

CONFIDENTIAL

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I. General information

1. Brief information on the project

The Indo-German bilateral project '**Support to India's Water Vision 2047 (SuWaVi)**', commissioned by German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and implemented by GIZ, cooperates with the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) and Ministry of Jal Shakti (MoJS), Government of India. The project objective is "The convergent implementation of India's Water Vision 2047 in terms of increased water security and climate resilience of the vulnerable rural population has been improved in selected states of India".

As agreed with the partner ministries, the SuWaVi project will be implemented in two demonstration districts in each of the following six states: Uttarakhand, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, and Odisha.

The project is implemented along the following key output areas:

Output 1 aims to improve the organisational and technical capacities of partner institutions at district and block level for integrated water security assessment and planning in rural areas. The impact hypothesis is that employees of partner institutions trained in the application of the Rural Water Security (RWS) framework at district, block, and Gram Panchayat have the necessary capacities to assess, plan and manage their convergent implementation of climate-resilient measures to improve water security. The approach of strengthening capacities at the local level by developing a framework concept with guidelines for application, as well as digital solutions and dashboards for planning and impact monitoring, has proven effective during the WASCA I and II TC modules. This approach shall be further developed into a Rural Water Security (RWS) framework and used in the partner districts and blocks to develop water security action plans adapted to specific local conditions. This provides a sound conceptual basis for integrated water security assessment and planning as well as for the convergent implementation of prioritized water security measures.

Output 2 aims to improve the steering and decision-making mechanisms for the convergent implementation of climate-resilient and gender-responsive water security action plans in partner institutions at municipal, district and block level in selected districts. The impact hypothesis is that the local water security plans created with the help of these instruments and mechanisms within the RWS framework and adapted to the specific local conditions go through a review and consolidation process at district level, and appropriate measures for financing and implementation are proposed and decided upon by various programmes and missions. This leads to a concrete and measurable improvement in water security for the rural population in the partner districts. The implementation of measures for environmental and natural resource protection through the state employment programme MGNREGS (now Viksit Bharat G-RAM-G) has proven effective and can be further extended to selected measures under other government programmes and missions.

Output 3 aims to strengthen institutional mechanisms for the dissemination of scalable and replicable practices for climate-resilient and gender-responsive measures to improve water security in rural areas. The impact hypothesis is that the innovative methodological approaches and digital solutions applied by the partner systems (such as ministries of affected sectors and NITI Aayog) are scalable and replicable and are used by other institutions at the local level for the assessment, planning and convergent implementation of measures to improve water security in rural areas. This will ensure the sustainable anchoring of successful practices for the implementation of India's Water Vision 2047. The approach of disseminating successfully proven practices and digital solutions for planning and impact monitoring via the partner portals developed for this purpose has proven itself in the WASCA I/II TC modules.

2. Context

As part of the activities under Output 1, the SuWaVi project has developed a concept proposal for a multidimensional, integrated, and data-driven decision-support framework designed to inform water security assessments, support local-level planning, enable convergent implementation of sustainable water management interventions, and facilitate systematic monitoring of outcomes and impacts. The Rural Water Security (RWS) Framework is informed by both spatial and non-spatial, publicly available data at block level that can be compiled from multiple sources. To demonstrate the diagnostic utility of the framework, the project has piloted the data compilation process in the district of Banas Kantha in the state of Gujarat, covering all

blocks within the district. The project will now proceed by conducting the respective data compilation in the remaining demonstration districts across the six partner states as follows:

	State	Demonstration Districts
1	Bihar	Gaya Nalanda
2	Gujarat	<i>Banas Kantha (pilot)</i> Patan
3	Karnataka	Bagalkote Gadag
4	Maharashtra	Nashik Jalgaon
5	Odisha	Nayagarh Baleshwar
6	Uttarakhand	Haridwar Dehradun

- GIZ shall hire the contractor for the anticipated contract term, from 01.10.2026 to 31.12.2027
- The contractor shall provide the services for accomplishing following tasks:

Task: 1 (RWS Data Compilation)

Compile a database and deliver a suitable dashboard for Rural Water Security assessment at block level for the remaining 11 demonstration districts as shown in the table above and up to five additional locations (blocks) outside the demonstration districts to be identified by GIZ. The data compilation shall comprise the following indicators and parameters:

Indicator	Parameter	Description	Potential Data Source
Access to Drinking Water	Household Connection Coverage	Percentage of households with Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC)	Jal Jeevan Mission Reports (MoJS)
	Provision (lpcd)	Average provision (design capacity) in liters per capita and day (lpcd) as reported by Jal Jeevan Mission village service level	Jal Jeevan Mission Reports (MoJS)
	Reliability of Supply	Actual supply as per records of average actual hours of supply per day as a percentage of provision/service level	Records of block administration/ VWSC
Access to Irrigation Water	Irrigation Coverage	Irrigated area as a percentage of Gross Sown Area (GSA)	District Statistical Abstracts/ Census
	Depth to Groundwater	Average depth to groundwater (in unconfined aquifers)	CGWB
	Source Diversification for Irrigation	Number of different sources for irrigation (canal, wells, tanks, springs, streams)	Minor Irrigation Census
Water Quality	Geogenic Contamination	Districts/Blocks that are quality-tagged having either geogenic arsenic, fluoride, or saline hazards	CGWB (IN-GRES)
	Anthropogenic Contamination	Contamination incidence rate: % of villages wherein anthropogenic contaminants were found in drinking water in recently completed year	Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM-WQMIS)
	Sanitation and Waste Management	Percentage of villages (in block, GP) with ODF Plus Model status for good greywater and solid waste management practices	MIS Swachh Bharat Mission
Precipitation/ Soil Water	Number of Rainy Days	Average number of rainy days in a year	IMD

	Average Annual Rainfall	Average (long-term) annual precipitation (mm)	IMD
	Average Soil Moisture	Average volumetric soil moisture (%) from NRSC VIC model	MoJS (India-WRIS), NRSC VIC model
Groundwater	Stage of GW Abstraction	Annual Groundwater Extraction as a percentage of Annual Extractable Groundwater as per CGWB Stage of Extraction (SoE) categories for assessment blocks	CGWB (IN-GRES)
	Seasonal GW Fluctuation	Average difference between pre- and post-monsoon groundwater levels (m)	CGWB (India-WRIS)
	Extractable Groundwater	Annual extractable groundwater resources (including spring water) in assessment block per ha of Gross Sown Area	CGWB (IN-GRES), Census
Surface Water	Harvested Runoff	Harvested surface water runoff (ha.m) according to water body census per ha of Gross Sown Area	MoJS (India-WRIS), District Statistical Abstracts
	Net Inflow from other Sources	Volume of transferred surface water inflow (from outside the area) per ha of Gross Sown Area	District Statistical Abstracts/ Census
	Irrigation from Local Water Bodies	Area irrigated from local water bodies (Command Area) per ha of Gross Sown Area	District Statistical Abstracts/ Census
Exposure to Drought	Drought Frequency	Frequency of severe and exceptional droughts in block/taluka according to Drought Atlas of India	Drought Atlas of India, IIT Gandhinagar
	Population	Population according to census of geographic area (block) corrected for decadal growth rate	Census
	Rainfed Area	Rainfed area as a percentage of Gross Sown Area	District Statistical Abstracts/ Census
Supply-side Adaptive Capacity	Water Transfer	Area irrigated by surface water transfer (from outside the area) as a percentage of Gross Sown Area	District Statistical Abstracts/ Census
	Source Augmentation by Surface Storage	Harvested surface water according to water body census as percentage of total surface water requirement for irrigation	MoJS (India-WRIS), Census
	Density of GW Extraction Points	Number of groundwater extraction points (wells, tubewells) per km ² .	Minor Irrigation Census
Demand-side Adaptive Capacity	Water-efficient Crop Diversification	Irrigated area growing water-intensive crops (paddy, wheat, sugar cane) during Rabi season as a percentage of gross irrigated area	District Statistical Abstracts/ Census
	Soil Water Conservation	5-year expenditures for SWC/SMC measures per ha of degraded land	MIS MGNREGS, Bhuvan LULC
	Micro-Irrigation Adoption	Area covered by micro-irrigation interventions (sprinkler, drip) as a percentage of gross irrigated area	District Statistical Abstracts, District Irrigation Plans

For the RWS data compilation, the following principles shall apply:

- Wherever feasible, data shall be sourced exclusively from official public datasets.
- All data sources must be clearly documented and validated by the SuWaVi project team.
- Only the most recent available datasets shall be used.
- In case of non-availability of referred dataset/ sources, agency must identify alternative data sources in close consultation with the project team.
- Data shall be compiled and presented in a block-wise format, covering all blocks of the selected district.
- For derived parameters (e.g. *irrigated area as a percentage of net sown area*), the underlying base data (e.g. irrigated area in ha; gross sown area in ha) must be provided in separate columns to ensure transparency and traceability.
- Data shall be compiled, structured, and analysed using MS Excel.
- A MS-Excel based dashboard is to be developed in close consultation with the project team to showcase final results.
- The results and lessons learned from the pilot in Banas Kantha shall be considered and applied

Task: 2 (Advisory Services)

Provide advisory services for the integration of RWS assessment results into local water security planning and implementation (output 2). Activities include:

- Making available RWS assessment results to the agency teams engaged by GIZ for facilitating implementation of output 2 (see above).
- Provide advisory support to district and block officials for the implementation of water security measures under centre and state flagship programmes.
- Periodic updating of RWS database for impact monitoring and benchmarking
- Support upscaling RWS data compilation and assessment

II. Tender requirements

1. Criteria for Eligibility of Firms

Note: Bidders have to submit the documentary evidence for the criteria's specified below.

A consultant or agency is required with:

I. Commercial Eligibility

- a) In case of bidding consortia: Declaration by consortium.
- b) The agency must submit a declaration on company's letterhead, signed & stamp (if adhere). Refer Annexure – **Compliance declaration.**
- c) Average annual turnover for the last three financial years should be at least 100.000 Euros.
- d) The number of employees as on 31.12. of the previous year has to be minimum 8

II. Technical Eligibility Assessment

- a) There is a minimum requirement of at least 3 reference projects in technical field Rural Water Management.
- b) 3 reference projects in India with minimum commission value of Euro 8.000

III. Weighted Criteria

- a) Demonstrated expertise and experience of at least 3 years in Natural Resource Management within the context of rural development in India. In addition,
- b) Proven familiarity and practical experience of at least 3 years with public rural development programmes such as MGNREGA,
- c) Application of relevant public data platforms (e.g. Bhuvan/NRSC, India-WRIS, MGNREGS-MIS, Census databases, etc.). (at least 2 projects)

2. Qualifications of proposed staff

The tenderer is required to propose personnel for the positions specified here and described with respect to the areas of responsibility and qualifications on the basis of relevant CVs.

The below specified qualifications represent the requirements to reach the maximum number of points in the technical assessment.

1.1 Expert 1:

1.1.1 General qualifications

Education: Master's degree in earth sciences, natural resources management, social sciences, or similar discipline

Professional experience: 10 years of professional experience in the natural resources management/ rural development sector

1.1.2 Experience in the region/knowledge of the country

10 years of professional experience in India

1.1.3 Language skills:

business fluency in Hindi C2

basic fluency in English B1

1.2 Expert 2:

1.2.1 General qualifications

Education: Master's degree/ Postgraduate diploma in geospatial sciences, earth sciences, natural resources management, or similar discipline

Professional experience: 5 years of professional experience in natural resources management, water resources management, and rural development

1.2.2 Experience in the region/knowledge of the country

5 years of professional experience in India

1.2.3 Language skills:

business fluency in Hindi C2

basic fluency in English B1

1.3 Expert 3:

1.3.1 General qualifications

Education:	Master's degree/ Postgraduate diploma in environmental sciences, or similar discipline
Professional experience:	5 years of professional experience in action research and data analysis related to natural resources management, water resources management, and rural development

1.3.2 Experience in the region/knowledge of the country

5 years of professional experience in India

1.3.3 Language skills:

business fluency in Hindi C2
basic fluency in English B1

1.4 Expert 4:

1.4.1 General qualifications

Education:	Master's degree/ Postgraduate diploma in earth sciences, hydrogeology, water engineering, or similar discipline
Professional experience:	5 years of professional experience in water resources management and rural development

1.4.2 Experience in the region/knowledge of the country

5 years of professional experience in India

1.4.3 Language skills:

business fluency in Hindi C2
basic fluency in English B1

1.5 Expert 5:

1.5.1 General qualifications

Education:	Master's degree/ Postgraduate diploma in social work, social sciences, or similar discipline
Professional experience:	5 years of professional experience in capacity development public programme personnel, PRI members and local institutions

1.5.2 Experience in the region/knowledge of the country

5 years of professional experience in India

1.5.3 Language skills:

business fluency in Hindi C2

basic fluency in English B1

3. Quantitative requirements

Per-diem allowances are reimbursed as a lump sum up to the maximum amounts permissible under tax law for each country as set out in the country table in the [circular from the German Federal Ministry of Finance on travel expense remuneration \(German only\)](#).

Overnight accommodation allowances are reimbursed as set out in the specification of inputs below.

Reasonable accommodation costs above the specified amounts can also be reimbursed against evidence where specifically justified.

All travel activities must be agreed in advance with the staff member responsible for the project.

Sustainability aspects for travel

GIZ is required to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (CO₂ emissions) caused by travel. When preparing your tender, please incorporate options for reducing emissions, such as selecting the lowest-emission booking class (economy) and using means of transport, airlines and flight routes with a higher CO₂ efficiency. For short distances, travel by train (second class) or e-mobility should be the preferred option.

CO₂ emissions caused by air travel must be offset. GIZ specifies a budget for this, through which the carbon offsets are settled against evidence.

The market for carbon credits is made up of a large number of providers, each with different claims as to their climate impact. The [Development and Climate Alliance](#) has published a [list of standards](#). GIZ recommends using the standards specified there.

Fee days	Number of experts	Number of days per expert	Comments
Preparation/debriefing	-	-	
Implementation	5	270	Five experts with 270 expert-days each
Travel expenses	Number of experts	Number of days/nights per experts	Comments
Per-diem allowance in country of assignment	5	50	Visit to selected district and blocks for field observations and to

			gather select datasets and related documents from district/block offices
			Costs to be included in lump-sum offer
Overnight allowance in country of assignment	5	50	Costs to be included in lump-sum offer
Note: In the case of an on-site assignment over a weekend, overnight accommodation allowances can be reimbursed on weekends between fee days			
Travel costs (train, private vehicle)	5	50	Costs to be included in lump-sum offer
Other travel costs	-	-	
Flights	Number of experts	Number of flights per experts	Comments
International flights	-	-	
Domestic flights	5	15	
CO ₂ compensation for air travel Guidance for GIZ service providers on avoiding, reducing and offsetting GHG emissions (giz.de)	-	-	
Other costs	Number of experts	Amount per experts	Comments
Flexible remuneration	-	-	
	-	-	

Since the contract to be concluded is a contract for works, you should offer your services at a fixed lump sum price, which provides **an itemised breakdown of all the relevant costs (fees, travel costs, etc.). The specification of inputs should provide guidance in this respect.** The assessment of the financial bid is based on the lump sum price tendered, which must be realistic for the services to be rendered. In the contract itself, the budgets will be contractually agreed as **maximum amounts**.

III. Requirements on the format of the tender

The CV submitted for each expert can have a maximum of four pages. The concept (if required) should not exceed five pages. If one of the maximum page lengths is exceeded, the content appearing after the cut-off point will not be included in the assessment. External content (e.g. links to websites) will also not be considered).

Annexes

Not applicable