

**Request for Proposal**

**Impact Assessment of Projects undertaken by ITC's Social Investments Programme across India**

**Submission Deadline: 15<sup>th</sup> September 2025**

**Theme: Natural Resource Management, Climate Smart Agriculture and Livelihood diversification**

## 1. Introduction

ITC focuses on contributing enduring value along all dimensions of triple bottom line and also contributes meaningfully to sustainable development and inclusive growth. ITC's presence across the three sectors (agriculture, manufacturing and services) of the economy enables the Company to make a larger contribution to the creation of sustainable livelihoods and building resilience among communities in its catchment areas. In continuous efforts to meet ITC's overarching commitment to create significant and sustainable societal value for its stakeholders, **ITC's Social Investments Programmes** are implemented under the banner of **ITC Mission Sunehra Kal (MSK)** with the two-Horizon approach to address the twin challenges of securing sustainable livelihoods today and tomorrow, keeping women and other poor & vulnerable communities at the core, who are an integral part of all the programmes.

The **Horizon-I** programmes, seek to **make today's dominant sources of income sustainable** by empowering rural communities to conserve and augment their social and environmental capital securing agri-production systems and thereby their current sources of livelihood through **Natural Resource Management** (which includes, Water, Soil and Biodiversity), **Climate Smart Agriculture** (which includes building farm resilience, on-farm and off-farm risk diversification and improving off-farm and on farm income).

On the other hand, **Horizon-II** programmes invest in **capability building of communities** for opportunities in the future through **Human Capital Development** (which includes Support to Education and Skilling of Youth), **Public Health** (which includes Community Health, Nutrition, Sanitation and Waste Management) and **strengthening women livelihoods** (through individual and group enterprises)

All the programmes encompass targeted activities to achieve planned outputs and the **pre-defined outcomes** that **generate long term sustainable impacts**. ITC's various interventions are aligned to the **Company's triple bottom-line** (social, economic and environmental) ambitions, **community needs** and **National priorities**. These interventions also contribute towards the national efforts in achievement of **Sustainable Development Goals**.

The projects promoted under ITC's CSR were spread over 300 districts of 24 States/Union Territories in the year 2023-24. These projects are either **supported by ITC alone** or together with the Government under **Public Private Partnerships**. ITC partners with **Project Implementing Agencies** (PIAs) that are **NGOs** and **Civil Societies** for implementation of its projects and reports the progress on pre-defined **Key Performance Indicators** (KPI) for each of the projects.

Details on thematic interventions undertaken by ITC MSK in FY 2023-24 can be accessed in **Sustainability & Integrated Report 2024** under the chapter 'Mission Sunehra Kal for Sustainable & Inclusive Growth' available at (Page 160 – 207)

[itc-sustainability-report-2024.pdf](#)

ITC Mission Sunehra Kal focuses on sustainable and inclusive development through a range of programmes under the two Horizon approach. Through this Request for Proposal (RFP), we invite proposals from qualified and experienced firms to conduct impact assessment of each of the identified projects under ITC MSK, details of which are covered in subsequent sections. This RFP outlines the

requirements and expectations for conducting impact assessment studies to evaluate the effectiveness and outcomes of the identified projects under MSK.

## 2. Purpose and Objectives of the Impact Assessment

ITC works for improving lives and landscapes through execution of various projects, each project<sup>1</sup> being unique as the context of communities and geographies differ and thus the purpose of project is also designed accordingly. While the projects are unique from each other, the specific themes are implemented as programmes<sup>2</sup> which are across geographies and contextualised to the needs of the catchments which is an outcome of ITC's learnings over a period of time.

So, it is important to evaluate projects in specific and the programme as a whole, in terms of direct impacts resulting from each of the themes and its impact on the communities.

In this particular RFP, the programmes to be assessed are:

- Natural Resource Management – Water stewardship, soil health and Biodiversity
- Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA)
- On-farm Livelihood Diversification: Tree plantation - Social Forestry
- Off-farm Livelihood Diversification: Integrated Animal Husbandry Practices (IAHP)<sup>3</sup>

The details of the programmes are shared in **Annexure 1**.

The agency is suggested to adopt a standard evaluation framework based on the **different evaluation criteria** (for example the OECD framework may be seen) to understand the impact of the programme in terms of its effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability.

## 3. Scope of Work

The key scope of the work for the impact assessment includes –

- Quantifying the extent to which the projects have been successful in achieving the intended outcomes
- Capturing the short and long-term direct, indirect, intended and unintended impacts
- Establishing attribution and contribution of the projects
- Capture location wise (district level and/ or state level) impact on the key indicators across themes, and most importantly understand the reasons for variations across locations
- Identifying and capturing success stories, challenges and areas for improvement
- Providing actionable recommendations and it should be linked to the specific findings from the study and not any generic suggestions, to enhance the effectiveness of future programmes

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<sup>1</sup> Projects are individual agreement with implementing agencies and is a combination of one or more theme, districts and states.

<sup>2</sup> Programmes are referred to different thematic interventions which are implemented across geographies and through multiple project agreements

<sup>3</sup> In each of the programme catchments, wherever applicable agency to understand the impact of the various off-farm livelihood diversification initiatives taken up by ITC.

The work done in 2023-24 as part of the projects is planned for evaluation (detailed list in annexure).

The impact assessment will measure the impacts of the **project population** as compared to the **baseline (pre programme)** and also compare with **control population**.

**Key factors to be considered, during selection of control population:**

- those who are not covered under the intervention
- should be similar in characteristics (age, gender, education, health and economic status) to the project group except for the exposure to the intervention
- should be chosen from adjacent non-intervention blocks or district to avoid project's direct or indirect influence.

**Control group findings:**

- Agency need to identify and analyse factors which are leading to similar or better results in control compared to project, if any such trends emerge out from the data.
- Possible explanation of the variation to be included in data analysis
- This will help in incorporating learning from outside in ITC projects

The study will analyse both quantitative and qualitative data to provide a holistic understanding of the outcomes.

**Agency is also required to compare project results with secondary data available at school, panchayat and block or district level to compare the result. Possible explanation of the variation should also be included in the analysis of the data.** This will help in incorporating learning from outside the ITC projects.

**Phases of the Impact Assessment**

Three most important phases of the assessment (**Development phase, Designing phase and Delivery phase**) are depicted below. The agency can add/modify, without removing any of the items mentioned below:

**Development phase**

- Plan preliminary visits to 1-2 sample project sites to identify key stakeholders for quantitative and qualitative data collection; discussion with key stakeholders; and identify comparable control
- Conduct desk research (secondary literature review) and prepare a clear definition and selection methodology of project and control population
- Sampling methodology
  - Develop sampling plan, which must be backed up with proper statistical validation, with clear mention of Confidence Interval and Margin of Error for the sample size proposed
  - Same to be reflected in proposal and also in reports in "Sampling methodology" section
- Develop quantitative and qualitative data collection tools

- The qualitative data collection should involve **interviews, focus group discussions, observation checklist, and case studies** to gather in-depth insights

### Designing phase

- Design key evaluation indicators. Please refer to the details provided in **Annexure-1**, which is to be reviewed and contextualized as per the need of the assessment by the agency. The finalization of the evaluation indicators needs to be done in consultation with ITC
- Design outcome reporting template which will help in visualising how impact will be presented on key reporting indicators for the programme (before-after and comparable control)
- Finalisation of households/beneficiaries to be covered for surveys, key stakeholders to be interviewed (tentative list provided in annexure 2) and case-studies to be documented to be done in consultation with ITC
- Prepare and share **inception report**, comprising of final approach & methodology, sampling plan (project and control), assessment plan (with timelines), data collection tools for assessment
- **Agency should conduct field testing of the data collection tools (using a smaller sample size in any one of the preferred geographies) to generate the required data for the key indicators. The findings of which should be presented to ITC, following which the agency will incorporate the changes / revisions in the study methodology.**

### Delivery Phase

- Conduct project wise field assessment through quantitative methods (like household surveys) and qualitative methods as finalised with ITC (like Focused Group Discussions and key informant interviews).
- The agency should look into the following methods **difference-in-difference, pre-post analysis**, project-control comparisons and any other appropriate methods, for analysis of the findings. The agency will use **baseline data wherever available** for pre-post analysis and collect **control data** for **project-control comparisons**.
- **Data Triangulation** to be done, validating the field data with the data from secondary sources, to check correlation and correctness of the field data.
- For data collection methods, agency can use some any software tools like Computer Aided Personal Interviews (CAPI) based tools.
- Documentation of stories of change highlighting the impact brought in the lives of the beneficiaries. At least **3 such stories of change per theme** to be documented.
- The agency to prepare the Impact Assessment report in two versions – one is an abridged version (15-20 pages summary version) and a main report with detailed findings:

Report / Tables	Details expected in the report
Abridged version of the report	Theme wise findings at: National level and State level

Main report with detailed findings	Theme wise findings at: National level, State level, District level
Excel files with all supporting data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Theme level output / outcome tables on key indices: National, State and District</li> <li>• Project wise and beneficiary wise Raw data files</li> </ul>

- Prepare the **draft report** (separately for each thematic areas) and the **final report** (after incorporating inputs from ITC in the draft report).
- Presentation of the key study findings and recommendations to ITC team

#### 4. Experience of Organisation and Team Composition

- The agency should have prior experience in undertaking impact assessment studies in similar thematic projects, as well as in data collection, collation, compilation and analysis for CSR interventions.
- The agency should deploy a gender-diverse team, having experience and expertise in carrying out assignments of similar nature with the team leader having strong Impact Assessment experience.
- The agency should have expertise in quantitative research methodologies, including sample size determination and statistical analysis as well as qualitative research techniques, including interviews and focus groups.
- The agency should have experience in applications and any software used for data collection.

#### 5. Reporting requirements

- Inception report to be shared within 2 weeks from the date of signing the contract in consultation with ITC.
- Data collection tools, both in soft copy as well as through CAPI compatible file.
- Time to time sharing of emerging data trends and findings from field with ITC.
- Raw data files from field to be submitted, properly arranged in excel. along with all analytical tables with linked excel sheets.
- Transcripts to be provided in English.
- Case stories to be submitted for each theme wise (2-3 nos.)
- Draft report - both in Abridged version and detailed Main report to be submitted
- The final study report – Abridged version and Main Report covering findings from each thematic group and all project related documentation done, to be submitted in soft copies. The agency to deliver a final presentation to ITC explaining the findings, recommendations and way forward for ITC based on the study.
- After the abridged version is finalised agency to prepare a similar State wise deck to highlight the findings for the States covered, theme wise and share the same to ITC for further use and reference.

- The data and information collected during the study, including case studies, photographs / testimonials, will be the property of ITC Limited and the agency shall not use it in any form without the prior written permission from a competent authority in ITC.
- The final reports (accepted by ITC) and all the deliverables to be submitted by agency to ITC on or before 20<sup>th</sup> December 2025.

## 6. Evaluation and Selection Process

Proposals will be evaluated on their technical soundness and cost competitiveness following a 70:30 Quality-cum Cost Based System (QCBS). Some of the evaluation criteria will include:

- Understanding of the scope of work
- **Demonstrated experience** in conducting impact assessments for CSR programs specially in natural resource management and agri related interventions
- Soundness of the proposed methodology
- Expertise of a **gender-diverse** team in both quantitative and qualitative research and relevant thematic domains
- **Competitive pricing** aligned with the proposed scope of work

**Note: Based on technical and financial evaluation of all the proposals received, only shortlisted agency will be contacted for further rounds of discussions.**

## 7. Payment Conditions

The payment of fees will be made on job completed basis of the agreed sum, subject to achievement of mutually agreed progress milestones. The agency may submit its proposal on terms and conditions for payment.

## 8. Rejection Clause

ITC reserves the right to accept or reject any and all proposals, to negotiate contract terms with various proposers, and to waive requirements at its sole discretion.

ITC also reserves the right to reject the offer without assigning any reason if found that the party has submitted false information or found to promote vendors. ITC also reserves the right to restrict the scope of the assessment for any agency to specific thematic interventions and geographies.

## 9. Proposal Submission Requirements

Interested parties must submit their proposals by **15<sup>th</sup> September 2025** via email to [itcmsk@itc.in](mailto:itcmsk@itc.in). The agency has to submit technical and financial proposal in line with the formats given in **Annexure-4** and **Annexure-5**, respectively of this document.

Proposals **must not** be password protected. Any additional documents must be clearly labelled and attached.

## 10. Contact Details

For inquiries and clarifications related to this RFP, please write at [itcmsk@itc.in](mailto:itcmsk@itc.in)

## **11. Annexures**

- Annexure 1 – Brief about the programmes and suggestive areas of enquiry
- Annexure 2 – List of Projects
- Annexure 3 – List of Key Stakeholders
- Annexure 4 – Format for Technical Proposal
- Annexure 5 – Format for Financial Proposal



## **Annexure 1 – Brief about the programmes and suggestive areas of enquiry**

The programmes to be assessed are shared below with brief description of each:

- **Natural Resource Management – Water Stewardship and Biodiversity**
- **Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA)**
- **On-farm Livelihood Diversification: Tree plantation - Social Forestry**
- **Off-farm Livelihood Diversification: Integrated Animal Husbandry Practices (IAHP)**

### **Natural Resource Management - Water Stewardship**

The programme promotes water security through conservation and replenishment of natural water bodies through community-based participation. In the agri-catchments, work is focussed on drought-proofing agriculture by improving groundwater status and reducing crop-related demand for water. In factory locations, aim is to achieve water security for all stakeholders by progressing towards positive water balance through interventions in supply and demand side management. Work also started on watershed level programmes to augment water availability in river basins which has negative water balance and recently work started in identifying and enabling extensive use of water efficient practices in urban catchments and use of treated water.

Following are some **suggestive areas of inquiry** which the agency should consider while developing the indicators for conducting the study:

- Impact on productivity, due to access to water, for major crops grown
- Impact on cost of cultivation, due to access to water, for major crops grown
- Impact on Groundwater resources (at catchment level, not individual household level)
- Groundwater depth (same season comparison) – metres from surface
- Availability of water for agriculture, especially during summer seasons
- Net area and gross area under cultivation as a result of increased water availability
- Crops grown season wise and cropping intensity
- Package of Practices (PoPs) used in each crop to reduce demand for water in agriculture
- Water User Groups (WUG) efficiency, benefits and maintenance of structures, women involvement in WUGs

### **Natural Resource Management - Biodiversity**

The programme promotes restoration of commons and forest fringe development in the Agri-catchment locations where ITC works for revitalising natural capitals important for sustainability of agriculture. Rural communities depend on the ecosystem services offered by nature and the local biodiversity for their livelihoods. Therefore, establishing a linkage between biodiversity and livelihoods makes it meaningful for communities to work for biodiversity conservation.

As part of its biodiversity conservation efforts, ITC has focussed on the following:

- Biodiversity conservation in agri-supply chains to minimise the adverse impacts of agriculture on biodiversity

- Community-driven biodiversity conservation at the watershed level through landscape renewal and rehabilitation of degraded plots for mosaic restoration
- Revival of ecosystem services provided to agriculture by nature, which has witnessed considerable erosion in recent decades.

Following are some **suggestive areas of inquiry** which the agency should consider while developing the indicators for conducting the study:

- Improvement in green cover, improvement in availability of fodder for animal owners (mainly goat & sheep owners)
- Improvement in availability of fuel wood for poor
- Improvement in availability of any other non-timber forest produce

### **Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA)**

Main objective of the programme is building climate change adaptation, increased farmer's resilience and actions for sustainable improvement of crop yield and income. Aims to make agriculture regenerative, productive, sustainable, remunerative and climate resilient which helps farmers in adaptation and the practices being GHG efficient also helps in mitigating climate change. Focusses on large scale promotion of proven crop specific practices through cost reduction and yield improvement, reducing emissions, improving water use efficient and farmer capability building.

Following are some **suggestive areas of inquiry** which the agency should consider while developing the indicators for conducting the study:

- **CSA practice and crop economics**
  - First create a crop wise list of all the major CSA practices promoted, under MSK intervention. Also check for the practices promoted in control area for the same crops.
  - Impact on productivity, cost of cultivation, gross income and net income for the major crops grown as per the above list
    - Project locs (conventional v/s MSK promoted practices)
    - Control group data (conventional and current practices – if different from conventional)
    - Impact on extreme weather impacts (such as excess rain, delayed rain, untimely rain and heat stress) compared to control
  - practices
  - Impact on area covered by water use efficient practices in programme catchment
- Points to remember for crop data capturing and analysis:
  - Crop Selling prices – to re-validate prices with MSP for that particular crop as per secondary source, for both project and control.
  - Crop input prices - to check the inflation adjustment factors

- **Institutional Support** - for members of Agri Business Centres/any other collective group promoted by project
  - Impact of group services on input procurement cost
  - Impact of group services on mechanisation cost
  - Impact of group services on interest savings due to credit
  
- **Scheme Linkages done by project**
  - Additional income due to PM Kisan/any other similar scheme linked (Rs./family)
  - Saving in Fertiliser cost due to access to Soil Health card/other soil testing (Rs./acre)
  - Saving in interest cost due to access to Kisan Credit Card of other institutional credits (Rs./family)
  - Loss mitigation due to crop insurance (if there was crop damage) (Rs./acre)
  - Pension schemes – Premium paid (Rs./family)
  - Pension schemes – Pay-out expected (Rs. Per year/family)
  
- **Qualitative areas of enquiry**
  - Farmer Field School (FFS) training - frequency of training and content covered in training
  - How CSA practices (crop & practice wise) helped in withstanding extreme weather events compared to conventional practices
  - FFS training - knowledge dissemination and adoption by student farmers
  - Cascading impacts of the CSA programme - what other benefits CSA practices have apart from cost, yields and incomes

### **On-farm Livelihood Diversification: Tree plantation - Social Forestry**

The aim is to improve incomes and de-risk livelihoods from climate change through tree-based farming comprising of fruit, timber and other commercial plantations in small-farmer friendly plantation models like (agro-forestry, block and bund plantations) to improve income from farms. Plantations are promoted for Pulp, Energy, Agarbatti Bamboo, fruits etc. to help farmers realise the market opportunities and to meet their own wood requirements (where required). These plantations are done with suitable species like eucalyptus, casuarina, subabul, melia dubia, silver oak, bamboo and other fruit species such as mango, guava etc. Considering the interests of small farmers, plantations are preferred to be done through agro-forestry and bund plantation models, both of which enable cultivation of trees and crops together, thus ensuring incomes

Following are some **suggestive areas of inquiry** which the agency should consider while developing the indicators for conducting the study:

- Survival data of plantations done in 2023-24 - plantation model wise
- **Impact from wood harvest for older plantations**
  - In SF, harvesting typically happens @ 3 to 4-year cycle. So, for wood harvest, separate set of farmer data should be gathered, who did plantation in 2018-19/2019-20 who has harvested the wood.
    - A very important nuance here is to understand the income from harvest need to be shared at an annualised level. (eg: If yield comes once in 3 years, then divide total income by 3 or if yield comes once in 4 years, then divide total income by 4)
- For the Agro-forestry model (intercropping is done – crops grown in between trees) and Bund plantation model (crops grown inside the field and trees in bunds)
  - To collect data on crop productivity, cost of cultivation, gross income and net income
  - Income data again need to be done at an annualised level (to bring in uniformity)
- Purposes for which wood was sold – pulp, energy, agarbatti bamboo, any others (please specify)
- Cascading impacts of the SF programme - How the programme has socially impacted beneficiaries (in terms asset purchase, children education, health and another impacts)

### **Off-farm Livelihood Diversification: Integrated Animal Husbandry Practices (IAHP)**

The programme provides an opportunity for farmers to diversify their livelihood portfolio from primary dependence on agriculture to also include animal-based income sources, which are more climate resilient compared to agriculture and ensures a regular income source for households. IAHP aims at quantitative and qualitative improvement in livestock production systems and capacity building for all dependent households. The animal categories covered include: **large ruminants (cows and buffalo), small ruminants (goats and sheep)**, poultry, piggery, and fisheries.

In IAHP programme, rural service providers are active in providing breeding, vaccination & deworming, dehorning and package of practice services to animal owners. In these service providers a major part is self-sustaining women cadres, named as Pashu Sakhis who provide the doorstep services with advisory and input services to households. These rural women are provided structured training to be able to provide these services in the villages and demand is generated for their services by creating awareness among village households.

Following are some **suggestive areas of inquiry** which the agency should consider while developing the indicators for conducting the study:

- Impact on milk productivity for large ruminants
- Impact on herd size (more applicable for small ruminants – goats and sheep)
- Impact on average weight per animal (applicable for small ruminants)
- Impact on small ruminant mortality
- Impact on income to farmers as a result of IAHP programme (from milk sale, calf sale, etc.)
- Role of Service providers specifically Pashu Sakhis, who are women cadres
- Impact on Pashu Sakhis in terms of livelihood, income and overall well-being

## Annexure 2 – List of Projects

The list of projects (FY 23-24) for which impact assessment is to be carried out is shared below. Agency can propose to either bid for all projects or few, based on their expertise and presence.

Project Code 23-24	State	District	Theme	NGO	Beneficiaries
9	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Climate Smart Agriculture	BAIF	4,328
	Andhra Pradesh	Palnadu	Climate Smart Agriculture	BAIF	2,216
	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Water Stewardship	BAIF	558
	Andhra Pradesh	Eluru	Water Stewardship	BAIF	651
	Andhra Pradesh	Eluru	Climate Smart Agriculture	BAIF	2,089
	Andhra Pradesh	Eluru	Social Forestry	BAIF	-
	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	Water Stewardship	BAIF	203
	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	Climate Smart Agriculture	BAIF	1,056
20	Karnataka	Mysore	Water Stewardship	OUTREACH	1,193
	Karnataka	Mysore	Climate Smart Agriculture	OUTREACH	1,445
21	Maharashtra	Sangali	Climate Smart Agriculture	SJSM	12,241
23	Maharashtra	Pune	Water Stewardship	DSC	216
32	Andhra Pradesh	Baptala	Climate Smart Agriculture	GRAMASIRI	4,248
	Andhra Pradesh	Baptala	Social Forestry	GRAMASIRI	-
	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Water Stewardship	GRAMASIRI	-
	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Social Forestry	GRAMASIRI	-
	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Climate Smart Agriculture	GRAMASIRI	3124
	Andhra Pradesh	Eluru	Social Forestry	GRAMASIRI	1,951
	Andhra Pradesh	Eluru	Climate Smart Agriculture	GRAMASIRI	3,189
	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	Water Stewardship	GRAMASIRI	253
	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	Social Forestry	GRAMASIRI	-
	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	Climate Smart Agriculture	GRAMASIRI	4,048
34	Andhra Pradesh	Palnadu	Water Stewardship	MYRADA	927
	Andhra Pradesh	Palnadu	Climate Smart Agriculture	MYRADA	8,976
	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Water Stewardship	MYRADA	996
	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Climate Smart Agriculture	MYRADA	5,780
	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Social Forestry	MYRADA	276
36	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	Climate Smart Agriculture	UMANG	1,06,736
	Uttar Pradesh	Gonda	Climate Smart Agriculture	UMANG	38,729
	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	Water Stewardship	UMANG	480
	Uttar Pradesh	Gonda	Water Stewardship	UMANG	214
39	Telangana	Bhadradi Kothagudem	Social Forestry	SSGS	-
	Telangana	Bhadradi Kothagudem	Climate Smart Agriculture	SSGS	2,595

Project Code 23-24	State	District	Theme	NGO	Beneficiaries
	Telangana	Bhadradi Kothagudem	Water Stewardship	SSGS	-
	Andhra Pradesh	Allurisitharamaraju	Social Forestry	SSGS	-
	Andhra Pradesh	Allurisitharamaraju	Climate Smart Agriculture	SSGS	2,277
	Andhra Pradesh	Allurisitharamaraju	Water Stewardship	SSGS	-
	Andhra Pradesh	Eluru	Social Forestry	SSGS	-
	Andhra Pradesh	Eluru	Climate Smart Agriculture	SSGS	2,040
	Andhra Pradesh	Eluru	Water Stewardship	SSGS	-
50	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur	Water Stewardship	PANI	254
	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur	Climate Smart Agriculture	PANI	3,967
57	Karnataka	Hassan	Water Stewardship	BAIF	865
	Karnataka	Hassan	Climate Smart Agriculture	BAIF	4,570
	Karnataka	Hassan	Climate Smart Agriculture	BAIF	-
	Karnataka	Yadgir	Water Stewardship	BAIF	-
	Karnataka	Yadgir	Climate Smart Agriculture	BAIF	-
60	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	Water Stewardship	BAIF	19
	Maharashtra	Nashik	Climate Smart Agriculture	BAIF	8,060
85	Karnataka	Mysore	Water Stewardship	MYKAPS	3,087
	Karnataka	Mysore	Climate Smart Agriculture	MYKAPS	4,335
	Karnataka	Mysore	Social Forestry	MYKAPS	2,143
89	Telangana	Bhadradi Kothagudem	Water Stewardship	MYRADA	374
	Telangana	Bhadradi Kothagudem	Climate Smart Agriculture	MYRADA	1,472
	Telangana	Bhadradi Kothagudem	Social Forestry	MYRADA	-
	Telangana	Bhadradi Kothagudem	Improved Animal Husbandry Practices	MYRADA	308
	Telangana	Medak	Water Stewardship	MYRADA	223
	Telangana	Medak	Climate Smart Agriculture	MYRADA	257
91	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	Water Stewardship	IIRD	121
101	Karnataka	Bangalore	Climate Smart Agriculture	MYRADA	898
	Karnataka	Bangalore	Water Stewardship	MYRADA	124
	Karnataka	Kolar	Climate Smart Agriculture	MYRADA	3,340
	Karnataka	Kolar	Water Stewardship	MYRADA	267
112	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	Water Stewardship	FES	1,760
	Rajasthan	Kota	Water Stewardship	FES	1,375
	Rajasthan	Barmer	Water Stewardship	FES	1,535
	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	Water Stewardship	FES	885

### Annexure 3 – List of Key Stakeholders

Identification of key stakeholders under each theme and each project is to be done by the agency, building upon the list provided below. All following and other identified stakeholders are to be covered under the study through qualitative and quantitative surveys.

Themes	Key Stakeholders
Natural Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water Resources Department</li> <li>• Pastureland Development Department</li> <li>• Panchayati Raj Institution (PRI) members</li> <li>• Water User Groups/ Associations</li> <li>• Farmer Field Schools (for adoption of water use efficient practices in agriculture)</li> <li>• Beneficiaries (farmers who are primary stakeholders)</li> <li>• Implementing Partners</li> </ul>
Climate Smart Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agriculture Department</li> <li>• Krishi Vigyan Kendra</li> <li>• PRI members</li> <li>• Farmer Field Schools (FFS)</li> <li>• Agri Business Centres (ABC)</li> <li>• ABC members, FFS student farmers and farmer beneficiaries (primary stakeholder)</li> <li>• Implementing Partners</li> </ul>
On-farm Livelihood Diversification: Social Forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forest Department</li> <li>• Plantation Committee</li> <li>• Panchayati Raj Institution (PRI)</li> <li>• Implementing Partners</li> <li>• Farmer Beneficiaries (primary stakeholder), etc.</li> </ul>
Off-farm Livelihood Diversification: Integrated Animal Husbandry Practices (IAHP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Beneficiaries owning small and large ruminants</li> <li>• Pashu Sakhis</li> <li>• Artificial Insemination Technicians</li> <li>• Cattle Development Centres</li> <li>• Implementing Partners</li> </ul>



## **Annexure 4 – Format for Technical Proposal**

### **1. Agency Details**

- a) Name of agency, address, Web site address and telephone number.
- b) Number of the principal office that will manage this project.
- c) Brief background of the agency and history. Include years in the sector/business and number of employees and details of projects handled.
- d) Experience details highlighting the experience and expertise of the agency relevant to the current assignment.
- e) A copy of the agency's most recent Annual Report or Financial Statement, and/or any other documentation that demonstrates financial solvency to be attached as annexure.
- f) Any additional information that the agency considers to be relevant.

### **2. Technical Approach and Methodology**

- a) Understanding of the Scope of Work
- b) Detailed approach and methodology for undertaking the study including technical aspects; strategies; sampling methodology; research design; tools & techniques to be used; evaluation indicators (Annexure-1); statistical or economic model (*if any*) to be used for collecting, collating and analysing the data, etc.

### **3. Implementation Plan and Team Structure**

- a) All themes for which the proposal is submitted (**Annexure-2**).
- b) Detailed implementation plan with all the phases, activities and timelines (including preparatory phase visit).
- c) Team structure and snapshot of experience, expertise, roles and responsibilities of resources assigned for the proposed study. CVs to be provided as annexure.

### **4. Please specify the primary Executive point of contact for the work stated in this RFP.**

### Annexure 5 – Format for Financial Proposal

Sl. No.	Particulars	UoM	Units (Nos.)	Unit Cost (Rs.)	Total Cost (Rs.)
<b>1</b>	<b>Survey Charges</b>	<b>Rs.</b>			
	a. Project Population	Nos.			
	b. Control Population	Nos.			
	c. Key Informant Interviews	Nos.			
	d. Focused Group Discussions (FGDs)	Nos.			
	e. Case Studies / Stories of Change	Nos.			
<b>2</b>	<b>Service Charges</b>	<b>Rs.</b>			
	a. Printing charges	Rs.			
	b. Stationary, telephone, and other miscellaneous expenses	Rs.			
	c. Others: CAPI	Rs.			
<b>3</b>	<b>Professional Charges</b>	<b>Rs.</b>			
	a. Resource Type 1:	Person-days			
	b. Resource Type 2:	Person-days			
	c. Resource Type 3:	Person-days			
	d. Resource Type 4:	Person-days			
	e. Resource Type 5:	Person-days			
<b>4</b>	<b>Estimate excluding travel (1+2+3)</b>	<b>Rs.</b>			
<b>5</b>	<b>Travel Expenses*</b>	<b>Rs.</b>			
	a. Outstation travel	Person-days			
	b. Local Travel	Person-days			
	c. Accommodation	Nights			
	d. Food	Days			
	<b>Total Estimate with travel (4+5)</b> (GST rates will be extra and applied as prevailing at the time of invoicing)	<b>Rs.</b>			
	<b>Timeline</b>	<b>Weeks</b>			

Note:

\*Travel expenses to be made on reimbursement basis, upon submission of actual bills/invoices.