KARANDAAZ GREEN CHALLENGE FUND (GCF)

Terms of Reference

&

Proposal Submission Guidelines

17th August, 2021

Ali Plaza, Mezzanine Floor, Nazimuddin Road, Islamabad 44000
Email: ichallenge@karandaaz.com.pk

Section 1: Terms of Reference for Green Challenge Fund (GCF)

I COMPANY OVERVIEW

KARANDAAZ PAKISTAN (KRN), a not-for-profit company established in August 2014 under Section 42 of Companies Ordinance of 1984, promotes access to finance for small businesses through a commercially directed investment platform, and financial inclusion for individuals by employing technology enabled digital solutions. The company has financial and institutional support from leading international development finance institutions; principally the United Kingdom Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF).

KRN has four core work streams – Corporate Investment & Credit (CIC) Digital Financial Services (DFS), Innovation, Knowledge Management & Communications (KMC). The **Green Challenge Fund (GCF)** falls under **Karandaaz Innovation (KI)** function. Karandaaz Innovation provides risk capital and grants to partners with an aim to generate innovative yet practicable solutions for solving complex problems in areas of financial inclusion and entrepreneurship. The Challenge Fund is particularly focused on addressing stubborn barriers faced in commercializing technical solutions to mitigate or adapting to climate change risks.

II INTRODUCTION

Karandaaz is inviting green-techs, cooperatives, corporations, not for profits, financial institutions or any formally registered business enterprises working on green technologies to participate in the Green Challenge round. **The GCF will fund innovative solutions that support efficient water management/conservation and plastic waste management**. The project must have a clear technology angle that will drive improvement in the identified thematic areas.

The projects selected under the Green Challenge Fund (GCF) will contribute to the following indicators of FCDO's International Climate Finance[1]:

#1: Number of people supported to cope with the effects of climate change

#4: Number of people with improved (climate) resilience

#6: Greenhouse gas emissions reduced or avoided (tCO2)

#12: Private climate finance mobilized (GBP)

#15: Extent to which GCF intervention is likely to have transformational impact (scorecard)

Karandaaz will be providing Technical Assistance through concessional finance (grants and/or debt and/or risk cover or a combination of three). Overall funding available through Karandaaz will be purposed into the following financing categories:

[1] Please see: https://www.gov.uk/guidance/international-climate-finance

i) Funds required for model development: this includes cost of consultant, technical experts, data acquisition, etc. related to developing the solution.

ii) Funds required for operationalizing the project: this includes costs related to project management staff, procurement of any hardware, travel costs, data collection and project monitoring expenses etc. related to project implementation.

iii) Returnable Risk Capital to test the model: Based on the proposed methodology, Karandaaz may provide a guarantee to commercialize the technical solution. Terms and modalities will depend on the proposed solution. Financial co-investment is encouraged.

The anticipated timeline for the project, from selection of the applicant, is 2 years (can be expanded if rationalised).

III PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A) Context and GCF Objectives

Climate change and environmental degradation constitute two of the biggest challenges of our time. Issues like water scarcity, air quality, and waste management, have plagued majority of Pakistan's landscape and their growing threat continues to confront the country and its people. Detrimental impact of current practices has highlighted the importance of green practices for adopting and mitigating climate change impact. The strategies include measures such as transitioning to renewable energy sources, building existing clean energy capacities, low-carbon mass transit systems, water conservation/preservation mechanisms, recycling waste, reducing plastic production etc. These are all aimed at reducing and curbing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions as well as reducing vulnerability to the effects of climate change.

Traditional economic development processes are exerting significant pressure on the environment and undermining future development. The Global Climate Risk Index of 2021[2] ranks Pakistan as the 8th most vulnerable country to be affected by climate change.

Table 1: Global Climate Risk Index 2021

CRI 2009-2019 (1999-2018)	Country	CRI Score	Fatalities per 100,000 Inhabitants	Losses in Million US$ PPP	Losses per unit GDP in %	Number of Events (2009-2019)
1 (1)	Puerto Rico	7.17	4.12	4,149.98	3.66	24
2 (2)	Myanmar	10.00	14.35	1,512.11	0.80	57
3 (3)	Haiti	13.67	2.78	392.54	2.30	80
4 (4)	Philippines	18.17	0.93	3,179.12	0.54	317
5 (14)	Mozambique	25.83	0.52	303.03	1.33	57
6 (20)	The Bahamas	27.67	1.56	426.88	3.81	13
7 (7)	Bangladesh	28.33	0.38	1,860.04	0.41	185
8 (5)	Pakistan	29.00	0.30	3,771.91	0.52	173
9 (8)	Thailand	29.83	0.21	7,719.15	0.82	146
10 (9)	Nepal	31.33	0.82	233.06	0.39	191

[2] https://germanwatch.org/sites/default/files/Global%20Climate%20Risk%20Index%202021_2.pdf

Pakistan is at the risk of running dry by 2025 as water shortfall is expected to increase by 31%. Climate change impacts have disrupted the availability of water for agricultural practices. Decrease in the glacier volume and snow cover has led to alterations in the seasonal flow pattern of the Indus River System. Additionally, higher frequency and intensity of extreme climate events, as well as increased evapotranspiration rates, has created a higher demand for water, and highlighted the efficient management of current water resources.

A total of 248.84 million metric tons of carbon dioxide emissions were recorded in Pakistan in 2019, resulting in a projected increase of 1.4 to 2.6 degree Celsius in daily maximum temperature. This will increase climate disasters such deadly heatwaves, flooding, droughts, unpredictable rain patterns etc. Some cities have recorded temperatures of more than 50 degree Celsius, which has claimed lives of more than 2,000 people since 2015. (*Our World in Data, 2020)*

About 95% of Pakistan's water is used in agriculture, where current practices disregard water conservation or its efficient use (Pakistan Council of Research in Water Resources -PCRWR). The same study also highlighted that almost 60% of water is lost during conveyance and application in the field due to farmers flooding their fields using outdated cultivation practices. This practice not only wastes water, but also results in lower crop yields.

Poor management of water in domestic, industrial and agricultural sectors is rampant across Pakistan. The Government of Pakistan (GOP) estimates that 87,000 tons of solid waste is generated per day, mostly from major metropolitan areas. This waste, containing household effluent and human waste, is either discharged directly to a sewer system, a natural drain or water body, or a nearby field. Municipal wastewater is not subjected to any treatment and none of the cities in Pakistan have any major biological treatment process that can treat a large proportion of wastewater before disposal.

Similarly, untreated disposal of industrial wastes continues to be a common practice for a number of industries in Pakistan. The highest contributors include petrochemicals, paper and pulp, food processing, tanneries, refineries, textile and sugar industries. According to a study by WWF, only 1% of the industrial waste water is treated. Industrial effluents are normally discharged into nearby ponds, low lying areas, municipal waste drains, major drainage courses such as streams, rivers, and ultimately to the Arabian Sea.

Plastic production and waste management also makes significant contribution to greenhouse emissions. Plastic accounts for 18% of the total Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) produced in Pakistan - 67% is organic, and 5% paper (Pakplas magazine)[3]. This is the highest percentage of mismanaged plastic in South Asia and is considerably high in comparison to countries with similar population and income level. The study from WWF states that over 3.3 million tons of plastic is disposed in landfills, unmanaged dumps, water bodies or open burning. Since Pakistan lacks the infrastructure and technologies for large-scale management of plastics and its

[3] https://www.researchgate.net/publication/328118104_Plastic_Solid_Waste_Management_in_Pakistan_-_PAKPLAS_Magazine-2018

effective disposal; plastic it is often incinerated, causing significant air pollution, and contributing to climate change.

Open burning of plastics releases large amounts of toxic health and climate-damaging pollution including fine particles and black carbon, an important contributor to climate change. Current practices for disposing plastic waste have been steadily increasing the greenhouse gas emissions in Pakistan. Pakistan is ranked 2nd worst in terms of air quality in the (World Air Quality Report, 2020); this supports the finding that 237,500 people had lost their lives due to air pollution (State of Global Air, published in 2019). Moreover, the presence of plastics in solid waste not only hampers the segregation from organic waste but also produces methayne - an important climate pollutant and contributor to harmful ozone pollution. In addition, plastics are abundant in electronic waste (e-waste), which is often incinerated in uncontrolled, unregulated e-waste recycling operations.

Small-scale technologies for efficient water usage and plastic waste management exist in both the global and local market to improve efficiencies as well as reduce water and air pollution. Companies have been providing sustainable farming solutions through the use of self-propelled sprinklers, micro-irrigation and drip irrigation facilities, and utilizing Internet of Things (IoT) hardware and software. These enable smarter water management solutions through live reporting, analysis, interpretation, and insight through automation and resultant efficient resource utilization. Additionally, eco-friendly solutions to help treat domestic and industrial wastewater using microbes and other bio-technologies are also being utilized on a micro-level in major metropolitan cities. The solutions for plastic waste management are also present focusing on converting plastics either into biogas, agricultural products, LPG, and HDPE products, or converting wastes into utilities such as benches, bus stop stations and even in the process of making roads and jewelry etc. Much of the informal e-waste recycling occurs in Asian and African countries—regions most impacted by the air pollution from multiple sources.

Provision of green solutions to the identified climate and environmental degradation challenges is restricted to small localities of large cities in Pakistan (Karachi, Lahore, Islamabad and Peshawar). These interventions, while important, have limited adoption capacity primarily due to technological gaps, inadequate marketing and unavailability of risk capital. Low adoption levels deter companies, as well as investors and financial institutions, to further develop these solutions and introduce them to a larger market. This assertion is expanded below.

1. Innovative Mechanisms for Efficient Water Management:

Current public sector focus is on initiating and supporting mega projects, which primarily address the supply-side of water scarcity. Such projects include the construction of dams, canals, and barrages. It does not focus on introducing technologies for sustainable practices for efficient water management in commercial, industrial, agriculture and domestic sectors. Being an agrarian country, pressure on the Pakistan's water supply is created by agricultural practices that ignore the sustainability element. Low technology adoption levels have also discouraged the refining of existing solutions and their commercialization. Thus, an opportunity exists in development of innovative solutions and breaking the inertia to

adopt efficient water management solutions.

Solutions for efficient water management and conservation exist in the market. While these have been developed and adopted by multiple agri-techs, green-techs and farmers, large-scale commercialization has been limited. A key factor has been dearth of funding opportunities which hinders refinement and customization of these products according to the requirement of the farming community and industries. Low uptake and adoption of such technologies also act as a deterrent for further growth. Furthermore, the solutions present in the market are either too complex or the companies providing technologies do not to facilitate or educate on the operations of the product, thus discouraging the market further. Therefore, transitioning towards green practices requires a holistic approach, covering the solution, as well as education and creation of a demonstration effect.

An assessment on the conservation agriculture in Ehipopia and Ghana concluded that sustainable practices such as the use of drip-irrigation systems resulted in an average decrease of almost 35% in irrigation water used for crop and an average increase of almost 70% in agricultural yield.

2. Plastic Waste Management:

Recent efforts to curb excessive use of single use plastic included a ban on plastic bags in Islamabad and Gilgit Baltistan. Whereas, municipal waste management practices involve picking waste and disposing it in landfills outside city limits without segregation, material recovery or recycling. Existing methods of disposing plastics largely focuses on incinerating the plastics. Green Tech initiatives have emerged that encourage segregation of solid waste and recycling, other small interventions also include conversion of plastics into park equipment (benches, swings, slides etc.). However, the scale is small and the technology basic compared to global practice.

Plastic is a product that not only holds merit but has an intrinsic value. Some examples of innovative solutions to reduce plastic waste include: making of bricks from plastics in South Africa and Spain, developing a magnetic additive that creates better air and moisture insulation, and use of Styrofoam straws in Bavaria, etc. Quality waste management in this regard is key, where waste is not only sorted but graded and plugged back into the system as a resource. The opportunity lies in creating a circular system of plastics waste management in Pakistan by engaging with the private sector and other non-traditional partners to develop and refine existing solutions that are commercially viable and scalable.

Access to finance and poor investor interest explains the lack of private sector engagement in plastic waste management technology.

In the light of the rationale and the constraints discussed in preceding sections, Karandaaz aims to support **commercially viable and sustainable solutions** under the following two thematic categories of the GCF:

- **Innovative Mechanisms for Efficient Water Management:** Support innovative, sustainable and commercially viable technologies and solutions for efficient management of water in domestic, industrial and agricultural use.
- **Innovative Mechanisms for Plastic Waste Management:** Support innovative, sustainable and commercially viable technologies that enable efficient plastic waste management solutions. These solutions should contribute towards improvements in Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emission, reduce pollution (air or water), reduce the demand for plastics, and facilitate recycling of plastic materials and products.

B) Process Flow and Project Timeline

Stage 1: Solicitation of Applications and Selection of Partners

Timeline: Mid-August 2021 to End-September 2021 (1.5 months)

Expressions of Interest [EOI]: interested applicants will be required to submit a simple EOI through the form present on the website (https://icf.karandaaz.com.pk/. *The potential applicants are required to submit the EOI by* ***2nd September, 2021****.*

Request for Proposals: Eligible applicants will be invited to submit and present detailed technical and financial proposals, including a Business Plan. A workshop on proposal development will be held on **31st August 2021.** The applicant may submit proposals on both themes i.e., Innovative Mechanisms for i) Efficient Water Management; and ii) Plastic Waste Management. *The potential applicants are required to submit the proposals by* ***Friday, 24th September 2021.***

Final Selection: The RFPs will be shortlisted by KRN Innovation team based on a minimum eligibility criterion mentioned below. The shortlisted proposals will be asked to present their proposals on Thursday **30th September 2021** to the Advisory Committee. Proposals will be evaluated purely on technical grounds. The Advisory Committee's recommendations will be presented to the Karandaaz Board, which will finalize the grantees.

Following this, the Innovation team will enter into discussion with the finalist on intervention cost. Since there are two themes under Green Challenge Fund (GCF), at least two grant recipients are anticipated (provided the submissions meet Karandaaz standards on quality).

Stage 2: Market Analysis, Preparation and Approval of Business/Implementation Plan of Intervention by Karandaaz

Timeline: Mid October to January 2022 (3 months)

In this stage, the Grantee(s) will conduct a deeper market analysis for the respective theme which they are focusing on. This stage will involve data collection, desk research of other countries/economies with similar mechanisms, structuring key partnerships and mapping commercialization dynamics for their particular theme and leveraging data flows to ensure

robust risk assessment. This will allow the Grantee(s) to make improvements and modifications in their existing solutions to refine it further and make it commercially viable.

Stage 3: Launch of Pilot

Timeline: February 2022- August 2023 (18 months)

In this stage, the grantee(s) will test or launch the solution and refine its design/commercial plan. The proposed solution will initially be tested on a limited sample for a period of 6 months and scaled up to a larger market in the remainder period. Applicants that have a tested technology may opt for a short pilot launch and subsequently focus on scale up.

The timelines identified for Stages 2&3 are indicative and may be increased if justified.

Stage 4: Consolidating Results & Learnings

Timeline: September- November 2022 (3 months)

KRN will work with partners to consolidate learnings from the pilot stage. This will be in the form of Project Completion Report (PCR) submitted by the partner or/and an independent evaluation of the project to assess intervention impact on direct beneficiaries as well as overall market development.

IV ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FOR EOI/ RFP

a) A green-tech, cooperative, corporation, not for profit, financial institution or any formally registered business enterprise working in the thematic areas of the GCF with demonstrated experience in the focal sector in Pakistan.
b) The applicant entity or the lead in the consortium should be a formal registered entity.
c) The proposed project team should have demonstrated knowledge in water conservation/efficiency or domestic/commercial plastic waste management or reducing the environmental impacts of plastic wastes respectively.
d) The proposed project team should demonstrate a willingness to share broad-based learning with stakeholders.
e) The participating entities should be compliant with relevant regulations of Pakistan.

V IMPORTANT DATES

#	Activity	Date
1.	EOI Submission	2nd September, 2021
2.	Proposal Development Workshop	31st August 2021
3.	Last Date of Queries	22nd September 2021
4.	Submission of Technical & Financial Proposals	24th September, 2021
5.	Presentation by the Shortlisted Applicants to the GCF Advisory Committee	30th September, 2021
6.	Final Decision	5th October, 2021

Section 2: Expression of Interest (EOI) and Request for Proposal (RFP) Guidelines for Applicants

I. INTRODUCTION

To complete the application process for Karandaaz Pakistan Green Challenge Fund (GCF) on **Green Transition Projects**, applicants are requested to:

a) Submit **Expression of Interest (EOI)** by **2nd September 2021**. The form can be found on https://icf.karandaaz.com.pk/.
b) Participate in the **Proposal Development Workshop** on **31st August, 2021.**
c) Submit **Technical & Financial Proposal** on **24th September, 2021**.
d) **Presentation** to the Karandaaz Advisory Committee on **30th September, 2021**.

Applicants will be evaluated against a pre-specified criterion. These guidelines provide details on the Proposal content and the Evaluation Criteria. The Advisory Committee (AC)[4] for the Green Challenge Fund is responsible for selection of applicants and making its recommendation to the Karandaaz Board. Final approval will be provided by the Karandaaz Board.

At any stage of the application process, Karandaaz reserves the right to request further information and/or clarifications from the applicant in relation to the submitted proposal.

II. PROPOSAL TEMPLATE

Applicants are required to submit a Technical Proposal and a Financial Proposal. Key requirements from the proposals are described below:

The **Technical Proposal** should be no more than 24 pages if applying for one theme or 35 pages (excluding annexures) if applying for both sub-themes. The page limit given below for each section is based on single theme proposal, the applicant can increase it proportionately within the 35-page limit if applying for both sub themes. The technical proposal must include the following requirements:

Section 1: Executive Summary *(no more than 1 page*): This should focus on the approach being proposed, the results that will be achieved, and the strength of the applying institutions in delivering the project.

[4]The Advisory Committee comprises representatives of Karandaaz Pakistan (Board and Staff), the challenge fund sponsor, and private sector and subject experts. The Advisory Committee reserves the right to appoint additional members for the purpose of selecting applicants.

Section 2: Value Proposition (*no more than 1 page*): Briefly discuss your idea and approach here. Provide an overview of what you are proposing in terms of the thematic area you will be targeting and why, what are the challenges of working in this segment and how the proposed model will overcome these challenges. Clearly state what makes this an innovation and its potential impacts if scaled up.

Section 3: Market Analysis (*no more than 3 pages*): This section should demonstrate your understanding of the respective theme that is being focused on. It is recommended that you discuss the demand side (target market, size of the market, gaps in the market, challenges of market, etc.) and the supply side (who are the major players, existing products/practices and solutions prevalent by the private and public sector, limitations of current products), regulatory frameworks and policies in the country, key trends and opportunities (for example, new market entrants, role of technology, macroeconomic developments). This Analysis should then be used to position your idea within your respective them, which gap/challenge does it seek to address and why it is important to do address it.

Section 4: Green Transition Projects: Your Approach (*no more than 8 pages*): You should discuss your overall approach to developing the model here.

This should cover the following:

a. **Research/Data**: What data will you use on existing practices, market situation, and technology? Is this already available or will you need to access it? How will you gain access? Why do you think this will provide a sound basis for your model/technology? Are there examples of similar models being used or tested elsewhere?
b. **Resource requirements:** What technical resources will you require? Do you need to procure any hardware or software? Please create a business case for the resources that you will need.
c. **Project process flow:** What are the key milestones in your project (from R&D to live testing). Discuss what this entails and what will be the key deliverables at each stage that can be shared with Karandaaz. It is recommended that this information be presented in table format. The application must include a realistic time frame for implementation, including performance deliverables, timelines and milestones.
d. **Innovativeness of the approach**: Discuss why this approach is innovative given the state of green projects in Pakistan.
e. **Implementation Plan**: The application must include a realistic time frame for implementation, including performance deliverables, timelines and milestones. Following the research and development phase, it should demonstrate a track record with measurable impact as demonstrated by results from a pilot or other empirical testing.
f. **Project Management & Governance Arrangements:** Team structure and requisite expertise to manage the project. Roles and responsibilities in delivering the project at various stages. Governance arrangements for strategic direction, quality assurance and timely delivery.

g. **Sustainability, Scalability and Soundness**: Proposals are required to demonstrate potential for scaling and sustainability after the support from Karandaaz phases out, and should meet policy and regulatory standards for safe and sound financial systems, the new market areas to be served by the proposal and the potential for job creation (where possible).

Section 5: Design and Inception Stage *(no more than 1 page)*: describe the basic elements and/or refinements needed in the model that will be piloted and what it aims to achieve as well as its commercial viability. Also provide information on the model design process, requirements, and key outputs.

Section 6: Pilot Testing Strategy (*no more than 2 pages*): Lay out your approach to testing the solution/refined model. The Karandaaz Advisory Committee should be able to assess the robustness of your approach as well as its practical feasibility.

Section 7: **Applicant(s) Profile** (*no more than 4 pages*): This section should cover two areas:

a. ***Team Capabilities:*** Please discuss why you are well positioned to undertake such a project. You should discuss your organizational profiles as well as the expertise of the team that will be executing the project. It should give confidence to the Karandaaz Advisory Committee that the applicants have the required experience and relevant institutional background for this project. Discuss your project team structure here in relation to your approach. If you are working in a consortium, how will responsibilities/activities be divided and managed? CVs of key staff should be included in the proposals.

b. ***Commitment of the Applicant:*** Given the medium-term nature of the project (24 months with possibility of extension, if required), the Advisory Committee would assess:

- whether the project fits with the broader objectives and activities of the applicant
- buy-in of senior management and BOD of the applicant entities to ensure continuity and commitment over the project's life

Section 8: **Learning** *(no more than 2 pages)*: what will be your approach to capturing lessons from the project? How will your proposed green solution contribute to the following results:

- Number of people supported to cope with the effects of climate change
- Number of people with improved (climate) resilience
- Greenhouse gas emissions reduced or avoided (tCO2)
- Private climate finance mobilized (GBP)
- Extent to which GCF intervention is likely to have transformational impact

Section 9: **Risk Assessment** (*no more than 2 pages*): Please provide a risk matrix here which covers key risks that you foresee in the project (regulatory, operational, strategic, compliance and financial) and the risk mitigation measures you propose. Also provide a risk rating (high, moderate,

low) against all risks. Any support required from Karandaaz in managing risks should be discussed in this section also.

The **Financial Proposal** should include a detailed budget covering the full duration of the proposed programme. Overall funding requested from Karandaaz should be broken down by:

a) ***Funds required for model development*****:** this includes cost of consultants, technical experts, data acquisition etc. which relates to developing the solution.

b) ***Funds required for operationalizing the project:*** this includes costs related to project management staff, procurement of any hardware, travel costs, data collection and project monitoring expenses etc.

c) ***Returnable Funds required for financing made using the model:*** Based on the proposed testing methodology, Karandaaz may provide a guarantee to commercialise the green technology solution. However, terms and modalities will depend on the proposed solution. Financial co-investment in commercializing the technology/solution is encouraged.

In addition to the above breakdown, the financial proposal should also include a proposed milestone-based disbursement schedule. In case of a consortium, the proposal should specify the share of each consortium member in the budget as well as their financial/monetized contribution (if any).

All amounts should be in PKR. Funds will be provided in PKR to the selected grantees.

III. PROPOSAL SUBMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Documents

The following documents should be provided with the technical proposal.

- Copy of Company Registration/Certificate of Incorporation (for all companies in case of a consortium)
- Copy of NTN (for all companies in case of a consortium)
- Letter of Intent from all consortium partners with specification of the lead entity
- Letter of intent from the financial institution (in the case of a consortium)
- Project implementation timeline with key milestones identified
- CVs of key personnel (no more than 3 pages per CV).

Proposal Format

It is **strongly recommended** that applicants use the same headings as above for their Proposal. The technical proposal should be no more than **24 pages with 12 font size** (for single theme proposal) in Times New Roman font.

Mailing Address

The proposal and accompanying documents should be emailed to ichallenge@karandaaz.com.pk.

IV. FINAL PRESENTATION

Shortlisted applicants will be required to make a formal 45-minute PowerPoint presentation (15 min presentation + 30 min Q&A) to the Advisory Committee at a date and venue to be communicated after the submission of the Proposal. The presentation should ONLY cover the technical proposal and NOT the financial proposal.

The Presentation will provide the Advisory Committee an opportunity for meeting with the Applicant to gain further clarity on the methodology/model, gauge the capability of the team, and assess the assumptions used to develop the proposals.

V. EVALUATION CRITERIA

The Technical Proposal and Presentation will be evaluated by the Advisory Committee as per the criteria and weightage specified in **Exhibit 1.**

Exhibit 1: Assessment Criteria

Assessment Metric	Relevant Proposal Section	Weightage (%)
Relevant experience of the Applicant	Section 7 and Annexures	15
Profile of the Project Team	Section 7	10
Quality of the Proposed Methodology for Model Development/Refinement	Sections 2 to 6	20
Approach to Testing of Model	Section 6	15
Innovation & Sustainability of the Approach/Idea	Section 2 and 4	20
Approach to Project Monitoring, Lesson Sharing and Risk	Section 8 and 9	20
TOTAL		**100**

VI. CONFIDENTIALITY

Information relating to the technical proposal and evaluation shall not be disclosed to firms or any other persons not officially concerned with the proposal evaluation process. The information shared by the applicant shall be strictly treated as confidential.