



Consultancy Ref No: 129/RP/North/24-25

RFP FOR CONSULTANCY SERVICES WWF-RECHARGE PAKISTAN

SUBJECT:

Baselines and indicators for measuring the biophysical benefits of Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) on ecosystems and their flood attenuation and water resource-related services.

Application Submission:

**Sealed Technical and Financial Proposal shall be submitted by mentioning Title on
Envelope on below
Manager Procurement & Consultancies
WWF-Pakistan Head Office, Inside Ali Institute Lahore**

HIRING OF CONSULTANT



WWF-Pakistan is looking for qualified and experienced consultants local or International having Local Offices Consultants for the purpose of following Projects Titles

Baselines and indicators for measuring the biophysical benefits of Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EBA) on ecosystems and their flood attenuation and water resource-related services. The deadline for submission is **15TH July 2025** at 17:00 hours.

Interested consultants who meet the eligibility criteria are encouraged to review the detailed Terms of Reference (TORs) available on the WWF-Pakistan website:

<https://wwf.org.pk/consultancy/>

To address any queries, please contact us at **mahmed@wwf.org.pk**.

Sealed Technical and Financial Proposal shall be submitted by mentioning Title on Envelope on below Address

**Manager Procurement & Consultancies
WWF-Pakistan Head Office, Inside Ali Institute**

Contents

1)	INTRODUCTION & BACKGROUND	2
	Background of Project & Assignment:	2
2)	GENERAL CONDITIONS	2
3)	PURPOSE.....	3
4)	SCOPE OF WORK AND TASKS	4
5)	DELIVERABLES	8
6)	REQUIREMENTS.....	9
	ROLES, COLLABORATION, AND SUPERVISION	9
	TEAM COMPOSITION & QUALIFICATIONS	9
7)	LOCATIONS	9
8)	APPLICATION SUBMISSION:	10
9)	FORMAT OF THE PROPOSAL.....	10
2)	Experience:	10
10)	FINANCIAL PROPOSAL.....	10
11)	EVALUATION PROCESS.....	11
12)	DOCUMENTATION AND CONFIDENTIALITY	12
13)	BUGET:	Error! Bookmark not defined.

1) INTRODUCTION & BACKGROUND

Contract type:	Consultancy and Services
Duration of assignment:	12 months
Type:	Firm

Background of Project & Assignment:

Recharge Pakistan is a cornerstone of the Government of Pakistan's vision — as highlighted in its updated 2021 Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) — to leverage natural systems to enhance Pakistan's resilience to climate change to reduce flood and drought risk across the Indus Basin.

The project will catalyze transformational change in Pakistan by investing in Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) and green infrastructure (GI) interventions at four project sites in the Indus Basin to reduce the impacts of increasingly severe floods and droughts on vulnerable communities and ecosystems. As the largest investment at the national level to date in an ecosystems-based approach to flood and water resources management, this project will accelerate climate innovation in Pakistan by establishing proofs of concept for EbA and green infrastructure interventions that provide evidence of their cost-effectiveness and efficiency, flood and drought risk reduction benefits, and sustainability. The project interventions will be implemented at specific locations in DI Khan, Ramak (areas from DI Khan, Tank and Waziristan), Manchar, and Chakar Lehri to maximize the flood reduction benefits to vulnerable communities from these interventions.

The implementation of these tangible adaptation interventions will be used as evidence to create an enabling environment for climate action in Pakistan that removes barriers to novel climate solutions through the promotion of integrated strategies, planning, and policymaking. Economic evaluations of the project's EbA and green infrastructure interventions will demonstrate their cost-effectiveness and efficiency in reducing the impacts of climate change-induced floods and droughts on vulnerable communities and ecosystems in Pakistan.

2) GENERAL CONDITIONS

- I. The WWF-PAKISTAN reserves the right to reject or accept any proposal. The WWF-PAKISTAN reserves the right to proceed with the implementation of any Service, in whole or in part, as described in the Proposal.
- II. The WWF-PAKISTAN reserves the right to engage in discussions with any BIDDER to clarify responses or discuss certain issues with regards to the proposal or services requested. The WWF-PAKISTAN has no obligation to notify the other BIDDERS of the discussions, clarifications, or other information provided by a BIDDER. Any additional information required for preparation of the BID shall be distributed to all participants at the same time.
- III. The WWF-PAKISTAN reserves the right to award the proposal based on experience, qualification, completion date, service cost and other criteria, and not necessarily the lowest cost.
- IV. Based on the RFP BID the WWF-PAKISTAN is entitled to change/replace or omit any clause/part of the preliminary defined scope of services of the proposal. The WWF-PAKISTAN shall conduct negotiations with the service provider to achieve the full compliance to the requirements.
- V. The WWF-PAKISTAN reserves the right in the event the successful CONSULTANT fails to comply with the terms and conditions as listed, to cancel this contract and award it to another CONSULTANT without penalty or action against the WWF-PAKISTAN. The RFP does not constitute an agreement or order.
- VI. The RFP is not a binding agreement between the parties, submission of a proposal or response by a proponent is voluntary.
- VII. By submitting a bid, the BIDDER is deemed to have acknowledged all of the undertakings, specifications, terms and conditions, **WWF Fraud and Corruption Prevention and Investigation Policy and WWF's Environment Social & Safeguard for consultant agreement** and to be bound by them if the BID is accepted. All expenses incurred by the Bidder in connection with the preparation of its proposal are to be borne by the RFP participant, and the WWF-PAKISTAN shall not incur any obligation whatsoever toward the Bidder regardless of whether such bid is accepted or

rejected.

3) PURPOSE

The objective of the consultancy is to complete a baseline study after designing indicators enabling measurement of the biophysical, economic, and social benefits of Ecosystem Based Adaptation (EbA) and green infrastructure on ecosystems and their flood attenuation and water resource-related services.

The baseline and indicators will cover 4 watersheds, namely: DI Khan, Ramak (areas from DI Khan, Tank and Waziristan), Manchar and Chakar Lehri. This encompasses the following provinces: Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Sindh and Balochistan.

The indicators will include, among others, metrics for the 'Ground Water Atlas' which is included within the monitoring framework of the National Water Policy. This will help the Provincial Irrigation Departments align their monitoring efforts at the sub-basin for groundwater recharge potential, water quality and water table depth zones for recharging aquifers to the Atlas.

The biophysical benefits of EbA and green infrastructure on ecosystems and their flood attenuation and water resource-related services will be monitored over the course of the project using the baseline and indicators. This will include measuring these interventions' flood and drought risk reduction benefits, as well as their ecosystem service-related benefits, such as improved infiltration, and enhanced soil and water quality to build a case for integrating EbA and green infrastructure into policy and planning.

Over the course of the project, monitoring using the baseline and indicators will be undertaken by the project's M&E staff (supported by community leaders/representatives wherever feasible). For this purpose, there will be capacity building of M&E staff through their participation in the baseline. The indicators must also benefit from input of local communities, reflecting their experiences and needs. Importantly, the data will facilitate an economic valuation study, described below.

The baseline and indicators are intended to facilitate an economic valuation study to be conducted towards year 4 of the project, whose analysis will cover the following components:

- 1) cost-effectiveness and efficiency of interventions in reducing the impacts of climate change-induced floods and droughts on vulnerable communities and ecosystems in Pakistan
- 2) avoided costs and losses — impacts or losses that would otherwise occur in the absence of ecosystem services generated by the project's EbA interventions, such as increased flood extent, damages and/or losses to agricultural land and the subsequent reduced productivity, and reduced water resource quantity and quality;
- 3) alternative costs — the implication of implementing 'grey' artificial systems (as opposed to 'green' EbA solutions) that would be required to deliver the same adaptation benefits as ecosystems. The analysis will also consider a wide variety of sustainable development co-benefits, including but not limited to enhanced biodiversity, decreased pollution of water resources and improved access to clean water.

Since the indicators and baseline are intended to facilitate analysis of agricultural productivity (see component 2 above), the indicators will extend beyond biophysical parameters to include economic ones as well. Other possible economic parameters could include productivity of rangelands, fisheries, and forests.

The evidence in the economic valuation study will be used to demonstrate to policy makers and planners the effectiveness of EbA and green infrastructure interventions for flood and drought risk reduction, as well as their economic, social and environmental benefits. This will initiate public reform

in Pakistan's approach to flood and water resources management and ensure EbA and green infrastructure interventions are implemented at scale.

It is relevant to note the national and local level audience for the economic valuation study: Ministry of Climate Change, Ministry of Water Resources, Federal Flood Commission, Ministry of Planning, Development and Special Initiatives, Pakistan Council for Research in Water Resources, Provincial Planning and Development Departments, Provincial Irrigation Departments, and Provincial Agriculture departments, among others.

The study will help expand Pakistan's regulations and policies for flood and water resources management beyond a focus on grey infrastructure; instead, prioritizing EbA and green infrastructure interventions to address the impacts of floods and droughts. A particular focus is the development of updated procedures for Pakistan's key regulations and policies for flood and water resources management, namely: the Implementation Framework for the National Water Policy, the National Adaptation Plan (NAP), and Provincial Adaptation Plans of Sindh, Khyber, and Balochistan, and Punjab provinces.

4) SCOPE OF WORK AND TASKS

A. Indicators (Biophysical, economic, and others)

Biophysical and economic indicators, among others, will be designed and used in the baseline study. Indicators should clearly link to interventions, and must capture only what the project has influence over. The aforementioned interventions are green infrastructure (e.g., flood protection embankments, gabion bunds, small/large retention areas, and recharge basins) and EbA initiatives (e.g., restore degraded riverine ecosystem, excavation of flow paths, enhanced/reinforced embankments). The full list of interventions and related guidance will be extended to the consultant once onboarded.

Annotations / description must accompany each indicator. In the annotation, the following must be included:

1. Justification of how the indicator links to and supports the economic valuation study (see 3 components mentioned above).
2. Proposed method of data collection, e.g., GIS, gauges, household surveys, sampling methodology, etc.
3. Computation method, e.g., equations where components need to be added, subtracted, divided, or multiplied, along with steps on how to use formula.
4. Specification of units of measurement, e.g., m³/ha/year, maunds per annum, etc.
5. Suggested landscapes and villages where indicators will be monitored
6. Frequency of data collection and monitoring the performance against each indicator

The indicators must enable monitoring of the benefits of EbA and green infrastructure placed under the project in 4 watersheds (D.I. Khan, Ramak (areas from DI Khan, Tank and Waziristan), Manchar and Chakar Lehri) across Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Sindh and Balochistan provinces. The indicators should permit on-ground monitoring of hydrological impacts.

The monitoring will be of biophysical benefits of EbA and green infrastructure on ecosystems and their flood attenuation and water resource-related services (e.g., flood and drought risk reduction benefits, and ecosystem service-related benefits like improved infiltration, and enhanced soil and water quality).

Biodiversity co-benefits will also be included (e.g., increase in vegetation and biomass).

Since the indicators must allow analysis of agricultural productivity also, the indicators will extend beyond biophysical parameters to include economic ones as well. Besides agricultural productivity, indicators are needed for monetizing productivity of other ecosystems such as rangelands, fisheries, and forests, and address community livelihoods.

The biophysical indicators will cover metrics for the 'Ground Water Atlas' which is included within the monitoring framework of the National Water Policy. This will help an assessment of how project interventions are affecting recharge rates. This will help the Provincial Irrigation Departments align their monitoring efforts at the sub-basin for groundwater recharge potential, water quality and water table depth zones for recharging aquifers to the Atlas.

Indicators will also cover ecosystem services, e.g., biodiversity metrics (species richness, abundance, etc.), ecosystem health indicators (water quality, soil health). A reference point may be needed for rainfall and temperature as well. Further, some key hydro-meteorological hazard indicators may be: runoff volume reduction, peak flow reduction, flood node mitigation, and increased time to peak flow.

In order to facilitate component 1 of the economic valuation study, dealing with cost effectiveness and efficiency of interventions (see above), the indicators must allow measurement of such aspects as the achievement of the best rate of input conversions into output and allow cost effectiveness analysis.

As regards component 2 of the economic valuation study, dealing with impacts or losses that would otherwise occur in the absence of ecosystem services generated by project interventions, indicators should enable analysis covering such aspects as avoided crop damage, avoided livestock losses, avoided damages to housing, avoided damages to infrastructure, avoided other direct damages, avoided indirect damages, carbon sequestration, habitat and cultural services, water time savings, productivity gains from irrigation, fertilizer cost savings, and irrigation cost savings.

As regards component 3 of the economic valuation study, dealing with substitute costs, the indicators must make possible an estimate of the expense of replacing green infrastructure (with its attendant sustainable development co-benefits, e.g., enhanced biodiversity, decreased pollution of water resources and improved access to clean water) with a man-made (grey) infrastructure that performs the same function. That is, the indicators will help quantify the economic value of green infrastructure by asking: "*How much would we have to spend if nature didn't provide this service?*". Typically, methods for analysis include the replacement cost method, or, benefits transfer, among others.

To ensure that the indicators developed under this study are actionable and policy-relevant, and importantly allow a return on investment (ROI) analysis, their values shall be integrated and maintained in a structured Cost-Benefit Analysis (CBA) Excel workbook. This workbook will serve as the central tool for compiling baseline data and tracking changes annually, and will support both technical monitoring and economic valuation. Specifically, it will enable the project team to measure, over time, the cost-effectiveness and efficiency of green infrastructure and ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) interventions in reducing flood and drought risks. It will also help estimate the impacts and economic losses that would have occurred in the absence of these interventions (i.e., the "cost of inaction"), as well as the alternative costs of implementing equivalent adaptation benefits through grey infrastructure.

The workbook will be populated initially through the baseline assessment and will form the foundation for a consolidated economic analysis towards the end of the project. This analysis will use accumulated

annual data to evaluate the performance of green infrastructure and EbA measures, enabling a defensible and evidence-based valuation of their long-term economic and environmental benefits. To ensure sustainability and continuity, project M&E staff will be trained as part of this assignment to update the workbook annually.

Compiling indicators in a dedicated CBA workbook offers several benefits: (i) it ensures transparency and traceability in how data informs economic analysis; (ii) it supports adaptive project management by tracking key metrics over time; (iii) it enables periodic and final assessments of value for money and ROI; and (iv) it helps communicate results clearly to both technical and non-technical stakeholders, including donors, planners, and policymakers.

For illustration purposes only, the following are examples of biophysical and economic indicators:

A. Hydrological Indicators

1. Flood extent and frequency (for relevant return periods):

- “Extent” using remote sensing (change detection approach, comparing “before” and “after” flood event images, utilize polarization to differentiate flooded areas)
- “Frequency” using remote sensing (accumulated flood extents for different years)
- “Water level and discharge” (total daily discharge data from gauges, where trends are not substantially influenced by dams, reservoir management, wastewater treatment facilities, or land-use change)
- “Largest flood event from each year” (determines whether magnitude of flooding has changed, indicator examines the maximum discharge from every year at every station to identify whether peak flows have generally increased or decreased. This indicator also analyses whether large flood events have become more or less frequent over time, based on daily discharge records)

2. Water table levels:

Recharge/depletion rate:

- “Volume per unit area per time” (volume of water (e.g., liters, cubic meters) entering/exiting the aquifer per unit area (e.g., square meters) in a specific time period (e.g., year))
- Total groundwater abstraction/ Groundwater recharge ($\frac{\text{total groundwater abstraction}}{\text{groundwater recharge}} \times 100$)

Ground water depletion:

- Annual average ground water withdrawals
- Annual average total withdrawals (surface and ground water)

Biodiversity indicators (focusing where possible on economically significant species):

- “Species richness” (e.g., no. of plant species)
- “Habitat quality”
- “Resurgence of native wildlife population”

B. Economic indicators

Agricultural productivity

1. Grain and cash crops:

- a. Area sowed (hectares, for each crop)
- b. Sharecropping arrangement (% total sale value kept by farmer, total other payments)
- c. Production (no. of maunds/year for each crop)
- d. Home consumption (no. maunds/year for each crop, for landlord and farmer)

- e. Input costs per crop (Rs./year, for all inputs, e.g., fertilizer, employed/own labour)
 - f. Farmer price and market price per crop (Rs.)
2. Livestock assets:
- a. Number owned (no. all livestock and poultry)
 - b. Number sold (no. for each animal type)
 - c. Income from sale (Rs., for each animal type)
 - d. Livestock produce (e.g., milk/butter; for each animal type, no. sold and rate in Rs.)
 - e. All input costs by animal in (Rs./year, e.g., fodder, medical, stall feeding, labour)
3. Assets owned:
- a. Agricultural machinery (nos. and Rs. value, e.g., tractor, plough, pump)
 - b. Engine transportation (nos. and Rs. value, e.g., truck, car)
 - c. Non-engine transportation (nos. and Rs. value, e.g., cart)
 - d. Land ownership/land holding size

Use of control and treatment sites will be encouraged for measurement of such important indicator variables as soil infiltration, surface runoff, and erosion. The first of these is convenient to measure, requiring use of an infiltrometer, a water container and a stopwatch. Feasibility of measuring the other indicators will be discussed.

B. Baseline

A baseline survey using the above indicators will be conducted, foundational data gathered and analysis conducted for the aforementioned 4 watersheds. The baseline will establish the pre-intervention status quo. The baseline will establish biophysical risk characterization, using historical data and recent observations to generate the frequency, extent, and severity of floods (e.g., 10-, 25-, 50-year return periods), droughts (e.g., duration, severity by season or year), and overlay this with current land use, topography, and hydrology. The baseline will map exposure and vulnerability: mapping all people, assets, biophysical parameters, and land currently exposed to flood/drought hazards; and, identify socioeconomic vulnerability. It will quantify impacts, among others: use existing damage reports, local knowledge, or literature to estimate damage cost per event (e.g., crop loss, asset damage); loss of water availability, soil erosion, loss of productive days, among others; and calculate expected annual damages using probabilities of event recurrence. The baseline will record the current values of indicators based on collected data or model outputs. Using RCPs and available climate projections, the baseline will show how flood/drought risks may worsen over time without the project -- this will support the rationale for why EbA and green infrastructure are urgent. The baseline will be an evidence-based portrait of risk, exposure, and cost of inaction (answering what the hazards are, who and what will suffer, current and projected costs if nothing is done, and how indicators will be used to track this). This will form the foundation against which the project's eventual impact can be measured, showing through this starting line how far Recharge Pakistan has come by mid- and end-line.

As regards the part of the baseline facilitating alternative cost analysis, for example, adaptation functions and target areas will be defined, for each green infrastructure a plausible engineered alternative will be determined, cost data (CAPEX and O&M) for grey alternatives will be collected, current baseline risks and costs such as crop losses will be assessed, how much of service (including sustainable development co-benefits) the green infrastructure will provide will be estimated, and a model will use the monetized values to make comparisons. The results of the overall baseline survey should be presented in a manner best suited to an audience that includes planners/policy makers.

The Recharge Pakistan project requires a baseline against which to monitor project impacts, expected mid-term and end-project. The baseline must enable a point in time snapshot of the current state of flood and drought risk, agricultural productivity, ecosystem health, and other factors. To the extent that averted damages, e.g., are lower or higher for different climate scenarios, there will need to be alignment with scenario informed thresholds. Scenarios for the baseline (e.g., RCP 4.5, RCP 7, RCP 8.5, RCP 2.6) should be selected based, of course, on their appropriateness, but also taking into consideration their use in Recharge Pakistan's past analysis, and in government documents such as the National Adaptation Plan. Using existing flood and drought projections, the baseline report should include analysis under different RCPs of expected damage to infrastructure, agriculture and ecosystems under each scenario; probability of hazard events (e.g., 10-year vs. 100-year floods) under each scenario; and, economic losses associated with each climate scenario (e.g., more losses under RCP 8.5 than RCP 4.5). Since the baseline will be tracking indicators such as area of land at flood risk, volume of water retained or diverted by green infrastructure and EbA, agricultural yield at risk, number of houses exposed, it will show how climate change could alter the project's context — and thus, the importance of green infrastructure and EbA. In this way, the baseline will quantify the potential severity and extent of future flood and drought impacts under different climate scenarios, and the cost-effectiveness and cost of inaction under each scenario, thereby informing the rationale for the Recharge Pakistan.

Alongside the baseline exercise, it will be necessary to revisit/update an existing 2023 analysis (reports and CBA), which consists in an economic model of flood damage costs and benefits of avoided losses and damages, which includes hydrological estimates of area inundated. This will ensure consistency of the baseline survey report with past analysis.

The baseline will allow measurement of biophysical and economic benefits of EbA and green infrastructure on ecosystems and their flood attenuation and water resource-related services. The baseline, mid-line and end-line results will be used towards the project-end as an evidence base for the economic benefits of EbA and green infrastructure, in effect making an economic case for government to prioritize these approaches.

In particular, the baseline will establish the starting point from which to gauge: EbA and green infrastructure's cost-effectiveness and efficiency (in reducing the impacts of floods and droughts); impacts/losses that would have occurred had there been no EbA and green infrastructure (agricultural productivity loss from damaged land, increased flood extent, reduced water quantity and quality, etc.); and, alternative costs — the implication of implementing 'grey' artificial systems (as opposed to 'green' EbA solutions) that would be required to deliver the same adaptation benefits as ecosystems; and, an overall assessment of the project ROI.

The baseline is to be conducted at 4 watersheds (D.I. Khan, Ramak (areas from DI Khan, Tank and Waziristan), Manchar and Chakar Lehri) across Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Sindh and Balochistan provinces. Typically, for measurement of economic and social benefits, baselines will sample representative beneficiary households. For the purpose, a reference point is established for such socio-economic factors as: income, water charges, educational status, disease prevalence, livelihoods, challenges/vulnerabilities, climate change adaptation measures (e.g., for agriculture this includes: altering the timing of cropping activity, shift in cropping pattern, altering agricultural input, investment in soil/water conservation, diversification of income, public/household infrastructure including water defenses), women's status and activities (livelihood, health, access to facilities, and participation in maintenance of green infrastructure), and experience of extreme events like floods/flash floods and associated losses to assets, property, income, food shortage, decline in consumption.

As described above, the consultant will produce and submit the following outputs:

- Design of indicators to monitor the benefits of EbA and green infrastructure.
- A baseline report that applies the indicators and performs the first round of analysis of EbA and green infrastructure's benefits, cost-effectiveness and efficiency, impacts/losses that would have occurred had there been no EbA and green infrastructure, and alternative costs assessment – enabling future computation of the overall ROI of the project.
- Prepare an Indicators Reference Sheet with list of indicators with definitions, data sources, methodologies, frequencies, units and all other details. Also reference from any global guidance like SDGs, GCF Indicators etc. to be added.
- A fully functional Cost-Benefit Analysis (CBA) Excel workbook populated with baseline indicators, designed for annual updates by project M&E staff and environmental economist, and structured to support a consolidated economic valuation of green infrastructure and EbA interventions by Year 4.
- Training sessions for M&E staff, environmental economist, relevant project personnel, and community representatives on the annual compilation and updating of indicators in the CBA Excel workbook.

6) REQUIREMENTS

ROLES, COLLABORATION, AND SUPERVISION

- The consultant will work closely with the Environmental Economist – Recharge Pakistan, as well as with technical experts based in WWF US. The consultant will be expected to participate in occasional online meetings to discuss progress and troubleshoot challenges. Final approval of deliverables and payments will rest with the project PMU.

TEAM COMPOSITION & QUALIFICATIONS

- Past experience of designing and operationalizing indicators to track project impacts over time, and conducting baseline studies in large-scale projects
- Past experience of economic valuation, cost-benefit analysis, effectiveness analysis of large-scale project/interventions, and cost of inaction (ability to develop Excel-based monitoring tools for periodic updates by project staff on the aforementioned, and train project staff for this purpose).
- Experience in ecological field assessments and socio-economic research, including methodologies required for statistical sampling, questionnaire design, conducting surveys, and analysis of relevant hydrological and economic models.
- Expertise in climatology, covering understanding of weather patterns, atmospheric conditions, and climate change; experience with interpreting and applying climate scenario data.
- Expertise in running data-driven models for hydrogeological applications, based on large, observationally-based datasets and input parameters
- Demonstrated experience of applying groundwater level recharge/depletion monitoring based on GIS and data-driven models
- Strong analytical skills and familiarity with GIS and remote sensing or any other relevant tools.
- Expertise in participatory approaches and stakeholder engagement, especially with local communities and government and non-government organizations.
- Strong communication skills for translating technical results into actionable guidance for project implementers.
- Fluency in English, and languages spoken in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Sindh and Balochistan provinces will be an added advantage.
- Cultural awareness and sensitivity to gender issues.
- Experience in providing quality technical reports.
- Knowledge of WWF's work globally and regionally is an asset

- A track record of publishing in peer-reviewed scientific journals

7) LOCATIONS

- Ramak Watershed (areas from DI Khan, Tank and Waziristan)
- DI Khan Watershed
- Chakar Lehri Watershed in Balochistan
- Manchar Lake in Dadu Sindh

8) APPLICATION SUBMISSION:

**Sealed Technical and Financial Proposal shall be submitted by mentioning Title on Envelope on below
Manager Procurement & Consultancies
WWF-Pakistan Head Office, Inside Ali Institute Lahore**

1. If Any Queries may send through E-mail by attention to the Following:

To: Faiza khan (fakhan@wwf.org.pk)

Cc: Muzzammil Ahmed (mahmed@wwf.org.pk) and Muhammad Hassan Ali (mhali@wwf.org.pk)

The RFP submission deadline mentioned on WWF-Website.

2. Any information and responses to enquiries will be made in writing and distributed by email to all proponents. Enquiries after the foregoing deadline will not receive a response.

9) FORMAT OF THE PROPOSAL

The BID submitted by the participant must be structured as per the below provided instructions:

- 1) **Application Form available at WWF-Website** - General information about the Bidder, covering ,qualification and experience, CV and all related Information.
- 2) **Experience:**
 - a) **Description of the complete projects:** the list and general information about the complete projects, description of the role in the project, other accomplishments of the Consultant.
- 3) **Proposal outlining scope consultancy service-** Description of scope and working process, stages, deliverables, exclusions, conditions;
- 4) **Provide template of already complete similar type of reports-** the WWF-PAKISTAN may request additionally;
- 5) **Service Provision Timeline** – Provide Detailed Work Plan as per Deliverable and TORs.
- 6) **Financial Proposal-** the prices shall be provided in Pak Rs, the total price shall include all costs related to service provision including applicable taxes.

Note:

Templates of all Information is provided on Application form available at WWF-Website. Any Additional Information related to the RFP can be attached along with application Form.

10) FINANCIAL PROPOSAL

The proposed prices shall be provided in PKR, the total price shall include all costs related to service provision including all

Direct and Indirect taxes, Travel, Boarding & Lodging shall be based on actual receipt up to max Ceiling (If Any).

The consultant will submit the cost of the assignment in a lump sum, including all applicable taxes according to the Government of Pakistan and the Government of KP

The Payment Term: shall be defined by the contract to be concluded between WWF -Pakistan and the consultant.

Financial Proposal				
Description	Units	Quantity	Rate	Total Amount
1. Remuneration: • Field • Office	Man Days [MD] / Man Months [MM]			
2. Air Travel	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
3. Road Travel	Road travel cost for trainer and trainees will be paid by WWF on actual basis.			
4. Boarding/Lodging	Boarding and lodging cost for trainer and trainees will be paid by WWF on actual basis.			
5. Others (Please specify) Training Material, Printing, Photocopies, Colour printing, practical demonstration equipments e.g candlering				
Grand Total Inclusive of All direct or indirect Taxes and Out of Pocket Expenses				

Note:

- If there is not Air, Road Travel/Boarding and Lodging and others then simply Write Not applicable.
- In case Road travel cost for trainer and trainees will be paid on actual basis.
- In case Boarding and lodging cost for trainer and trainees will be paid on actual basis

11) EVALUATION PROCESS

Applicant’s proposal shall be evaluated based on Quality and Cost Based Selection (QCBS) method. Under QCBS both technical and financial proposals shall be evaluated as per following criteria against a maximum score of 100 points.

- A) Technical Proposal (70%)
 - Detailed workplan
 - Expression of interest (EOI)
 - Company’s Profile
 - Team Composition and Experience
 - Detailed methodology
- B) Financial Proposal (30%)

- Detailed financial proposal which should be inclusive of all applicable taxes and out of pocket expenses. The financial proposal should follow a breakdown structure i.e., specifying cost(s) to each head and subhead
- Company's registration certificate
- NTN detail(s)
- Any legal or technical certification required for the task
- Audited Accounts Report (if available) of last FY

Note: Late/ incomplete submissions will not be accepted. Only three (03) top-ranked firms will be included in the comparative process.

12) DOCUMENTATION AND CONFIDENTIALITY

DOCUMENTATION AND CONFIDENTIALITY:

All documents completed based on requirements of the present RFP shall be the property of the WWF-Pakistan, and shall not without the consent of the WWF-Pakistan be used, reproduced or made available to third parties beyond what is necessary in respect of the fulfilment of the Project. All documents issued and information given to the BIDDER shall be treated as confidential.