

REQUEST FOR QUOTATION

YOU ARE HEREBY INVITED TO SUBMIT QUOTATIONS FOR THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT BANK OF SOUTHERN AFRICA LIMITED	
BID NUMBER:	RFQ042/2022
RFQ ISSUE DATE:	16 MAY 2022
CLOSING DATE AND TIME:	31 MAY 2022 @ 23H55
RFQ VALIDITY PERIOD	90 DAYS
DESCRIPTION	APPOINTMENT OF A SERVICE PROVIDER TO CONDUCT AN ECONOMIC REGIONAL STUDY AND MAPPING THE REGIONAL BULK INFRASTRUCTURE FOR THE ETHEKWINI METRO SPACE
BID SUBMISSIONS ELECTRONICALLY	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bidders are advised to kindly issue Tender Submission Link requests and all other enquiries to fikileSCM@dbsa.org – ONLY 2. No – Tender Submission Link requests will be accepted after 16h00 on the 25 May 2022. Any requests after the stipulated date and time will be disregarded. 3. Bidders will thereafter receive a OneDrive Link to upload their tender submission documents electronically. 4. Bidders who have received submission Links that have errors, will be provided with new Links for use.
TENDER TECHNICAL AND GENERAL QUERIES	E-mail address: fikilescm@dbsa.org and fikilem@dbsa.org
COMPLAINTS ABOUT THIS RFQ OR TENDER PROCESS	E-mail address: scmqueries@dbsa.org

Bidders must acknowledge receipt of this RFQ on the above contact details. NB: All enquiries regarding this RFQ must be forwarded to the stated email address above within the day after the RFQ has been issued. No enquiries from bidders will be entertained after the closing date of this RFQ and during the subsequent evaluation processes. DBSA however reserves the right to clarify any information with any bidder regarding their response to this RFQ. All responses must be submitted to the above-mentioned address at the time specified.



The Development Bank of Southern Africa has a Zero Tolerance on Fraud and Corruption. Report any incidents of Fraud and Corruption to Whistle Blowers on any of the following:

TollFree : 0800 20 49 33
Email : dbsa@whistleblowing.co.za
Free Post : Free Post KZN 665 | Musgrave | 4062
SMS : 33490

SUPPLIER INFORMATION					
NAME OF BIDDER					
POSTAL ADDRESS					
STREET ADDRESS					
TELEPHONE NUMBER	CODE		NUMBER		
CELLPHONE NUMBER					
FACSIMILE NUMBER	CODE		NUMBER		
E-MAIL ADDRESS					
VAT REGISTRATION NUMBER					
SUPPLIER COMPLIANCE STATUS	TAX COMPLIANCE SYSTEM PIN:		OR	CENTRAL SUPPLIER DATABASE No:	MAAA
ORIGINAL AND VALID B-BBEE STATUS LEVEL VERIFICATION CERTIFICATE OR ORIGINAL CERTIFIED COPY	TICK APPLICABLE BOX] <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		ORIGINAL B-BBEE STATUS LEVEL SWORN AFFIDAVIT		TICK APPLICABLE BOX] <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
[AN ORIGINAL AND VALID B-BBEE STATUS LEVEL VERIFICATION CERTIFICATE/ SWORN AFFIDAVIT MUST BE SUBMITTED IN ORDER TO QUALIFY FOR PREFERENCE POINTS FOR B-BBEE]					
ARE YOU THE ACCREDITED REPRESENTATIVE IN SOUTH AFRICA FOR THE GOODS /SERVICES /WORKS OFFERED?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No [IF YES ENCLOSE PROOF]		ARE YOU A FOREIGN BASED SUPPLIER FOR THE GOODS /SERVICES /WORKS OFFERED?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No [IF YES, ANSWER THE QUESTIONNAIRE BELOW]
QUESTIONNAIRE TO BIDDING FOREIGN SUPPLIERS PLEASE COMPLETE AS PER SECTION 3 OF THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS BELOW					

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR BIDDING

1. RFQ SUBMISSION

- 1.1. BIDS MUST BE SUBMITTED VIA ONE DRIVE LINK. LATE BIDS WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED FOR CONSIDERATION.
- 1.2. ALL BIDS MUST BE SUBMITTED ON THE OFFICIAL FORMS PROVIDED– (NOT TO BE RE-TYPED) OR ONLINE
- 1.3. BIDDERS MUST REGISTER ON THE CENTRAL SUPPLIER DATABASE (CSD) TO UPLOAD MANDATORY INFORMATION NAMELY: (BUSINESS REGISTRATION/ DIRECTORSHIP/ MEMBERSHIP/IDENTITY NUMBERS; TAX COMPLIANCE STATUS; AND BANKING INFORMATION FOR VERIFICATION PURPOSES). B-BBEE CERTIFICATE OR SWORN AFFIDAVIT FOR B-BBEE MUST BE SUBMITTED TO BIDDING INSTITUTION.
- 1.4. THE SUCCESSFUL BIDDER WILL BE REQUIRED TO FILL IN AND SIGN A WRITTEN CONTRACT FORM (SBD7).
- 1.5. PARTICIPATION IN THE TENDER PROCESS IS SUBJECT TO COMPLIANCE WITH THE TENDER CONDITIONS CONTAINED IN THIS RFQ DOCUMENT.
- 1.6. THE SUCCESSFUL BIDDER MAY BE REQUIRED TO CONCLUDE A FORMAL WRITTEN CONTRACT WITH THE DBSA DEPENDING ON THE NATURE OF THE SERVICES TENDERED FOR.
- 1.7. IF THE BIDDER'S SUBMISSION OF A QUOTATION IS SUCCESSFUL, THE DBSA SHALL APPOINT THE BIDDER TO EXECUTE OR PROVIDE THE REQUIRED SERVICES OR GOODS. WHERE NO FORMAL WRITTEN CONTRACT IS REQUIRED TO BE CONCLUDED WITH THE SUCCESSFUL BIDDER, THE DBSA SHALL PLACE A PURCHASE ORDER WITH THE BIDDER AND THE AFORESAID GENERAL CONDITIONS OF CONTRACT SHALL APPLY TO ANY SUBSEQUENT PURCHASE ORDER. IN THE EVENT THAT A FORMAL WRITTEN CONTRACT IS REQUIRED TO BE CONCLUDED WITH THE BIDDER, THE PARTIES SHALL EXECUTE A SERVICE CONTRACT AND THEREAFTER THE DBSA SHALL PLACE A PURCHASE ORDER.
- 1.8. NO SERVICES MUST BE RENDERED OR GOODS DELIVERED BEFORE AN OFFICIAL DBSA APPOINTMENT LETTER HAS BEEN ISSUED, A SERVICE CONTRACT SIGNED WHERE APPLICABLE, AND A PURCHASE ORDER HAS BEEN RECEIVED BY THE SUPPLIER.
- 1.9. LATE AND INCOMPLETE SUBMISSIONS WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED.
- 1.10. ANY BIDDER WHO HAS REASONS TO BELIEVE THAT THE RFQ SPECIFICATION IS BASED ON ANY SPECIFIC BRAND MUST INFORM DBSA IN WRITING BEFORE THE RFQ CLOSING DATE. IT SHOULD HOWEVER, BE NOTED THAT DBSA RESERVES THE RIGHT TO ISSUE BRAND SPECIFIC SPECIFICATIONS "EQUIVALENT" / REQUIREMENTS TENDER.
- 1.11. BIDDERS ARE REQUIRED TO COMPLETE ANNEXURE B FOR ALL PRICE QUOTATIONS EXCEEDING THE VALUE OF R30 000 (VAT INCLUDED) AND ATTACH TO THE FUNCTIONAL/TECHNICAL PROPOSAL WHERE THE TENDERING PROCESS WILL USE A ONE ENVELOPE SYSTEM.
- 1.12. BIDDERS ARE ALSO REQUIRED TO COMPLETE AND SIGN ALL DECLARATIONS AS PART OF THE RFQ DOCUMENTATION PACK THE STANDARD BIDDING DOCUMENTS (SBD) PRESCRIBED BY THE NATIONAL TREASURY ATTACHED AS ANNEXURE C.
- 1.13. THE SUCCESSFUL BIDDER WILL BE THE BIDDER THAT SCORES THE HIGHEST NUMBER OF POINTS IN THE PRICE AND PREFERENCE EVALUATION, UNLESS THE DBSA EXERCISES ITS RIGHT

TO CANCEL THE RFP, IN LINE WITH THE PREFERENTIAL PROCUREMENT REGULATIONS, 2017.

1.14. ALL PRICES MUST BE QUOTED IN SOUTH AFRICAN RAND (ZAR)

1.15. THE COST OF MARKETING AND ADVERTISING, AND OTHER CHARGES MUST BE INCLUDED IN THE TOTAL PRICE QUOTED, IF THESE ITEMS ARE REQUESTED AS PART OF THE DBSA COST TEMPLATE / MODEL OF THIS RFQ. BIDDERS SHOULD UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES INCLUDE ANY ADDITIONAL COST ELEMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT SPECIFICALLY BEEN REQUESTED FOR AS PART OF THIS RFQ. IF ADDITIONAL ITEMS ARE SUGGESTED BY ANY BIDDER, THEN THESE ITEMS MUST BE SEPARATELY SPECIFIED WITH A CLEAR MOTIVATION OF WHY THESE ADDITIONAL ITEMS MAY BE REQUIRED. IT SHOULD ALSO BE FURTHER STATED WHETHER THE WORKABILITY OF THE SOLUTION PROPOSED IS DEPENDENT ON SUCH ADDITIONAL ITEMS OR NOT.

1.16. BIDDERS ARE ALSO REQUESTED TO SEPARATELY PROVIDE A DETAILED COST BREAKDOWN OF ALL ITEMS TO BE PROVIDED AS PART OF THEIR RESPONSE TO THIS RFQ, WHICH CLEARLY DEPICTS THE ITEM DESCRIPTION (BRAND NAME, PRODUCT CODE) AND ASSOCIATED QUANTITIES. FAILURE TO PROVIDE THIS INFORMATION WILL INVALIDATE THE RFQ RESPONSE ON THE BASIS OF INCOMPLETENESS. THE TOTAL COST OF THE RFQ RESPONSE BASED ON THE DBSA COST TEMPLATE / MODEL SHOULD EXACTLY MATCH THE TOTAL COST OF THE DETAILED COST BREAKDOWN. IN THE EVENT OF ANY DISCREPANCIES, THEN THE HIGHER AMOUNT OF THE 2 DOCUMENTS WILL BE USED AS BASIS FOR THE PRICE EVALUATIONS OF THIS RFQ RESPONSE.

2. TAX COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

2.1 BIDDERS MUST ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH THEIR TAX OBLIGATIONS.

2.2 BIDDERS ARE REQUIRED TO SUBMIT THEIR UNIQUE PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (PIN) ISSUED BY SARS TO ENABLE THE ORGAN OF STATE TO VIEW THE TAXPAYER'S PROFILE AND TAX STATUS.

2.3 APPLICATION FOR TAX COMPLIANCE STATUS (TCS) OR PIN MAY ALSO BE MADE VIA E-FILING. IN ORDER TO USE THIS PROVISION, TAXPAYERS WILL NEED TO REGISTER WITH SARS AS E-FILERS THROUGH THE WEBSITE WWW.SARS.GOV.ZA.

2.4 BIDDERS MAY ALSO SUBMIT A PRINTED TCS TOGETHER WITH THE BID.

2.5 IN BIDS WHERE CONSORTIA / JOINT VENTURES / SUB-CONTRACTORS ARE INVOLVED; EACH PARTY MUST SUBMIT A SEPARATE PROOF OF TCS / PIN / CSD NUMBER.

2.6 WHERE NO TCS IS AVAILABLE BUT THE BIDDER IS REGISTERED ON THE CENTRAL SUPPLIER DATABASE (CSD), A CSD NUMBER MUST BE PROVIDED.

2.7 NO BIDS WILL BE CONSIDERED FROM PERSONS IN THE SERVICE OF THE STATE, COMPANIES WITH DIRECTORS WHO ARE PERSONS IN THE SERVICE OF THE STATE, OR CLOSE CORPORATIONS WITH MEMBERS PERSONS IN THE SERVICE OF THE STATE.

3. QUESTIONNAIRE TO BIDDING FOREIGN SUPPLIERS

- 3.1. IS THE BIDDER A RESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA (RSA)? ☐ YES ☐ NO
- 3.2. DOES THE BIDDER HAVE A BRANCH IN THE RSA? ☐ YES ☐ NO
- 2.8 DOES THE BIDDER HAVE A PERMANENT ESTABLISHMENT IN THE RSA? ☐ YES ☐ NO
- 3.1. DOES THE BIDDER HAVE ANY SOURCE OF INCOME IN THE RSA? ☐ YES ☐ NO

IF THE ANSWER IS "NO" TO ALL OF THE ABOVE, THEN, IT IS NOT A REQUIREMENT TO OBTAIN A TAX COMPLIANCE STATUS / TAX COMPLIANCE SYSTEM PIN CODE FROM THE SOUTH AFRICAN REVENUE SERVICE (SARS) AND IF NOT REGISTER AS PER 2.3 ABOVE.

4. COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

- 4.1 All BIDDER MUST SUBMIT THEIR ORIGINAL AND VALID BBBEE STATUS LEVEL VERIFICATION CERTIFICATE OR ORIGINAL CERTIFIED COPY OR ORIGINAL SWORN AFFIDAVIT THEREOF, SUBSTANTIATING THEIR BBBEE STATUS.
- 4.2 THE SUBMISSION OF SUCH CERTIFICATES MUST COMPLY WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF INSTRUCTIONS AND GUIDELINES ISSUED BY THE NATIONAL TREASURY AND MUST BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE APPLICABLE NOTICES PUBLISHED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY IN THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

5. PRE-QUALIFICATION CRITERIA

- 5.1 THE FOLLOWING PRE-QUALIFYING CRITERIA WILL BE APPLIED, BIDDERS WHO DO NOT MEET ALL OF THE PRE-QUALIFYING CRITERIA WILL NOT BE EVALUATED FOR FUNCTIONALITY:

i. **ADHERENCE IN SUBMITTING TENDER AS TWO STAGE FOLDERS:**

FOLDER 1 – PREQUALIFYING AND FUNCTIONALITY PROPOSAL

FOLDER 2 - PRICE PROPOSAL ONLY (ANNEXURE B)

- 5.2 ONLY BIDS WHICH SATISFY THE FOLLOWING PRE-QUALIFICATION CRITERIA IN RESPECT OF MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS WILL BE EVALUATED FOR FUNCTIONALITY:

NO.	KEY RESOURCE	MINIMUM QUALIFICATION FOR EACH KEY RESOURCE
1	LEAD CONSULTANT/ ECONOMY DEVELOPMENT EXPERT	POST-GRADUATE QUALIFICATION IN ECONOMICS, OR DEVELOPMENT STUDIES OR RELATED FIELDS.
2	RESEARCHER	DEGREE OR DIPLOMA IN ECONOMICS, OR DEVELOPMENT STUDIES.
3	DESKTOP PUBLISHER	RELEVANT QUALIFICATION IN PUBLISHING

6. FUNCTIONAL EVALUATION

DETAILED IN ANNEXURE A

7. ORAL PRESENTATIONS

- 7.1 BIDDERS WHO SUBMIT BIDS IN RESPONSE TO THIS RFQ MAY BE REQUIRED TO GIVE AN ORAL PRESENTATION, WHICH MAY INCLUDE, BUT IS NOT LIMITED TO, A MARKETING PROPOSAL DEMONSTRATION OF THEIR PROPOSAL TO DBSA. THIS PROVIDES AN OPPORTUNITY FOR THE BIDDER TO CLARIFY OR ELABORATE ON THEIR PROPOSAL. THIS IS A FACT FINDING AND EXPLANATION SESSION ONLY AND DOES NOT INCLUDE NEGOTIATION. DBSA SHALL SCHEDULE THE TIME AND LOCATION OF THESE PRESENTATIONS.
- 7.2 ORAL PRESENTATIONS ARE AN OPTION OF DBSA AND MAY OR MAY NOT BE CONDUCTED. IF SUCH PRESENTATIONS OR PRODUCT DEMONSTRATIONS ARE REQUIRED, THEN THE COST TO

SET UP THESE SESSIONS WILL BE BORNE BY THE BIDDER. IT SHOULD ALSO BE NOTED THAT WHERE A BIDDER CAN ONLY FACILITATE SUCH PRESENTATION AND DEMONSTRATION SESSIONS ABROAD OR EVEN BEYOND THE PROVINCIAL BORDERS OF GAUTENG, THEN ANY ASSOCIATED SUBSISTENCE AND TRAVELING COST OF THE DBSA BID EVALUATION TEAM, WILL BE FOR THE ACCOUNT OF THE BIDDER.

8. REASONS FOR DISQUALIFICATION

8.1 DBSA RESERVES THE RIGHT TO DISQUALIFY ANY BIDDER WHICH DOES ANY ONE OR MORE OF THE FOLLOWING:

- 8.1.1 BIDDERS WHO SUBMITTED INCOMPLETE INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTATION ACCORDING TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF THIS RFQ;
- 8.1.2 BIDDERS WHO SUBMITTED INFORMATION THAT IS FRAUDULENT, FACTUALLY UNTRUE OR INACCURATE, FOR EXAMPLE MEMBERSHIPS THAT DO NOT EXIST, BEE CREDENTIALS, EXPERIENCE, ETC.;
- 8.1.3 BIDDERS WHO RECEIVED INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE TO OTHER VENDORS THROUGH FRAUDULENT MEANS; AND/OR
- 8.1.4 BIDDERS WHO DO NOT COMPLY WITH ANY OTHER *REQUIREMENTS* AS STIPULATED IN THIS RFQ DOCUMENT.
- 8.1.5 BIDDERS WHO SUBMIT RESPONSE AFTER THE STIPULATED SUBMISSION DATE AND TIME.

9. RIGHT TO CANCEL

DBSA RESERVES THE RIGHT TO CANCEL OR REJECT ANY QUOTE AND NOT TO AWARD THE RFQ TO THE LOWEST BIDDER OR AWARD PARTS OF THE RFQ TO DIFFERENT BIDDERS, OR NOT TO AWARD THE RFQ AT ALL.

10. DECLARATION BY BIDDER

I, THE UNDERSIGNED (NAME).....CERTIFY THAT:

- i. I HAVE READ, UNDERSTOOD AND UNCONDITIONALLY ACCEPT THE CONDITIONS OF THIS RFQ.
- ii. I HAVE SUPPLIED THE REQUIRED INFORMATION AND THE INFORMATION SUBMITTED AS PART OF THIS RFQ IS TRUE AND CORRECT.

.....
SIGNATURE OF BIDDER

CAPACITY UNDER WHICH THIS BID IS SIGNED:

.....
(PROOF OF AUTHORITY MUST BE SUBMITTED E.G. COMPANY RESOLUTION)

DATE:

Annexure A

TERMS OF REFERENCE

APPOINTMENT OF A SERVICE PROVIDER TO CONDUCT AN ECONOMIC REGIONAL STUDY AND MAPPING OF THE REGIONAL BULK INFRASTRUCTURE

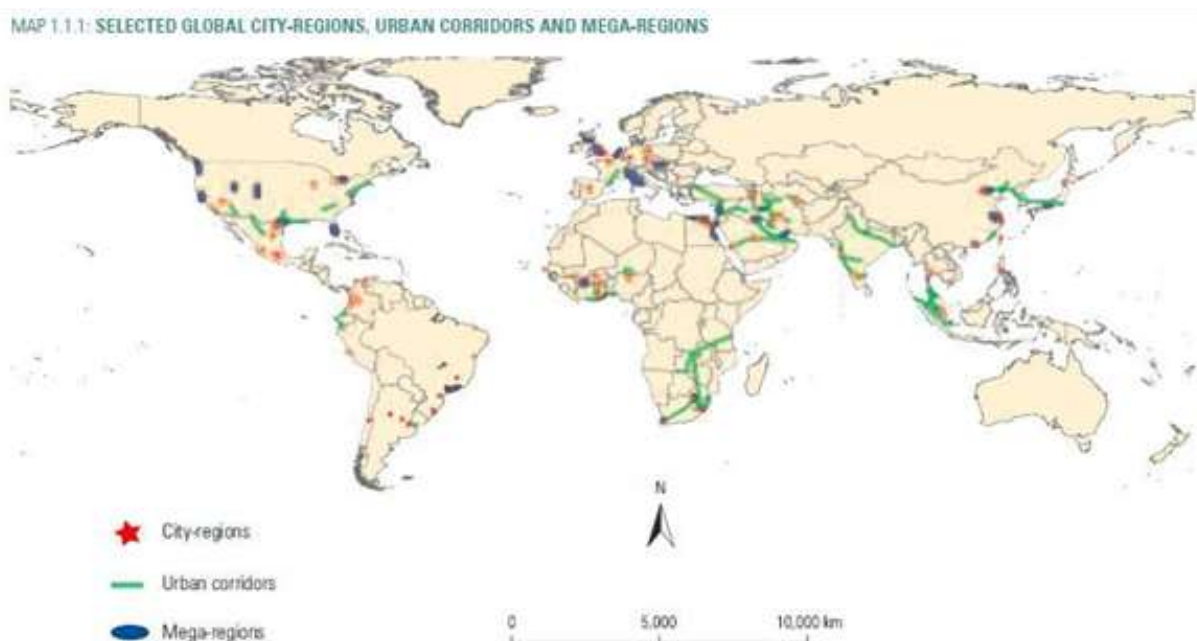
1. PURPOSE

The purpose of these terms of reference is to appoint a professional service provider to conduct a study to establish a regional spatial growth model and to establish bulk infrastructure requirements over the next 20 years, paying attention to the N2 and N3 Corridor studies commissioned by COGTA, and requirements to unlock growth in the vacant land along these corridors.

2. CONTEXT AND BACKGROUND

i. CITY REGIONS

The UN habitat's State of the World Cities 2010/2011 report highlights the trend that city regions are moving to a larger scale as major cities extend beyond its formal boundaries to absorb smaller cities and towns and in the process engulf semi-urban and rural hinterlands, and in some instances merge with other intermediate cities, resulting in large conurbations that form city-regions. In many instances these city- regions have grown substantially over the last 20 to 30 years, because of agglomeration economies and comparative advantages. As an example, the greater Bangkok region in Thailand is expected to grow by another 200 kilometres from its current centre and add to its 17 million population. Sao Paulo extends over 8000 km² with a population of 16.4million. In many instances these larger cities regions are larger in size and population than countries like Belgium, the Czech Republic or the Netherlands. Mega-regions, urban corridors and city-regions reflect the emerging links between city growth and new patterns of economic activity. These regional systems are creating a new urban hierarchy and the scope, range and complexity of issues involved require innovative coordination mechanisms for urban management and governance.



Source: UN-HABITAT Regional Offices, 2009.

A greater proportion of the world population are gravitating towards cities and evidence suggest that the growth is happening in larger cities which present economies of scale for higher order consumption and opportunities. As these cities grow, they merge with other cities to create mega-regions, urban corridors and city regions. In **Map ###** below, the UN Habitat (2009) identifies these regions and urban corridors across the globe. One of the most significant corridor in Africa being the Durban to Gauteng corridor which further extends into other Southern African states through transport and logistics infrastructure which facilitates the movement of people and freight between Africa's primary container port in Durban, to the continents business hub in Gauteng, and further to other urban centres in southern Africa.

A secondary corridor connecting from Cape Town to Gauteng and linking then into the same system. Mega- regions evolve as economic units that grow and converge resulting in spatial spread of geographically linked metropolitan areas and other agglomerations. These are polycentric urban clusters surrounded by low-density hinterlands, which tend to grow faster than the population of the host nations. Urban corridors are characterized by linear systems of urban spaces linked through transportation networks. In other instances, dynamic and strategic cities are extending beyond their administrative boundaries and integrating smaller towns and hinterlands to become fully blown city-regions. This trend is becoming prevalent in various parts of the world and emerging as spatial units that are territorially and functionally bound by economic, political, socio-cultural, and ecological systems. These urban configurations (i.e. cities in clusters, corridors and regions), are becoming the new engines of both global and regional economies. Contemporary mega-regions are capturing even larger populations than any mega- or meta-city (defined by UN-HABITAT as a city with a population that exceeds 20 million), and its economic output is tremendous. China's Hong Kong-Shenzen-Guangzhou mega-region, for example, is over 120 million people, and it is estimated that Japan's Tokyo-Nagoya-Osaka-Kyoto-Kobe mega-region currently (2015) hosts about 60 million people while in Brazil, the mega-region that stretches from São Paulo to Rio de Janeiro is home to about 45 million people.

While mega-regions have existed in North America and Europe, they are taking shape in Asia and other parts of the world as cities converge and result in large demographic concentrations, large markets, significant economic capacities, substantial innovative activities and high numbers of skilled workers that come with them. these mega-regions represent concentration of the world's economy. While the world's 40 largest mega-regions cover only a tiny fraction of the habitable surface of the planet and are home to less than 18% of the world's population, they account for 66% of global economic activity and about 85% of technological and scientific innovation. However, Urban corridors take a different form in that they present a type of spatial organization with specific economic and transportation objectives. In urban corridors, a number of nodes or city centres of various sizes are connected along transportation routes in linear development axes that are often linked to a number of megacities, encompassing their hinterlands. Often the most rapid growth rates and urban transformation are experienced in some fringe areas. A good example of this is the fast-developing industrial corridor linking the cities of Mumbai and Delhi, which will

ultimately stretch over 1,500 kilometres from the Jawaharlal Nehru Port (in Navi Mumbai) to Dadri and Tughlakabad in Delhi. The manufacturing and service industrial corridor which is clustered within Malaysia's Klang Valley and links Kuala Lumpur to the port city of Klang is also an example of this phenomenon.

About Africa, it is worth noting that the greater Ibadan-Lagos-Accra urban corridor, spanning roughly 600 kilometres across four countries, is the engine of West Africa's regional economy. Most countries and continents have or will go through the tipping point at which the majority of its population becomes urban. It is estimated that Sub-Saharan Africa's tipping point will be in 2032, while for the world that was in 2010; Europe in 1950; Latin America in 1962 and Asia 2023. By the middle of the 21st century, the total urban population of the developing world will more than double, from 2.5 billion in 2010 to 5.3 billion in 2050. Between 1995 and 2005 alone, the urban population of the developing world grew by an average of 1.2 million per week, or around 165,000 every day. However, it must be noted that not all cities contributed equally to this rapid growth, and neither is it unprecedented or out of control.

Cities such as Algiers, Alexandria, Kolkata, Chennai, Recife, Santiago, Monterrey, Maputo and Lusaka are experiencing relatively low annual growth rates (1% - 2%), and it is anticipated that there will be further slowdowns over the foreseeable future. There are also cities in the developing world which have experienced population declines (particularly in central areas), such as Rabat, La Paz, Belo Horizonte, Manila, San Luis Potosi, Dengzhou, Madurai and Bandung. However, high annual growth rates of greater than 4%p.a among a number of cities in the developing world are transforming these cities. These include including Abuja, Bamako, Kinshasa, Ouagadougou and Sana'a, suggesting that on current trends their populations will double in about 17 years. The most rapidly expanding cities have experienced a doubling of their population in less than eight years, due to annual growth rates of over 8%. A few cities in China, such as Shenzhen and Shangqiu, experienced exceptionally high annual growth rates of over 17% in the 1990s.

With regard to Africa there were at least 13 urban regions that have been experiencing annual growth rates of over 4% and between 2005 and 2010, Africa experienced the highest overall urban growth rates in the world (an annual 3.3% average) with the pace expected to remain relatively high over the next 15 years. Out of every 100 cities in the developing world 15 grew at rates over 4% while 32 grew between 2% to 4% and 53 grew under 2%. In addition, 11.4% experienced a regress in their population and economies in the same period. This is a relatively new phenomena among developing world cities, although not as significant as in the case of the developed world where about 40% of cities have experienced a decline in population.

Many governments tend to develop spatial policies based on social grounds or on the basis of the concept of economic equity, represented by diffused or spread spatial development to create balanced growth across the country/region. However, cities in clusters, corridors and regions are

the new engines of both global and regional economies and reflect the links between urban expansion and new forms of economic activity. While these improve connectivity and strengthen inter-dependence between cities, they can also result in unbalanced development as they tend to move towards spatial agglomeration rather than diffused spatial development. Government plans and policies need to respond to this pattern of spatial and economic interconnectivity between cities. This calls for a broader approach of looking at the urban systems and anticipating the negative consequences of urban growth.

The growth of new satellite towns is also emerging as people seeks better quality of life or more affordable housing, which is often combined with low levels of control over subdivision as well as the ability of people to commute both through private transport as well as more integrated regional public transport. This may take the form of peri-urbanisation in the case of informal settlements or suburban sprawl in the case of middle- and higher-income housing. In both instances there are numerous negative social, economic and environmental consequences. These developments can also (as in the case of Durban) occur along efficient transport and infrastructure corridor which link nodes.

The proximity of different activities that occur in larger cities often result in economies of scale which also result in greater productivity and innovation which have significant benefit to the nation, while providing the opportunities needed for people to be freed out of poverty. However, the latter is not necessarily a natural consequence and requires deliberate policy intervention to ensure that the benefits are more equitably distributed and the negative impacts of e.g. slum development are targeted through housing and infrastructure programmes as well as LED and social interventions. Rural areas may benefit from larger markets as well as remittances from the urban areas.

ii. INEQUALITIES IN CITIES

Ineffective or counter-urbanisation policies (or in the case of South Africa, counter-productive apartheid policies) often result in a widening of poverty and inequality in cities. UN Habitat (2014**) note that inequality in African cities are the worst among all cities in the world. They attribute this to structural and institutional failures as well as wider economic problems including an unbalanced labour market and lack of pro-poor policies. The inequalities are not simply a reflection of income inequality but ineffective or inappropriate spatial planning as well as failures in the land and housing markets and ineffective financial mechanisms. Low-income neighbourhoods and informal settlements in such instances become isolated from the built fabric of the city and end up imposing high travel costs on the urban poor. This further causes the poor to be marginalized from the opportunities that urban areas provide, which is the very reason for them living in cities. This tends to reflect an institutionalised exclusion of specific groups. Cities with this high degree of income and spatial inequality pose social and political risks. Importantly, the lack of appropriate policy coordination between or within the different spheres of government, national and local government, tends to constrain the city's ability to meet the requirements of urban development and to implement strategies that mitigate spatial inequality.

Until about 2010 researchers, urban planners, economists and analysts have tended to view urbanization in Africa through a prism of “abnormality” or “exceptionalism”. They have described the continent’s rapid urban growth – averaging approximately 4% per year in the 1980s and 1990s – as “pathological” or “dysfunctional”. This suggests that, unlike the rest of the world, urbanization in Africa has often not been accompanied by sustained economic growth or reduced poverty. Furthermore, African countries experiencing what has been termed “urbanization without growth” have been diagnosed as either “failed states” or under industrialized, agrarian economies that have been unable to diversify or improve productivity.

Inequality in all its forms is detrimental to any society, and when it becomes excessive, inequality poses a danger to social stability and sustained economic growth. Despite this, experience has shown that cities and urban growth have the potential to make countries rich because they provide the economies of scale and proximity that generate enhanced productivity. Cities also have higher levels of healthcare and literacy as well as access to social services. Urban centres that are economically growing can be real poverty fighters if adequate policies are implemented; they can also significantly reduce rural poverty. However, income and spatial inequality tend to reinforce each other as income inequality reinforces spatial inequality while spatial inequality impinges on the income earning potential of the poor and marginalized.

In 2001, Scott (***), anticipated a future world run by 300 Global City- Regions each with a population of over 1 million inhabitants. Calzada (2013) asserted that in the Southern European Nation-States, the continental political tradition of the fixed borders configures an unfriendly and non-collaborative territorial environment. In contrast, in the Northern European Nation-States, borders can be modified because of natural and environmental imperative factors, resulting in flexible territorial configurations that enable cross border collaborations. In this sense, authors like Keating, Gallagher, Faludi and Moreno among others, have theorised about the increasing importance of the new City-Regional (Marvin, Harding and Robson) territorial configurations that often are traversing Nation-States, even overtaking their dynamics setting up Networked Territories (Castells, 1996). Calzada (2013) asked how can the EU H2020 future scenario incorporate this natural socially innovative processes into their projects, without being deterministically dependent on the Nation-State fixed structures? Similar, the debate and discussions on by the Southern African Development Community (SADC) must consider the role of its large cities, in tackling poverty and becoming engines of prosperity. If anything, AfCFTA will foster trade among cities which will lead to further urbanisation and poverty reduction. Typically, urbanisation happens in tandem with economic growth, but like in the case of many Africa cities, urbanisation and a rapid growth in the urban population has resulted in inequality and the growth of informal mechanisms of delivery.

Sharzer (2013) emphasizes that point that global or supranational levels are not providing clear solutions to the PostCrisis challenges. In contrast, Localism seems to have made a renaissance these days, even though there are some voices arguing that No-Local will be a solution (Beck, 2005). Castells often quotes the example of his home city – Barcelona and its relationship with the wider Catalonia region in Spain. The city-region consists of the mega-city of Barcelona as well as a network of other urban centres which also cross the Spanish border but maintains a common sense of identity. In some way, this common sense of identity being distinct from, or separate from the national identity.

In most prosperous nations, the Nation-States are no longer be the only territorial entities in the urban arena. There is an increasingly unseen city-regional trend at play, with different goals and processes occurring underneath the macro-level. Acuto (2013) asserts that neither Global Cities nor Nation States can control the urban spaces that are “perpetually in flux” (Harvey, 1989: 127). The failure of nation states to provide direction that addresses urban challenges have given rise to a few global city networks such as C40; UCLG, G20 Smart Cities and numerous others. Considering these arguments and the post crises period, the SADC agenda needs to incorporate smart cities and the huge inter-dependencies with their regional hinterlands which has been increasingly difficult to find appropriate terminology for. The term City-Region is the most accepted term for these spaces (Morgan, Harrison, Robinson, Rodriguez-Posé, Ward, Harding, et. al).

iii. ETHEKWINI – MSUNDUZI – ILLEMBE REGION

The polycentric model fits into the EMA pattern of development, which includes the Durban CBD which is the most networked node across different aspects. Other nodes include Umhlanga; Pinetown; etc. which are connected through corridors. The port adds other much higher levels of connectivity. Evidence which demonstrates that the wider region, including iLembe, Msunduzi and Ugu have reliance on the EMA for growth, supports the theory of an interlinked urban system with sectorial differentiation. Adopting a regional approach takes a strategic view that includes Msunduzi, iLembe and the urban areas to the south as well as the interlinking corridors. Capital and technology are increasingly being directed to nodes of varying degrees of connectivity within an overall hierarchy. Higher income households seeking to escape the density of the city are migrating to the smaller towns on the periphery such as Ballito, hillcrest, etc. while industrial development is being concentrated and spreading along the national transport corridors.

However, within an ever-increasing rate of urbanisation towards metropolitan regions globally there is an ever-de-population of rural areas. Traditional theories have posited the trickle down of benefits from the urban centres of capital and power into the rural. This often formed the justification for the pursuit of prestige projects often focused on international convention centres, stadiums, and iconic structures. However, such trickle down has seldom, if ever materialised. The inclusion of marginalised areas (such as townships) into the economy as well as creating more

productive rural areas are important aspects. The principle of a more regional approach is also important in managing and protecting natural resources. Key resources such as water, air and soil need to be viewed within their regional context as opposed to a purely district view with conflicting management approaches which will ultimately impact negatively on the whole system. This applies equally to issues of climate change. Climate change is not eThekweni specific and requires regional and provincial level monitoring and adaptations. The potential negative impacts of climate change should be factored into large-scale developments, particularly related to issues of sea-level rise. Adaptation and mitigation for climate change also presents a large economic opportunity, in developing and rolling out new 'green' technologies.

Understanding the role of the Durban inner city within the global, national and regional context is an important precursor to developing a strategy. The City can no longer afford to take an insular view focused only on the core to the exclusion of other nodes and corridors. It must be focused on the growing metropolitan region and regional corridors. Changing the way in which we view the problems, and the solutions will change the collective future of the region. This should not be confused with a uni-dimensional view that may serve purely a national or provincial purpose, but rather a recognition of the broader urban system and a common approach to making it work better for the residents of the region.

eThekweni accounts for 64% of provincial GDP; 55% of employment and 34% of the provincial population. Significantly it was identified that the eThekweni economy was the main driver of growth in the province. Districts that experienced the most growth were those around eThekweni, thought largely to be as a result of the spill-over of development. The significance of the eThekweni economy is impacting positively on neighbouring municipal areas. From a wider 'government' perspective, agglomerated economies like eThekweni need to play the role of an economic stimulus for the wider area. This evidence reinforces the theories of Manuel Castells and Peter Hall, discussed earlier, all of which has informed the need for **a regional approach to the space economy**. This is both a provincial and local issue as local government actors need to be cognisant of the region while the Province must recognise the region as the key driver of growth in addressing the challenges.

iv. BULK INFRASTRUCTURE

Bulk infrastructure forms the basis of most economic activities and urban development in general. Bulk infrastructure provision in this region is structured around eThekweni Municipality as the key service provider, with adjoining municipalities of iLembe, Umgungundlovu, Mzinyathi and local municipalities delivering some services. However, Eskom also supplies electricity to customers directly in small parts of eThekweni as well as in the other local municipalities. Umgeni water supplies bulk water to eThekweni and the other municipalities; however, Umgeni Water also supplies to local private water boards and certain bulk customers.

3. STUDY OBJECTIVES

To establish a regional spatial growth model. In order to achieve this, there are several sub-objectives that will need to be met:

- i. To clearly define the region in question based on empirical evidence and trends
- ii. To map the land-uses and land-use trends within the region with particular attention to the corridors, using the COGTA N2 and N3 studies as a point of departure
- iii. To identify vacant and underdeveloped land within the region in question, along the identified corridors
- iv. To assess the state of bulk infrastructure in the region, and specifically related to the N2 and N3 corridors and vacant land within the corridors
- v. To establish bulk infrastructure requirements over the next 20 years, paying attention to the N2 and N3 Corridor studies commissioned by COGTA, and requirements to unlock growth in the vacant land along these corridors
- vi. To establish a phased programme of bulk infrastructure investment to unlock the corridors.

4. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

Based on all the requirements below, the consultant team will be required to establish a regional spatial growth model.

- i. Define the region more definitely based on land use, infrastructure and land-use pressures.
- ii. Map the urban and rural land-uses within the greater Durban-Pietermaritzburg-iLembe region
- iii. Outline the key development corridors of the N3 and N2
- iv. Incorporate the work done through COGTA for the N3 and N2 corridors
- v. Identify and map vacant and underdeveloped land within the region in question, along the identified corridors.
- vi. Assess the state of bulk infrastructure in the region, and specifically related to the N2 and N3 corridors and vacant land within the corridors
- vii. Establish bulk infrastructure requirements over the next 20 years, paying attention to the N3 and N3 Corridor studies commissioned by COGTA, and requirements to unlock growth in the vacant land along these corridors
- viii. Undertake a review of bulk infrastructure capacity within the region, paying particular attention to the N3 and N2 corridors.
- ix. Identify all proposed land-use changes incorporating eThekweni's investment dashboard, projects from the Growth Coalition, work currently being undertaken by Dube Trade Port, and the work of the N3 and N2 corridor studies.
- x. Supplement and update the list of investments where necessary to ensure an updated view of development in the region.

- xi.** Undertake a desk top bulk infrastructure capacity and quality assessment through input from various municipalities and utilities. This should include:
 - 1.xi.1 Water
 - 1.xi.2 Wastewater
 - 1.xi.3 Roads and transport
 - 1.xi.4 Electricity
 - 1.xi.5 Fibre
- xii.** Map the bulk infrastructure and bulk infrastructure capacity and quality across the region, paying particular attention to the corridors and the vacant land in the corridors
- xiii.** Overlay investment proposals with bulk infrastructure capacity
- xiv.** Provide broad estimates of bulk infrastructure requirements to unlock the N3 and N2 corridors
- xv.** Identify high revenue generating infrastructure requirements and low revenue generating infrastructure requirements (such as low-cost housing) and model the maintenance and operational costs in relation revenue (both in terms of services consumption and in terms of rates and taxes).
- xvi.** Based on the above, provide estimates on the ratios of high revenue generating land-uses and low revenue generating land uses for sustainable infrastructure maintenance and long-term replacement.
- xvii.** Review the N2 and N3 corridor studies and provide a clear phased approach to infrastructure development to unlock the corridors. Infrastructure cost requirements should be factored into each phase.
- xviii.** To establish a phased programme of bulk infrastructure investment to unlock the corridors.
- xix.** Based on all the above, the consultant team will be required to establish a regional spatial growth model.
- xx.** End Products and Format
 - 1.xx.1 Please note that three hard copies of the study report, in colour, and three soft copies on CDs must be presented. One summary report (not exceeding 10 pages) must also be submitted, as well as one PowerPoint presentation.
- xxi.** Copyright on Documents
 - 1.xxi.1 Please note that as a requirement of this project, all output and copyright thereof will become the property of eThekweni Municipality. The findings and results from this project shall by no means be used by any other sources. In the event of termination of this appointment, the Economic Development Unit reserve the right to use all or any parts of the documentation for completion of the project.

5. TARGET AUDIENCE FOR THE STUDY

In the first instance the study will be used to inform government policy and planning at the local, regional and national government level. The study must inform local government infrastructure planning in the districts and local municipalities concerned as well as infrastructure planning by SANRAL, Umgeni Water and Eskom, as well as the KZN Dept of Transport, KZN Dept of Economic Development Tourism and Environmental Affairs, KZN Dept of Agriculture and Land Affairs as well as the KZN Premiers Office and Provincial Treasury. It is also intended that the study will inform private sector planning and investment. Apart from those that are the direct target audience, there are several other stakeholders which include:

- i. Line Departments with local government
- ii. Line Departments with Province
- iii. Relevant National Departments and SOEs
- iv. Business through various overarching formations, spatial and/or sectoral formations
- v. Academia, and researchers
- vi. Civil society

6. PROJECT TEAM REQUIREMENTS

The project team will be required to possess the following knowledge and/or experience:

- i. Team leader
 - 1) Post-graduate qualification in Economics, Engineering or Development Studies.
 - 2) Five to seven years' experience in economic research, economic modelling/forecasting and economic strategy development.
 - 3) A minimum of five years' project management experience.
 - 4) Extensive knowledge of key economic sectors in the eThekweni region.
 - 5) Extensive knowledge of industrial development.
 - 6) Extensive knowledge and understanding of the functions of Metropolitan Municipalities powers and functions related to investment promotion and facilitation functions.
 - 7) Extensive knowledge of economic development and facilitation processes, activities, and their value chain.
 - 8) Extensive knowledge of economic planning, and facilitation methodologies.
 - 9) Extensive experience in strategy formulation and development; and
 - 10) Available for the duration of the project

- ii. Researcher
 - 1) Degree or diploma in Economics, or Development Studies.
 - 2) Five to seven years' experience in economic research, economic modelling/forecasting and economic strategy development.
 - 3) Economic strategy development skills; and
 - 4) Available for the duration of the project
- iii. Desktop publisher
 - 1) Three to five years' experience in desktop publishing; and
 - 2) Available for the duration of the project.

7. TECHNICAL EVALUATION CRITERIA

- i. All bids duly submitted will be evaluated to determine compliance with bid requirements and conditions. All bid proposals that do not comply with the requirements of the bid will be disqualified. Only bid proposals that comply with the specified administrative requirements and conditions, will be further evaluated in accordance with the functionality criteria.
- ii. Only those bidders who achieve the minimum qualifying score of 70 points for functionality.
- iii. Bidders will first be evaluated for functionality as per the evaluation criteria tabulated below and only those who achieve the minimum qualifying score for functionality will have their bid submissions further evaluated for financial offer.

Functionality Evaluation Criteria - Technical scorecard		Weight
A. Demonstrated experience / track record of the bidding entity in executing work of similar or related nature within the public and/or government sector		25
Tenderer must have successfully undertaken at least 5 projects of developing Economic Regional Spatial Growth Model and/ or related similar work within the public and / government space in the past ten years.	25 = 5 Successful Projects and more undertaken 18 = 4 Successful Projects undertaken 12 = 3 Successful Projects undertaken 9 = 2 Successful Projects undertaken 0 = 1 Successful Project undertaken	25

B. Demonstrated knowledge and understanding of the bidding entity of public sector and local government legislation and policies in general and how it pertains to how bulk infrastructure and land can be utilised			20
<p>Tenderer has demonstrated knowledge and understanding of public sector and local government legislation and policies clearly articulating how they relate to regional bulk infrastructure and use of land context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applicable public sector legislation and policies listed and explained • Applicable local government legislation and policies listed and explained • Demonstrated how the above legislation and policies relate to how land and bulk infrastructure can be utilized. 	<p>20 = Excellent knowledge and understanding of legislation and policies</p> <p>14 = Good knowledge and understanding of legislation and policies</p> <p>10 = Acceptable knowledge and understanding of legislation and policies</p> <p>7 = Poor knowledge and understanding of legislation and policies</p> <p>0 = No knowledge and understanding of legislation and policies</p>		20
Prequalification Criteria			Weight
C. Key Resources: Minimum Qualifications and Experience			30
Key resource	Minimum qualifications	Minimum relevant experience	
1. Lead Consultant/ Economy Development expert	<p>Post-graduate qualification in Economics, Engineering, Development Studies or related Fields.</p> <p>Experience: Must have minimum a minimum of ten years' project management experience, extensive in economic sectors and industrial development and strategy formulation.</p>	<p>12 = 10 years' or more experience in project management experience, extensive in economic sectors and industrial development and strategy formulation.</p> <p>8 = more than 8 and up to 10 years in project management experience, extensive in economic sectors and industrial development and strategy formulation.</p> <p>6 = more than 6 and up to 8 years project management experience, extensive in economic sectors and industrial development and strategy formulation</p> <p>4 = minimum 5 up to 6 years project management experience, extensive in economic sectors and industrial development and strategy formulation.</p>	12

		0= less than 5 years project management experience, extensive in economic sectors and industrial development and strategy formulation.	
2. Researcher	<p>Degree or diploma in Economics, or Development Studies.</p> <p>Experience: Minimum seven years' experience in economic research economic modelling/forecasting and economic strategy development. Economic strategy development skills</p>	<p>12 = 7 or more years' experience in the economic research, economic modelling/forecasting and economic strategy development.</p> <p>8 = 6 – 7 years' experience in economic research, economic modelling/forecasting and economic strategy development.</p> <p>6 = 5 up to 6 years' experience in economic research, economic modelling/forecasting and economic strategy development.</p> <p>0 = less than 5 years' experience in economic research, economic modelling/forecasting and economic strategy development.</p>	12
3. Desktop publisher	<p>Relevant qualification in publishing</p> <p>Experience: Minimum five years' experience in desktop publishing; and Available of the duration of the project.</p>	<p>6 = 5 years' or more experience in the field of counselling</p> <p>3.5 = more than 4 and up to 5 years' experience in the field</p> <p>2.5 = more than 3 and up to 4 years' experience in the field</p> <p>2 = more than 2 and up to 3 years' experience in the field</p> <p>0 = less than 2 years' experience in the field</p>	6

D. Proposed Approach and Methodology		25
<p>The bidder clearly articulated the requirements of the project's Scope of Works by including at least the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding of the requirements of the scope of work • Overall approach and methodology • Literature and document review approach including applicable legislation • Activity-based plan aligned to SoW, deliverables, timelines and experts. • Quality assurance plan • Detailed process on the next steps • Stakeholder and change management approach 	<p>25 = Addressed all 7 specified requirements of the approach and methodology. Furthermore, has some additional innovative approaches and methodologies proposed for undertaking the project which are likely to increase the use/value of the strategy.</p> <p>17.5 = Addressed seven of the seven specified requirements of the approach and methodology.</p> <p>12 = Addressed six of the seven specified requirements of the approach and methodology.</p> <p>8 = Addressed five of the seven specified requirements of the approach and methodology.</p> <p>5 = Addressed four of the seven specified requirements of the approach and methodology.</p> <p>0 = Addressed three or less of the seven specified requirements of the approach and methodology.</p>	25
Total		100
Threshold		70

8. TIMEFRAMES

- a) Total timeframe of 6 months. The consultant's proposal should provide a detailed project schedule incorporating milestone deliverables.
- b) The payment schedule will be included in the inception report and will be based on a combination of the budget and project schedule, projecting payments based

at milestone achievement.

9. PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT / REPORTING

To facilitate the performance of Service Providers and monitor their scope of work, the DBSA will:

- a) Enter into a Service Level Agreement (SLA) that will govern the relationship between DBSA and the professional service provider. The SLA will include project activities that will address each of the approved project deliverables.
- b) Establish a Project Steering Committee to manage, monitor and oversee the project deliverables. This committee will ensure that:
 - i. Services are rendered timeously;
 - ii. Timeframes as far as possible are not extended;
 - iii. Will render a quality assurance function; and
 - iv. Will ensure that additional costs are not incurred unnecessarily.
- c) Ensure that the Professional Service Provider tables progress reports for each deliverable contained in the approved project plan and in terms of the SLA.
- d) Monitor the payment schedule that will be attached to the SLA. Payments will therefore only be approved and processed based on the achievement of deliverables as per the approved project plan.
- e) The service provider will report to the Manager at the DBSA OR eThekweni Hub.

10. RESERVATIONS

The DBSA expressly reserves the following rights:

- To appoint more than one service provider.
- To waive any or all irregularities in the proposals submitted.
- To retain the right not to select any Service Provider.

11. CONFIDENTIALITY AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

Information contained in this Request for Proposals is confidential and is the property of the DBSA. Similarly, the Bank shall hold all property rights such as copyrights, patents and registered trademarks on matters directly related to or derived from the work carried out through this contract.

Annexure B

PRICE EVALUATION

- i. All prices must be quoted in South African Rand (ZAR).
- ii. Bidders are requested to **separately provide** a detailed cost breakdown of all activities which are involved in executing the project as indicated in the project scope. Failure to provide this information will invalidate the RFQ response based on incompleteness.

PRICING SCHEDULE

ACTIVITY	RATE	NO. OF HOURS	TOTAL
Inception report			
Preliminary report			
Final Report			
Close Out Report			
Disbursements			
Sub-total			
Vat @15%			
Total			

Bidders are to provide a Price Quotation as Annexure B, indicating the pricing or fees in line with the quantities, requirements or scope of work the bidders are expected to deliver (the information provided in this RFQ) on which the bidders are expected to quote. This will be a fixed price contract based on the total amount appearing in the schedule above.

Annexure C

SBD 4

BIDDER'S DISCLOSURE

1. PURPOSE OF THE FORM

Any person (natural or juristic) may make an offer or offers in terms of this invitation to bid. In line with the principles of transparency, accountability, impartiality, and ethics as enshrined in the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa and further expressed in various pieces of legislation, it is required for the bidder to make this declaration in respect of the details required hereunder.

Where a person/s are listed in the Register for Tender Defaulters and / or the List of Restricted Suppliers, that person will automatically be disqualified from the bid process.

2. Bidder's declaration

2.1 Is the bidder, or any of its directors / trustees / shareholders / members / partners or any person having a controlling interest¹ in the enterprise, employed by the state? **YES/NO**

2.1.1 If so, furnish particulars of the names, individual identity numbers, and, if applicable, state employee numbers of sole proprietor/ directors / trustees / shareholders / members/ partners or any person having a controlling interest in the enterprise, in table below.

Full Name	Identity Number	Name of State institution

2.2 Do you, or any person connected with the bidder, have a relationship with any person who is employed by the procuring institution? **YES/NO**

2.2.1 If so, furnish particulars:

.....
.....

¹ the power, by one person or a group of persons holding the majority of the equity of an enterprise, alternatively, the person/s having the deciding vote or power to influence or to direct the course and decisions of the enterprise.

2.3 Does the bidder or any of its directors / trustees / shareholders / members / partners or any person having a controlling interest in the enterprise have any interest in any other related enterprise whether or not they are bidding for this contract? **YES/NO**

2.3.1 If so, furnish particulars:

.....
.....

3. DECLARATION

I, the undersigned, (name)..... in submitting the accompanying bid, do hereby make the following statements that I certify to be true and complete in every respect:

- 3.1 I have read and I understand the contents of this disclosure;
- 3.2 I understand that the accompanying bid will be disqualified if this disclosure is found not to be true and complete in every respect;
- 3.3 The bidder has arrived at the accompanying bid independently from, and without consultation, communication, agreement or arrangement with any competitor. However, communication between partners in a joint venture or consortium² will not be construed as collusive bidding.
- 3.4 In addition, there have been no consultations, communications, agreements or arrangements with any competitor regarding the quality, quantity, specifications, prices, including methods, factors or formulas used to calculate prices, market allocation, the intention or decision to submit or not to submit the bid, bidding with the intention not to win the bid and conditions or delivery particulars of the products or services to which this bid invitation relates.
- 3.4 The terms of the accompanying bid have not been, and will not be, disclosed by the bidder, directly or indirectly, to any competitor, prior to the date and time of the official bid opening or of the awarding of the contract.
- 3.5 There have been no consultations, communications, agreements or arrangements made by the bidder with any official of the procuring institution in relation to this procurement process prior to and during the bidding process except to provide clarification on the bid submitted where so required by the institution; and the bidder was not involved in the drafting of the specifications or terms of reference for this bid.
- 3.6 I am aware that, in addition and without prejudice to any other remedy provided to combat any restrictive practices related to bids and contracts, bids that are suspicious will be reported to the Competition Commission for investigation and possible imposition of administrative penalties in terms of section 59 of the Competition Act No 89 of 1998 and or may be reported to the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA) for criminal investigation and or may be restricted from conducting business with the public sector for a period not exceeding ten (10) years in terms of the Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act No 12 of 2004 or any other applicable legislation.

² Joint venture or Consortium means an association of persons for the purpose of combining their expertise, property, capital, efforts, skill and knowledge in an activity for the execution of a contract.

I CERTIFY THAT THE INFORMATION FURNISHED IN PARAGRAPHS 1, 2 and 3 ABOVE IS CORRECT.

I ACCEPT THAT THE STATE MAY REJECT THE BID OR ACT AGAINST ME IN TERMS OF PARAGRAPH 6 OF PFMA SCM INSTRUCTION 03 OF 2021/22 ON PREVENTING AND COMBATING ABUSE IN THE SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT SYSTEM SHOULD THIS DECLARATION PROVE TO BE FALSE.

.....
Signature

.....
Date

.....
Position

.....
Name of bidder

Annexure D

SBD 6.1

**PREFERENCE POINTS CLAIM FORM IN TERMS OF THE PREFERENTIAL
PROCUREMENT REGULATIONS 2017 – N/A**

SBD 7.1

(a) CONTRACT FORM - PURCHASE OF GOODS/WORKS

THIS FORM MUST BE FILLED IN DUPLICATE BY BOTH THE SUCCESSFUL BIDDER (PART 1) AND THE PURCHASER (PART 2). BOTH FORMS MUST BE SIGNED IN THE ORIGINAL SO THAT THE SUCCESSFUL BIDDER AND THE PURCHASER WOULD BE IN POSSESSION OF ORIGINALLY SIGNED CONTRACTS FOR THEIR RESPECTIVE RECORDS.

(b) PART 1 (TO BE FILLED IN BY THE BIDDER)

1. I hereby undertake to supply all or any of the goods and/or works described in the attached bidding documents to (name of institution) in accordance with the requirements and specifications stipulated in bid number..... at the price/s quoted. My offer/s remain binding upon me and open for acceptance by the purchaser during the validity period indicated and calculated from the closing time of bid.
2. The following documents shall be deemed to form and be read and construed as part of this agreement:
 - (i) Bidding documents, viz
 - Invitation to bid;
 - Tax clearance certificate;
 - Pricing schedule(s);
 - Technical Specification(s);
 - Preference claims for Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment Status Level of Contribution in terms of the Preferential Procurement Regulations 2011;
 - Declaration of interest;
 - Declaration of bidder's past SCM practices;
 - Certificate of Independent Bid Determination
 - Special Conditions of Contract;
 - (ii) General Conditions of Contract; and
 - (iii) Other (specify)
3. I confirm that I have satisfied myself as to the correctness and validity of my bid; that the price(s) and rate(s) quoted cover all the goods and/or works specified in the bidding documents; that the price(s) and rate(s) cover all my obligations and I accept that any mistakes regarding price(s) and rate(s) and calculations will be at my own risk.
4. I accept full responsibility for the proper execution and fulfilment of all obligations and conditions devolving on me under this agreement as the principal liable for the due fulfillment of this contract.
5. I declare that I have no participation in any collusive practices with any bidder or any other person regarding this or any other bid.
6. I confirm that I am duly authorised to sign this contract.

NAME (PRINT)

CAPACITY

SIGNATURE

NAME OF FIRM

DATE

WITNESSES	
1
2.
DATE:	

SBD 7.1

CONTRACT FORM - PURCHASE OF GOODS/WORKS

(c) PART 2 (TO BE FILLED IN BY THE PURCHASER)

1. I..... in my capacity as..... accept your bid under reference numberdated.....for the supply of goods/works indicated hereunder and/or further specified in the annexure(s).
2. An official order indicating delivery instructions is forthcoming.
3. I undertake to make payment for the goods/works delivered in accordance with the terms and conditions of the contract, within 30 (thirty) days after receipt of an invoice accompanied by the delivery note.

NO.	PRICE (ALL APPLICABLE TAXES INCLUDED)		DELIVERY PERIOD	B-BBEE LEVEL CONTRIBUTION	STATUS OF	MINIMUM THRESHOLD FOR LOCAL PRODUCTION AND CONTENT (if applicable)

4. I confirm that I am duly authorised to sign this contract.

SIGNED ATON.....

NAME (PRINT)

SIGNATURE

OFFICIAL STAMP

--

WITNESSES	
1.

2.

Annexure F

SBD 8

**DECLARATION OF BIDDER'S PAST SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT PRACTICES –
N/A**

Annexure G

SBD 9

CERTIFICATE OF INDEPENDENT BID DETERMINATION – N/A

Annexure H

Bidders are required to include, as annexure D to their Bids, certified copies of all relevant CIPC registration documents listing all members with percentages, in the case of a close corporation

Annexure I

Where Applicable, Bidders are required to include, as Annexure E to their Bids, supporting documents to their responses to the Pre- Qualifying Criteria and Evaluation Criteria.

Where the supporting document is the profile of a member of the Bidder's proposed team, this should be indicated.

Annexure J

TAX COMPLIANT STATUS AND CSD REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS

AII PROSPECTIVE BIDDERS MUST HAVE A TAX COMPLIANT STATUS EITHER ON THE CENTRAL SUPPLIER DATABASE (CSD) OF THE NATIONAL TREASURY OR SARS E-FILING PRIOR TO APPOINTMENT/AWARD OF THE BID.

REGISTRATION ON THE CSD SITE OF THE NATIONAL TREASURY IS A COMPULSORY REQUIREMENT FOR A BIDDER TO BE APPOINTED, TO CONDUCT BUSINESS WITH THE DBSA. THE ONUS IS ON THE SUCCESSFUL BIDDER TO REGISTER ON THE CSD SITE AND PROVIDE PROOF OF SUCH REGISTRATION PRIOR TO APPOINTMENT/AWARD OF THE BID.

CSD Registration Number:	
---------------------------------	--



The Development Bank of Southern Africa has a Zero Tolerance on Fraud and Corruption.
Report any incidents of Fraud and Corruption to Whistle Blowers on any of the following:

TollFree : 0800 20 49 33
Email : dbsa@whistleblowing.co.za
Free Post : Free Post KZN 665 | Musgrave | 4062
SMS : 33490