysis of the current situation and existing infrastructure based on the assessment of available information and reports. 2) the final project scope agreed upon with RVO.nl, Ministry of Finance Puntland and the Garowe Municipality, 3) an update of the workplan, 4) a project planning and 5) a staffing schedule
- **Emergency Response plan and COVID-19 Plan:** within four weeks from the starting date of the assignment, the Consultant shall submit an Inception Report presenting: 1) Scenarios. 2) Response strategy; 3) implementation plan (While the response strategy defines what is to be achieved, the implementation plan defines how it is going to be achieved); 4) Operational support plan; 5) Preparedness plan; 6) a budget; 7) internal safety management procedures and plan; 8) Security plan on how to approach and involve local communities that have responded with hostility in the past; 9) an assistance and repatriation contract for its employees working abroad.

Phase 1: Project preparation

The Consultant shall prepare the following reports:

- **Theory of Change report:** within 3 months of starting date of the assignment, the Consultant shall submit a Theory of Change report including: project inputs, activities, outputs, outcomes and SDG contribution of the project.
- **Baseline study report:** within 3 months of the starting date of the assignment, the Consultant shall submit a Baseline study report presenting: 1) the baseline study, 2) the Theory of Change (ToC), 3) the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan and 4) the Contingency Plan.
- **Hydro-geological report:** within 5 months of the starting date of the assignment, the Consultant shall submit an report presenting the approach and results of the Hydro-geological/geophysical survey: 1) a review of existing material, 2) Hydro-census and preliminary hydrochemistry report to confirm the target areas for the geophysical surveys, 3) Geophysical report and identification of drilling sites, 4) Exploratory boreholes drilling and test pumping report, 5) ToR for production boreholes, 6) Production boreholes drilling and test pumping report, 7) Analysis of groundwater recharge (sustainability of groundwater abstraction) 8) Monitoring program for the wellfields and report on training workshop for local stakeholders, 9) Recommendation for equipment of the production boreholes.
- **Interim report - Water:** within 6 months of the starting date of the assignment, the Consultant shall submit an interim report presenting: 1) the result of the feasibility and conceptual design study for the upgrading Water supply system. 2) the results of the technical study. 3), a preliminary design of technical feasible measures to comply with the water supply system objectives.
- **ESIA Scoping and Terms of Reference:** within 8 months of the starting date of the assignment, the Consultant shall submit an ESIA scoping and Terms of References for the ESIA and a stakeholder engagement plan.

- **Interim report – Institutional and Financial:** within 6 months of the starting date of the assignment, the Consultant shall submit an interim report presenting: 1) the result of the institutional assessment. 2) the results of the financial assessment. 3) the results of the assessment of current concession agreement. 4) O&M proposal of future water supply system (including advise on PPP model). 5) a proposal for institutional strengthening and capacity building.
- **Interim report - Budget and Financing:** within 10 months of the starting date of the assignment, the Consultant shall submit an interim report presenting: a Budget and Financing plan describing the project costs, financing, financial sustainability and economic viability of the project.

Phase 2: Follow-up Water Supply component

After execution of the activities mentioned under Phase 1 a "go / no go decision will be taken by RVO.nl and both the Ministry of Finance of Puntland and Garowe Municipality about the continuation of the project. Upon a positive assessment of both RVO.nl as well as the Ministry of Finance of Puntland and Garowe Municipality the Consultant is allowed to proceed with Phase 2, and expected to deliver the following reports:

- **ESIA:** within 15 months of the starting date of the assignment, the Consultant shall submit an interim report presenting: the results of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) including an Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan (ESMP).
- **Procurement plan:** within 15 months of the starting date of the assignment, the Consultant shall submit a Procurement plan presenting: 1) project information, 2) Goods and Works and non-consulting services, 3) selection of Consultants, 4) international publishing of the tender, 4) bidding period, 5) specifications, 6) bid opening, 7) Procurement quality, 8) selection criteria, 9) procurement method
- **Final design report:** within 15 months of the starting date of the assignment, the Consultant shall submit a Final design report presenting: 1) description of works, 2) technical specifications, 3) drawings, 4) bill of quantities, 5) detailed budget, 6) general work plan including a critical path analysis. 7) operation and maintenance costs.
- **Tender documents:** within 16 months of the starting date of the assignment, the Consultant shall submit the tender documents presenting: 1) the tendering procedure, 2) the requirements, 3) conditions of the contract and contract form 4) all relevant information (e.g. studies from Phase 1, Drawings, Bill of Quantities)
- **Drive Intake Form:** within 16 months of the starting date of the assignment, the Consultant shall submit the Drive Intake Form.

In addition, Quarterly reports are required, this should be between 8 and 10 pages of main text, with annexes to include a graphical representation of the work plan, comparing planned with actual. This report should include, at least, the following information;

- Review the implementation status: planning vs. reality;
 - Comparing planning tasks with output for the last 3 months;
 - Plan for the following 6 months and impacts;
 - Analysis of time schedule variations: planning vs. reality;
- Review risk identification, prevention measures/activities, adaptation measures/activities;
- Cooperation with relevant stakeholders and Donors;
- Provide monitoring of the contract;
 - Monitoring of Reporting, as defined above;
 - Monitoring of resources;
 - Monitoring of Approvals, contract dates;
 - Monitoring of Correspondence between parties;
 - Needed contractual variations, if applicable.

Reporting schedule

The following schedule is applicable to delivering the following reports:

Report	No of	Language	Recipient	Due Date
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	Copies			
Inception report	3	English	RVO.nl and both the Ministry of Finance of Puntland and Garowe Municipality	Up to 4 weeks
Theory of Change report	3	English	RVO.nl and both the Ministry of Finance of Puntland and Garowe Municipality	Up to 3 months
Baseline study report	3	English	RVO.nl and both the Ministry of Finance of Puntland and Garowe Municipality	Up to 3 months
Hydro-geological report	3	English	RVO.nl and both the Ministry of Finance of Puntland and Garowe Municipality	Up to 5 months
Interim report - Water	3	English	RVO.nl and both the Ministry of Finance of Puntland and Garowe Municipality	Up to 6 months
Environmental and Social Scoping Report and ESIA ToR	3	English	RVO.nl and both the Ministry of Finance of Puntland and Garowe Municipality	Up to 8 months
Interim report – Institutional and Financial	3	English	RVO.nl and both the Ministry of Finance of Puntland and Garowe Municipality	Up to 6 months
Budget and Financing report	3	English	RVO.nl and both the Ministry of Finance of Puntland and Garowe Municipality	Up to 10 months
Procurement plan	3	English	RVO.nl and both the Ministry of Finance of Puntland and Garowe Municipality	Up to 15 months
Final design report	3	English	RVO.nl and both the Ministry of Finance of Puntland and Garowe Municipality	Up to 15 months
Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan (ESMP)	3	English	RVO.nl and both the Ministry of Finance of Puntland and Garowe Municipality	Up to 15 months
Tender documents	3	English	RVO.nl and both the Ministry of Finance of Puntland and Garowe Municipality	Up to 16 months

DRIVE Intake Form	3	English	RVO.nl and both the Ministry of Finance of Puntland and Garowe Municipality	Up to 16 months
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The reports will be submitted in hard and soft copies.

Approval of Reports and deliverables

All draft reports shall be submitted in 1 hard copy and an electronic copy to RVO.nl, the Ministry of Finance of Puntland and Garowe Municipality for comment. RVO.nl, the Ministry of Finance of Puntland and Garowe Municipality will provide comments within ten working days of receipt of the draft. Responses to comments shall be documented in the final draft of the report and included within an annex. Following issue of the final report RVO.nl, the Ministry of Finance of Puntland and Garowe Municipality will provide 'approval' and 'no-objection' respectively, within ten working days of receipt of the final draft document, such approval will not unreasonably be withheld.

2.6 Lots

The invitation to tender has not been divided into lots, because , due to the integral nature of the studies

2.7 Contract Period

The Contracting Authority intends to conclude a Contract for a period of 18 months, for the D2B project developing all necessary studies, design and tender documents for the construction/rehabilitation and expansion of the water supply infrastructure of Garowe in Somalia

2.8 Scope of the assignment

The Tendering Authority has estimated a total contract value of EUR **900,000.-** (exclusive of VAT).

The estimated value is an indication from which no rights can be derived. This Tender Document was created using up-to-date knowledge and insights valid at the time of its formulation.

It is possible that the services specified in the contract may change in the event of political, budgetary, administrative or organisational developments within the Dutch government and the Contracting Authority's expansion or contraction resulting from this, or changes to the Contracting Authority's position within the government or to the targets that must be met. In the event such circumstances occur, the Contracting Authority will consult with the Contractor.

3. Requirements to this assignment

This section includes the requirements set by the Tendering Authority concerning the requested services and the prices and rates.

By submitting a Tender, you as Tenderer, explicitly consent to all requirements and conditions specified in this Tender document and declare that you will continue to comply with these throughout the entirety of the contract period. Furthermore, you confirm that you will comply with all of the specified prices and rates, including any agreed indexation. Failure to comply with one or more requirements will result in your Tender being disqualified from the assessment process and therefore excluded from the tendering process.

3.1 Requirements relating to the services requested (RS)

RS1	The proposal must clearly describe the approach and methodology for the management and execution of the D2B Studies (based on the project description provided in Chapter 2.1), including the following specifications as proposed by the Consultant: • Activity planning • Description of deliverables • Number of working days per person and per activity • Estimated total costs per activity • Disbursement schedule
RS2	The reports and results must be presented during feedback sessions and must be sent at least two weeks before each session to the Contracting Authority.

	Comments provided to the Consultant before and during the session will be dealt with within two weeks of the session.
RS3	The scoping and terms of reference of the ESIA and the reports of the final ESIA and ESMP will be sent to the Contracting Authority at least four weeks before the feedback session.
RS4	In the event that reports or other deliverables are not accepted, with good reason, by the Contracting Authority, the Consultant will make the necessary adaptations without impact on the overall planning.
RS5	All reports and other information prepared or adapted by the Consultant must be delivered in electronic version to the Contracting Authority. The Contracting Authority and Competent Authority will be responsible for the subsequent dispatch of these documents to interested parties.
RS6	All interim and final reports are written in English. The final reports for each task must contain an English summary.
RS7	The assignment will take place mainly in Garowe. The Consultant is expected to cover all costs related to international telephone connections, office supplies, printing or copying of documents, organisation of stakeholder workshops and meetings with the Review Committee, costs of ESIA procedure ⁸ etc. The Consultant is expected to cover all costs related to the implementation of the contract. The Consultant will bear all travel, accommodation and operating costs of its staff throughout the assignment.

3.2 Requirements relating to the D2B studies team (RT)

RT1	The tender must specify the names, functions, responsibilities and CVs of the proposed team of key and additional experts.
RT2	The Consultant must propose a project team comprising full-time and/or part-time staff, appropriate to the assignment, and provide the specification of the proposed dedicated time for each expert on the assignment. Key experts (see the table specifying the profile sought of key experts below) must be fluent in spoken and written English.
RT3	The Consultant must guarantee that the proposed team leader will actually be available to carry out the tasks and responsibilities assigned to him/her, except in cases of force majeure.
RT4	The Consultant must be willing and able to recruit additional expertise within the proposed budget, if necessary for the execution of the assignment. Each change of the key team members must be submitted to the Contracting Authority for prior approval.

The project team as a whole must meet the qualification requirements as stated below. The requirements do not apply to every individual, but to the project team as a whole, unless stated otherwise for a particular requirement.

Position	Description
RT5	The team leader/water supply specialist must be an international expert (preferably a civil engineer or hydrologist) having a Master's degree and at least 5 years of experience in managing international projects and multidisciplinary teams in water supply and sanitation sector infrastructure development and management. The team leader has proven international project management experience. Experience in Africa is

⁸ [EIES/EES par pays - Eia.nl](#). Un devis peut être demandé à ANEVE pour préciser les coûts.

Position	Description
	a requirement, experience in Somalia or the region is an asset.
RT6	A civil engineer with a Master's degree with at least 5 years specific experience with feasibility studies for water and sanitation projects, design of water supply and sewerage / sanitation infrastructure and cost estimation. Experience within the region is an asset.
RT7	A drinking water expert with a Master's degree with at least 5 years specific experience in the design water distribution and water treatment works. Experience within the region is an asset.
RT8	A ESIA specialist with a Master's degree with at least 5 years' experience in managing and conducting ESIA according to international standards. Experience within the region is an asset.
RT9	A senior hydrogeologist that is an international expert having a Master's degree in relevant field and have at least 5 years of experience in the execution of hydrogeological and geophysical studies and prospecting for new groundwater sources. He shall have proven experience in leading a team of geophysicists/hydrogeologists and knowledge of ToR development for production boreholes. Experience within the region is an asset.
RT10	A senior geophysicist shall be an international expert having a Master's degree in relevant field and at least 5 years of experience of conducting geophysical surveys. Experience within the region is an asset.

Other experts, support staff and backstopping

To complement the above-mentioned staff, the Consultant shall propose additional appropriate qualified and experienced full and/or part-time support staff to fulfil the requirements of the assignment and this Terms of Reference.

CVs for these experts should not be submitted in the tender. The Consultant shall select and hire other experts in agreement with the client as required according to the needs. The selection procedures used by the Consultant to select these other experts shall be transparent, and shall be based on pre-defined criteria, including professional qualifications, language skills and work experience. The selected experts must be subject to approval by the client.

In terms of professional and technical competence, the areas of expertise which will be needed from non-key experts should include at least the following

Position	Description
Deputy Team Leader	The Deputy Team Leader must be an expert (preferably a civil engineer or geotechnical hydrologist) having a university degree and at least 5 years of experience in managing projects and feasibility studies in the drinking water and sanitation experts. He/she must have good verbal and written English and excellent reporting skills. Working experience within the region and/or similar context is considered an asset.
Financial Specialist	The financial Specialist must have a bachelor's degree or equivalent with at least 5 years of experience with financial modelling (cashflow modelling) and cost-benefit analysis; experience in the water sector including tariff setting calculations for water utilities.
Social Expert	The social expert must have a Master's degree in Social Sciences (Anthropology or Sociology) with at least 5 years' experience in conducting social assessments according to international standards. Experience within the region is considered an asset.
Institutional Expert	The institutional expert must have a bachelor's degree or equivalent and at least 5 years of experience in institutional capacity building activities

Position	Description
	in donor-financed projects, preferably for water utility companies / institutions, etc.
Procurement Expert	The procurement expert must have a bachelor's degree or equivalent with at least 5 years' experience in preparation of tender dossiers under FIDIC and/ or World Bank standard conditions of Contract.
Hydrogeologist	The hydrogeologist must be an expert from the region having a Master's degree in relevant field and have at least 5 years of experience from hydrogeological studies and groundwater prospecting in Somalia or similar hydrogeological environments in the region. He/she shall have proven experience in data collection, drilling supervision, test pumping and knowledge of local groundwater conditions. A Somali national with experience with cooperation in international teams is considered an asset.
Field geophysicist	The field geophysicists must be a national expert having at least a bachelor degree in relevant field and have at least 3 years of experience in conducting geophysical surveys.
Field hydrogeologist	The field hydrogeologist must be a national expert having at least a Bachelor's degree in relevant field and have at least 3 years of experience in conducting hydrogeological field work, drilling supervision and test pumping activities. Experience from community engagement is an asset.
GIS expert	The GIS expert must have a Masters' degree in relevant field and have at least 5 years of experience in the application of GIS, GIS data collection, data management and geospatial analysis in international water supply and ground water projects.

Cost for backstopping and support staff, as needed, are considered to be included in the financial offer of the tenderer.

Other Key and Non-key Experts

The Consultant shall select and hire other experts as required according to the profiles identified to carry out the consultancy services. For the purposes of this contract, international experts are considered to be those whose permanent residence is outside the beneficiary country while local experts are considered to be those whose permanent residence is in the beneficiary country. The Consultant should pay attention to the need to ensure the active participation of local professional skills where available, and a suitable mix of international and local staff in the feasibility study teams. All experts must be independent and free from conflicts of interest in the responsibilities accorded to them.

The selection procedures used by the Consultant to select these other experts shall be transparent, and shall be based on pre-defined criteria, including professional qualifications, language skills and work experience. Civil servants and other staff of the public administration of the beneficiary country cannot be recruited as experts.

3.3 Requirements relating to Project Coordination (RC)

RC1	The Consultant must immediately inform the Contracting Authority if it expects a negative impact on the results of the assignment, for example because one or more tasks cannot be carried out as planned, with due attention, with the expected accuracy or according to the agreed methodology.
RC2	The Consultant may propose modifications to specific aspects of the initial contract, based on a clear description of the proposed modifications and the reasoning behind these proposed modifications, as well as their consequences. The Consultant shall only be entitled to depart from the original contract with the written consent of the Contracting Authority and the Consultant.

RC3	The Consultant is fully responsible for the structured execution of the D2B studies, ensuring the achievement of the specific objectives and will monitor the progress of each task, including the status of the deliverables and the level of use of project resources. At the request of the Contracting Authority, the Consultant will produce a complete, real and accurate report on the progress of the project, in English, in a timely manner.
RC4	The Consultant will proactively maintain relationships with other projects, initiatives and activities related to water in the project area. Where appropriate, it will integrate relevant elements into the D2B studies.

3.4 Requirements relating to Security Risks (RSR)

RSR1	The Consultant has internal safety management procedures. It will provide a description of its monitoring and crisis management system.
RSR2	The Consultant has a contract for support and repatriation of services provided abroad by its employees. It will provide the supporting certificate.
RSR3	In the case of a consortium, all experts based outside Somalia will have to be covered by an assistance and repatriation contract.
RSR4	The Consultant has internal policies and procedures for managing the COVID situation. It will provide a description of its monitoring and crisis management system.

3.5 Requirements relating to the prices/rates

- 3.5.1 The Tenderer will provide an overview of the prices and rates applicable to this assignment by filling in the appendix entitled 'Prices/Rates'.
- 3.5.2 The price/rates must be all inclusive. In any event, they must include all of the following: wage costs, overheads (e.g. accommodation and wage costs for support staff), costs relating to the use of equipment and machinery during the assignment, insurance costs, any applicable costs for e-invoicing, and local travel and accommodation expenses.
- 3.5.3 The Tenderer will not submit any zero or negative prices/rates.
- 3.5.4 The Tenderer gives a **fixed total price** in your offer using annex 2 The total amount of your quotation is final.

3.6 Tax-related requirements

- 3.6.1 The Tenderer indemnifies the Contracting Authority against any claims from the Dutch Tax and Customs Administration (*Belastingdienst*) or other tax authorities.
- 3.6.2 The Tenderer will quote the prices according to the following structure:
 - the amount excluding Dutch VAT and any VAT due outside the EU;
 - the amount of Dutch VAT due (if applicable) and the amount of any VAT due outside the EU, and;
 - the amount including Dutch VAT (if applicable) and any VAT due outside the EU.
- 3.6.3 If the Tenderer indicates that no VAT is applicable, then he agrees to provide documentary proof of the grounds for this to the Contracting Authority within fifteen calendar days of the request to do so.
- 3.6.4 You are liable for any extra costs for Dutch and/or foreign VAT due if you incorrectly charge no VAT or an incorrect amount of VAT to the Contracting Authority. If applicable, you are liable for accurate payment of VAT in the Netherlands and outside the EU, with the exception of the case stipulated in the following sentence. If the Contracting Authority procures a service from a foreign business and Dutch tax law considers the work to have

been performed in the Netherlands, then the Contracting Authority is liable for the payment of VAT to the Dutch Tax and Customs Administration for this/these service(s) performed in the Netherlands.

- 3.6.5 You guarantee that the amounts specified in the quotation are inclusive of all taxes and levies (including amounts considered equivalent to taxes or levies), regardless of their description and wherever in the world they may have been levied.
- 3.6.6 You indemnify the Contracting Authority against any claims from any tax authority for any taxes, levies or contributions considered equivalent to taxes or levies, originating from either the Netherlands or outside the Netherlands.
- 3.6.7 Given the nature of this assignment, which includes development cooperation that exclusively benefits a developing country, a VAT rate of 0% applies to the amount specified on the quotation provided the Contractor is established in the Netherlands and his organisation is registered as an entrepreneur for VAT purposes. **For extra certainty in this matter**, you can request a declaration of exemption from VAT from the tax inspector. More information on this matter can be found within the decree issued by the Ministry of Finance on 21 September 2015 (no. BLKB/2015/76M).
If you submit a statement from the tax inspector within 30 days of the award of the Contract that specifies that a **different** VAT rate applies, then the contract price will be increased to include the applicable VAT rate.
You are liable for any costs (extra or otherwise) in the event that you incorrectly charge no VAT or an incorrect amount of VAT to the Contracting Authority
- 3.6.8 If you believe that your work is being taxed simultaneously (in part or in full) in both the Netherlands and a foreign country (outside the EU), then you agree to provide evidence from the foreign tax authorities in question that prove VAT has been levied on one of the services/amounts substantiated by you in the quotation. You will provide this statement in English. If the statement from the foreign tax authorities is not in English, then you agree to provide a sworn translation of this statement, the costs of which will be borne by you.

3.7 Invoicing requirements

- 3.7.1 Payments for the delivery of the services will be made on basis of agreed percentage of Lump Sums for each completed milestone of the assignment. The relative milestone payments in proportion to the total sum for the assignment. The relative milestone payments in proportion to the total sum for the assignment is stated below:

Payment	Milestone	Percentage of Price (%)
Advance payment	Evidence of mobilization and contract signature	10%
Payment 1 – First Quarter	Evidence of: - issued and approved Inception plan - issued and approved Emergency response and Covid-19 Plan	15%
Payment 2 – Second Quarter	Evidence of: - approved Theory of Change - approved Baseline study - issued Hydro-geological report - issued interim report Water - issued ESIA scope and ESIA ToR - issued interim Institutional and Financial report	20%
Payment 3 – Third Quarter	Evidence of: - approved final Hydro-geological report - approved final report Water - approved final Institutional and Financial report - issued interim report ESIA	15%

Payment 4 – Fourth Quarter	Evidence of: - approved final report ESIA - issued draft Budget and Financing report	10%
Payment 5 – Fifth Quarter	Evidence of: - approved final Budget and Financing Report - issued Procurement Plan - issued Final Design report	15%
Final payment	Evidence of: - approved Procurement Plan - approved Final Design report - issued and approved Tender documents - issued and approved Final Project Completion Report (including project evaluation)	15%
	Total:	100%

3.7.2 **For companies established in the Netherlands only**

E-invoicing

The general terms and conditions that apply to this contract contain a provision that invoices must be sent electronically (not in pdf). This can be done in 4 different ways:

- The invoicing portal of the Dutch government
 - Link with Digipoort
 - E-invoicing with your own (accounting) software package through Peppol
 - E-invoicing through a service provider.
- See attached "Brochure e-factureren".

For companies not established in the Netherlands

The paragraph concerning e invoicing does not apply to companies located outside of the Netherlands.

3.8 Environmental requirements

- 3.8.1 The Tenderer must possess all environmental permits required in order to fulfil this assignment.

4. Requirements concerning the Tenderer

4.1 Introduction

In this section, you can find the requirements set by the Tendering Authority to determine whether particular Tenderers are suitable to be awarded the Contract. For this purpose, Exclusion Grounds and Suitability Requirements have been set.

You can indicate whether or not the Exclusion Grounds apply to you and whether or not you are in compliance with the Suitability Requirements by completing the 'European Single Procurement Document'.

The 'European Single Procurement Document' is a PDF file that has been partially filled in for you. You must fill in the rest of the form, print it, legally sign it, scan it and submit it together with your Tender via TenderNed (see paragraph 7.3.15).

4.2 Exclusion Grounds

The following Exclusion Grounds are specified in the annex 'European Single Procurement Document':

- all Exclusion Grounds specified in Part III A and B;
- the Exclusion Grounds in Part III C of the 'European Single Procurement Document' that have been selected by the Tendering Authority by means of the tick boxes.

See Section 7 for information on how to submit a Tender in collaboration with other organisations. This section specifies who must provide a completed and signed European Single Procurement Document during the process of submitting a Tender.

The evidence relating to the Exclusion Grounds does **not** have to be submitted together with the Tender: it is **only** required once the Tendering Authority requests it.

Please note: The process of applying for a GVA (certificate of conduct) can take several weeks.

For information on types of evidence, see Section 2.89 of the Public Procurement Act.
<http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0032203/2016-07-01>

The evidence consists of:

1. Extract of Trade Register (no older than 6 months see §4.3)
2. 'Certificate of Conduct for procurement' ('Gedragsverklaring Aanbesteden' -no older than 2 years)
3. Tax statement (no older than 6 months)

The Tendering Authority, to which a Tenderer submits data in order to prove that the exclusion grounds referred to in Article 2.86 or Article 2.87 do not apply to the Tenderer, also accepts data and documents from another Member State, from the country of origin of the Tenderer or from the country where the Tenderer is established, that serve an equivalent purpose or that show that the exclusion ground does not apply to Tenderer.

Please refer to <https://ec.europa.eu/tools/ecertis/search>
eCertis is the information system that helps you identify different certificates requested in procurement procedures across the EU.

4.3 Suitability Requirements

The purpose of the Suitability Requirements is to assess whether the Tenderer is suitable to fulfil the Contract in the opinion of the Tendering Authority.

By signing the annex 'European Single Procurement Document' (which uses the term 'Selection Criteria' to refer to the Suitability Requirements), the Tenderer declares that he complies with the Suitability Requirements as specified in this subsection of the Tender document. These Suitability Requirements are further specified in the subsequent paragraphs in this section.

4.3.1 Financial and economic standing

By signing the 'European Single Procurement Document', the Tenderer declares:

- a. That he possesses sufficient financial and economic capacity to fulfil the contractual obligations.
- b. That the most recently issued auditor's report (or, if applicable, a review report or compilation report) does not include a 'continuity section' that expresses doubt concerning the viability of the organisation.
- c. That the Tenderer has a sufficient level of professional and/or statutory liability insurance for the fulfilment of the assignment and that in the event of the Contract being awarded to him, will remain sufficiently insured throughout the duration of the assignment(s).

Evidence (do **not** submit together with the Tender – only submit it when requested to do so):

Proof of the economic operator's economic and financial standing may, as a general rule, be furnished by one or more of the following references:

- a. appropriate statements from banks or, where appropriate, evidence of relevant professional risk indemnity insurance;
- b. the presentation of financial statements or extracts from the financial statements, where publication of financial statements is required under the law of the country in which the economic operator is established;
- c. a statement of the undertaking's overall turnover and, where appropriate, of turnover in the area covered by the contract for a maximum of the last three financial years available, depending on the date on which the undertaking was set up or the economic operator started trading, as far as the information on these turnovers is available.

If the data of the Tenderer's parent/holding company is used in relation to the aspect of financial-economic capacity, then the Tenderer must provide a statement from the parent/holding company that specifies that the parent/holding company unconditionally acts as a guarantor for the obligations to be undertaken by the subsidiary company and any debts arising from the Contract incurred by the subsidiary company. The statement by the parent/holding company must be signed by a legally authorised representative.

4.3.2 Reference data (technical qualifications)

The Tendering Authority has set the following *core competences*, which demonstrate experience with essential aspects of the assignment:

- The Consultant has demonstratable experience in urban and rural water engineering, planning, management and sustainable development of the (human) environment. Specific experience with water supply and sanitation planning, ground water sourcing, water conservation and demand management in sub-Saharan Africa is required, including design of water supply and sanitation system components and the preparation of tender documents.
- The consultant has demonstratable experience in conducting environmental, social, institutional and financial assessments within the international drinking water and sanitation sector.
- The consultant has demonstratable experience with providing on-the-job training and conducting needs assessments for institutional strengthening and capacity building campaigns in Africa.
- The consultant has demonstratable experience in the drilling of exploratory boreholes and test pumping and ground water analyses to assess the sustainability of water abstraction points.
- The consultant has demonstratable knowledge and experience in the field of economic

analysis (CBA) and financial analysis related to water projects in arid areas or similar context to this project.

Performance or completion of the reference project must have taken place in the five years preceding the closing date for submission of the Tender. In the event that a reference project is put forward that has not yet been completed, only actual results achieved during the current Agreement may be included. It will not be sufficient to provide a statement of the expected results.

In case the Tenderer was part of a consortium: only studies for which its participation represented at least 30% of the total costs can be submitted as a valid reference project.

By signing the 'European Single Procurement Document', the Tenderer declares that he has carried out at least one reference assignment for each of the core competences listed above that meets the following minimum requirements:

- The subject of the reference assignment must be comparable to the core competence in question.

The reference assignment must have been executed or completed within the five years prior to the closing date for the submission of tenders. If the Tenderer uses an assignment that is not yet fully complete, then only the completed results of the ongoing assignment can be submitted for reference purposes: projected results cannot be taken into consideration.

The total value of the reference assignment(s) must be at least EUR 300,000. This reference-assignment value must exclusively consist of the value of the aspects of the assignment that are equivalent to the service specified in this document. In case a series of separate yet significantly comparable assignments was carried out for the same client during the reference period, then the turnover of these separate assignments can be combined into a cumulative total.

Assignments including one or more subcontractors can only be used as reference assignments if the subcontractor(s) in question will be involved in the fulfilment of the Contract and if the Tenderer can and will make use of the knowledge and experience of the subcontractor(s) in question during the fulfilment of the assignment.

Evidence (do **not** submit together with the Tender – **only submit when requested** by the Tendering Authority):

You may not provide more than one reference for each core competence. If a single reference testifies to multiple competences that comply with the applicable requirements, then you can use the same reference for these different core competences.

The reference(s) must be signed by the referee (the client in question).

The references must also demonstrate that they have a value of at least EUR 300,000.-

If required, the Tendering Authority reserves the right to check the accuracy and completeness of the references and to contact one or more of the reference parties without the Tenderer's involvement or permission.

4.3.9 Professional/trade register extract

The Tendering Authority expects the Tenderer to be authorised to practise his trade. For this reason, the Tendering Authority reserves the right to ask the Tenderer to demonstrate that he is registered in the professional register or in the trade register referred to in Annex XI of EU Directive 2014/24/EU in accordance with the regulations applicable in the country in which he is established.

It is also vital that the signed documents included in the Tender have been signed by a legally authorised representative of the Tenderer. For this reason, the Tendering Authority can also ask the Tenderer who is awarded the contract to demonstrate the legal validity of the signature.

Evidence (do not submit together with the Tender – only submit when requested by the Tendering Authority).

In order to establish the legal validity of the signed statements, declarations and other evidence, it is vital that a recent and up-to-date (**max. six months old**, counted from the time of submission of the Tender) extract from the professional register or trade register is provided in compliance with the provisions stipulated in Section 2.98 of the Public Procurement Act. The extract must demonstrate the legal authorisation of the signatory.

If the signatory of the statements, declarations and other evidence is not featured on the extract, then authorisation of the signatory must be provided by one of the parties featured on the extract, in the form of a statement declaring that the signatory was authorised to legally bind the Tenderer at the time that he signed the documents.

In the event that the Tender involves a collaboration (consortium), then every member of this collaboration must provide the aforementioned evidence separately.

5. Award criteria and assessment

5.1 Introduction

This Section concerns the award criteria. The Tenders are assessed based on the award criteria. Your response to the award criteria must be included in your Tender. In your response, you must take into account the requirements set in Section 3.

A maximum of 100 points can be obtained for your response to the award criteria. The preferences regarding the quality of the proposed approach (paragraph 5.2.1), the quality of the key experts (paragraph 5.2.2) and the quality of the additional experts should be at least 50% (average) of the maximum score for these items together (minimum 42 out of 85 in total).

5.2 Quality criteria

5.2.1 Award criteria relating to the proposed approach

The assessment of the quality of the proposed approach will be based on the extent to which the objectives and tasks of the D2B studies have been taken into account in the offer, the description of the expected results, the management of the project with a particular focus on the study of risks and mitigation measures, the extent to which stakeholders are invited to participate and the planning of activities.

Points will be awarded, up to a maximum of **40 points** for the proposed approach according to the following table.

Max. 40 points available	Assessment aspects
20	Qualitative description of the proposed approach addressing the objectives and tasks outlined, i.e. how the consultant comprehends the assignment, how the approach fulfils the objectives and tasks of the assignment, including planning for carrying out this assignment, etc. Applicants are encouraged to describe the expected results using examples based on their own experiences in similar projects and approaches.
5	Quality of the Project management, including a study of risks and mitigation measures, and quality control of the services provided.
5	Quality of the vision on the involvement of relevant stakeholders, cooperation with the Competent Authority and the Contracting Authority, and the provision of support to the Competent Authority.
10	Quality of the proposed environment and social impact assessment (ESIA) approach

5.2.2 Award criteria relating to the quality of the project team

Points will be awarded according to the extent to which the qualifications of the proposed key experts match the specifications of the profiles sought, up to a maximum of **45 points** for the whole team of key experts.

Max. 45 points available	Assessment aspects project team: These criteria are assessed on the basis of, among other things, the CVs supplied. The assessment will be based on the following aspects and qualifications and how he / she will use them in the project:
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8	The degree of knowledge, experience and use of this knowledge by the project team in the proposal in the field of drinking water, including drilling exploratory boreholes, hydrology and geophysics.
5	The degree of knowledge, experience and use of this knowledge by the project team in the proposal in the field of economic analysis (CBA) and financial analysis related to water projects in arid areas or similar context to this project.
5	The degree of knowledge, experience and use of this knowledge by the project team in the proposal in the field of institutional analysis (governmental agencies involved, regulatory framework) related to projects in complex political contexts.
8	The degree of knowledge, experience and use of this knowledge by the project team in the proposal in the field of environmental and social impact assessment and resettlement studies (ESIA/RAP).
9	Demonstrable knowledge and experience in similar projects in sub-Saharan Africa, preferably in the horn of Africa. The degree of knowledge, and networks within, local organization in or directly involved in the project area.
10	The composition of the team is balanced and brings together the appropriate expertise related to the proposed approach.

5.3 Award criteria relating to prices/rates (exclusive of VAT)

Points will be awarded for the quality of the cost specification, the effectiveness of the use of the project resources and the total price offered in the offer according to the following table, up to a maximum of 15 points.

Max. no. of points available	Assessment aspects
5	Quality of the budget specification, which must be complete, detailed, transparent, and realistic.
10	The total price offered in the offer (excluding VAT) will be evaluated for the lowest price according to a relative formula. (see 5.5)

5.4 Assessment method for qualitative award criteria

During the assessment, the assessment team will work in accordance with the following scale for the weighting of the quality criteria.

Quality of the response	Weighting percentage of the maximum points available per preference
Excellent, with great added value	100%
Very good, with some added value	90%
Good	80%
Ample	70%
Satisfactory	60%
Average	50%
Fair, not completely satisfactory	40%
Unsatisfactory	30%
Poor, insufficient	20%
Very poor, insufficient	10%
No response provided	0%

5.5 Assessment of preferences in relation to prices/rates

The score is: (Lowest price offered divided by tender price) times 10 points to be obtained = number of points obtained.

Or: $\text{Lowest Price} / \text{Price} * 10$

6. Assessment of the Tender

6.1 Assessment of the Tender's completeness and legal validity

The Tender will be assessed according to the following procedure. The Tendering Authority will check whether:

1. all required documents have been provided (see the checklist in the subsection 'Structure and content of the Tender' in Section 7);
2. the information is correct and complete, and no adjustments have been made to the documents provided by the Tendering Authority;
3. no provisos have been made by the Tenderer (e.g. specifying that the Tenderer's own terms and conditions apply);
4. the 'European Single Procurement Document' has been completed in full and has been legally signed.

In the event that the aforementioned requirements have not been complied with, the Tender will be excluded from assessment and further participation in the tendering process, unless rectification is permitted within the boundaries of public procurement legislation.

6.2 Assessment of requirements relating to the assignment

Subsequently, the Tender's compliance with the requirements to the assignment (see Section 3) will be assessed. Any Tenders that do not comply, will be excluded from further participation in the tendering process.

6.3 Assessment of award criteria relating to the assignment

Subsequently, all Tenders not excluded from the tendering process, will be assessed according to the award criteria stipulated in Section 5.

6.4 Determination of definitive total score

The Contract will be awarded according to the principle of the Most Economically Advantageous Tender. The Most Economically Advantageous Tender is the Tender that achieves the highest definitive total score based on the best price-quality ratio.

The Tenderer's definitive total score will be rounded to one decimal place. No scores will be rounded off until the moment that this definitive total score is determined. If two or more Tenderers have an equal definitive total score that would result in the Tendering Authority having to award the Contract to more parties than is desired, then the Tendering Authority will award the Contract to the Tenderer with the highest final score for the sub criterion 'the proposed approach'. In the event that the highest scoring Tenderers also achieve an equal score for this subcriterion, then determination of the Tenderer to which the Contract will be awarded will be made by drawing lots.

6.5 Assessment of evidence

At the moment that the Tenderer legally signs the 'European Single Procurement Document' and submits the Tender, the Tenderer is not (yet) required to provide any evidence, unless expressly asked to do so in this Tender document.

By signing the 'European Single Procurement Document' and submitting his Tender, the Tenderer agrees that at a later date, the Tendering Authority is entitled to request that the winning Tenderer provides the required evidence.

Upon awarding the Contract, the Tendering Authority will only request evidence from the winning Tenderer. The Tendering Authority is entitled to request this evidence at an earlier stage and from all Tenderers if it believes such a course of action is necessary to facilitate the progress of the tendering process.

The evidence must demonstrate that the Tenderer indeed complies with the content of both the 'European Single Procurement Document' and the Tender. Following the Tendering Authority's request to provide the evidence, the Tenderer has 15 (fifteen) calendar days to hand over the required evidence. If the Tendering Authority does not agree with the content and/or validity of one or more of the pieces of evidence provided by the winning Tenderer, then this could result in the winning Tenderer being excluded from further participation in the process. In such cases, the Tendering Authority will inform every Tenderer of this situation. The Tendering Authority will then determine the next Most Economically Advantageous Tender. The score of the Tenderer that has just been excluded will be removed. The calculations will then be carried out once more and a new ranking will be created. The award process will then be conducted again.

In the event a winning Tenderer does not qualify for the definitive award of the Contract, then all Tenderers will be notified of this and the consequences thereof concerning the award of the contract.

7. Submission procedure for Tenders

7.1 Statement of agreement

By submitting a Tender, including the 'European Single Procurement Document', the Tenderer explicitly consents to all requirements and conditions stipulated in this Tender document and the Memorandum of Information and declares that he will continue to comply therewith throughout the entirety of the contract period. Furthermore, the Tenderer confirms that he will comply with all of the specified prices and rates, including any agreed indexation. Failing to comply with one or more requirements will result in his Tender being disqualified from the assessment process and therefore excluded from the tendering process.

7.2 Schedule

See schedule in Subsection 1.3.

7.3 General procedure

This tendering process will be carried out in compliance with the Public Procurement Act. In this case, the 'open procedure' was selected. An announcement thereof was published on www.tenderned.nl and on Tender European Daily (TED).

In the event that a Tender is not submitted in accordance with the provisions and regulations stipulated in this section, the Tendering Authority can set aside the Tender and exclude the Tenderer from further participation in this tender procedure.

7.3.1 Communication

All communication relating to this tender procedure will be conducted via TenderNed (www.tenderned.nl), unless otherwise specified.

Once you have indicated your interest in this invitation to tender on TenderNed, you can send and receive messages about this tender process via 'My Tenders'. Any questions concerning the tender process can be sent to the Tendering Authority's contact person via TenderNed.

You will receive messages via TenderNed. Via your personal TenderNed settings, you can turn on automatic notifications, including notifications to your private email address. It is your responsibility to ensure that these emails are not blocked by your email provider's security system. If the communication cannot be conducted via TenderNed, you can contact the following contact person(s):

email address of contact person henk.ballering@rvo.nl
with a CC to julia.muller@rvo.nl

Attempts to directly contact parties other than the contact person(s) stated above in relation to this tender process are prohibited.

If you have any functional or technical questions regarding TenderNed, you can contact the TenderNed service desk on weekdays between 08:30 and 18:00 CET on 0800-8363376 or via servicedesk@tenderned.nl. You can also consult the eHandbook via <http://www.tenderned.nl/egids/>.

7.3.2 eHerkenning

All TenderNed users affiliated with a *Dutch* company registered with the Dutch Chamber of Commerce are obliged to log in and register using eHerkenning.

This obligation does not apply to companies not registered in the Netherlands.

Visit <http://www.tenderned.nl/eherkenning-en-tenderned-0> for more information about eHerkenning, including the terms and conditions. You are responsible for any consequences arising from the failure to register with eHerkenning in a timely manner.

7.3.3 Questions and additional information/changes

During the procedure, you have the opportunity to ask questions. Ask your questions as soon as possible. All questions will be answered anonymously. The Tendering Authority can answer your questions via TenderNed in two ways:

- Via one or more Memoranda of Information.
- By means of the TenderNed 'Questions and Answers' facility.

The deadline for submission of your questions is specified in the schedule (see section 1.3). In any event, all questions asked will be answered at least 10 days prior to the deadline for submission of the Tender.

Submitting a question to the Tendering Authority

Questions are to be asked via TenderNed. See <https://www.tenderned.nl/cms/english/six-steps-bidding-public-procurement-contracts-online-through-tenderned>.

All questions and answers will be published anonymously for all interested parties to view. If you have a compelling reason why you do not wish your question (and its answer) to be revealed to the other interested parties, then tick the 'Answer Individually' box. However, the Tendering Authority will decide whether or not to process your question individually.

Answers from the Tendering Authority

The Memoranda of Information are an integral part of this Tender document. The Tendering Authority assumes that all sections for which no questions have been asked have been clearly and fully understood.

7.3.4 Validity period and submission of Tender

The Tender must be valid for at least the four months after the deadline for submitting the tenders. In the event that an application for a preliminary injunction is filed with the competent court in The Hague against the award decision, then the Tenderers must in any event ensure that their Tenders are valid until four weeks subsequent to the initial decision by the court.

7.3.5 Variants on Tender

Upon submitting a Tender in accordance with the Tender document, the Tenderer is not permitted to submit a variant of this Tender.

7.3.6 Costs of submitting a Tender

The Tendering Authority will not reimburse any Tenderers for any costs resulting from the drafting and submitting of a Tender, including any further information requested of the Tenderer.

7.3.7 Termination of tendering process

Until the moment that the Contract is signed, the Tendering Authority reserves the right to partially, fully, temporarily or permanently terminate the tendering process. In such cases, Tenderers will not be entitled to receive compensation for any costs incurred by them in connection with this Tender, unless the Contracting Authority is of the opinion that a (small) contribution to the tender costs is appropriate in view of the circumstances.

7.3.8 Order of precedence of documents

In the event of inconsistencies between the Tender document and the Memorandum of Information, the Memorandum of Information takes precedence.

In the event that there are multiple Memoranda of Information, then the provisions in the most recent Memorandum of Information takes precedence in the event of inconsistencies between the different Memoranda.

7.3.9 Information about the Tenderer's obligations

The Tenderer must take into account his obligations relating to environmental, social and employment law in compliance with article 2.81 paragraph 2 of the Public Procurement Act.

Information on obligations resulting from Dutch legal provisions with regard to taxes, environmental protection, occupational health and safety and terms of employment that will be

applicable to the Tenderer's activities throughout the Contract period is available from the following sources:

Information on taxes: the Dutch Tax and Customs Administration: (www.belastingdienst.nl).

Provisions concerning environmental protection: the Ministry of Infrastructure and Water Management (www.rijksoverheid.nl).

Provisions pertaining to occupational health and safety and terms of employment: the Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment: (www.rijksoverheid.nl).

7.3.10 Inconsistencies and objections

If the Tenderer is of the opinion that the documents contain inconsistencies, errors or matters that are unclear or if the Tenderer has any objections, then the Tenderer must report this to the contact person in writing, including substantiation.

7.3.11 Complaints procedure

If a Tenderer disputes a response given by the Tendering Authority to a question, request, comment or objection from the Tenderer, or if the Tenderer receives no response, then he can submit a complaint. More detailed information on this matter can be found in the 'Complaints Procedure' annex.

7.3.12 Dispute resolution

In addition to the provisions in the 'Complaints Procedure' subsection, any dispute arising from this tendering process can be presented to the Public Procurement Experts Committee (www.commissievanaanbestedingsexperts.nl) and/or to the competent court in The Hague. Dutch law applies exclusively to such proceedings.

7.3.13 Submission of the Tender

The deadline (date and time) for submission of Tenders is stipulated in the 'Time schedule' (1.3) and it is a final deadline.

- In order to submit a Tender, you must register with TenderNed. One or more registered users must be connected and authorised to submit the Tender via TenderNed on behalf of your company.
The Tendering Authority advises that you start the TenderNed registration process immediately rather than postponing it until the tendering period is coming to a close. Upon registering your organisation, you must add your tender via TenderNed's announcements platform.
- For more information on registering and establishing your organisation with TenderNed and digital submission of your Tender, visit <https://www.tenderned.nl/cms/english/six-steps-bidding-public-procurement-contracts-online-through-tenderned>.
- Only Tenders that have been submitted to the digital safe for this invitation to tender either prior to or on the day of the deadline (prior to the time of the deadline) will be processed by the Tendering Authority.
- The time and date as displayed on the digital countdown clock in TenderNed serves as the definitive deadline for the submission of Tenders.
- The Tendering Authority is only able to see the Tenders once the digital safe opens in TenderNed. This safe can only be opened upon expiry of the deadline for the submission of Tenders.
- In the event you have technical issues or questions regarding submission of your Tender via TenderNed, you can contact the TenderNed service desk via servicedesk@tenderned.nl or +31 (0)70-3798899. If you believe that the TenderNed service desk is taking too long to answer your question or comment, then you can contact your contact person within the Tendering Authority.
- Any risks resulting from late submission of the Tender and/or submission of an incomplete Tender is borne by the Tenderer.
- The Tendering Authority is neither responsible nor liable for any consequences resulting from a Tender that is submitted too late, incorrectly or incompletely.

The Tendering Authority will treat confidential information provided by the Tenderer with due care.

7.3.14 Structure and content of the Tender

The Tender must be submitted entirely via TenderNed and the 'European Single Procurement Document' must be legally signed.

You can use the following checklist during the submission of your quotation.

Subject	Description	Action required from tenderer
Annex 1	European Single Procurement Document*	Fill in, legally sign and add to TenderNed
Award criteria	Tender, including a general response to the Tendering Authority's award criteria.	Add to TenderNed
'Prices/Rates' annex 2	Prices/rates included in the quotation	Add to TenderNed
	CVs	Add to TenderNed

* See Subsection 7.3.16 in the event your Tender is submitted in collaboration with other companies.

7.3.15 Legally binding signature

A legally binding signature means that a document has been signed by a duly authorized representative.

If it is recorded in the professional or company register that two or more persons only have joint powers of representation, then the documents requiring a legally binding signature must be signed by those two or more persons. If any restrictions are in place regarding the authorization to represent the organization, then these must be taken into account.

Where a legally binding signature is required, the Contracting Authority accepts, in addition to an original handwritten signature, also the qualified electronic signature within the meaning of article 3: 15a of the Civil Code (or EU Regulation no. 910/2014, article 3, part 12).

Please note: it is not possible to sign the European Single Procurement Document with a qualified electronic signature immediately. You can provide the ESPD with a handwritten signature or you must make a digital PDF printout of the PDF form, after which the qualified electronic signature can be placed on this digital PDF printout.

The lack of a legally binding signature in principle will lead to exclusion from the tendering procedure. In that case, however, you will be given one single opportunity to correct it within 48 hours.

7.3.16 Submission of a Tender in collaboration with other organisations

If you cannot carry out the assignment independently, you can set up a collaboration with other organisations.

There are two ways in which you can submit a Tender in collaboration:

- 1) As a consortium in which each member of the consortium is jointly and severally liable for the fulfilment of the obligations arising from the Tender as well as the fulfilment of the Contract.
- 2) In a principal contractor-subcontractor structure in which the Contractor is liable for the fulfilment of all obligations, including the obligations that will be subcontracted.

Tendering as a consortium

If a Tender is submitted by a consortium, then:

- Every member of the consortium must fill in and legally sign a separate 'European Single Procurement Document', which also includes a specification of who the consortium members

are (see Part II of the 'European Single Procurement Document'). Indicate the role each member plays within the consortium. In the 'European Single Procurement Document', you must indicate who is in charge of the consortium (who is lead manager) and will act as its authorised representative.

- All organisations in the consortium accept joint and several liability for the fulfilment of the obligations arising from the Tender and the eventual fulfilment of the Contract.
- If a consortium member relies upon the capacity of another entity in order to demonstrate compliance with the applicable Suitability Requirements, then the entities in question must complete and sign Part II C of the 'European Single Procurement Document' (in compliance with the provisions specified below in the subsection 'Submitting a tender together with subcontractors' in the eventuality that subcontractors are obliged to demonstrate their capacity).
- Every member of the consortium, for their part, must provide the evidence requested for the Tender.

Submitting a tender as a principal contractor together with subcontractors

If a Tender is submitted by a principal contractor that does not rely upon the capacity of any subcontractors, then only the principal contractor is required to complete and legally sign Part II D of the 'European Single Procurement Document'.

If the principal contractor does rely on the capacity of subcontractors in order to demonstrate compliance with the applicable Suitability Requirements, then the subcontractor(s) in question must also complete and legally sign Part II C of the 'European Single Procurement Document'.

The principal contractor is fully liable for the fulfilment of the obligations arising from the Tender as well as the fulfilment of the contract (if awarded). In addition, the principal contractor is liable for the fulfilment of the obligations for which he has hired the subcontractor(s).

All completed and legally signed 'European Single Procurement Document' forms must be added to the Tender.

Upon the award of the Contract, the Tendering Authority will request – prior to the commencement of the Contract – that the winning principal contractor provides the following information:

the name, contact details and legal representatives of the subcontractor that will be involved in the execution of the work or the provision of the services.

7.3.17 Single Tender

All natural persons, legal entities and organisations may only submit a single Tender (either individually or in combination with other natural persons, legal entities and/or organisations). Tenderers who are mutually connected via a relationship of dependence (group link) are permitted to participate separately in this tendering procedure. However, this is on the express condition that they participate as competitors in this tendering process. For this purpose, they must demonstrate that their mutual relationship has not influenced their behaviour within the scope of this tendering procedure nor has it restricted fair competition.

By submitting a Tender, the Tenderer in question agrees to this condition.

7.3.18 Violation of the fundamental principles of procurement law and restriction of fair competition

Any Tenderer whose actions violate a fundamental principle of procurement law (such as the equality principle), the result of which restricts or could restrict fair competition, will be excluded from this tendering procedure. This is also the case if the violation or the restriction of fair competition only comes to light after the announcement of the award of the Contract to all Tenderers. Prior to making the decision to exclude the Tenderer in question, the Tendering Authority will notify the Tenderer of this intention, at which point the Tenderer will be given the opportunity to demonstrate to the Tendering Authority that no violation of a fundamental principle of procurement law or restriction of fair competition has taken place.

By submitting this Tender, the Tenderer declares his awareness that actions contravening any fundamental principle of procurement law can result in the aforementioned consequences. The Tendering Authority can use all resources available to him in order to identify any violation of the fundamental principles of procurement law or the restriction of fair competition. A judicial decision will not be a necessary requirement in such cases.

7.3.19 Communication and language

During the tendering process, communication with the Tendering Authority must be conducted in Dutch or English.

The Tender must be submitted in Dutch or English .
Additional documents (such as informational materials etc.) can also be provided in Dutch or English.

During the fulfilment of the contract, communication must be conducted in Dutch or English.

7.3.20 General terms and conditions

The applicability of any of the Tenderer's general terms and conditions concerning delivery, payment and/or any other matters is explicitly excluded. The General Government Terms and Conditions apply to the Contract.

7.3.21 Contract conditions

The draft Contract and the corresponding General Government Terms and Conditions are included in the annexes. The Tenderers have the opportunity to ask questions, make comments and propose textual amendments.

The Tendering Authority is free to accept or reject the proposed textual amendments. The Tendering Authority will indicate whether or not the proposals have been accepted or rejected in the Memorandum of Information. By submitting the Tender, the Tenderer declares his consent to the (possibly amended) Contract. Only the definitive Contract will apply during the execution of the assignment.

7.3.22 Explanation and verification of the Tender

The Tendering Authority can request that the Tenderer explains his Tender in greater detail and/or provide substantiating documents. The Tendering Authority is entitled – although not obliged – to check the accuracy of all data and statements submitted within the scope of the Tender.

7.3.23 Request for supplementary information concerning the Tender

The Tendering Authority can ask Tenderers to provide supplementary information and/or clarification of their Tender.

7.3.24 Announcement of the award of the Contract

All Tenderers will receive a message simultaneously that announces the award of the Contract and substantiates its decision. All Tenderers are entitled to request further information regarding this decision from the Tendering Authority.

Standstill period

All Tenderers and stakeholders who dispute the award of the Contract and/or the verbal/written substantiation thereof can apply for a preliminary injunction at the competent civil court in The Hague. This must be done no later than 20 calendar days subsequent to the sending of the digital notifications concerning the award of the Contract. Upon expiry of this period, no more applications for a preliminary injunction can be submitted. In the event a Tenderer applies for a preliminary injunction, we kindly request that you send a copy of the summons to the Tendering Authority.

On the grounds of Section 2.129 of the Public Procurement Act the award of the Contract does not yet mean the Tenderer's Tender has been accepted. For the 20 calendar days subsequent to the sending of the digital notification of the award of the Contract, the Tendering Authority is not permitted to definitively award the assignment by concluding the Contract.

If a preliminary injunction is applied for during these 20 calendar days, then a waiting period will be required pending a judgement in the preliminary injunction proceedings. The judgement will serve as the basis for further decision making by the Tendering Authority.

If preliminary injunction proceedings are brought against the award of the Contract, then the Tendering Authority will notify the Tenderer of this fact. The Tenderer must ensure that his Tender remains valid for at least four weeks subsequent to the judgement in the preliminary injunction proceedings.

Interest in relation to the judgement

Tenderers who have an interest in the judgement in these preliminary injunction proceedings can only engage in these proceedings by means of intervention or joinder. The Tenderer cannot initiate separate proceedings or other judicial proceedings.

Annexes

The following annexes constitute an integral part of this Tender document. These annexes were published together with the Tender document.

- Annex 1: European Single Procurement Document
- Annex 2: Prices/Rates
- Annex 3: Draft Contract
- Annex 4: ARVODI-2018
- Annex 5: Complaints Procedure
- Annex 6: Formulation Plan, RVO (April, 2020)
- Annex 7: Garowe Water Supply Master Plan Study (MPS), including borehole information, annexes, tables and drawings (drawings available on request) (2015)
- Annex 8: Geological – Hydrogeological – Geophysical Study (Terre Solidali, July 2014)
- Annex 9: (Draft) report on hydrogeological survey report of new explored aquifer (Ligle & Laan Ali Firin), South west of Garowe City, Puntland State of Somalia (October 2020)
- Annex 10: Project Appraisal Document on Proposed grant (SURP II), World Bank (November 14, 2019)
- Annex 11: Summary Investment Plan For The Water Sector Of The Cities Of Garowe, Bosaso And Galkayo, World Bank (January, 2018)
- Annex 12: Country Partnership Framework For The Federal Republic Of Somalia, World Bank (August 29, 2018)
- Annex 13: Revised Puntland Development Plan (2017-2019)
- Annex 14: Economic Recovery Plan 2014-2015, Federal Republic of Somalia (5 September 2013)
- Annex 15: Potential of Rainwater Harvesting in Somalia (October 2007)
- Annex 16: Guide to PPPs in Puntland State of Somalia (January 2011)
- Annex 17: Final evaluation of Unicef's programme "making PPP work for rural water supply in Somalia" (19 November 2012)
- Annex 18: Netherlands Commission for Environmental Assessment's (NCEA) screening document of the project (2019)