

UK Aid Connect: Terms of Reference Disability Inclusion

A. Introduction

The world has seen substantial success on poverty reduction. However, 1.2 billion people remain in extreme poverty. There is a growing recognition that global problems facing the poorest and most excluded people are complex and inter-connected and that no single development actor has all the answers.

Consortia¹ and collaboration can bring new and creative ideas, innovation, better results and opportunities through pooled ideas, skills and resources. UK Aid Connect is a specific mechanism to bring those qualities together in tailored coalitions to address key development challenges in priority thematic areas for DFID.

DFID is inviting proposals that answer the complex policy and practice problems of today and tomorrow. To do so and to specifically match the response to the problem will require consortia representing a broad range of organisations, such as think tanks, research institutions, foundations and philanthropic organisations, the private sector, large and small civil society organisations, social movements and organisations based in the Global South.

UK Aid Connect grants will be awarded to consortia for work in, or for the benefit of, people in countries ranked in the bottom 50 countries in the Human Development Index and/or those on DFID's fragile states list.

DFID will award UKAid Connect grants through a competitive process – the submission of a proposal by the consortium-lead.

A strong proposal will provide quality ideas that are directly relevant to the design of UK Aid Connect, answering the question of why this particular development problem is best answered by this particular coalition of actors. It will also articulate how these ideas will bring about lasting change in innovative ways. The power, innovation and ambition of those ideas is more critical to selection than very specific programme detail.

Fundamental to UK Aid Connect are the principles of innovation, learning and adaption throughout the programme design and implementation. Prior to awarding grants, DFID reserves the right to request bidders to further develop ideas or approaches within proposals or within consortia. This may include, for example, strengthening integration or consistency of themes across UK Aid Connect programmes on important issues including closing civil society space, gender equality and womens rights or promoting the meaningful engagement of Southern-based civil society organisations. Following the awarding of grants, DFID policy teams will work closely alongside the consortia to further develop the programme design during a six to nine month co-creation phase – again this could include proposals to adapt programmes or constituencies, from all partners.

¹ See Annexe 1: Definition of Consortia

The consortium must nominate one lead organisation who will be the grant-holder to DFID and accountable to DFID for programme performance, risk and financial management. They will be responsible for the grant award arrangements with other consortium members and the overall governance of the consortium, including how the consortium manage and mitigate risk, financial management capacity and fiduciary risk. The consortium lead will be a registered non-governmental and not-for-profit organisation which supports the delivery of poverty reduction. All consortium members must be listed in the proposal.

These terms of reference outline the development challenge and the requirements for consortia wishing to respond to this opportunity.

B. The Development Challenge

The Scale of the Challenge

1. Globally, an estimated one billion people – 15% of the world's population - are living with some form of disability¹. This number is likely to increase in the future as populations are aging and chronic conditions become more prevalent. There is growing evidence that disability and poverty are highly correlated². Whilst many developing countries have made progress reducing poverty, the condition and wellbeing of the majority of people with disabilities has not improved.

2. Disability may be both a cause and consequence of poverty. People with disabilities in low- and middle-income countries are poorer than their non-disabled peers in terms of access to education, healthcare, employment, income, justice, social support and civic involvement³. For example, a study of 15 developing countries found that persons with disabilities are more likely to experience multiple economic deprivations than persons without disabilities in almost all countries⁴. However, disability is complex and people with disabilities are not a homogenous group. Moreover, disability interacts with several other factors (e.g. age, gender, geography, ethnicity, and type of disability) so that some people experience greater marginalisation than others.

3. People with disabilities often face stigma and discrimination and many people living with disabilities do not have voice, choice, or control over their lives. Challenges faced by people with disabilities are due to multiple barriers, rather than any inherent limitations of people with disabilities. These include: attitudinal; environmental or physical; institutional or policy; barriers to participation; inadequate data, statistics and evidence on what works, and inaccurate concerns over cost or difficulty of inclusion.

4. When people with disabilities are not included in efforts to address poverty, they are likely to be left behind. In low-income countries children with disabilities are twice as likely not to attend school as others⁵. Out of school children do not benefit from school-based health, nutrition and civic engagement programmes; will be viewed as 'different'; less likely to be included in social networks. Early social exclusion and limited education and skills training have been found to lead to more difficulties in finding and keeping employment and limited career advancement⁶. Compounding this, people with disabilities and their families may face additional costs such as extra medical, housing, caregiver, and transport costs.

5. Furthermore, a large majority of people with disabilities are either not employed, under-employed or earn lower wages⁷. Many of them face significant obstacles to benefit from economic opportunities, ranging from attitudinal and physical to information barriers. In particular, women with disabilities and people with mental health, intellectual and psychosocial disabilities are particularly affected⁸. They face significant barriers to accessing financial products and services and are less likely to benefit from economic growth than people without disabilities⁹. As a consequence, people

with disabilities do not reach their potential and experience higher rates of economic inactivity. In low and middle income countries the loss to GDP from the exclusion of people with disabilities from the labour market is estimated to be between 3 and 7% of GDP¹⁰. In contrast, the inclusion of people with disabilities in employment leads to greater financial independence created by increased employment opportunities and more inclusive work environments.

6. Economic inclusion empowers people with disabilities, improves their life chances and also helps break the stigma and discrimination associated with their perceived unproductivity. Economic empowerment and stigma are a two-way interaction – creating economic opportunities for people with disabilities can be used to break stigma and discrimination, but at the same time, negative attitudes are the main barriers to their economic inclusion.

Disability inclusion in development

7. Disability inclusion is a neglected and under-prioritised issue in international development. It is rarely included in national or international UN, bilateral or civil society development initiatives. DFID is currently seen as leading the way on disability inclusion globally, alongside donors such as Australia, Germany and Finland. A 2016 review of World Bank programmes, found that only 2% of programmes were explicitly inclusive of people with disabilities¹¹. Furthermore only 3% of total human rights funding (\$2.7bn) was spent on disability in 2012, compared to 26% on women and girls, 21% on children and youth and 5% on LGBT¹².

8. Poverty reduction approaches taken by governments in low- and middle-income countries often fail to appreciate the situation faced by citizens with disabilities in policy design. Negative attitudes towards people with disabilities, a lack of human and financial capacity among disabled peoples organisations and government Ministries with responsibility for disability, and a lack of resources for disability inclusion, along with policy and legislative failures, can all contribute to the neglect of people with disabilities in policy and programming designed to reduce poverty. A lack of rigorous and comparable data and the invisibility of people with disabilities often leads to an under-estimation of disability prevalence. This masks the scale of the challenge and makes it difficult to determine if people with disabilities are benefitting or being excluded from development and humanitarian assistance.

9. A lack of attention and funding for disability inclusion in international development has also resulted in an extremely limited evidence base and evidence gaps across the board. It can be challenging with the limited evidence base to design and plan disability-inclusive interventions. For example, whilst there is some promising emerging evidence, little is known about how market-based interventions can create opportunities for people with disabilities to engage in economic activities that improve their livelihoods and self-reliance.

10. Methodological barriers mean it can also be difficult to collect data that shows the interaction between programmes and people with disabilities and

therefore properly understand the extent and scale to which any programme is disability-inclusive. While some data does exist, it is often specific to a particular sector, context or time snapshot, or from a single data source, rather than an exhaustive representation of the national or global situation. As a result, development practitioners lack robust data to inform programming that supports disability inclusion. The [UN's Washington Group](#) questions on disability aim to improve data with a standard global definition and method to measure disability. The Short Set of six questions allows individuals to self-report functional limitation against four response categories. Collecting data using the Washington Group Short Set provides insight into whether people with disabilities are benefitting from programme interventions¹³. The questions have been tested in the field across continents in many languages to ensure that they deliver comparable data. However, they are still not routinely used across the international development community.

The UK's policy response

11. The [UN Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities](#) (CRPD) has been signed by 163 countries, including the UK.

12. In 2014, DFID published the Disability Framework with the objective of ensuring people with disabilities are systematically and consistently included in and benefit from international development and humanitarian assistance. In 2015 the Framework¹⁴ was revised including enhanced focus in three areas: increased economic empowerment, jobs and livelihoods; tackling stigma and discrimination; and expanding our work on mental health. In addition, DFID set out to become a global authority on disability data.

13. The Global Goals include eleven explicit references to people with disabilities and a promise to Leave No One Behind. As set out in the UK Aid Strategy, the UK Government will implement this promise¹⁵.

14. In the Bilateral Development Review 2016, DFID committed to scale up its global leadership on disability in developing countries. It committed to ensuring people with disabilities are consistently included in, and benefit from, international aid and humanitarian assistance¹⁶.

C. What are the expected results?

15. We recognise that much has been done already to address these challenges through existing projects and programmes. UK Aid Connect is designed to take this further by focussing on new exciting and innovative approaches. This is not about more of the same, but radical new approaches with different actors and collaborations.

16. The specific results delivered by each consortium will in part be determined by the nature of the issues to be addressed in those particular policy and thematic areas. However we envisage the consortia will produce rigorous and influential practical evidence, knowledge and learning. The rigorous evidence and learning produced by the consortia will be used to

implement and scale up these innovative solutions to deliver real change to poor people's lives in low and middle income countries².

D. Impact and Outcomes

17. This UK Aid Connect Disability Inclusion window's primary purpose will be to establish a consortium that will catalyse increased action and investment from new and emerging international actors on disability inclusion. This includes creating, and strengthening, partnerships between civil society, and the private sector in developing countries, to create economic opportunities for people with disabilities.

18. The expected impact will be the **long-term improved well-being and inclusion of people with disabilities** in low- and middle-income settings.

19. There are two **outcomes**:

- International development actors are able to access new, innovative and effective approaches to supporting people with disabilities - with particular focus on jobs and livelihoods.
- Improved and high quality data, evidence and technical support on disability inclusion routinely used for decision making.

20. The consortium should allow new and creative ideas to emerge and create wider support for disability inclusion beyond the traditional players. It should bring together a diverse skill set and resource pool that, when integrated together, would add up to more than the sum of its parts. All of the consortium's work should be coherent with and support DFID's broader *disability inclusion programming portfolio*, including DFID's £8m Disability Catalyst Fund and a new programme currently in development.

21. The core questions that the consortium should seek to answer are:

- What works to leverage action and investment towards greater inclusion of people with disabilities globally?
- How can we utilise existing and emerging leadership to generate high level commitments to disability inclusion from a range of actors?
- How can new partnerships, particularly with the private sector, stimulate new avenues for engagement/new players to the field of disability inclusion (particularly jobs and livelihoods)?
- How can we improve data on disability at local, national and international levels and ensure countries are routinely using accurate and comparable data on disability?

E. Outputs:

² See Annexe 2: List of Eligible Countries

22. The UK Aid Connect Disability Inclusion window will:

- **Engage new actors on disability inclusion:** The consortium's primary work should build a lasting legacy of bringing together existing actors, networks and mechanisms with new partners that may not have traditionally engaged in this issue. This should create innovative partnerships including with the private sector. Disabled Peoples Organisations should be fully embedded throughout all activities.
- **Deliver high-quality direct programming (particular focus on jobs and livelihoods) with rigorous monitoring, evaluation and learning:** The consortium should deliver direct programming that can create measurable outcomes for people with disabilities, particularly on jobs and livelihoods. Working with the private sector and new actors, the consortium should make existing economic opportunities more accessible to people with disabilities and create new economic opportunities with inclusivity at their core.
- **Improve global disability data:** The consortium should support data on people with disabilities, which may include direct support to expand use of the Washington Group questions at national and international levels through technical support, including to national governments.
- **Provide technical support to DFID:** The consortium should provide technical support to DFID which may include seconded resource to DFID country offices and policy teams (agreed in consultation with DFID). This should cover a range of expertise including experts on inclusive education, economic development and the economic empowerment of people with disabilities, including in conflict and humanitarian settings.

F. Scope

23. Interventions approved through UK Aid Connect must be used to fund activities which aim to reduce poverty in the eligible countries. This could include:

- Influencing and supporting donors, multilaterals and national governments to commit to disability inclusion;
- Designing activities and planning events to bring together existing actors, networks and mechanisms with new partners;
- Identifying innovative ideas to work with the private sector and create jobs and livelihoods for people with disabilities;
- Action research on disability inclusion;
- Trialling new approaches and interventions to support people with disabilities;
- Producing rigorous and influential evidence and learning;
- Disseminating evidence and learning;
- Improving and generating global data;
- Providing technical support and resource to DFID.

24. Potential consortia may suggest additional work streams that will help the programme fulfil its outcome and outputs listed above.

G. The Requirements

25. **Why a consortia-led approach:** clear ideas and approaches demonstrating why this specific consortium is the most effective way to address this/these specific development challenge/s at this time and in the future. This must be supported by a clearly articulated Theory of Change.

26. **Capability and capacity:** the consortium must demonstrate the consortium's skills and capacity to deliver the impact and outcomes as set out in the Theory of Change.

27. **Structure and governance:** it will be the responsibility of the consortium-lead to establish a governance structure and arrangements that meets the need of the programme, including a clear risk strategy and a demonstration of financial management capacity and fiduciary risk.

28. **Quality of evidence, learning and adaptation:** the consortium must demonstrate their ability to produce rigorous and influential practical evidence, knowledge and learning to progress the programme at scale. It must set out clear mechanisms for systematically listening and responding to beneficiaries, and ensuring this feedback informs programme design and adaptation.

29. **Innovation:** clearly demonstrates how the consortium will identify and trial innovative new approaches, and testing the viability of effectively delivering the new approach at scale.

30. **Value for money:** the consortium must demonstrate an understanding of the key cost drivers associated with the delivery of the programme.

H. Individual programme evaluations

31. There is an opportunity to learn from individual evaluations of innovative programmes delivered by consortium partners. The selection of programmes to evaluate will be dependent on any evidence gap identified by DFID or the consortium, an evaluability assessment of each individual programme, and the capacity of the consortium to support an evaluation and deliver learning accordingly.

32. The details and delivery of an evaluation will be discussed and negotiated during the inception/co-creation phase and if appropriate, additional funding will be made available against an agreed and costed evaluation strategy. Although suppliers will be contracted by the consortium, all sub-contracted evaluations will have access to DFID's contracted Evaluation Quality Assurance and Learning Service (EQUALs).

I. Timeframe

33. Proposals can be for up to 4 years duration, including the inception/co-creation phase.

J. Programme budget

34. There is not a pre-determined budget ceiling for the theme. DFID is aiming to award grants of circa £3 million a year. However, there may be exceptions to this which DFID will consult on during the planned market engagement discussions. We anticipate one consortium per theme; however, the final decision will be determined by the number and overall merit of the consortia proposals.

35. The detailed budget for each grant award will be finalised during the co-creation phase. For the purpose of the application, you will be required to submit a detailed budget for the co-creation phase, plus an indicative budget breakdown across each of the years, broken down to component level (the identified key cost drivers).

36. The indicative figures should include all costs associated with the establishment of the consortium, co-creation costs, management and programme costs.

K. Programme financing

37. Funding will be provided to partners quarterly in arrears, and on the basis of the final agreed programme budget. However, payment in advance can be provided if a partner can demonstrate that quarterly expenditure on DFID projects will use over 20% of its unrestricted reserves. If there are other reasons why payment in advance should be considered partners can make a request for this to the UK Aid Connect Programme Manager.

L. Selection process and timetable

38. See Annexes 3, 4 and 5 for the application process and timeline, proposal format and scoring methodology.

M. Due diligence

39. DFID undertakes due diligence assessments of all organisations funded. It will assess whether the consortium-lead has the necessary policies, processes, governance systems and resources including human resources with the right skills and experience to manage DFID funds, for the purpose they were awarded, and to deliver the programme successfully. This will include the proposed arrangements between the consortium-lead and its associated consortium members. This may include site office visits.

40. The UK Aid Connect grant will be conditional on the implementation of any recommendations arising from the due diligence assessment either

before the grant starts or during the first months of the programme depending on the importance of the recommended action for assuring the necessary level of management capacity.

N. Inception/co-creation phase

41. There will be a funded co-creation (design) phase of up to 9 months, when the selected consortium will work closely with DFID to define the full programme, finalise the consortia as required, define the results framework, work plan and key deliverables, risk matrix and the detailed budget breakdown. DFID and the consortium may mutually agree to implement a shorter co-creation period. The final programme design will be subject to DFID approval.

O. Reporting, performance and financial requirements

42. The consortium lead will submit a quarterly narrative progress report covering progress against the agreed work plan, emerging evidence and learning and an updated assessment of programme risks; and a quarterly expenditure and forecasting report.

43. The consortium-lead will also submit an annual report on progress against the targets/milestones set out in the logical framework, which will be designed with DFID during the co-creation phase.

P. Upholding the International Development Act (Gender Equality) 2014

44. UK Aid Connect will uphold the UK International Development (Gender Equality) Act 2014 throughout its operations and is expected to give due consideration to gender equality throughout its activities in order to empower and protect women and girls and support gender equality. The consortium will be expected to monitor, evaluate and address the intended and unintended impacts of interventions on women and girls where relevant. Potential consortia will be required to demonstrate how they will ensure gender equality throughout all activities. The details of this will be finalised during the inception phase.

Q. UK Aid branding

45. A visibility statement forms part of the Accountable Grant Agreement. In this document you will describe how you will acknowledge UK funding both in country and when communicating about your work. This should be completed with reference to DFID's [UK aid branding guidance](#).

R. Transparency

46. The Partner will publish to the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) standard on all its DFID funding within six months of the start of this Arrangement. DFID expects the Partner to publish to the IATI standard on all its non-DFID funding and for Downstream Partners to publish to the IATI standard

on their funding. The intention of this commitment is to allow traceability throughout the delivery chain. For more details on IATI standards see: <http://www.aidtransparency.net/>

S. Ethics

47. Selected consortia will uphold the highest standards of ethics throughout its operations, including DFID's [ethics principles](#). Consortia should also have appropriate processes in place to safeguard ethics in all aspects of operations and to escalate and address any unforeseen ethical issues that may arise during the delivery of project activities. Potential consortia will be requested to submit their proposed ethics governance processes during inception.

T. DFID co-ordination

48. Each accountable grant agreement will be managed by the Programme Management Team comprising of the Policy/Thematic Lead Adviser, Senior Responsible Owner (SRO) and Deputy Programme Manager. This team will work closely with the Consortia-leads.

Annexe 1: Definition of Consortia

Consortia are models of collaboration bringing together multiple actors (individuals, institutions, or otherwise) who are independent from one another outside of the context of the collaboration, to address a common set of questions using a defined structure and governance model. The very nature of consortia makes them well suited to tackle complex development challenges. The creation, facilitation and nurturing of new and diverse consortia is key to the success of UK Aid Connect. Through our discussion and dialogue with more than 150 organisations, many benefits for consortia working were identified including improved learning, evidence and knowledge; better programme delivery; greater value for money, and more innovation.

The specific composition of each of the consortia will be determined by the specific development challenges to be addressed, and this must be demonstrated in proposals. However, diverse, multi-institutional coalitions working together will be required to tackle these complex issues. It is likely that consortia will include but will not be limited to traditional civil society organisations. There will be a need to ensure that many other types of organisations are included such as think tanks, research institutions, foundations and philanthropic organisations, the private sector, smaller civil society organisations, social movements and organisations based in low income countries.

Consortia organisations, including lead agencies, will not be limited to UK based organisations. There are a number of existing coalitions of organisations that have developed strong and coherent partnerships. These could provide valuable starting points for the development of effective consortia in response to specific policy and practice problems.

Brokering, promoting, supporting and maintaining effective consortia are complex and iterative processes that require considerable resources, knowledge and time and that present risks. Genuine collaborative consortia are not so easy to bring into existence or control. For all proposed partnerships, the roles of each partner and their contribution to delivery of the programme must be clearly defined. It must also be made clear how the consortia will learn and improve its' own operation. There must be clear mechanisms in place to enable beneficiaries to participate in the design, management, implementation and review of the work.

The consortium must nominate one lead organisation who will be accountable to DFID for the use of the funds and who will be responsible for the grant award arrangements with other consortium members. The consortium-lead will be responsible for the overall governance of the consortium, including how the consortium manage and mitigate risk, financial management capacity and fiduciary risk. The consortium-lead will be a registered non-governmental and not-for-profit organisation which supports the delivery of poverty reduction projects. All consortium members must be listed in the application. DFID reserves the right to comment on consortia composition, especially with regard to the fit to the defined policy problem and may, if deemed necessary, suggest changes to that composition.

Annex 2: Eligible Countries

UK Aid Connect grants will be awarded to consortia for work in or for the benefit of people in countries ranked in the bottom 50 countries in the Human Development Index and/or those on DFID's fragile states list.

Afghanistan	Madagascar
Angola	Malawi
Azerbaijan	Mali
Bangladesh	Mauritania
Benin	Mozambique
Burkina Faso	Myanmar
Burundi	Nepal
Cambodia	Niger
Cameroon	Nigeria
Central African Republic	Pakistan
Chad	Papua New Guinea
Comoros	Rwanda
Congo (Democratic Republic)	Sao Tome and Principe
Côte d'Ivoire	Senegal
Djibouti	Sierra Leone
Egypt	Solomon Islands
Eritrea	Somalia
Ethiopia	South Sudan
Gambia	Sudan
Ghana	Swaziland
Guinea	Syrian Arab Republic
Guinea-Bissau	Tajikistan
Haiti	Tanzania
Iraq	Togo
Kenya	Turkmenistan
Kyrgyz Republic	Uganda
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Uzbekistan
Lebanon	Yemen
Lesotho	Zambia
Liberia	Zimbabwe
Libya	

Annexe 3: Application Process and Timeline

DFID will award grants through a one-stage competitive process – the submission of a proposal by the consortium lead. We do not expect consortia to submit proposals with a fully designed programme. A strong proposal will provide quality ideas that are directly relevant to the design of UK Aid Connect, answering the question of why this particular development problem is best answered by this particular coalition of actors. It will also articulate how these ideas will bring about lasting change in innovative ways. The power, innovation and ambition of those ideas is more critical to selection than very specific programme detail.

Following the award of a grant, DFID policy teams will work alongside the consortia to further develop the programme design during a six to nine month co-creation phase.

DFID will reserve the right to not fund one or more areas if the bids do not meet the required standard.

DFID will provide feedback on all applications. The following table summarises the actions you will need to take to apply for UK Aid Connect funding.

STAGE	TASK	TIMELINE
Proposal	<p>Complete and submit the following to UKAidConnect@dfid.gov.uk by the deadline.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UK Aid Connect Proposal Form (including the Theory of Change) Budget Proposal template <p>Emailing your application: attachments larger than 6MB may need to be compressed or divided between separate emails.</p>	<p>Deadline for submission of proposals:</p> <p>23:59 15 September</p>
Assessment	Applications are assessed and scored.	Approximately 8 weeks
Due diligence/Grant arrangements	DFID will complete Due Diligence Assessments. Once the indicative budget for the project has been agreed and on satisfactory completion of the due diligence assessment, an Accountable Grant Agreement (AGA) will be issued.	1-3 months
Co-creation	<p>There will be a funded, intensive co-creation (design) phase when each consortium will work closely with DFID to clearly define the full programme, consortia membership, if required, the outputs and indicators, work plan and key deliverables, risk matrix and the detailed budget breakdown.</p> <p>DFID and the consortia might mutually agree to implement a shorter co-creation period.</p> <p>The final programme design will be subject to DFID approval.</p>	6-9 months
Mobilisation	Full mobilisation of the programme.	Approximately 6-9 months from award of grant.

Annexe 4: Proposal Format

Using the template provided, the proposal must clearly set out the following:

Section 1 (maximum 15 pages)

- Brief project summary.
- Proposed impact and outcome for the intervention.
- Why a consortium-led approach is the best approach to delivering the outcome and **why, specifically this consortia.**
- The skills and capacity of the consortium to deliver the intervention. This incorporates a short statement on the capability and capacity of each consortium member, highlighting their added value.
- The governance arrangements for the consortium, including the approach to managing programme risk, financial management capacity and fiduciary risk.
- A demonstration of the consortium's capacity to produce rigorous and influential practical evidence, knowledge and learning to progress the programme at scale.
- A clear demonstration of how mechanisms for systematically listening and responding to beneficiaries will be implemented and used to inform programme design and adaptation.
- A clear statement on how the programme will give due consideration to gender equality throughout its activities in order to empower and protect women and girls and support gender equality.
- A clear statement on how the programme will deliver effectiveness, efficiency, economy and equity.

Section Two (maximum 3 pages)

- A theory of change. Submit this using your own preferred format.

Section Three

- Background and track record of the consortium members (max 2 pages per member).

Budget Proposal

- Using the template provide, submit an indicative budget breakdown which should include:
 - a. a breakdown of the budget for the co-creation phase;
 - b. a total budget, broken down across each of the proposed years, presented at the component level (the key identified cost drivers).

Annexe 5: Scoring Methodology and Evaluation Criteria

The Panel will apply the following scoring methodology to assess proposals:

6	Excellent, addresses the requirements of the ToR and where relevant demonstrates fine tuning, to match expectations, and is of a quality and level of detail and understanding that provides confidence in certainty of delivery and permits full contractual reliance (where applicable).
5	High degree of confidence that they can meet the requirements of the ToR (and where relevant strong evidence they have tailored their response to meet these). Demonstrates they have a thorough understanding of what is being asked for and that they can do what they say they will; translates well into contractual terms (where applicable).
4	An understanding of all issues relating to delivery of the ToR and tailoring the response to demonstrate that proposals are feasible so that there is a good level of confidence that they will deliver; can be transposed into contractual terms (where applicable).
3	Understands most of the issues relating to delivery of the ToR and addresses them appropriately with sufficient information, but only some relevant tailoring and so only some confidence that they will be able deliver in line with expectations.
2	Some misunderstandings of the issues relating to delivery of the ToR and a generally low level of quality information and detail. Poor appetite to tailor when asked and so fails to meet expectations in many ways and provides insufficient confidence.
1	ToR issues are scantily understood and flimsy on quality information, with minimal tailoring where relevant. Provides no confidence that the issues will be addressed and managed at all in line with expectations.
0	Complete failure to address the requirements of the ToR.

The above scoring methodology will be applied to each of the Criteria detailed on the table below. The Total Score for each Criteria will comprise of the score awarded (0 to 6) multiplied by the weighting allocated to each Criteria.

The Evaluation Criteria and Weightings that will be applied to proposal are detailed in the table below:

No.	Success Criteria	Weighting (%)	Score	Total Score
1.	Consortia approach: clear ideas and approaches demonstrating why this specific consortium is the most effective way to address this/these specific development challenge/s to bring about lasting change in an innovative way.	25	6	150
2.	Skills, capacity and governance: clearly demonstrate the collective consortium and individual	20	6	120

	<p>component skills and capacity to deliver the impact and outcomes as set out in the Theory of Change.</p> <p>Set out clear governance arrangements for the consortium, clear risk strategy and a clear demonstration of financial management capacity and fiduciary risk.</p>			
3.	<p>Quality of evidence, learning and adaptation: clearly demonstrates the collective consortium and individual component's ability to produce rigorous and influential practical evidence, knowledge and learning to progress the programme to sustainable scale.</p>	15	6	90
4.	<p>Quality of beneficiary engagement: sets out clear mechanisms for systematically listening and responding to beneficiaries, and ensuring this feedback informs programme design and adaptation</p>	5	6	30
5.	<p>Innovation: clearly demonstrates how the consortium will identify and trial innovative new approaches, and testing the viability of effectively delivering the new approach at scale.</p>	15	6	90
6.	<p>Gender equality: clearly demonstrates on how the programme will give due consideration to gender equality throughout its activities in order to empower and protect women and girls and support gender equality.</p>	5	6	30
7.	<p>Value for Money: demonstrates how the programme will demonstrate effectiveness, efficiency, economy and equity.</p>	15	6	90
Overall Total		100%		600

References

- ¹ World Bank and World Health Organisation (2011) *World Report on Disability*, available at http://www.who.int/disabilities/world_report/2011/report.pdf
- ² Groce, N., Kett, M., Lang, R. & Trani, J-F. (2011) Disability and Poverty: the need for a more nuanced understanding of implications for development policy and practice. *Third World Quarterly*, 32(8), 1493-1513.
- ³ Trani, J-F. & Loeb, M. (2012). Poverty and disability: a vicious circle? Evidence from Afghanistan and Zambia. *Journal of International Development*, 24(S1), S19–S52. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/jid.1709>
- ⁴ Mitra, et al., (2012) Disability and Poverty in Developing Countries: A Multidimensional Study, *World Development*, 44, 1-18. <http://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2012.05.024>
- ⁵ Global Partnership for Education (2017) *Children with Disabilities*, available at <http://www.globalpartnership.org/focus-areas/children-with-disabilities>
- ⁶ Groce, N., Kett, M. (2013) *The Disability and Development Gap*, Leonard Cheshire Disability and Inclusive Development Centre, University College London. Available at <https://www.ucl.ac.uk/leonard-cheshire-research/research/publications/documents/working-papers/wp-21.pdf>
- ⁷ Groce, N., Kett, M., Lang, R. & Trani, J-F. (2011) Disability and Poverty: the need for a more nuanced understanding of implications for development policy and practice, *Third World Quarterly*, 32(8), 1493-1513. p. 1499, available at <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/01436597.2011.604520>;
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