

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

1. **Long-term implementation of the framework:** The RFQ envisages a limited-duration consultancy; however, embedding the framework into ongoing risk management may require the analysis and modelling to be repeated periodically. Should bidders make provision for a longer-term modelling capability, including any recurring software, licensing or support costs?

-ANSWERS:

Long-term implementation: This RFQ is scoped as a fixed-term engagement to design and develop the Framework over approximately five months, priced on a fixed fee per phase. Bidders should not include recurring software, licensing or support costs in their pricing. Phase 4 (Implementation Roadmap) does require the bidder to set out recommended timelines, resourcing requirements and governance milestones for embedding the Framework into the Bank's ongoing risk and credit processes, and this should include a recommendation on how periodic re-running of the analysis would best be resourced going forward. That recommendation is part of the existing Phase 4 deliverable and fee, not a separate recurring cost to be quoted now

2. **Scenario analysis:** Is the successful bidder expected to conduct the initial scenario analysis and portfolio risk assessment during the assignment, or only to develop the framework and methodology for Land Bank's future use?

ANSWER

Scenario analysis: The successful bidder is expected to conduct the initial scenario analysis and portfolio risk assessment during the assignment, not only develop the methodology. Phase 2 of the scope explicitly covers applying the NGFS scenario methodology and the physical and transition risk assessment to Land Bank's agricultural lending portfolio, so this is a deliverable within the engagement itself.

3. **Groundwater depletion:** Should groundwater depletion be modelled as a distinct physical risk, or may it be incorporated into the broader drought and water-stress assessment?

ANSWERS

Groundwater depletion: Groundwater depletion may be incorporated into the broader drought and water-stress assessment rather than modelled as a fully separate risk category. The scope lists it alongside drought, heat stress, erratic rainfall and flooding as physical risk factors to be addressed together. Bidders should nonetheless show in their methodology how the distinct dynamics of groundwater depletion, in particular its slower recovery relative to surface drought, are captured within that assessment