



Netherlands Enterprise Agency

Call SBIR¹ in developing markets

Design and innovate with locally available materials for economic and environmental impact

Theme 1: Built Environment
Theme 2: Public Space and Infrastructure
Theme 3: Hospitals and Health Centres

Countries: Egypt, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa and Uganda

Opening: **14 January 2022**

Closing date expressions of interest: **8 February 2022 at 10.00 CET**

Budget: € **3.9 million**

Om makkelijker te kunnen schakelen met partners in de doellanden over de thema's is deze oproep deels in het Engels geschreven. Informatie over het indienen en het (beoordelings-) proces is in het Nederlands. Voor deze SBIR geldt een gewijzigde procedure ten opzichte van de SBIR handleiding. Voor deze SBIR dient u zich vooraf in te schrijven via een webformulier waarin u kort uw idee toelicht, zie paragraaf 6.

Are you interested in innovation and sustainability in a new context? Then this SBIR challenge might be for you! We challenge you to come up with an idea that fits this challenge, and investigate and test with local partners if and how your innovation can be made suitable for one of the African countries. We also cordially invite innovators and designers that are not yet active internationally or in the countries mentioned to participate. This SBIR offers a paid feasibility phase to test your idea and find suitable partners.

In many African countries there is an increasing urgency to design and innovate with locally available materials as the prices of raw materials are rising and materials are often imported and transported with increasing costs². For both economic and environmental impact, it is key to make efficient use of local (raw) materials and to substitute imported (raw) materials with (cheaper) local (raw) materials. These materials can then be used in the design, development and engineering of sustainable products.

¹ The abbreviation SBIR comes from the American Small Business Innovation Research program. The American SBIR program is only open to small businesses. The Dutch SBIR program is tailored to smaller companies, but is open to everyone, including large companies. SBIR is a so-called "pre-commercial" procurement. The procurement law does not apply to R&D-services, an SBIR procedure is open, fair and transparent.

² [Commodity Markets Outlook, October 2021. \(worldbank.org\)](https://www.worldbank.org/CommodityMarketsOutlook/October2021)

We challenge parties to come up with smart solutions that substitute imports with (raw) materials or residuals that are locally available, or re-use what is locally available in an urban or rural setting. There are several residual flows, such as from the agri-food, textile and plastics industry that offer yet untapped resources for (re)use in sustainable products. Design and development can be done in such a way that no imported material has to be used, by redesigning parts of the production, or by redesigning specific elements. We are not looking for digital solutions or platforms.

Your idea of the solution fits the scope of this SBIR if it is about:

- adapting existing designs and products to the local situation;
- developing or producing products locally for construction purposes;
- designing concepts that can be developed locally into concrete products;
- redesigning and improving traditional local concepts, by adding modern technology;
- working with local designers to arrive at alternatives that have local added value, have less environmental impact and improve living environment.

SBIR from an entrepreneur's perspective:

"The SBIR instrument provides the freedom for entrepreneurs to explore a business problem and innovate a solution. The flexibility provided alongside the space enables entrepreneurs to focus on the issue and ensure the development of a fitting solution. It is very appreciated that the SBIR doesn't enforce any pre-decided projects or plans towards applicants, which encourages the exploration of root causes of the problem and motivates the establishment of strong local partnerships. A lot of autonomy, freedom to look for problem, very entrepreneurial. Not overly bureaucratic - lean principle."

1. Aim of this SBIR

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs challenges entrepreneurs, designers and companies registered in the Netherlands (and EU) to submit ideas for innovative designs and products that are sourced from locally available materials for economic and environmental impact. These innovations need to be investigated, developed or adjusted and prototyped in the countries: Egypt, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa and Uganda. Entrepreneurship with local parties is paramount. We ultimately aim to achieve economic impact through more local entrepreneurship, generating local economic value, and cost-saving solutions as well as environmental impact through products with a better environmental quality and a (circular) life cycle, less waste and a better living environment in the end.

We are looking for entrepreneurs, designers and companies who are prepared to make a difference locally and who, after the second phase of this innovation procurement, have the drive to market and scale up their innovations. We also specifically encourage female entrepreneurs to take part in this challenge.

SBIR is a phased innovation competition to challenge entrepreneurs to develop products aimed at tackling a societal challenge. We are looking for concrete, usable solutions that can be applied by (semi) public organizations, among others. The government is a potential (but not an exclusive) buyer.

The Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs is looking for innovative solutions that:

- deliver a sustainable, accessible, financially viable design and product;
- are new in the chosen country;
- fit and/or will be integrated in the local circumstances and practices;
- are based on a prospective sound business case that may create opportunities for local entrepreneurs;
- have the potential to expand;

The Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs invites entrepreneurs and companies to submit proposals for one of the following three themes:

1.1. Built environment

This includes sustainable building materials, parts of the production, or redesign of specific elements used in buildings from locally available materials. Incorporating traditional methods into new solutions for building. Including integrated water and energy supply and storage systems.

The need for appropriate and sustainable housing and buildings in African countries is growing. The use and operations of buildings consume a lot of energy, produce waste and have a high resource consumption. Sustainable construction practices adopted in industrialized countries need to be adapted to the local context of existing techniques and available materials. Think of the use of local materials, methods of natural ventilation and shade, or protecting from rain and humidity integrated in existing structures. Building approaches such as bioclimatic and passive design, which make use of natural conditions to cool, heat, light, and ventilate building will reduce energy demands. Think of alternative designs to be applied in building processes.

We challenge you to innovate with designs in a modular and flexible manner, sourcing local materials that improve the living environment of the residents and minimise fossil-based material use. Just as innovations on maintenance aspects that are low cost and environmentally friendly.

Some examples:

- MycoTile, locally manufactured, alternative building materials using agricultural waste and fungal mycelium, Kenya
- Floating school, built from locally sourced wood and built by the residents with solar panels and rainwater harvesting mechanisms, Nigeria
- Eastgate Centre, building with a ventilation system, which operates similarly to the self-cooling mounds of African termites, Zimbabwe

1.2. Public spaces and infrastructures

This includes designs for sustainable public space development, sustainable building materials, parts of the production, or redesign of specific elements used in public spaces and infrastructures (markets, squares, parcs, road construction and reinforcement, integrated water and energy supply and storage systems) from locally available materials.

The importance of designing for sustainable public spaces and infrastructures is growing. The greening of these places does not only improve air quality and reduces the heat island effect or flooding and insecurities of urban areas, but also contributes to more healthy communities. In public spaces most products that are used are made from non-renewable and non-circular materials. We also look for sustainable, cost effective water storage solutions and renewable energy supply. The urgency of sourcing local materials, from an economic and environmental perspective, applies to infrastructures as well.

Supporting material reclamation – such as from crushed rubble, construction and demolition waste streams and municipal solid waste – ensures that these materials can have a second life.

We challenge you to design, develop (or adapt) your innovation that ensures sustainability, making efficient use of limited local materials and using building processes that are less energy intensive, in order to lower greenhouse gas emissions and stop environmental degradation. This can be done by using demolition waste or waste streams from other sectors.

Some examples:

- Siemens, design for wind turbines using local materials and the high-quality patented components from Siemens, Sudan
- The City of Cape Town, crushed asphalt waste and construction rubble from landfills reused in its road maintenance processes, South Africa
- RISE and XYZ Collaborative, design for hand-washing stations made from common materials distributed in public spaces, Lesotho
- Porous pavements or sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS) support water drainage infiltration or capture and reduce flooding

1.3. Hospitals and health centres

This includes sustainable alternatives for (single-use) products from locally available materials, physical solutions that can expand the lifetime of medical products used in an hospital environment.

The health sector in Africa is to rely less on single-use disposables and long supply chains. Instead it needs to introduce the use of products made from local materials; substituting expensive imports with cheaper (raw) materials or residuals that are locally available or re-use what is locally available.

We challenge you to design, develop (or adapt) your innovation that ensures sustainability, making efficient use of local materials and create less waste. This could be through redesigning products from wheelchairs to thermometers to disposables from local materials. Or by developing new solutions for sustainable maintenance and avoiding waste.

Some examples:

- Decontamination box to reuse disposable products, Uganda
- Common plastic chairs from reused plastic have been revamped by designers to cheap but functional wheelchairs, Rwanda
- Affordable versions of prosthetics made from recycled plastics and other materials, Uganda

2. Conditions for applicants and their subcontractors

2.1. Tenders can only be submitted by:

- Applicants that are registered in the professional register or in the trade register in accordance with the regulations of the Member State (EU) where one is established.
- Applicants and their subcontractors that comply with the conditions mentioned in paragraph 10.1 of the ["SBIR Handleiding voor ondernemers"](#).

Applicants for this SBIR in Developing Markets declare that they will conduct their activities in line with the guidelines for Corporate Social Responsibility of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD): <https://english.rvo.nl/information/corporate-social-responsibility/oecd-guidelines>

Applicants need to account for the risks associated with doing business internationally. The IMVO³ risk checker is a good starting point for identifying the risks, supplemented with other sources, reports and on-site research.

SBIR from an entrepreneur's perspective:

"[For the bid/project plan] sufficient detail is requested, but not too much, the structure of the process fits in with our way of working. Also, the investment is covered and there is good personal support"

3. Minimum requirements

Applicants must meet the following minimum requirements in order to participate:

3.1. Challenge, themes & countries

The proposed solution fits within at least one of the themes of this challenge and will be developed in one of the listed countries.

3.2. R&D services and innovation

The services offered by the applicant have to be within the scope of the definition for R&D services, as mentioned in paragraph 10.2 and 10.3 in the ["SBIR Handleiding voor ondernemers"](#).

The innovation can be a design or product and is new to the target country. This also includes making existing design and products in another country suitable for the target country in an innovative way. Obviously, this still requires R&D and there is a reasonable chance that it is not technically or economically feasible.

Please note, applicants that don't meet one or more of the above-mentioned minimum requirements, will be excluded from this SBIR in Developing Markets challenge.

SBIR from an entrepreneur's perspective:

"The SBIR is a strong instrument to enable small business and start-ups to understand the market they want to operate in, test their technology, understand the customer and have a better product. SBIR got us a foot on the door and we are more likely to succeed as we now know and understand our business model better. SBIR was supportive from the start as we had close contact and interactions with contact persons. Furthermore, we managed to create a good network with other SBIR participants, team leaders and embassy staff. This is helpful for the commercialization and scaling of our operations. The follow-up meetings helped us and kept us up to date and understand and share our progress. It gives us the opportunity to hear from other participants what they are doing. Seeing the presentations of other groups gives more insight."

³ www.mvorisicochecker.nl

4. Functional aspects

4.1. Important elements in your expression of interest and project plan

We expect you to provide us with a description of the challenge you want to address, including:

- A description of the innovation you want to adapt or develop in the country of your choice.
- How the development of innovation fits within the company strategy and why your company is capable of developing the innovation?
- An insight in your local network or a convincing plan how to find (new) partners.

Phase 1 can be used to research how feasible your idea is, and for phase 2 we also expect you to provide us with:

- An insight in how your innovation will fit in the local setting.
- An insight in who is going to use your innovation and who will pay for it. (This will be assessed under criterion 3 Economic perspective).
- A description of how your innovation in the future can be scaled (i.e. potential to expand).

The following requirements will be assessed under criterion 1 (Impact):

4.2. Local context

When developing innovations for emerging economies, you take into account local settings/context of the target group, such as resource constraints (materials, financing, institutions), possible undesirable impact on the environment, cultural and social demands and existing (informal) activities. You work in collaboration and co-creation with local partners, you integrate local knowledge and skills. The innovations you want to develop are certainly not inferior and are often better than the (more expensive) alternative. And of course you will comply with national legislation.

Example 1: Oskam has developed a machine to make building blocks from compressed earth. Together with LEV architects, local architects and the local business community they combine traditional local building techniques with innovative ways to make sustainable bricks. *SBIR DM Circular innovations (2019-2022)*

Example 2: TMC: As a requirement of [local partner] Eco Briks, their solution had to involve as much manual labour as possible. In this way, more people – and thus more jobs - can be involved in the process and therefore, more families are benefited. *SBIR DM COVID-19 (2020-2021)*

4.3. Gender equality

Gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls is a cross-cutting goal. In phase 1 of the project you should pay attention to how women are or will be involved. In phase 2 you must indicate how you will (continue to) involve women and bring the innovation to the attention of this target group.

Example: Netics is developing a machine to dig erosion resistant drains. In order to involve women in their project they contacted Miss Taxi Ghana, an NGO that makes room for women in the transport sector in Ghana. Miss Taxi participates in the discussions with the local contractors and together they develop a training programme for women to drive an excavator. *SBIR DM Circular innovations (2019-2022)*

4.4. Users and (public) customers

For the innovation you are proposing, the demand for the solution has been identified (during phase 1) and you have a potential customer (early adopter) and users already in the picture. The proposed solution can in the future be procured by public customers such as (semi-) public organizations or multilateral organizations such as UN institutes.

Example: VanderSat learned from their local partners and users in phase 1 that their satellite based soil moisture product needed to be strengthened with access to finance possibilities to be valuable for their users and customers. Today they have together with local partner ACRE a scaling strategy to expand their product and public authorities as customers. *SBIR pilot Food security Sub-Saharan Africa. (2018-2021)*

5. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the theme of innovation

The policy memorandum 'Investing in Global prospects' by Sigrid Kaag, former Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation, indicates how the government is tackling international challenges and opportunities: 'The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are an agenda for innovation and offer businesses opportunities to develop innovative solutions for the SDGs to tap into new markets. The SDGs provide for the first time a universal agenda for international cooperation'. In addition, extra attention is paid to deploying the innovative capacity of companies (especially SMEs) that are challenged to apply their knowledge and skills in new designs, products and services, which are tailored to local development challenges and on the longer term contribute to sustainable economic development and employment opportunities.

The SDGs form an agenda for innovation: innovations in technology, working methods and financing are needed to find new, integrated solutions for, for example, responsible use of raw materials. With this call, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs wants to contribute to the following SDGs:



6. Procedure

De Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend Nederland (RVO) is een onderdeel van het Ministerie van Economische Zaken en Klimaat en voert de SBIR competitie uit in opdracht van het Ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken (BZ). SBIR is een open competitie voor iedere marktpartij die innovatieve (technologische) oplossingen voor maatschappelijke vraagstukken kan ontwikkelen. Deze SBIR-systematiek kent twee fasen:

- Fase 1: Haalbaarheidsonderzoek. In fase 1 onderzoekt u de haalbaarheid om uw innovatie te ontwikkelen en zo nodig aan de lokale context aan te passen, het vinden van (een) betrouwbare lokale partner(s) hierbij en partijen die een testlocatie kunnen leveren voor het in de praktijk testen van het prototype in fase 2.
- Fase 2: Prototype-ontwikkeling voor lokale situatie, praktijktesten tot en met TRL niveau 7, waarbij TRL staat voor Technology Readiness Level. Meer informatie over TRL niveaus kunt u vinden op [de website van PIANOo](#).

NB. SBIR vergoedt alleen kosten voor onderzoek en ontwikkeling. Marktintroductie is geen onderdeel van SBIR.

6.1. Stappen

1. Geïnteresseerden dienen een korte beschrijving van hun idee in via het [online expression of interest formulier](#) (A4)
2. Experts van RVO en BZ adviseren het SBIR team welke maximaal 60 A4-voorstellen het best passen binnen het doel van de oproep en kansrijk lijken.
3. Indieners van deze kansrijke A4-voorstellen krijgen een uitnodiging voor het indienen van een fase 1 offerte.
4. Een commissie met externe deskundigen adviseert RVO vervolgens welke fase 1 offertes voor producten en diensten het beste aan de criteria voldoen (zie paragraaf 9).
5. De indieners van deze voorstellen krijgen een opdracht voor fase 1.
6. Partijen die het fase 1 haalbaarheidsonderzoek hebben afgerond kunnen een verzoek krijgen een offerte in te dienen voor SBIR fase 2 (het ontwikkelen en testen van de innovatie).
7. Ook bij deze tweede fase zal de eerdergenoemde commissie RVO adviseren over welke fase 2 offertes het beste aan de criteria voldoen.
8. Vervolgens krijgen de ondernemers met de beste offertes voor fase 2 een opdracht om hun innovatie (verder) te ontwikkelen en te testen.

6.2. Inschrijven met een idee

In afwijking van de SBIR Handleiding dient u zich vooraf in te schrijven via het [online expression of interest formulier](#) waarin u kort (in het Engels):

- uw idee toelicht en beschrijft welk probleem dit voor welke doelgroep oplost,
- uw kennis en kunde op dit gebied aangeeft,
- in welk land u de innovatie wilt ontwikkelen en
- wie uw beoogde lokale samenwerkingspartners zijn, of hoe u deze partners wilt vinden.

Op basis van dit "A4-tje" krijgt u bericht of wij uw idee kansrijk achten en of u een offerte in kunt dienen voor fase 1.

7. Budget

Het Ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken stelt voor fase 1 van deze SBIR per thema een budget van € 500.000 (inclusief btw) beschikbaar. Het maximum budget per project voor een haalbaarheidsonderzoek in fase 1 bedraagt € 50.000 (incl. btw).

Voor SBIR fase 2 is per thema € 800.000 (incl. btw) beschikbaar plus eventueel restbudget van fase 1, het maximumbedrag per project is € 200.000 (incl. btw). Alleen de projecten die met goed resultaat het haalbaarheidsonderzoek (fase 1) hebben afgerond, kunnen een uitnodiging krijgen om voor fase 2 een aanbod te doen.

Het budget is als volgt over de drie thema's verdeeld:

	Fase 1	Fase 2
Thema 1	500.000 euro	800.000 euro
Thema 2	500.000 euro	800.000 euro
Thema 3	500.000 euro	800.000 euro
Totaal	1.500.000 euro	2.400.000 euro

Het aantal te honoreren projecten voor de verschillende fasen is afhankelijk van de prijs en de kwaliteit van de best beoordeelde offertes per fase.

Als een van de thema's onvoldoende goede voorstellen ontvangt, kan een deel van dit budget ingezet worden voor projecten binnen een ander thema. Overblijvend budget uit fase 1 kan in fase 2 worden ingezet.

BTW

Aangezien de activiteiten ontwikkelingslanden betreffen (DAC-ODA lijst) en de resultaten ten goede komen aan deze ontwikkelingslanden, is voor de SBIR opdracht in fase 2 naar verwachting het 0% btw tarief van toepassing voor organisaties die als ondernemer worden aangemerkt voor de btw-heffing en in Nederland gevestigd zijn.⁴ Voor fase 1 zal dit 0% tarief niet altijd van toepassing zijn.

8. Beoordeling

De beoordeling vindt plaats conform de in de SBIR handleiding (versie september 2020) beschreven procedure en aan de hand van de hieronder beschreven beoordelingscriteria.

Alleen projectvoorstellen die voldoen aan de minimum eisen (zie 3. Minimum requirements) worden verder beoordeeld.

Bij de beoordeling (totaal maximaal 100 punten te behalen) is per criterium maximaal het volgende aantal punten toe te kennen:

1. Impact: 40
2. Technologische haalbaarheid: 30
3. Economisch perspectief: 30

Nb. Alleen projecten die 60% of meer van het maximaal aantal punten op alle drie criteria scoren, worden in de rangschikking opgenomen om voor een opdracht in aanmerking te komen.

⁴ Voor de volledige tekst over het 0% btw tarief, zie <https://zoek.officielebekendmakingen.nl/stcrt-2015-32147.html>. NB. Bij opdrachtverlening kunt u zelf een aanvraag indienen bij de belastingdienst voor het toepassen van het 0% btw tarief voor deze opdracht.

8.1. Impact

Voor het criterium Impact zijn de volgende punten van belang:

- a. Mate waarin de innovatie bijdraagt aan het oplossen van het maatschappelijk probleem.
- b. Kwaliteit van de onderbouwing van de impact.
- c. Mate van innovatie: Hoe groot is de 'doorbraak' en hoeveel nieuwe functionaliteit ontstaat voor klanten?
- d. Bruikbaarheid voor gebruikers.
- e. Hoeveel waarde levert het voorstel voor het gevraagde budget ('value for money')?
- f. De mate waarin de indiener op de hoogte is van ontwikkelingen en omstandigheden in het land of de landen waarvoor de innovatie beoogd is en deze kennis heeft gebruikt in het voorstel.

8.2. Technologische haalbaarheid

Voor het criterium Technologische haalbaarheid zijn de volgende punten van belang:

- a. Mate waarin het voorstel een technologisch interessante benadering voorstelt.
 - i. Is de benadering veelbelovend?
 - ii. Is de benadering haalbaar?
 - iii. Is de benadering inventief?
- b. Is (Zijn) dit de juiste partij (partijen) om dit te ontwikkelen?
- c. Kwaliteit van de technische onderbouwing:
 - i. Is duidelijk wat het 'technologische startpunt' is?
 - ii. Is duidelijk welk onderzoek men van plan is te doen?
 - iii. Zijn de voorgestelde middelen in overeenstemming met de voorgestelde aanpak?
 - iv. Is duidelijk hoe het voorgestelde onderzoek bijdraagt aan de doelstelling van het project?
 - v. Is het voorstel goed leesbaar door iemand die goed bekend is met de materie maar geen technisch expert is.

8.3. Economisch perspectief

Voor het criterium Economisch perspectief zijn de volgende punten van belang:

- a. Geeft het voorstel vertrouwen dat de ondernemer een product en/of dienst ontwikkelt waar klanten voor kunnen en willen betalen? En heeft de ondernemer in beeld wie de betalende klant zou kunnen zijn?
- b. Kwaliteit van de onderbouwing:
 - i. De mate waarin duidelijk is hoe de onderneming geld gaat verdienen.
 - ii. De mate waarin onderbouwd is dat de juiste partijen betrokken zijn.

9. Online informatiebijeenkomsten

Op 18 januari 2022 om 16.00 uur en op 28 januari om 10.30 uur organiseert RVO online informatiebijeenkomsten waarin de oproep wordt toegelicht. Deze bijeenkomsten bieden daarnaast de mogelijkheid tot netwerken. Geeft u zich graag zo spoedig mogelijk op, via het formulier op de RVO website, met vermelding van uw gegevens. U ontvangt na inschrijving een link naar de informatiebijeenkomst.

Het globale programma van de bijeenkomst:

- Eerste uur: Presentaties en gelegenheid tot het stellen van vragen via de chat
 - Algemene introductie en toelichting op het thema (Ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken en RVO).
 - Toelichting op de (aangepaste) SBIR procedure (RVO) met inschrijving idee
- Afsluitend half uur: Mondeling vragen halfuurtje.

Via de persoonlijke chatfunctie kunt u netwerken met andere deelnemers.

Afhankelijk van de deelnemers is de voertaal Nederlands of Engels.

10. Informatie en contact

Vragen met betrekking tot deze SBIR-competitie (tot maximaal 10 dagen voor sluitingsdatum) graag sturen naar: sbir@rvo.nl

Lees meer over deze SBIR-competitie op TenderNed en vind relevante SBIR documenten op <https://www.rvo.nl/subsidie-en-financieringswijzer/sbir/sbir-oproep-ontwerp-innovaties-van-lokale-materialen-voor-de-bouw-publieke-ruimte-en>

11. Planning

Openstelling tender	14 Januari 2022
Informatiebijeenkomst (online)	18 januari 2022 om 16:00 uur 28 januari 2022 om 10:30 uur
Sluiting inschrijven via A4-tjes	8 februari 2022 om 10.00 uur
Terugkoppeling A4-tjes en evt. verzoek indienen voorstel fase 1	15 februari 2022
Informatiebijeenkomst over proces, offerte en documenten fase 1	17 februari 2022
Sluiting indienen fase 1 offertes NB. U kunt starten met het fase 1 project vanaf de datum dat de fase 1 offerte bij RVO is ingediend. Let er wel op dat deze kosten voor eigen rekening komen, als de opdracht niet aan u wordt gegund.	10 maart 2022 om 12.00 uur
Beoordelingscommissievergadering	medio april 2022
Bekendmaking uitslag NB. U kunt starten met het fase 1 project vanaf de datum dat de fase 1 offerte bij RVO is ingediend.	eind april 2022
Opdrachtverstrekking fase 1	eind april 2022
Startbijeenkomst fase 1	eind april 2022
(Virtuele) bedrijfsbezoeken	zomer 2022
Einddatum haalbaarheidsrapport	29 september 2022
Sluiting indienen offertes fase 2 NB. U kunt starten met het fase 2 project vanaf de datum dat de fase 2 offerte bij RVO is ingediend. Let er wel op dat deze kosten voor eigen rekening komen, als de opdracht niet aan u wordt gegund.	13 oktober 2022 om 12:00
Beoordelingscommissievergadering	medio november 2022
Bekendmaking uitslag fase 2 NB. U kunt starten met het fase 2 project vanaf de datum dat de fase 2 offerte bij RVO is ingediend.	medio november 2022
Opdrachtverstrekking fase 2	eind november 2022
Deadline eindrapport fase 2	30 november 2024

RVO behoudt zich het recht voor om bijgevoegd tijdsplan indien nodig aan te passen. Dit zal tijdig aan (potentiële) opdrachtnemers worden gecommuniceerd.