

## **UK Aid Connect: Terms of Reference**

### **Addressing Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual and Transgender 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.

Consortia<sup>1</sup> 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 UK Aid 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 adaptation 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 women's 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.

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<sup>1</sup> 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

Everybody has the right to be included in development and treated fairly and with respect.

- The UK Government raises its voice wherever discrimination occurs.
- The UK has a longstanding tradition of upholding human rights around the world.
- The UK believes all people have a right to be included in development, no matter what their background or sexual orientation. The UK Government has a policy of inclusive development for all socially excluded groups.
- Discrimination is against the core principles of international development and humanitarian aid. Aid must be impartial and not based on sexuality, gender, nationality, race, religion, or political point of view. It must be based on need alone.

Discrimination damages not only societies but holds back economies.

- Countries cannot fully develop while they oppress minorities. By excluding certain groups countries hold back their potential. Communities are stronger when they stand together and include all their elements.
- Homophobia not only has a human cost, it's bad for business as well. As the President of the World Bank has pointed out, institutionalised discrimination is bad for economies. When productive people are excluded from the workforce, GDP suffers.
- In terms of development, homophobia also has a negative impact on access to education, health care, and land rights. It causes violence, desperation, substance abuse and suicide<sup>1</sup>.

DFID approach to Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual and Transgender (LGBT) rights can be found in <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/dfids-approach-on-lesbian-gay-bisexual-and-transgender-lgbt-rights>

## Context

1. “Across the world lesbian, gay, bisexual and trans (LGBT<sup>2</sup>) people face ongoing, serious and often profoundly concerning violations of their civil, political and economic rights. As a major economy, a country with a deep commitment to human rights, and having itself legislated to ensure full equality for LGBT people, the UK is in a powerful position to help prevent such abuses” (APPG on Global LGBTI rights, 2016).

2. More than 75 countries have legislation that criminalises lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) relationships<sup>2</sup>. 175 million LGBT people live in persecutory environments (2.5% of world’s population of 7 billion). While these laws have historically focused on sex between men, in 50 countries sex between women is illegal.<sup>3</sup> The punishment for these offences can be severe, with penalties ranging from lashings, life imprisonment and, in eight countries, death.<sup>4</sup> Over 400 million people live under laws which punish same-sex sexual activity with the death penalty.<sup>5</sup>

3. Violence remains pervasive in the lives of LGBT people across the world. Globally, civil society has identified combating violence as a high priority in addressing the wider rights violations faced by LGBT people. In its recent (2014-2015) consultation with the representatives of 66 LGBT rights organisations worldwide, Stonewall found that working to combat violence against LGBT people is the top priority of many civil society organisations. This figured significantly ahead of work on healthcare, education, faith, and freedoms of expression, assembly and association. Many expressed the view that reducing violence, as opposed to decriminalisation, should be the principal aim of the international community.<sup>6</sup>

4. A growing body of international and national human rights jurisprudence increasingly recognises the rights of LGBT people as legitimate human rights. The jurisprudence continues to develop. It is now widely established that:

- Criminalisation of consensual, private sexual acts between adults of the same sex is a breach of the right to privacy;
- States are obliged to prevent and adequately respond to incidents of discrimination, violence and harassment committed against LGBT

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<sup>2</sup> LGBT is extended by some organisations and activists to include intersex (LGBTI) and queer/questioning people (LGBTQI), the latter of which can be used to describe anyone with non-normative sexual orientations and gender identities and is meant as shorthand for doing such. We recognise that ‘LGBT’ is still a contested term. It has been replaced to some extent by “sexual orientation and gender identity” which many think better captures same-sex attraction as an ‘orientation’ and distinguishes it from gender identity. Many academics favour the term ‘queer’ which has behind it a rich seam of thinking about the ways in which gender and sexuality are constructed and performed. Regardless of the terminology, the boundaries and configurations are controversial and generate debates that leave organisations and individuals working to improve rights or expand access to health for Sexual Orientation Gender Identity (SOGI) in exposing both to charges of ‘Western’ imposition and of betraying local values, culture and context.

- people, and provide protection to those escaping persecution on account of their sexual orientation and/or gender identity;
- Gender and sex diverse people have a right to have their lived identity correctly reflected in official documents.

5. There have been many positive developments in respect to LGBT inclusion around the world:

- Argentina: sex change is now a purely personal matter and not subject to exterior assessment and assignment.
- Same sex marriages are being legalised in many states in the US.
- Asia: several countries have eased repressive legislation, such as India's sodomy laws that were abolished in 2011 and Nepal was the first country in the world to introduce "third gender" as a legal option in passports and birth certificates (followed by the Federal Republic of Germany in 2013).
- Europe: the trend has been positive in the western parts of the continent, whilst in Eastern Europe, in the Balkans and in Russia the trend seems to be the opposite with increased state repression against LGBT persons.

### **LGBT inclusion and development**

6. Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender inclusion is important for poverty reduction – where people are marginalised due to their sexuality they are likely to be poor. Everybody has the right to be included in development, no matter what their background or sexual orientation.

7. In terms of development, homophobia has a significant negative impact. Homophobia damages access to education, health care, and land rights. Research by the Institute for Development Studies finds that discrimination against people on the basis of their sexual orientation in educational settings contributes to premature exit from schools and universities. Homophobia also causes violence, desperation, substance abuse and suicide. It leads to community and family breakdown and mental health issues.

8. Young LGBT people are disproportionately vulnerable to homelessness and poverty, which has been linked to their experience of discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity. Homelessness among young people has been found to be linked to their experience of violent bullying in schools, or in their families, due to their sexual orientation and gender identity. Research by the Institute of Development studies suggests that homeless youth who identify as gay, lesbian or bisexual find it harder to access sexual health resources and more likely to take sexual health risks compared to those self-identified as heterosexual, potentially compounding their vulnerability to poverty.

9. The DFID funded research programme<sup>7</sup> 'Sexuality, Poverty and the Law' has identified that LGBT individuals face specific disadvantages with

“respect to all aspects of poverty including: ascribed and legal inferiority, lack of political clout, lack of information, educational deficiencies, barriers to public institutions, barriers to social protection measures, spatial marginalisation, greater physical insecurities and material poverties.”

10. Discrimination and homophobia damages societies and holds back economies. Countries cannot fully develop while they oppress minorities. By excluding certain groups countries hold back their potential. Communities are stronger when they stand together and include all their elements. Homophobia not only has a human cost, it's bad for business as well.

11. There is increasing evidence of a positive relationship between diverse and tolerant workplaces and successful business performance. In a wide-ranging review of the existing research on the relationship between discrimination and economic performance, Open for Business identifies a number of links between discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity and the performance of business. Open for Business states that: The growth of anti-LGBT sentiment in some parts of the world is a concern for the global businesses community. Experience has taught that open, inclusive, diverse societies are better for business, and the response of many global companies to anti-LGBT laws is a clear indication of the concern caused.<sup>8</sup>

12. There is a growing body of research that suggests that discriminatory legislation and social attitudes can have an adverse effect on whole economies. There is a clear correlation between successful economies and the recognition of the rights of LGBT people. Research by the economist Richard Florida finds a positive relationship between positive public opinion regarding LGBT rights and economic output per person. Drawing on the Gallup World Poll data Florida finds a close statistical correlation (0.72) between positive attitudes and economic development.<sup>9</sup> The World Bank case study in India highlighted the enormous cost of health care due to homophobia. HIV disparity, depression and suicide are three health issues that are particularly high among the LGBT population. This cost India more than \$700 million in 2012 and could be as much as \$23 billion. Mapping the GDP per capita of 39 countries against how well they score on the The Global Index on Legal Recognition of Homosexual Orientation (GILRHO) shows a similar positive correlation. This pattern is repeated in the relationship between GILRHO scores and a country's performance on the Human Development Index.<sup>10</sup>

13. On a national level, research on the Indian economy conducted by the World Bank suggests that the exclusion from health, education, housing and employment faced by LGBT people has a whole economy cost of between 0.1 - 1.7 per cent of GDP.<sup>1112</sup> It is important to note that correlation does not equal causation. The current state of evidence around the links between the legal and social discrimination and economic performance is careful to avoid suggesting a direct causal relationship between the two.

14. Discrimination is against the core principles of international development and humanitarian aid. Aid must be impartial and not based on nationality, race, religion, or political point of view. It must be based on need alone. In order to ensure that 'no one is left behind', civil society organisations and donors need to ensure that in their own practices and engagements, they are able to craft a new era of development that is sensitive to multiple forms of inequality, including those created by marginalising people because of their gender identity or sexual orientation.

### **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 countries<sup>3</sup>.

17. The work through UK Aid Connect will contribute to the following.

- **Freedom from violence:** LGBT people are free from violence and the threat of violence.
- **Legislation:** Removal of negative legislation, decriminalisation of same-sex behaviour and sexual conduct and gender expression and support for actively positive legislation for LGBT people.
- **Services:** equal access to opportunities and resources including good nutrition, protection from disease, access to quality education, access to clean water and sanitation services. Services that respond to the needs of LGBT people.
- **Upholding rights:** duty bearers and those holding power to uphold the rights of LGBT and to create genuine inclusion in politics, economics and society.
- **Full participation in decision making** processes in households, communities and countries.
- **Progressive change in social and cultural norms:** including social norms within institutions, creating supportive environment.

18. While decriminalisation is a major component of addressing the human rights violations faced by LGBT people, it is not always the first step to providing an improved landscape. Other interventions that focus on more achievable short-term policy objectives, such as moratoriums, anti-

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<sup>3</sup> See Annexe 2: List of Eligible Countries

discrimination legislation and equal opportunities policy are important in preparing the ground for decriminalisation. Building the capacity of local actors to contest discrimination and human rights violations is vital in achieving eventual decriminalisation. As with all interventions, strategies to protect the human rights of LGBT people and to counter discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity need to be developed in conjunction with local and national civil society priorities.

19. Legal reform is perceived by many as the most effective way to secure sexual rights and freedom from persecution and exclusion for marginalised communities in the long term. But there is considerable debate over the extent to which legal processes actually address economic and social exclusion, or enable political relations of solidarity with larger human rights agendas, and in what contexts.

#### **D. Impact and Outcomes**

20. The planned discussion and dialogue with stakeholders will frame the expected impact, outcomes and outputs of any consortium programme on LGBT inclusion. However the work will contribute to some or all of the following **outcomes**:

- **Political leadership:** Key countries show political leadership and are pushing the agenda internationally.
- **Strong national and international LGBT networks** supporting collective action and support people to be active agents of change, support greater representation, social mobilisation and deeper accountability.
- **Empowered LGBT people:** hold their governments and other service providers to account.
- **Inclusion:** LGBT issues taken up by mainstream development organisations and fully included in international development and human rights frameworks and programmes.
- **Capacity of development workers:** development workers including DFID staff have a better understanding of the local context and the importance of LGBT issues for their work. Tools and guidance will be useful for signposting how this can be done effectively.

#### **E. Outputs**

21. The work could be delivered through the following **outputs**:

- **Evidence and data:** generation and use of robust knowledge and evidence to inform policy and practice across development agencies globally.
- **Southern leadership:** facilitating Southern voices at country level, regionally and internationally, through building local relationships, and working with existing stakeholders that are supporting progressive change on sexual rights where there are opportunities to do so.



- **Listening and responding.** Consultation processes with local LGBT groups in both the design and implementation of any support programmes, to make sure their needs are met and no harm is done.
- **Diplomacy** including addressing anti-discriminatory legislation and inclusion of LGBT in international negotiations.
- **Capacity building:** building capacity of governmental and non-governmental organisations.
- **Partnerships and coordination:** developing new partnerships with civil society, human rights institutions, the private sector and other government departments and with other supportive governments for more effective influencing in relation to decision-makers and with communities and societies.
- **Leadership** within key organisations. Build clarity and narrative around non-discrimination in development, positioning LGBT as a core development issue
- **Systems and procedures:** LGBT issues included in systems and procedures. An inclusive development approach will bring components together rather than as fragmented priorities.

## **F.Scope**

22. 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 LGBT rights;
- Designing activities and planning events to bring together existing actors, networks and mechanisms with new partners;
- Action research on LGBT rights;
- Trialling new approaches and interventions in support of LGBT rights;
- Producing rigorous and influential evidence and learning;
- Disseminating evidence and learning;
- Improving and generating global data;
- Providing technical support and resource to DFID.

23. Potential consortia may suggest additional work streams that will help the programme fulfil its outcomes and outputs listed earlier.

## **G. The Requirements**

24. **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.

25. **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.

26. **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.

27. **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.

28. **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.

29. **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**

30. 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.

31. The details and delivery of an evaluation will be discussed and negotiated during the inception/co-creation phase and if appropriate, additional funds 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**

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

#### **J. Programme budget**

33. 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.

34. 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).

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

### **K. Programme financing**

36. 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**

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

### **M. Due diligence**

38. 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.

39. 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**

40. 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**

41. 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.

42. The consortium-lead will 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**

43. 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**

44. 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**

45. 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**

46. 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**

47. 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.

## Annexe 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
<b>Proposal</b>	<p>Complete and submit the following to <a href="mailto:UKAidConnect@dfid.gov.uk">UKAidConnect@dfid.gov.uk</a> by the deadline.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UK Aid Connect Proposal Form (including the Theory of Change)</li> <li>Budget Proposal template</li> </ul> <p><b>Emailing your application:</b> attachments larger than 6MB may need to be compressed or divided between separate emails.</p>	<p><b>Deadline for submission of proposals:</b></p> <p><b>23:59 20 October</b></p>
<b>Assessment</b>	Applications are assessed and scored.	<b>Approximately 8 weeks</b>
<b>Due diligence/Grant arrangements</b>	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.	<b>1-3 months</b>
<b>Co-creation</b>	<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>	<b>6-9 months</b>
<b>Mobilisation</b>	Full mobilisation of the programme.	<b>Approximately 6-9 months from award of grant.</b>

## **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:

<b>6</b>	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).
<b>5</b>	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).
<b>4</b>	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).
<b>3</b>	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.
<b>2</b>	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.
<b>1</b>	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.
<b>0</b>	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.	<b>Consortia approach:</b> 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.	<b>Skills, capacity and governance:</b> 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><b>Quality of evidence, learning and adaptation:</b> 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><b>Quality of beneficiary engagement:</b> 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><b>Innovation:</b> 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><b>Gender equality:</b> 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><b>Value for Money:</b> demonstrates how the programme will demonstrate effectiveness, efficiency, economy and equity.</p>	15	6	90
<b>Overall Total</b>		100%		600

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<sup>1</sup> Hutchinson, M. K., Thompson, A. C. & Cederbaum, J. A. 2006. Multisystem factors contributing to disparities in preventive health care among lesbian women. *J Obstet Gynecol Neonatal Nurs*, 35, 393-402.

<sup>2</sup> International Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans and Intersex Association (ILGA) 2015 survey of legislation affecting LGBT people.

<sup>3</sup> Carroll, A., and L. P. Itaborahy. State Sponsored Homophobia 2015: A world survey of laws: criminalisation, protection and recognition of same-sex love. Geneva: ILGA, 2015.

<sup>4</sup> Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Update of report A/HRC/19/41 (on discriminatory laws and practices and acts of violence against individuals based on their sexual orientation and gender identity)..

<sup>5</sup> The Human Dignity Trust, Written Evidence for the All Party Parliamentary Group on Global LGBT Rights, on the UK's stance on international breaches of LGBT rights, September 2015 and Stonewall, "Submission to the APPG on Global LGBT Rights", September 2015

<sup>6</sup> Stonewall, "Submission to the APPG on Global LGBT Rights", September 2015.

<sup>7</sup> Drawing on research undertaken by the DFID funded Sexuality Poverty and Law Research Programme including:

Boyce, P. and Coyle, D. (2013) Development, Discourse and Law: Transgender and Same-Sex Sexualities in Nepal, IDS Evidence Report 13, Brighton: IDS

- Coyle, D. and Boyce, P. (2015) Same-Sex Sexualities, Gender Variance, Economy and Livelihood in Nepal: Exclusions, Subjectivity and Development, IDS Evidence Report 109, Brighton: IDS
- Dhall, P. and Boyce, P. (2015) Livelihood, Exclusion and Opportunity: Socioeconomic Welfare among Gender and Sexuality Non-normative People in India, IDS Evidence Report 106, Brighton: IDS

<sup>8</sup> Miller, Jon and Parker, Lucy, Open for Business: The economic and business case for global LGB&T inclusion, September 2015. <https://www.brunswickgroup.com/media/604658/Brunswick-Open-For-Business.pdf>

<sup>9</sup> Florida, R. The Global Map of Homophobia, 2014.

<sup>10</sup> M.V. Lee Badgett et al, The Relationship between LGBT Inclusion and Economic Development: An Analysis of Emerging Economies, 2014

<sup>11</sup> Badgett, M. V. Lee. The Economic Cost of Stigma and the Exclusion of LGBT People: A Case Study of India. World Bank, 2014.

<http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/2014/10/23952131/economic-cost-stigma-exclusion-lgbt-people-casestudy-india>

<sup>12</sup> Miller, Jon and Parker, Lucy, Open for Business: The economic and business case for global LGB&T inclusion, September 2015.

<https://www.brunswickgroup.com/media/604658/Brunswick-Open-For-Business.pdf>