1. **PURPOSE**

1.1 The purpose is to appoint a service provider to undertake phase 2 of the Financial Mechanisms and Models Toward Improving Economic Water Resilience project in the 2019/20 financial year.

1.2 The main objectives of the project are to adapt, test, populate and run a model for the most effective mix of hybrid water supply systems in various municipalities, including an understanding of the municipal and economic costs, benefits, and impacts of the options, as well as the most effective water tariff levels and structures that would enable and encourage the development of a hybrid system.

1.3 The project also includes further exploration of financial mechanisms that would support further water supply options.

1.4 The project builds on work undertaken in phase 1 of this project during 2018/19 which covered the City of Cape Town and five local municipalities; with the focus of 2019/20 being a further 10 Western Cape municipalities.

2. **BACKGROUND**

2.1 **Water crisis**

2.1.1 The Western Cape is still in the midst of a water crisis, with some municipalities facing severe water shortages. The impact of the water crisis has been significant in certain sectors of the Western Cape economy, with impacts increasing as the drought prolongs. As a result, many businesses continue to consider and implement their options to enhance their own water security.

2.2 **Impacts of decentralisation on municipal revenue and economic resilience**
2.2.1 One such approach to increasing water security and economic resilience is for a business to go partially or fully off grid and reduce its reliance on the municipal water supply. This has impacts on businesses (investment costs in technology, treatment and infrastructure) as well as municipal revenue models (potential losses from less water being sold, particularly to heavy water users) and potentially results in a loss of control by the municipality if not managed well.

2.2.2 Numerous publicised and well-known examples exist where businesses have already gone partially or fully off-grid, by investing heavily in water augmentation and treatment systems. For example, the Oceana Group and Old Mutual have each invested more than R30 million to secure water supplies for their operations, while Growthpoint Properties is considering options to take many of their properties off the municipal water supply system in the City of Cape Town.

2.2.3 During the height of the water crisis, municipalities across the Province, albeit unofficially, encouraged businesses to go off grid so as to reduce the pressure on municipal supply. Some municipalities continue to do so in areas facing severe water shortages. Those businesses that augmented their water supply could face substantial losses in their investments due to municipalities wish to pull these businesses back into the centrally controlled system due to their concerns over potential water-related revenue shortfalls in the future. Further concerns by municipalities relate to the risks and costs of managing water supply systems in a context of increasing climate uncertainty. The costs and risks of developing and maintaining current and future municipal infrastructure may be unsustainable, especially when catering for climate change uncertainty.

2.2.4 To increase the water resilience of the Western Cape economy, it is critical that we understand the benefits and challenges posed by centralised, decentralised and hybrid systems in different municipalities, as well as the overall impact on businesses and municipal revenue models of each. Scenarios are key to understanding the impacts of decentralisation, as in times of plenty, it may be more cost effective for off-grid businesses still to use municipal supplies and then, as water scarcity kicks in and water tariffs increase, businesses switch to their own supplies and reduce pressure on the municipal water supply systems.

2.2.5 While the focus from government still largely remains on large/utility-scale, centralised, government-owned water-supply systems (which government would need to fund, whether needed or not, and claw back from its citizens and businesses), a decentralised approach would enable businesses (and households)
to build their own adaptive capacity by providing their own water supplies. This is crucial in the face of climate change uncertainty, and, if scaled up, would remove some of the risk and cost of providing sufficient water supplies from the public sector. Decentralisation does, however, have its drawbacks, such as potential pollution of municipal water systems, loss of municipal revenue, lack of control over volumes abstracted from aquifers etc. These potential impacts need to be assessed and quantified to better understand how significant they are or could be and how they would weigh up against economic impacts caused by a lack of or uncertainty around water. A holistic approach that looks at the centralised and decentralised options and proposes the most efficient and effective hybrid of the two needs to be developed for potential use by municipalities in the Province.

2.3 The impacts of different water tariffs and tariff structures on businesses

2.3.1 The increased tariffs as a result of the water crisis have had both a direct and indirect cost to businesses. In some cases, businesses have been forced to close, relocate, or shut down part of their operations. To support current operations, production and future investment decisions in businesses in the Western Cape, while enabling municipalities to gather sufficient revenue and use tariffs as a means of promoting improved efficiencies, an improved understanding is needed of the impacts of different water tariffs and tariff structures on diverse economic sectors in the Province. This will require modelling of the impacts of different levels and proportional breakdowns of fixed charges versus consumption tariffs across a variety of scenarios and municipalities and reporting on the potential impacts on key sectors.

2.4 Phase 1: Outcomes and implementation

2.4.1 The work undertaken in phase 1 in 2018/19 provided information to enable six municipalities (City of Cape Town, Drakenstein, Laingsburg, Mossel Bay, Overstrand and Saldanha Bay) to better understand the options and impacts of hybrid centralised and decentralised water supply systems and tariff models and structures on their revenue streams and local economies. The work also enabled a better understanding of financial mechanisms that could be used to encourage businesses and households to provide for their own water supplies and reduce their water consumption. The 2019/20 work moves the financial mechanisms and models
economic water resilience project to the second phase, which is proposed to be a combination of the options below:

2.4.2 **Component 1: Finalisation of where and how businesses may be able to go off grid in a legally compliant and financially sound manner in phase 1 municipalities** (in-house i.e. not part of this tender - this portion will be undertaken by DEDAT with support from other WCG departments (Department of Local Government, Provincial Treasury etc.), where required).

2.4.3 The key findings from the 2018/19 phase of the project (Table 1) show that for scenario 1 (stochastically-generated 10-year projections based on historical rainfall data), minimal decentralisation is the preferred option for the City of Cape Town, Drakenstein, Overstrand and Saldanha Bay. For Laingsburg, treated effluent is reported as the best water supply mix option for businesses in that municipality. Moderate decentralisation was ranked the top water supply mix option for Mossel Bay. Findings are also reported for climate scenario 2 (an adverse climate scenario assuming a 20% reduction in average rainfall and a 10% increase in variability).

Table 1: Rank of the water supply mix options in each case study municipality at the end of Stage 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Municipality</th>
<th>Minimal decentralisation</th>
<th>Moderate decentralisation</th>
<th>Extreme decentralisation</th>
<th>Maximum treated effluent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mossel Bay</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overstrand</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saldanha Bay</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Cape Town</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drakenstein</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laingsburg</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.4.4 These scenarios will be explored further with businesses and municipalities to clarify and solidify where businesses may be able to go off grid in a legally compliant and financially sound manner to ensure greater economic water resilience in these municipalities. The work will include:

- Workshops and other engagements with businesses and local municipalities to check that they understand the modelling tool and assist them in working the model;
• Engagements with municipalities to analyse data and discuss how they want to move forward with decentralisation / hybrid water-supply systems;
• Providing regulatory and technical support to unlock the decentralisation doors (e.g. ecosystem work to provide technical analysis and costing for businesses;
• Assisting in providing access to transaction advisors for the development of public-private partnerships and other co-investment mechanisms;
• Engaging with Provincial Treasury regarding how to minimise municipal financial impacts as a result of an increase in decentralisation; and

Working to access funding and financing mechanisms to help drive implementation forward where appropriate.

2.4.5 **Component 2: Modelling and analysis for further Western Cape municipalities to build long-term economic water resilience.** During phase 1, a number of municipalities outside of the original six case study municipalities asked to be considered for this scenario modelling. In phase 2 in 2019/20, a further 10 municipalities and the businesses within these municipalities need to be worked with on a 1-on-1 basis as undertaken in phase 1. This work will involve working with the municipal technical services, financial management functions and managers as well as with select businesses in the municipalities in order to adapt, test, populate and run the model with each municipality’s information for the structuring of hybrid centralised-decentralised water-supply systems and the knock-on impacts to municipal revenue and economic sustainability and to consider the impacts of varied tariff rates and structures on business. The work undertaken in phase 1 on alternative financial mechanisms to support decentralisation will be used to engage with businesses and municipalities to test the suitability and appetite for their implementation in phase 2. Further financial mechanisms should be explored to advance this work. This is of critical importance to build short, medium and long-term water resilience in the face of uncertain future climate scenarios.

2.4.6 The following local municipalities have been selected for phase 2:
1. Beaufort West (Central Karoo District Municipality)
2. Berg River (West Coast District Municipality)
3. Cederberg (West Coast District Municipality)
4. Kannaland (Garden Route District Municipality)
5. Matzikama (West Coast District Municipality)
6. Oudtshoorn (Garden Route District Municipality)
7. Prince Albert (Central Karoo District Municipality)
The selection of these municipalities was undertaken by DEDAT in collaboration with the Department of Local Government (DLG). The selection of the municipalities was informed by the DEDAT Economic Water Balance project that was undertaken in 2018/19, which highlights municipalities in which water is likely to be a constraint for economic growth. Additional criteria for consideration included the municipal water-risk register, water-tariff structures, presence of water-intense businesses and sectors, and proportion of municipal revenue derived from businesses. Priority was given to municipalities that are currently facing water shortages. Both the quantitative and qualitative impacts on both the municipality and economy will need to be assessed.

3. **NATURE AND SCOPE OF SERVICES TO BE RENDERED**

The service provider will be expected in 2019/20 to advance the work undertaken in 2018/19 by implementing the following in an additional 10 further municipalities:

3.1 **Adjusting, testing, populating and running the model for hybrid centralised-decentralised water-supply systems**

The service provider is expected to:

- Adjust, test, populate and run the existing model for each selected municipality to better understand the structuring of hybrid centralised-decentralised water-supply systems. This will be done through:
  - Providing a breakdown of industrial, commercial and residential water use per annum for the past three years in each of the 10 selected municipalities;
  - Providing an understanding of the impact on the economy including the breakdown of top employers in each of the selected municipalities and their dependency on water;
  - Calculating the water revenue generated by top businesses in each of the selected municipalities – i.e. impact if all or the majority of these businesses went off grid;
• Calculating the impact on municipal revenue (in the selected municipalities) with different levels of decentralisation in industrial and commercial sectors;

• Undertaking an assessment of costs and impacts (positive and negative) of a continuum between mostly centralised / minimally decentralised and extremely decentralised systems for times of plenty of water and limited water per municipality – i.e. in times of plenty it may be more cost effective for off-grid businesses to still use municipal supplies and then as water scarcity and tariffs increase, businesses switch to own supplies and reduce pressure on the municipality.

• The above will need to be assessed for the selected municipalities as identified in section 2.4.6.

3.2 **Impacts of water tariffs and tariff structures**

3.2.1 The service provider will be expected to model the impacts of different levels and proportional breakdowns of fixed charges versus consumption tariffs across a number of scenarios and report on the potential economic resilience impacts on key sectors in each of the 10 municipalities.

3.2.2 To appreciate the nuances of developing and implementing hybrid supply systems and understanding the impacts of these hybrid systems and tariff structures on businesses and municipal revenue models, the following will be required for each of the case study municipalities:

- Current tariff levels and structures including restriction triggers (information will be provided by the Department)
- Information on all residential, commercial and industrial tariffs (information will be provided by the Department)
- Changes to tariffs (pre, during and post drought)
- Business impacts of increased restriction tariffs
- Impacts of drought tariffs and demand responses on water-related municipal revenue
- Recommendations for tariff reforms to increase economic water resilience

3.3 All modelling will be undertaken using the model developed in phase 1 in 2018/19.
3.4 The financial mechanisms identified in phase 1 that would support new and alternative water supply systems need to be further unpacked and any further potential mechanisms explored that may be appropriate to the proposed case-study municipalities under review in phase 2.

3.5 In addition to the above, the service provider will be required to provide the following reports during the course of the project:

3.5.1 Report on contexts under which a hybrid centralised-decentralised municipal water supply system could work in the selected municipalities

3.5.2 Report on how hybrid supply systems will benefit or impact businesses in the Western Cape

3.5.3 Report on water tariffs and tariff structures

3.5.4 Report on further identification and exploration of financial mechanisms that could support new and alternative water supply systems

3.6 Key to all components will be close working with multiple stakeholders, including Western Cape municipalities, GreenCape, the National Business Initiative, key WCG departments, financiers (including development finance institutions), and the National Treasury’s City Support Programme. This close stakeholder working will be required to unblock information gaps, develop partnerships and find solutions that are acceptable at a local, provincial and national level, thereby gaining better traction moving forward. Where possible, the Green Economy Unit will meet with these project partners to reduce the time required by the service provider for stakeholder engagement.

4. EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

4.1 Phase 1: Compliance checking: during this phase, bids will be verified against the minimum requirements as set out in this Terms of Reference.

4.2 Phase 2: Compliant bids will, thereafter, be evaluated against the criteria and weights for functionality depicted in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria: Functionality</th>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

8 | Page | Effective 1 November 2018
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria: Functionality</th>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Criteria 1: Technical expertise</strong></td>
<td>40</td>
<td>8.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organisational experience / number of relevant projects in resolving economic water challenges</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Criteria 2: Composition of project team</strong></td>
<td>20</td>
<td>8.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Composition and project role of the team and proof of relevant qualifications* of the three people spending the most time on the project (can include project lead if he/she will be one of the people spending the most time working on the project). The project leader must be clearly identified in the proposal.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Relevant fields are, for example, science, economics, climate change, water, sustainable development, engineering or finance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Criteria 3: Project plan</strong></td>
<td>40</td>
<td>2; 3; 8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clear outline of the understanding of the requirements, the methodology, rationale and approach to be used, timelines and budget breakdown (including project team hourly rates), resources (include project team designations), risks and stakeholder engagement plans. The project plan must include activities defined in a well-structured logical flow and critical path for project delivery.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Minimum Threshold</strong></td>
<td>70%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NB:** Bids that score less than 70% of the points for functionality will be disqualified and not evaluated further.

4.3 **Phase 2:** Thereafter, only qualifying bids are evaluated in terms of the 80/20 preference points system, where the 80 points will be used for price and the 20
points are awarded to the bidder for attaining B-BBEE status level contributor in accordance with their BEE Certificate.

5. **DURATION OF CONTRACT**

5.1 The project will commence at the appointment of the service provider.

5.2 The project should reach full completion by the middle of March 2020.

6. **REPORTING AND MONITORING**

6.1 The Green Economy Water Unit within DEDAT will meet with the service provider on a monthly basis to discuss project progress and blockages. Any discussions that need to be held between these meetings will take place via email or phone, with any changes in scope or approach captured in writing. The service provider will be required to take action minutes at all meetings and provide these to DEDAT two days following the meeting.

6.2 The client project team will meet with the service provider at key points throughout the project aligned with deliverables. This is likely to include an inception meeting at the onset of the project and a meeting directly after each deliverable. Where deliverables are being undertaken in parallel, the service provider could cover more than one deliverable in monthly project-team meetings. The service provider should make provision for adequate time and follow-up in cases where deliverable quality and/or expectation has not been met. A member of DEDAT will accompany the service provider to all relevant engagements as far as possible so as to build relationships and understanding.

6.3 In addition to the monthly meetings and discussions, the service provider will submit a signed monthly progress report to the Project Manager ahead of the monthly meeting. The signed progress reports must be submitted by the 25th of the month for the reporting period from the start date of the project to March 2020.

6.4 The written monthly progress reports must include, where applicable per reporting period:

- Progress against set deliverables
- Challenges and actions taken to overcome them to effectively progress with project delivery
- Recommendations going forward for project implementation
6.5 The progress reports must be submitted with supporting documentation substantiating the achieved targets and outputs. The supporting documentation is to include completed attendance registers tracking participants' attendance. This documentation will include attendance registers from all stakeholder engagements as well as from project meetings.

6.6 A final written report shall be submitted upon completion of the project to close off the project including all monitoring and evaluation information. The report should highlight achieved objectives on the project, as well as effective and economical use of funds.

6.7 The payments will be released against satisfactory delivery of the milestones achieved or deliverables completed as set out in the Service Level Agreement.

7. TRAINING AND TRANSFER OF SKILLS

7.1 Members of the Green Economy Chief Directorate in DEDAT will attend meetings with the service provider as far as possible, analyse and evaluate reports to assess methods used, and provide input to the project and thus be exposed to the field in an in-depth way. Technical skills and research knowledge will thus be transferred in an on-the-job manner, enabling a working knowledge and understanding of these concepts to be built within DEDAT. DEDAT will also be exposed to key industry and municipal players through these engagements to build direct relationships.

8. SERVICE PROVIDERS PROPOSAL

The functionality of the bidder will be assessed against the below mentioned documents in addition to the documentation outlined under compulsory returnable bid documentation.

8.1 Technical expertise: A business / company profile (maximum five pages long excluding appendices) detailing

8.1.1 A high-level overview of previous related projects undertaken of a similar nature and scale in the last five years (including where key personnel proposed to undertake this project were involved in these examples and clarifying the roles they / the organisation played in each), covering any / all of the following:
• hybrid water-supply systems
• water-related municipal revenue models
• municipal tariffs and tariff structures
• water-related financial mechanisms
• calculating economic impacts
• and/or similar related technical and economic research/assessments.

8.1.2 Examples of work (at least two (2) actual products or illustrating documentation e.g. final project report, model developed or final project presentation to be appended) Actual products provided could include a combination of the abovementioned categories (in 8.1.1).

8.2 Composition of project team: The service provider should provide one-page resumes of the key employees working on the project stating qualifications and number of years’ experience relevant to this project. Include the roles of each of the key employees working on the project to enable an understanding of what proportion of the project will be led/undertaken by who. The project leader must be clearly identified in the proposal. Past experience of the project leader in the relevant field should be a minimum of five years. Average past experience and expertise of the three people spending the most time on the project should also be listed (can include the project lead if he/she will be one of the people spending the most time working on the project). Qualifications should be in relevant fields as far as possible – relevant fields are, for example, science, economics, climate change, water, sustainable development, engineering or finance.

8.3 Project plan: Develop a high-level proposal (maximum 10 pages excluding appendices) to address all aspects of the requirements as specified in Section 3, section 4 and section 6 of this document. The proposal must contain at least the following headings:
1. Your understanding of the requirements
2. Methodology, rationale and approach
3. Timelines and budget breakdown (including project team hourly rates)
4. Resources (include project team designations)
5. Risks
6. Stakeholder engagement plans
The project plan must include activities defined in a well-structured logical flow and critical path for project delivery.

9. **MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR A VALID BID**

9.1 In addition to the above, service providers that fail to adhere to any of the following, will be rendered non-compliant:
   a) Bidders must submit proposals inclusive of 15% VAT before the bid closing date and time.
   b) The closing date and time of the enquiry.
   c) Bidders must be registered on CSD (Central Supplier Database).
   d) Each party participating in a Joint Venture must be tax compliant and must provide a WCBD 4.
   e) Consortiums must provide a WCBD 4 and must be tax compliant.

10. **COMPULSORY RETURNABLE DOCUMENTS**

10.1 The following documents are compulsory and must be submitted according to the table below. Failure to submit documents listed under Table 1 below will result in disqualification.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Document that must be submitted</th>
<th>Description/ Instructions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Proposal and / or portfolio of evidence</td>
<td>Bidders proposal and supporting documentation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WCBD 1</td>
<td>Invitation to bid – Complete and sign</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WCSD 3.3</td>
<td>Pricing Schedule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WCBD 4</td>
<td>Declaration of Interest, Declaration of Bidder’s Past Supply Chain Management Practices and Certificate of Independent Bid Determination – Complete and sign</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| WCBD 6.1 | Preference Points Claim Form complete and sign<br><br><b>NB: ONLY THE B-BBEE STATUS STATED ON THE COMPLETED WCBD 6.1 WILL APPLY TO THE EVALUATION OF THIS BID AND NOT THE B-BBEE STATUS ON THE WCSD OR CSD.**
11. **JOINT VENTURE/CONSORTIUM**

11.1 If a Joint Venture/Consortium claims B-BBEE points, a consolidated B-BBEE scorecard must be submitted.

12. **SUB-CONTRACTING**

12.1 A person awarded a contract must only enter into a subcontracting arrangement with the approval of the department.

12.2 A bidder may not be awarded points for B-BBEE status level of contributor if the bid documents indicate that the bidder intends sub-contracting more than 25% of the value of the contract to any other person not qualifying for at least the points that such a bidder qualifies for, unless the intended sub-contractor is an EME that has the capability and ability to execute the sub-contract.

12.3 A bidder awarded a contract may not sub-contract more than 25% of the value of the contract to any other enterprise that does not have an equal or higher B-BBEE status level of contributor than the person concerned, unless the contract is sub-contracted to an EME that has the capability and ability to execute the sub-contract.

13. **REGISTRATION ON SUPPLIER DATABASES**

13.1 Prospective bidders should be registered on the Central Supplier database (CSD) at the time of bid closure.

13.2 All prospective bidders who are not registered on the Central Supplier Database are requested to self-register on www.csd.gov.za. For further assistance with the registration process, please contact National Treasury on (012) 315 5509 or e-mail csd@treasury.gov.za.

13.3 **Registration on databases and compliance of tax status will be verified at the time of the award.** Where the successful bidder is not tax compliant, the department will notify the bidder in writing of their non-compliant status and the bidder will be requested to submit written proof from SARS of their tax compliance status or proof that they have made an arrangement to meet their outstanding tax obligations within 7 working days.

14. **CONTRACTUAL ASPECTS**

14.1 The contents of this document shall be deemed to constitute the Special Conditions of Contract applicable to this bid and shall be read together with the General Conditions of Contract issued in accordance with Chapter 16A of the Treasury Regulations.
14.2 Where, however, the Special Conditions of Contract are in conflict with the General Conditions of Contract, the Special Conditions of Contract shall prevail.

14.3 The bid document, together with the specifications contained in this document, shall constitute part of the Contract.

14.4 Bidders shall not perform any work or render any services in terms of the Contract unless in receipt of a written instruction to this effect by the Department.

14.5 The successful bidder may not assign his/ her obligations.

14.6 The successful bidder must advise the Head of Department of Economic Development and Tourism immediately when unforeseeable circumstances will adversely affect the execution of the contract. Full particulars of such circumstances as well as the period of delay must be furnished.

15. DISCLAIMER

15.1 Bidders must make and rely on their own investigations and satisfy themselves as to the correctness of any and all aspects of the bid. The Department will not be liable for any incorrect or potentially misleading information in relation to any part of this document and any accompanying bid documents.

15.2 The department reserves the right not to appoint any particular contracted partner who does not comply with the conditions of this bid or if information is obtained by the department about a bidder that could put the department at risk.

15.3 The department reserves the right to cancel this bid should the budget not be available at the time of award to cover the full quote of this tender or if the need does not exist anymore or the specification has changed.

16. ABSENCE OF OBLIGATION

16.1 No legal or other obligation shall arise between bidders and the Department unless and until the formal appointment documentation has been signed. The Department is not obliged to proceed with any proposals of any bidder. The Department also reserves the right to request changes to any proposed consortia.

17. INDEMNITY
17.1 The successful bidder will indemnify, protect, defend and hold harmless the Department from and against any and all claims, demands, actions and proceedings whatsoever including all fees, costs and expenses incurred in respect thereof arising out of:
   a) Any claim of any taxes payable by the bidder.
   b) Any claim for Workmen’s Compensation Insurance or for any loss for which the bidder is liable.

17.2 Any claim by a third party including any employees of the Department or of the bidder for any loss resulting from any bodily injury and or damages to property by any act or omission of the bidder or any of its employees, servants or agents.

18. BID DEADLINE
18.1 Bidding closes at XX on XX 2019; however, applicants are encouraged to apply as soon as possible.

19. OTHER
Enquiries can be directed as follows:

**Bid Enquiries**
- Roger Williams
- Tel: (021) 483 – 9444
- E-mail address: Roger.Williams@westerncape.gov.za

**Specification Enquiries**
- Gregg Brill
- Tel: (021) 483 – 7061
- E-mail: Gregg.Brill@westerncape.gov.za