

Enhanced Water Security and Community Resilience in the Adjacent Cuvelai and Kunene Transboundary River Basins (CUVKUN) Project



TERMS OF REFERENCE

Consultancy for the Development of an Operational Water Resources Model for the Transboundary Cuvelai Basin

Financing Agency: Global Environment Facility (GEF)

GEF Implementing Agency: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

UNDP Executing Agency: Global Water Partnership Southern Africa (GWPSA)

Location: The Cuvelai and Kunene River Basins in Northern Namibia and Southern Angola

Duty station: Remote

Contract Type: Deliverable based consultancy

Tenure: 9 months

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1. BACKGROUND

The Cuvelai Watercourse Commission (CUVECOM) was established on 16 September 2014 to manage the shared transboundary waters of the Cuvelai Watercourse. The secretariat is currently based in Oshakati, Namibia. Adjacent to the Cuvelai River Basin is the Kunene River Basin. Transboundary cooperation for the Kunene Watercourse is managed through a Permanent Joint Technical Commission (PJTC) established in 1990. Both the Cuvelai and Kunene Watercourses are shared between the Republic of Angola and the Republic of Namibia.

The Global Water Partnership (GWP) is an intergovernmental organisation established in 1996 to support countries in implementing more equitable and sustainable management of their water resources. The network spans 13 regions with 2,400 institutional Partners in 158 countries. The global secretariat is in Stockholm, Sweden. The GWP Africa Coordination Unit is based at GWP Southern Africa in Pretoria, South Africa and coordinates GWP Africa programmes across Africa – with staff representation across the Southern Africa region. GWPSA also hosts the GWP global theme on Climate resilience and is charged with providing global strategic leadership and coordination of the implementation of the GWP strategy on climate resilience.

2. ENHANCED WATER SECURITY AND COMMUNITY RESILIENCE IN THE ADJACENT CUVELAI AND KUNENE TRANSBOUNDARY RIVER BASINS (“CUVKUN PROJECT”)

The CUVKUN project aims to improve water resources management in the transboundary Kunene and Cuvelai basins shared by Angola and Namibia. There is increasing water scarcity and hydrological variability, exacerbated by climate change within the region, even though both basins have contrasting characteristics. The need for the comprehensive monitoring of climate and water resources and the sharing of information has never been greater, as also the need to improve systems that can provide early warning of climate-related disasters.

The USD 11 million CUVKUN project is funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and led by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) as the GEF Implementing Agency. The Global Water Partnership Southern Africa (GWPSA) is the Executing Agency, while the Cuvelai Commission (CUVECOM) and Kunene Permanent Joint Technical Committee (PJTC) are the focal custodians of the project implementation.

The project will undertake a suite of activities designed to strengthen joint management and planning capacity and practices at the transboundary basin level. These activities will be implemented under six (6) project components:

- **Component 1:** Strengthening the transboundary and conjunctive water resources management in the Cuvelai River Basin
- **Component 2:** Strengthening the transboundary water resources management with future development scenario analysis in the Kunene River Basin
- **Component 3:** Strengthening the governance of the Cuvelai and Kunene River Basins to foster joint management by the two countries in the most cost-effective manner
- **Component 4:** Strengthening institutional, technical and operational capacity in Angola to sustainably develop and manage the sub-region’s water tower located in Central Angola
- **Component 5:** Enhancing the community participation in Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) to build resilience in their livelihoods; and,
- **Component 6:** Supporting outreach and Knowledge Management for replication, upscaling, and stakeholder engagement.

The riparian countries of the Cuvelai basin, Angola and Namibia, have a shared need for developing resilience to climate-induced hazards, including floods and droughts. Cooperation in this regard benefits their upstream-downstream basin relationships and enables experience sharing on similar concerns. As such, strengthening resilience to floods and drought in the transboundary Cuvelai basin is a key outcome of Component 1 which focuses on strengthening floods and drought early warning and mitigation planning. Activities under **Component 1** focus on:

- Developing an understanding of both flood and drought processes and risks in the Cuvelai Basin;
- Improving early warning mechanisms for both floods and droughts; and
- Developing response capacity of relevant government agencies and local communities

This approach includes the development of decentralised Flood Forecasting and Early Warning System (FFEWS), building capacity in Member States to address the needs of areas affected by floods, and supporting institutions such as the Cuvelai Watercourse Commission, CUVECOM, Namibia Hydrological Services (NHS) under the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Water & Land Reform (MAFWLR), Namibia Meteorological Service (NMS) under the Ministry of Works and Transport, Directorate of Disaster Risk Management (DDRM) under the Office of the Prime Minister and Angola National Institute of Meteorology and Geophysics (INAMET) under Ministry of Telecommunications, Information Technology and Media, GABHIC (Entity responsible for managing water resources in the Cunene, Cubango and Cuvelai river basins) under Ministry of Energies and Water, Protecção Civil e Bombeiros (Civil Protection and Fire Service Angola), under Ministry of the Interior, and Research and Capacity Development Institutions in both Member States.

The approach will also take into account early warning of impending drought, through drought hazard, vulnerability and exposure mapping to identify drought hotspots and craft tailored solutions to build the resilience of the affected communities and strengthen the capacity of support institutions.

Component 1 is therefore premised on good hydrological and hydraulic knowledge of the Cuvelai River basin. However, there is a lack of an adequate transboundary understanding of the Cuvelai basin hydrology, both in terms of surface water resources and flood and drought assessment and risk. This transboundary basin is a hydrologically unique and highly variable system, characterised by:

- Extremely low gradients and shallow, braided, poorly defined channels (iishana);
- Tens of thousands of natural and artificial pans, episodic wetlands, and depressions that accumulate, redistribute, or lose water;
- Inland-delta processes: internal drainage towards the Omadhiya Lakes and Etosha Pan, and widespread endorheic behaviour;
- High evapotranspiration, short intense rainfall events, interannual climate variability, and marked susceptibility to both rapid-onset floods and slow-onset hydrological drought;
- Sparse and fragmented hydrometric records, reflecting limited monitoring networks and historical disruptions.

These all present challenges in the hydrological and hydraulic modelling of the basin. However, to strengthen resilience, there is a critical need for the development of an operational Water Resources Model (WRM) that will be:

- Open-source, semi-distributed, and basin-wide;
- Capable of simulating seasonal water balance, soil moisture, evapotranspiration, pan/lake storage, and hydrological drought indices;
- Able to represent flood routing, storage-routing behaviour, and indicative inundation mapping;
- Co-developed with national agencies using a structured participatory modelling approach, ensuring ownership, transparency, and long-term sustainability.

This ToR sets out the requirements for an independent consultant to design, develop, calibrate, and operationalise the Water Resources Model in line with the strategic objectives of the basin states.

3. CONSULTANCY FOR CUVELAI BASIN WATER RESOURCES MODELLING

GWPSA seeks to hire a Consultant for Water Resources Modelling for the Cuvelai basin under the aforementioned GEF project. The Consultancy will help the project achieve the following key objectives, through a participatory modelling process with mandated technical institutions:

3.1. Primary Objective

To design, develop, calibrate, and operationalize an open-source, semi-distributed, GIS and Remote Sensing assisted Operational Water Resources Model (OWRM) for the entire Cuvelai Basin supporting:

- Water resources management
- Flood early warning
- Drought early warning and seasonal risk monitoring

3.2. Specific Objectives

The assignment will:

- Develop a basin conceptualisation reflecting geomorphology, hydrological response zones, storage behaviour, endorreic drainage processes, flood dynamics, and drought propagation processes.
- Develop an open source, semi-distributed, grid-based model representing water balance, soil moisture, evapotranspiration, storage, and simplified flood routing.
- Integrate Remote sensing and Earth Observation derived data including flood extents, inundation frequency, water occurrence, soil moisture anomalies, vegetation stress indices, and SPI/SPEI rainfall anomalies into calibration and operational updating.
- Produce outputs suitable for integration into Flood Forecasting and Early Warning Systems (FFEWS) and national Drought Response Management (DRM) systems.
- Build institutional capacity through co-design workshops, co-review of assumptions, joint interpretation sessions, and hands-on training.
- Support the set-up of a basin-wide data and system architecture for decentralised operational use.

4. SCOPE OF THE CONSULTANCY

The consultant will work independently while engaging institutions at key stages through structured participatory modelling, ensuring co-design, co-validation, and knowledge transfer.

Task 1: Inception & Basin Understanding

Conduct detailed review of hydrological, geomorphological, seasonal, and storage dynamics of the Cuvelai basin.

- Analyse historical flood and drought events using Remote Sensing and available hydrometric data: A Situational Analysis has already been undertaken for a high-level flood risk assessment to identify the areas that need to be targeted by the FFEWS. This included a literature review and desktop analysis to highlight areas that have previously experienced flooding. Flood risk was mapped as a combination of hazard, vulnerability and exposure. This report is available as one of the background documents for this assignment.
- Facilitate a participatory inception/needs assessment workshop to:
 - Review user needs of the operational water resource model for informing flood and drought early warning
 - Validate the conceptual assumptions of the approach proposed by the consultant
 - Confirm data availability and sources
 - Agree on the key outputs and indicators that will show if the model is performing as expected
- Based on the feedback on the above, refine a basin conceptual model incorporating the characteristics of the following landscapes:
 - Western, Central, Eastern drainage systems
 - Pan belts and depressions
 - Omadhiya - Etosha terminal lakes.
 - Flood connectivity thresholds
 - Soil moisture deficit dynamics and drought onset-persistence-recovery cycles.
- Develop the inception Report outlining the Operational Water Resources modelling approach and architecture.

Task 2 (undertaken concurrently with Task 3): Data collection, processing and validation:

- The consultant will develop a suitable freeware Cuvelai Water Resources Model Data repository and metadata catalogue through setting up the spatial relational system and digital terrain model to describe the hydrology and hydraulic modelling, as well as setting up sustainable procedures/arrangements/tools for obtaining and configuring time series data from the identified sources.

The connectivity of catchments and the direction of flow should be easy to visualize. The points of concern should be demarcated and mapped in GIS. The relevant spatial data sets to compile and pre-process may include rivers, soils, land cover, land use, storage (pan/depression inventory), DEMs, hydrography and wetlands and remote sensing flood extent archives.

Time series data to compile and preprocess includes rainfall, PET/ET, etc. Given data paucity, the consultant is expected to explore the opportunities including historical rainfall, near real-time observed rainfall and probabilistic rainfall forecasts

- The model should be able to address drought early warning, and datasets to be considered should inform drought indicators like:
 - Soil moisture (e.g. SMAP)
 - Vegetation stress indices (e.g. NDVI)
 - Rainfall deficits (e.g. SPI)

As well as Pan/lake surface area and volume time-series and indicators for flood/drought impact timelines.

- Conduct a joint data audit workshop with stakeholders to validate datasets and address data gaps.

Task 3 (undertaken concurrently with Task 2): Development of modelling structure and architecture report

- The consultant will propose the modelling architecture for a semi-distributed model incorporating, to the extent possible, the following aspects:
 - vertical processes incorporating e.g. interception, infiltration, soil moisture, ET, ET-stress, shallow groundwater interactions (if feasible) to allow for drought analysis.
 - Horizontal processes and storage modules: including storage routing behaviour for floodplains and pan (iishana) systems, and storage-area-volume curves, spill thresholds to allow for flood analysis. The two planned dams in the Lower Cuvelai basin and any other significant flow regulation structures should be explicit in the model.
 - Drought functionality: Soil moisture anomaly tracking, seasonal water balance deficit simulation; storage deficit indicators and multi-year drought representation.
- Conduct a technical review session with national agencies to validate the model structure and architecture.

Task 4: Prototype basin model Development & parameterisation

Configure the model using open-source tools and software. The parameterization of the model is expected to allow for drought and flood analysis. Hold participatory clinics to co-review parameter choices and preliminary outputs.

Task 5: Remote sensing driven calibration and validation and report development

Given the hydrological complexity of the Cuvelai basin, it is expected that flood calibration will make use of Remotely sensed flood extents; water occurrence maps and inundation frequency layers; as well as gauge data and historical flood event narratives, where available.

The drought calibration will likely use soil moisture anomalies; vegetation stress indices (NDVI/VCI); SPI/SPEI rainfall deficits; remote-sensing-derived storage time-series for depression/storages; seasonal water balance anomalies; and documented drought impacts.

The consultant will involve the mandated institutions in Angola and Namibia in calibration, validation and joint interpretation sessions to validate realism of the models' flood and drought simulation behaviour. Thresholds for flood warnings for the points of concern will be determined from the spatial system developed.

Task 6: 2-Dimension flood routing and indicative inundation module development

Develop a simplified flood routing module in keeping with the input datasets available, using offline 2D flood routing and integrate this into the Water Resources Model to produce indicative flood extents, flood depths, travel-time estimates and flood hazard classifications.

Task 7: Operationalization & Integration of the operational water resources model, including participatory development of User Documentation

Prepare the water resources model for operational use, including setting up functionalities like automated intake of relevant datasets, generation of routine outputs at appropriate, agreed intervals, and defining integration points with Flood early warning systems and drought monitoring platforms.

Operational flood outputs including indicative extents, depths, thresholds, routing scenarios will need to be confirmed with the mandated Member State agencies, as well as useful operational drought outputs e.g. soil moisture anomaly maps, depression storage volume monitoring, hydrological drought severity classification and drought risk hotspot maps.

A set of protocols, procedures and guidelines to harmonise approaches such as data sources and formats between Angola and Namibia should be developed. The project Implementation Unit will facilitate formal arrangements to access data and update the model. These guidelines and protocols will provide a framework within which to develop, operate, evaluate and enhance the water resources model.

Task 8: Institutional capacity assessment, Capacity Development, Handover and Sustainability plan

The whole architecture should be designed to be owned and run by Angolan and Namibian institutions (NHS, NMS/INAMET, DDRM, GABHIC, Civil Protection) under CUVECOM's coordination, incorporating collaboration with local and regional research partners. The consultant is therefore expected to develop and implement a structured capacity-building

action plan as part of the development of the Operational Water Resources Model. This should include dedicated training workshops covering:

- Model logic, conceptual framework, and code structure
- Model data inputs and updates
- Model output interpretation
- Model maintenance and version updates and control.

The strategy should include handover processes and post-project sustainability measures. This, as well as the participatory modelling approach outlined in this ToR, are expected to enhance the usefulness and long-term utility of the model by the mandated institutions. Stakeholders will include regional universities and networks (UNAM, Polytechnic Tundavale, WaterNet, Co-HYDIM-SA project) for sustained capacity. In turn, the mandated institutions will:

- provide data freely, timely and in the required format.
- participate in setting up and running the water resource model for points/areas of concern in their countries.
- participate in reviews and provide feedback to improve the model
- access, use and contribute to improving the model database.

The modelling and mapping approaches therefore need to consider the baseline capacity of these institutions to render active support, actively participate and provide added value in all these aspects. The existing institutional capacity to address the expectations should be evaluated (with Project Implementation Unit's support) and the capacity-building plan developed should address the high-priority gaps.

Task 9: Contribution of technical insights to the Cuvelai Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) and Strategic and National Action Plans (S/NAPs) development, and mainstreaming Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)

As part of the GEF-CuvKun Project, the Cuvelai Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA), Strategic Action Programme (SAP) and National Action Plans (NAPs) are being developed concurrent to this assignment. The consultant will identify and develop a synthesis note on the issues related to basin water resources modelling for the management of both floods and droughts in the Cuvelai basin to be included in the TDA, NAPs and SA.P The consultation with the Team Leader for TDA, NAPs and SAP development will be facilitated by the Project Implementation Unit.

The CUVKUN GEF project also encourages the mainstreaming of Gender, Equity and Social Inclusion (GESI) in the implementation of all activities. The Consultant will be expected to prepare and implement a GESI Plan in all the activities.

5. DELIVERABLES AND MILESTONES

Del. No	Deliverable
D1	Inception Report , outlining proposed Conceptual approach(es) to Operational Water Resources Model
D2	Report on Basin Database and hosting - including both spatial and linear datasets
D3	Model Architecture & Parameterization Framework Report With clarity on how flood and drought aspects will be adequately covered
D4	Water Resources Model Prototype and accompanying documentation – with fully functional flood and drought modules
D5	Model calibration and Validation report <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flood calibration, with associated methodology and parameterization • Drought calibration, with associated methodology and parameterization
D6	Report on Flood Routing Module and inundation maps
D7	Report on drought module and drought hotspot mapping
D8	Fully Operational Water Resources Modelling package set up and running (includes software, manuals/scripts/ training manuals)
D9	Capacity Development Action Plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional capacity assessment and capacity building plan • Institutional capacity-building events (modelling training workshops, fieldwork, etc) • Co-development of protocols, procedures and guidelines • Full model training
D10	Review and update model for integration with Drought & Flood Early Warning Systems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint review of model performance and opportunities for integration/interoperability with Early Warning Systems and other Water Information Systems/Decision Support System • Model improvements • Evaluation of hosting system (Servers, Cloud or other platforms as agreed with Member States).
D11	Contribution to TDA and SAP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop briefing note on key issues related to water resources modelling, floods and drought for inclusion into TDA and SAP according to annotated Table of contents provided by TDA lead.

D12	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GESI action Plan and reports
Final Closeout and financial report	

Fieldwork will be agreed with GWPSA/Client based on the consultant’s inception proposal.

6. COMPOSITION OF THE CONSULTING TEAM

The Team Leader must be a senior hydrological modeller with an MSc or PhD in Hydrology, Water Resources Engineering, Environmental Engineering, Geomorphology, Hydroinformatics, or a closely related field with extensive and experience in modelling data-scarce, flood and drought-prone semi-arid basins especially in pan-dominated or endorheic basins. Project Management experience of projects in basins with similar hydrological characteristics will be a distinct advantage. Experience working in Southern Africa, especially Angola and/or Namibia, is highly desirable. The Team Leader should also have worked on at least three international assignments in a similar capacity.

The Team Leader is expected to propose the team of experts they consider to be the most suitable for carrying out the Project. The consortium can include international experts but should incorporate experts coming from both Angola and Namibia for effective knowledge transfer and to lead post-project utility of the tools developed. The team composition will require prior approval by the GWPSA before the commencement of works

6.1. Expertise Requirements

The Consultant team is expected to have collectively the following demonstrated experience:

- Hydrological Modelling (floods and droughts)
 - Development of semi-distributed rainfall–runoff models in arid/semi-arid or pan-dominated systems.
 - Integration of storage behaviour (storage–area–volume curves, depletion sequences, thresholds).
 - Modelling of slow-onset drought processes alongside rapid-onset flood behaviour.
- GIS and Remote Sensing based hydrological calibration
 - Use of GIS and Remote sensing datasets for drought diagnosis, including integration of Remote Sensing flood extent datasets and water occurrence maps.
- Flood Routing in Low-Gradient Systems
 - Experience modelling hydraulic behaviour and storage-routing in low-gradient, poorly defined channels, floodplains, and inland deltas.
- Drought Early Warning Hydrology

- Experience in hydrologically relevant drought indicators, drought propagation from meteorological to hydrological and agricultural impacts, as well as development of operational drought monitoring tools and dashboards.
- Participatory Modelling & Capacity Development
 - Proven experience in participatory modelling, including co-design of hydrological models with technical agencies and stakeholders and strong facilitation skills for technical workshops, modelling clinics, scenario analysis and co-interpretation processes, as well as demonstrated ability to build institutional capacity through learning-by-doing approaches.
- Software & Computational Expertise
 - Strong proficiency in open-source modelling and geospatial tools, including semi-distributed or grid-based hydrological modelling and GIS and Remote Sensing processing tools, and Remote Sensing drought analysis tools and workflows. Experience with 1D/2D flood modelling tools (HEC-RAS 2D or similar) is an advantage for routing template development.
- Language Requirements
 - Excellent proficiency in English (oral and written).
 - Portuguese proficiency is an added advantage.
- Other Desirable Attributes
 - Ability to balance technical depth and operational pragmatism
 - Experience integrating hydrological models into decision support systems, flood early warning systems, or drought early warning systems.
 - Experience analysing climate variability impacts (ENSO, IOD, regional climate drivers).
 - Strong communication, reporting, and documentation skills.

7. DURATION AND REPORTING

The assignment is envisaged to commence in March/April 2026 over a 9-month duration. The Consultant shall work under the technical and administrative control of the PIU. The consortium is expected to attend and report on progress at the monthly PIU meetings. On a day-to-day basis or as when necessary, the Consultant shall liaise with the PIU. A Technical Advisor shall be appointed to support the PIU in ensuring that all deliverables outlined in these Terms of Reference are achieved.

8. WORKING LANGUAGE

The working languages are English and Portuguese. All final documents will be in both languages English and Portuguese

9. OTHER PROVISIONS

9.1. Taxes

A withholding tax of 15% or 10% shall be charged to the consultant depending of the home country, and GWPSA will avail the corresponding tax certificates. GWPSA will not be liable for any additional taxes due to tax Authority/ies in the country of origin of the Consultant.

9.2. Travel

The Consultant is expected to conduct fieldwork as part of setting up a functional system, including engaging stakeholders and key role players through a number of regional workshops and field visits. The list will include but not be limited to relevant Departments and institutions in the Member states, and project partners as listed in the CuvKun GEF Project Document.

9.3. Application for Consultancy

The applicant is expected to submit separate Technical and Financial Proposals clearly detailing the total number of days to complete work and daily rates inclusive of all anticipated costs in United States Dollars (USD) during the period of assignment. The term “all-inclusive” implies that all costs (professional fees, communications, consumables, VAT etc.) that could be incurred by the consultant in completing the assignment are already factored into the daily fee submitted in the proposal. However, travel costs should be identified separately in line with proposed activities and allocated consulting days.

GWPSA reserves the right to negotiate any aspect of your proposal before conclusion of a Contract for the Assignment. GWPSA furthermore reserves the right to reject all proposals submitted without giving any reason. GWPSA may discontinue or suspend without responsibility or liability to any Bidder including (without limitation) any liability for any costs or expenditure incurred by, or inconvenience caused to, any Bidder. The proposal shall be prepared in the English language.

The financial proposal should be expressed in US Dollar and payment for the Services will be made in the same currency.

Electronic Technical and Financial proposals should be submitted in the English Language with a subject line clearly titled: “Terms of Reference for Consultancy to support the development of an Operational Water Resources Model for the transboundary Cuvelai Basin” through email to gwpsaprocedure@gwp.org with a copy to Mr Silvanus Uunona silvanus.uunona@gwpsaf.org by no later than the **23 April 2026**. All clarity questions should

be sent by deadline 10 April 2026 and responses will be published on the GWPSA website by 14 April 2026.

9.4. Evaluation Criteria and Weighting

The technical proposal contributes 80% of the total and final evaluation score whilst the financial proposal carries 20% of the weighted score. In addition, the Proposal that scores 75% and more in their technical score will proceed to the financial evaluation stage. This addendum provides a detailed breakdown of how the technical proposals will be evaluated and scored.

Criteria no.	Criteria description	Max weight (%)	Points
1.	Expertise of Firm / Organization / Individual	30%	30
2.	Proposed Methodology, Approach and Implementation Plan	40%	40
3.	Management Structure and Key Personnel	30%	30
Subtotal		30%	30
1. Expertise of Firm / Organization / Individual	Reputation of Organisation and Staff / Credibility / Reliability / Industry Standing, General Organisational Capability which is likely to affect implementation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial Stability Loose consortium, Holding company, or One firm Age/size of the firm Strength of the Project Management Support Project Financing Capacity Project Management Control 	10%	10
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extent to which any work would be subcontracted (subcontracting carries additional risks which may affect project implementation, but properly done it offers a chance to access specialized skills.) Quality assurance procedure, warranty 	10%	10
	Relevance of:	10%	10

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specialized Knowledge • Experience on Similar Programme / Projects • Experience on Projects in the Region • Work for major multilateral/ or bilateral programmes 		
Subtotal		40%	40
2. Proposed Methodology, Approach and Implementation Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To what degree does the Proposer understand the task? • Have the important aspects of the task been addressed in sufficient detail? • Are the different components of the project adequately weighted relative to one another? • Is the proposal based on a survey of the project environment and was this data input properly used in the preparation of the proposal? 	15%	15
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the conceptual framework adopted appropriate for the task? • Is the scope of task well defined and does it correspond to the TOR? • Is the presentation clear and is the sequence of activities and the planning logical, realistic and promise efficient implementation to the project? 	25%	25
Subtotal		30%	30
3. Management Structure and Key Personnel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hydrological Modelling (floods and droughts) • GIS and Remote Sensing based hydrological calibration • Flood Routing in Low-Gradient Systems • Drought Early Warning Hydrology • Participatory Modelling & Capacity Development • Software & Computational Expertise 	30	30

TOTAL TECHNICAL SCORE		100	100
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