



Panchtara Yuwa Samrakchak Manch (PTYSM) Jajarkot

Terms of Reference (TOR) for

Baseline Assessment of an Improved Cook stove (ICS) Carbon Project

- Household Baseline Survey, Baseline Kitchen Performance Test (B-KPT) and Indoor Air Pollution (IAP) Assessment

1. Introduction to the project

Panchtara Yuwa Samrakshak Manch (PTYSM) is Karnali Province based Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) based in Bheri Municipality-3 Jajarkot District. It was registered in District Administration Office (DAO), Jajarkot in 1997 and affiliated with Social Welfare Council (SWC) in 1998. The NGO was established by young development professionals and social workers having long experiences in rural development. The organization was established with the sole aim to create social justice through the empowerment of vulnerable groups. Since the establishment of PTYSM, it has been working for economically poor and socially disadvantaged groups including Dalit, indigenous and marginalized ethnicity; children and youths to ensure their equitable access to resources, opportunities, and decision-making processes.

It has head office in Bheri Municipality -3, Khalanga Jajarkot, a field office in the east and west area of Jajarkot, and a Liaison office in Subidhanagar-35, Kathmandu for the facilitation of development initiatives, coordination, and networking from the micro to macro level.

PTYSM has been consistently involved in project development and execution in coordination with GoN (DCCs, Municipalities, and LAs), I/NGOs, bilateral and multilateral agencies on various dimensions ranging from community mobilization and institutional building, livelihood promotion, entrepreneurship development, education development, and capacity development training, child right and child protection, awareness, agriculture, livestock and forestry, climate change adaptation and mitigation, community health, water sanitation and hygiene (WASH), renewal energy, social accountability, gender and social Inclusion (GESI), human rights and peacebuilding; and disaster mitigation.

Our vision: Building a child-friendly, uplifting and advanced society based on social justice.

Our mission: Building accountability by empowering, advocating and creating opportunities for a safe, virtuous, sustainable and respectful society

Our values: Ensuring the rights of children, women, at-risk and marginalized groups and contributing to increased accountability for environmental risk reduction.

In partnership with Save the Children, **Panch Tara Yuba Samrakshan Manch (PTYSM)**, located in Jajarkot, is actively engaged in implementing the 'Improved Cook Stove(ICS)' project within the Chhedagadh Municipality of Jajarkot District. This initiative, supported by Save the Children, is scheduled to run from January to November 2026.

Households in Karnali Province remain heavily dependent on traditional biomass cooking practices. Firewood collection places pressure on community forests, increases the time burden on women and children, and exposes households to harmful indoor air pollution. In response, the *Improved Cook Stove (ICS)*, funded by **Save the Children** and implemented with **Panchtara Yuwa Samrakshak Manch (PTYSM)**, is promoting clean and improved cooking solutions through Community Forest User Groups (CFUGs).

Recognizing the high risk of low adoption when cook stove technologies are introduced without sufficient community testing, the project adopted a **Phase 0 – Clean Cooking Try-Out approach**. Rather than moving directly to a large-scale pilot, Phase 0 allows selected households to trial different improved stove models under real cooking conditions. This approach is designed to generate practical evidence on cultural fit, usability, fuel efficiency, and safety.

2. Background/Context

Save the Children Nepal is developing an Improved Cookstove (ICS) clean cooking project activity in Karnali Province, Nepal, building on the recommendations of a 2025 cookstove carbon feasibility study and an ongoing community-led pilot in Barahatal (Surkhet) and Chhedagad (Jajarkot). The activity is designed for registration under the Gold Standard for the Global Goals (GS4GG) and quantification under its Paris Aligned Cookstove Project Methodology i.e. PAA M400-08, the Reduced Emissions from Cooking and Heating (RECH) Methodology, Version 5.0. The intervention is expected to scale up to 10,000 households across Surkhet, Dailekh and Jajarkot.

The target areas are characterised by heavy reliance on solid biomass for cooking, significant deforestation pressure, and indoor air pollution from traditional cooking. In Chhedagad alone, the 2021 National Census reports that approximately 93.9% of households primarily use wood for cooking and heating. The activity complements existing Save the Children programmes – notably My Forest Child (MFC) and Sahayatra III – and is implemented in close collaboration with Community Forest User Groups (CFUGs), including women-led groups, who lead household identification and community engagement.

Under RECH V5.0, the quantity credited is net GHG emission reductions – the difference between baseline emissions and activity emissions, reduced by the methodology's

mandatory downward adjustments for uncertainty and ambition and by a leakage deduction (Sections 7 to 10).

A credible, methodologically compliant baseline is therefore the foundation of the assignment. The baseline scenario is the existing technology, practice and fuel-consumption pattern for the cooking service in the target population (§7.3.1.1) – here, the continued use of traditional stoves with wood as the primary fuel – and this assessment determines the mean baseline fuel consumption ($P_{b,mean}$) used to calculate baseline emissions. Three instruments are required and form the subject of this assignment:

- **Baseline Scenario Survey Results (ICS 7):** A detailed household survey confirming the baseline cooking practices, stove types, and fuel mix in the target population.
- **Average Household Size (ICS 14):** Average number of individuals per household in the baseline scenario. Used to mathematically convert measured household-level KPT fuel consumption data into per-capita data to verify against methodological caps.
- **Baseline Fuel Consumption (Option A - Baseline Kitchen Performance Test (B-KPT) (ICS 15):** direct field measurement of historical household fuel consumption used to determine the mean baseline fuel consumption ($P_{b,mean}$).
- **Indoor Air Pollution (IAP) Assessment (ICS 4):** baseline measurement of indoor air pollution – particulate matter (PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀), carbon monoxide (CO) and Carbon di-oxide (CO₂) – in a subset of the surveyed households, used to demonstrate that activity IAP levels (PM_{2.5} and CO) do not worsen relative to the baseline (RECH V5.0 §3.2.7–§3.2.8).

The main scope of work for the Consultant is **two-fold**: (i) to train the enumerators and KPT field staff on the baseline survey, the baseline KPT and the IAP assessment (including CO, CO₂, PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ monitoring); and (ii) to review and supervise the baseline survey, the B-KPT and the IAP assessment in the field – including spot-checks, accompaniment and real-time data-quality review – to identify and correct enumerator/surveyor errors as they occur during field activity. Save the Children therefore seeks a qualified Individual Consultant / Consulting firm ("the Consultant") to deliver this training and field oversight.

3. Objective of the assignment:

The overall objective is to establish a credible, conservative and methodologically compliant baseline for the planned ICS activity, in line with GS4GG RECH V5.0 methodology. Specific objectives are to:

1. Train and equip a team of enumerators and KPT field staff in the survey instrument, the B-KPT protocol, the IAP monitoring equipment and parameters (CO, CO₂, PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀), field measurement equipment, and digital data collection.
2. Guide, supervise and review the enumerators in the field while conducting a Baseline Scenario Survey to characterize cooking practices, stove types, fuel types and quantities, household size, seasonal variation in cooking habits, etc.
3. Support, guide and review the field team in conducting a Baseline Kitchen Performance Test (B-KPT) to directly measure historical baseline fuel consumption and determine the mean baseline fuel consumption per household.
4. Review the baseline survey and baseline KPT questionnaires, the sample size and sampling plan, and the data collected during fieldwork, and advise on any corrections needed to ensure the baseline data is accurate, representative and methodologically compliant.

4. Scope and Geographic Coverage

The assignment covers four municipalities across three districts of Karnali Province. The indicative allocation of the 130 household surveys, 80 B-KPT households, and 8 IAP assessment households is set out below. The KPT allocation is suggested; the survey allocation is indicative and will be finalized in the inception/sampling plan, subject to the methodology minimum (see ICS 7).

For context, the table below shows the main types of fuel usually used for cooking by households in the three project districts (Surkhet, Dailekh and Jajarkot), from the 2021 National Population and Housing Census (NPHC 2021).

Type of fuel (cooking)	Surkhet	Dailekh	Jajarkot	Three districts
Wood/firewood	59,269	48,891	33,970	142,130
LP gas	37,600	5,215	3,231	46,046
Electricity	109	89	65	263
Cow dung	27	20	28	75
Biogas	689	185	51	925
Kerosene	81	175	83	339

Other	47	19	25	91
Total households	97,822	54,594	37,453	189,869
Wood/firewood (% of households)	60.6%	89.6%	90.7%	74.9%

Source: NPHC 2021, Table 07 – Number of households by type of fuel usually used for cooking. The final row shows wood/firewood households as a share of total households (calculated).

The table below shows the main types of fuel usually used for cooking by households in the four project municipalities (Barahatal, Panchapuri, Naumule and Chhedagad), from the 2021 National Population and Housing Census (NPHC 2021).

Type of fuel (cooking)	Barahatal	Panchapuri	Naumule	Chhedagad	Four municipalities
Wood/firewood	5,800	7,041	3,846	6,757	23,444
LP gas	344	737	367	390	1,838
Electricity	2	1	2	7	12
Cow dung	1	0	0	24	25
Biogas	10	6	5	14	35
Kerosene	9	12	3	4	28
Other	3	6	0	1	10
Total households	6,169	7,803	4,223	7,197	25,392
Wood/firewood (% of households)	94.0%	90.2%	91.1%	93.9%	92.3%

Source: NPHC 2021, Table 07 – Number of households by type of fuel usually used for cooking. The final row shows wood/firewood households as a share of total households (calculated).

The selected sample sizes are set above the methodology minimums by design. RECH V5.0 requires at least 100 surveyed households for a target population greater than 1,000 (ICS 7) and a minimum of 50 households for the B-KPT (§14.5.3). The planned 130 household surveys and 80 B-KPT households have been set above these floors to meet the 90/10 precision target (90% confidence, 10% margin of error) and to provide a margin for screening failures, non-conforming households, outlier results and any errors arising during data collection, so that the minimum sample sizes are still satisfied if some records are lost or excluded. RECH V5.0 does not specify a minimum sample size for the Indoor Air Pollution (IAP) Assessment (ICS 4); accordingly, a sample of 8 households (2 per municipality) has been selected as a subset of the baseline survey sample for the IAP assessment.

Municipality	District	Firewood Users – Households	% of total households	Baseline survey HH	B-KPT HH	IAP HH
Barahatal	Surkhet	5,800	24.7%	32	20	2
Panchapuri	Surkhet	7,041	30.0%	39	24	2
Naumule	Dailekh	3,846	16.4%	21	13	2
Chhedagad	Jajarkot	6,757	28.8%	38	23	2
Total	3 districts	23,444	100%	130	80	8

Eligible respondents are primary cooks in households that do not currently use any improved cookstove received through a project, and that are representative of the population targeted by the activity. Household identification will be supported by Community Forest User Groups (CFUGs) in each municipality.

5. Methodology and Approach

All work shall comply with RECH V5.0 and the sampling, KPT and QA/QC requirements referenced therein.

The baseline scenario and methodology applicability shall be determined strictly in accordance with the verified Gold Standard methodology. In summary, the baseline is the continued use of traditional stoves with wood as the primary fuel; the survey shall confirm

this, flag any households that do not fit (e.g. already-improved or heterogeneous devices), and document stove-stacking.

5.1 Household Baseline Survey (ICS 7)

The survey shall use the project's Baseline Survey Questionnaire updated with alignment of social behavior change, covering pre-screening; household information and demographics; additional cooking activities (livestock feed, alcohol brewing); cooking practices for human food; fuelwood usage (collection vs. purchase, distance, time, price); seasonality; health impacts; safety; willingness to adopt; and community perceptions. Data may be collected digitally via Kobo Collect. The survey shall be conducted through in-person interviews, with informed consent obtained and recorded for each household. The survey shall also determine whether space heating is common in the project area and, if so, assess its impact on household fuel consumption, consistent with ICS 7 and the seasonality and space-heating provisions of RECH V5.0 (§14.1.5).

Minimum sample size (ICS 7): for a target population greater than 1,000 households, the methodology requires a minimum of 100 surveyed households per distinct baseline scenario. The planned 130 surveys exceed this floor, providing a margin for screening failures and non-conforming households. A justified sampling approach (e.g. stratified or multi-stage) shall be applied to ensure representativeness across the four municipalities.

5.2 Baseline Kitchen Performance Test – B-KPT (ICS 15)

The methodology requires a minimum of 50 households for any KPT campaign and a precision target of 90% confidence with a 10% margin of error (the “90/10 rule”). The planned 80 B-KPT households exceed the methodology minimum of 50 households (RECH V5.0 §14.5.3) and provide a margin towards meeting the 90/10 precision target.

Each B-KPT shall follow an internationally recognised KPT protocol (e.g. the Clean Cooking Alliance KPT protocol, latest version, or a standard aligned with ISO 19867-3) and shall run for a minimum of three consecutive measurement days per household, with five to seven days recommended for higher accuracy; where field interruptions occur, non-consecutive measurement days are permitted provided the full set of valid measurement days is ultimately captured.

Determination of mean baseline fuel consumption: the Consultant shall calculate the mean baseline fuel consumption (P_{mean}) and the adjusted value, applying the per-capita capping rules for wood (threshold 0.75 t/capita/yr, above which independent third-party substantiation is required; absolute cap 1.25 t/capita/yr, multiplied by baseline household size). Where the data indicate suppressed demand (consumption below the level required to meet basic cooking needs), the Consultant shall note this and document supporting evidence, so that the Minimum Service Level provisions can be considered at PDD stage.

The per-capita values used for the cap comparison shall be obtained by converting the measured household-level B-KPT consumption using the average baseline household size determined from the survey (ICS 14; $Pb_{person, yr} = (Pb_{mean} \times 365) / HN_b$).

5.3 Indoor Air Pollution (IAP) Assessment (ICS 4)

RECH V5.0 requires evidence demonstrating that indoor air pollution (IAP) levels – particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) and carbon monoxide (CO) – are not worsened in the activity scenario compared to the baseline (Parameter ICS 4; Applicability Criteria §3.2.7–§3.2.8).

The IAP assessment under this assignment shall establish baseline IAP levels in representative project kitchens to support this demonstration at PDD/monitoring stage. Baseline measurements shall capture CO, CO₂, PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀, with PM_{2.5} and CO being the parameters required by the methodology and CO₂ and PM₁₀ recorded for additional context.

Sample size: RECH V5.0 does not specify a minimum sample size for the IAP assessment. Parameter ICS 4 is measured once (ex-ante) and may be evidenced through manufacturer's test reports (laboratory or field), field or laboratory testing, independent modelling under field conditions, certified expert opinion for the baseline, or recent (within five years) published literature or independent agency reports. For this assignment, a sample of 8 households (2 per municipality across the four project municipalities) shall be assessed, drawn as a subset of the baseline survey sample.

Field measurement and review: IAP measurements shall follow a standardised protocol using calibrated monitoring instruments, with instrument placement, measurement duration and data recording documented for audit. The Consultant shall review and supervise the IAP assessment in the field – checking correct instrument set-up and use, measurement placement and data recording – and shall train enumerators on IAP (CO, CO₂, PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀) monitoring prior to deployment.

5.4 Sampling plan

A comprehensive Sampling Plan shall be prepared at inception in accordance with the CDM Standard: Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programme of activities (or the equivalent GS4GG/A6.4 standard). It shall specify the sampling frame and approach, household selection procedure, precision targets, treatment of non-response and screening failures, and the proposed handling of strata across the four municipalities.

The B-KPT and IAP sub-samples shall be nested within the baseline survey sample: the 80 B-KPT households and the 8 IAP assessment households shall be drawn as subsets of the 130 surveyed households, so that fuel-consumption and IAP measurements relate to the same characterized baseline population.

The plan shall make clear whether KPT results will be pooled into a single homogeneous baseline scenario or analyzed by stratum, with the associated implications for achievable precision. Households shall be selected using a probability-based random sampling method. Within each municipality, enumerators shall approach households at random (e.g. using a random-walk/random-route procedure with a randomized start and a fixed selection interval), introduce the project, and screen each household on the spot. Where the primary cook is present, eligible (a traditional-stove user with no project ICS in use) and willing to participate, the enumerator shall obtain informed consent and conduct the survey; households that are ineligible, absent or unwilling shall be recorded and the next household selected under the same rule. This approach is applied within each municipality so that eligible households have an approximately equal, non-zero chance of selection, and the random-route rule together with the screening outcomes shall be documented for audit.

5.5 Quality assurance and quality control

- All KPTs and surveys shall follow standardized, internationally recognized protocols. Enumerators shall be rigorously trained, and field teams are supervised.
- Weighing scales shall be verified against a certified reference check-weight (e.g. a 1 kg or 5 kg certified mass, or an M1-class test weight) at the start of each measurement day, before any weighing, and re-checked during the day as needed – consistent with the methodology's requirement to verify scales immediately prior to and during each monitoring campaign (RECH V5.0 §14.1.2; Annex 2, A2.6). Calibration logs shall be maintained and made available to the VVB. Where a calibration check shows an error of $\leq 1\%$ the data is accepted; an error of $>1\%$ to $\leq 5\%$ requires mathematical correction of recorded weights in the most conservative direction; an error of $>5\%$ requires that all data collected since the last successful check be excluded.
- Moisture meters: a calibrated pin-type wood moisture meter shall be used to measure fuelwood moisture content. For each household, the moisture content shall be measured on a random, representative sample of the daily fuel pile (e.g. 3–5 pieces of wood) rather than every piece. Meters shall be suitable for firewood/biomass, cover the typical air-dried wood range (approximately 5–40% moisture content), and be calibration-checked at the start of and periodically during each field campaign.

Readings shall be recorded against each B-KPT measurement so that dry-wood-equivalent mass and the appropriate net calorific value can be calculated.

- Baseline IAP monitoring instruments (CO, CO₂, PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ monitors) used to establish baseline IAP levels under this assignment shall be calibrated and zero/span-checked in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions at the start of, and periodically during, each field campaign, and shall be positioned consistently following a standardized measurement protocol (e.g. at breathing height in the vicinity of the cooking area). Calibration certificates and field calibration logs shall be maintained and made available to the VVB, and readings shall be recorded against each assessed household so that baseline IAP levels (PM_{2.5} and CO) are documented for comparison against the activity scenario at the monitoring stage.
- IAP monitoring instruments (CO, CO₂, PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ monitors) shall be calibrated and zero/span-checked in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions at the start of, and periodically during, each field campaign, and shall be positioned consistently following a standardized measurement protocol (e.g. at breathing height in the vicinity of the cooking area). Calibration certificates and field calibration logs shall be maintained and made available to the VVB, and readings shall be recorded against each assessed household so that baseline IAP levels (PM_{2.5} and CO) are documented for comparison against the activity scenario.
- Procedures for data entry of cross-checks, outlier identification, and secure data storage and back-up shall be implemented and documented.

5.6 Data protection and avoidance of double counting

Each surveyed/KPT household shall be assigned a unique identifier and recorded with location descriptors (e.g. municipality, ward) consistent with the methodology's data-privacy provisions; precise GPS coordinates etc. All personal data shall be handled in line with Save the Children data-protection requirements. The dataset shall be structured to support traceability and prevent double counting at the PDD/monitoring stage.

6. Tasks and Activities

Task 1 – Enumerator and KPT field-team training

- Deliver a training of at least two days for all enumerators and KPT field staff, as required by the methodology and the questionnaire guidance. Training shall cover: the survey questionnaire and screening logic; KoboCollect; the B-KPT protocol; correct use of weighing scales and moisture meters; IAP monitoring (CO, CO₂, PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀) and correct use of IAP monitoring instruments; informed consent and safeguarding; and field protocols and data quality.

- Priority shall be given to enumerators with prior experience conducting cookstove baseline surveys. The training shall include a practical/field practice component and a competency check before deployment.

Task 2 – Household baseline survey (130 households)

- Guide and support train enumerators to conduct 130 in-person household interviews across the four municipalities, applying the agreed sampling plan and the screening criteria (primary cook; no project ICS in use; sufficient wood available for measurement).
- Confirm and document the traditional-stove baseline and the wood-dominant fuel mix; record household size, stove inventory and stove-stacking, fuel collection/purchase patterns, seasonality, and SDG-relevant indicators (health, safety, time savings).
- Review and supervise the survey in the field – conducting spot-checks, accompanying enumerators, and reviewing completed questionnaires/KoboCollect entries daily – to identify and correct enumerator errors in real time and ensure data quality.

Task 3 – Baseline Kitchen Performance Test (80 households)

- Guide and Support to conduct the B-KPT on 80 households – over a minimum of three consecutive measurement days per household (five to seven days recommended for higher accuracy), recording fuel weights, moisture content, household size served, meal prepared and stove use.
- Supervise and review the B-KPT in the field – checking correct use of weighing scales and moisture meters, measurement recording and daily logs – to detect and correct measurement or recording errors by the field team as they occur.

Task 4 – Indoor Air Pollution (IAP) Assessment (8 households)

- Conduct the Indoor Air Pollution (IAP) Assessment on a subset of 8 households (2 per municipality), drawn from the baseline survey sample, recording carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO₂) and particulate matter (PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀) in representative kitchens using calibrated monitoring instruments.
- Review and supervise the IAP assessment in the field – checking correct set-up and use of monitoring equipment, measurement placement and data recording – to detect and correct errors by the field team as they occur, supporting the demonstration that IAP levels (PM_{2.5} and CO) are not worsened relative to the baseline.

7. Deliverables

#	Deliverable	Description	Indicative timing
1	Enumerator / KPT training	≥2-day training delivered; training report with agenda, attendance, materials and competency-check results.	Before fieldwork
2	Completed baseline survey (130 HH)	Completed in-person surveys across the four municipalities; cleaned dataset.	Fieldwork period
3	Completed B-KPT (80 HH)	Measured B-KPT; raw fuel-weight and moisture data; calibration logs.	Fieldwork period

8. Duration and Indicative Timeline

The assignment is expected to be completed within approximately one month (four weeks) from contract signing to final report. The indicative schedule below will be confirmed in the Inception Report.

Phase	Indicative timing
Enumerator / KPT field-team training	Week 1 (2–3 days)
Field data collection – survey, B-KPT and IAP assessment	Weeks 1–6

9. Timeframe and Budget

The assignment will be delivered over approximately one month (four weeks) and must be completed by August, 2026. Payment will be made on receipt of satisfactory-quality deliverables, according to the schedule below.

Required Expertise and Team Composition

The Consultant / firm shall demonstrate proven experience in cook stove baseline studies, kitchen performance testing, and Gold Standard / carbon-market MRV.

10. Management, Reporting and Logistics

- The Consultant will report to the designated Save the Children focal point – Senior Project Coordinator and work closely with Climate Change Advisor, Save the Children Global Venture and team.
- Panch Tara Yuba Samrakhyak Manch (PTYSM) – Implementation partner of Save the Children will support introductions to local government and CFUGs, share project documents and the questionnaire, and facilitate community access. The Consultant is responsible for field logistics, transport, accommodation and equipment unless otherwise agreed.
- All raw and analyzed data, reports and supporting materials are the property of Save the Children and shall be submitted in editable formats.
- Reports shall be submitted in English.

11. Ethics, Safeguarding and Data Protection

- The Consultant shall comply with Save the Children's Child Safeguarding Policy and Code of Conduct, and all personnel shall sign and adhere to them. Any contact with children shall be appropriate, supervised, and consistent with safeguarding requirements.
- Informed consent shall be obtained and documented from every participating household before any survey or measurement. Participation is voluntary, and respondents may withdraw at any time.
- Personal data shall be collected, stored and processed securely and only for the purposes of this assignment, in line with Save the Children data-protection requirements and applicable law.
- A grievance of contact and mechanism shall be communicated to participating communities.

12. Budget and Payment

The financial proposal shall present a detailed budget covering professional fees, enumerator training cost, field logistics, equipment, and data collection. Payment will be milestone-based and linked to acceptance of deliverables, indicatively: an instalment on completion of fieldwork and training; and a final instalment on acceptance of the final Baseline Assessment datasets. Exact terms will be set out in the contract.

13. Application Requirements

Interested consultants/firms should submit:

- A technical proposal: understanding of the assignment, proposed methodology and sampling approach, KPT plan, work plan and timeline, and team composition with CVs.
- A financial proposal with a detailed, itemized budget.
- Evidence of relevant experience (at least two comparable cook stove baseline / KPT or Gold Standard MRV assignments) and references.
- Copies of firm registration certificate, VAT registration certificate and latest tax clearance certificate; for tax-exempt firms, a copy of the tax exemption certificate.

Proposals will be evaluated on technical quality and methodological compliance, relevant experience, team qualifications, and value for money.

Proposal submission deadline – 16 July, 2026