

UK Aid Connect: Terms of Reference

Tackling Child Labour and Modern Slavery

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 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

¹ See Annexe 1: Definition of Consortia

co-creation phase – again this could include proposals to adapt programmes or constituencies, from all partners.

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- Modern Slavery: Tackling the Worst Forms of Child Labour

Key background

1. There are an estimated 5.5 million children in forced labour (worst forms of child labour and modern slavery). This includes trafficked children, children in debt bondage and other forms of forced labour, and forced recruitment for armed conflict, prostitution, pornography and other illicit activities (ILO 2012). There are 168 million children in child labour more broadly, or 11 percent of all children aged between 5 and 17 years old. Of these children, 73.1 million are too young to work (5 – 11 years old) and more than half of them, 85 million, are in hazardous work – these are also known as the worst forms of child labour and require immediate action.

2. Huge progress has been made on tackling child labour; since 2000 the number of children in child labour globally has declined by one third. However, much more must be done to protect children from modern slavery and exploitation that is its core – this will require a concerted effort from governments, donors, the private sector and the multilateral system. DFID is committed to driving progress to meet Global Goals 8.7 – to end human trafficking and modern slavery (including the worst forms of child labour) as well as 16.2 to end all forms of violence against children respectively.

Terminology

3. Modern slavery: the UK uses the term modern slavery as an umbrella term to bring together the variety of situations in which one person is forcibly controlled by an individual or group for the purpose of exploitation including: slavery and forced labour, debt bondage or bonded labour, human trafficking, domestic servitude, forced or servile marriage, the worst forms of child labour and other exploitation, including sexual and broader child exploitation.

4. Worst forms of child labour: The UK adheres to the ILO definition of the work forms of child labour, including child slavery, trafficking, debt bondage, serfdom, forced labour, including forced recruitment for use in armed conflict, prostitution, pornography, and hazardous work (these are all considered forms of modern slavery). The consent of any child under 18 years of age to any of these activities does not alter its classification as modern slavery.

DFID priorities

5. While the following categories are not proscriptive, we hope they serve as helpful further guidance as to DFID priorities within this area:

6. **Law and enforcement:** one of the main priorities for the UK (both politically and terms of future programming responses) is tackling the impunity of organised criminal groups and slave drivers.

7. In particular, we believe that an effective legal and law enforcement response is one where effective national and international justice systems adopt and implement clear legal frameworks that both increase prosecution rates and, crucially, support (rather than criminalise) victims. Law enforcement agencies should possess (and be encouraged to effectively use) the appropriate powers, build their capacity, develop and expand capabilities and embed robust systems to share intelligence and apprehend perpetrators – including those who cross international borders. We also believe that this activity is likely to be more effective where it is combined with action to disrupt and dismantle the enablers of modern slavery (e.g. by addressing the use of the internet to recruit and enslave victims, or identifying and disrupting the illicit financial flows that help to establish and maintain the modern slavery industry).

8. Developing a stronger evidence base, establishing what works in terms of capacity building for law enforcement and criminal justice systems in this area and working at all levels (local, national, regional, global) forms an important part of this work.

9. **Responsible business:** the UK is interested in developing a comprehensive and effective response to the existence of poor working conditions and exploitation supply chains, that goes well beyond “Tier 1” suppliers.

10. Given the complexity and opaque nature of global value chains, and the multiple factors which cause the existence of modern slavery and child labour within them, we are interested in solutions and approaches which take a holistic approach. For example, exploring the role of recruitment agencies as a driver of poor working practices, and the absence of high quality education as an alternative to child labour.

11. Consortia are welcome to explore interventions which have a specific country and/or sector focus, but should be able to explain how they are driving systemic change through their work and ideally how this change can continue in a sustainable way.

12. **Children’s agency:** children often don’t perceive themselves as engaged in the worst forms of child labour, or having been coerced or kidnapped. It is important to consider the child’s own agency and perspective and how this can shape a development intervention.

13. **Gender sensitivity:** child labour should be tackled with a differentiated approach for boys and girls. Gender roles, age, birth order and family

structure often dictate the occupations and tasks undertaken by boys and girls; the conditions, hours and visibility of their work; their vulnerability and protection concerns; and educational opportunities. Sex disaggregated data is encouraged in addition to age disaggregated data.

14. **Children in conflict and crises:** we are particularly interested in delivering for children in conflict and humanitarian settings. This includes work in fragile states that are experiencing conflict or protracted humanitarian situations, and more stable states affected by an emergency or conflict. Building better systems that will protect children during times of crises is essential. DFID also recognises the role for specialist agencies in advocacy, standard setting, and specialised services to improve child protection.

15. **Drivers of vulnerability and vulnerable groups:** exploitation is at the heart of the continued existence of the worst forms of modern slavery. Cutting off both the supply and demand for those who seek to profit from the worst forms of child labour requires that we seek ways to both identify and address the drivers of vulnerability in order to help reduce the risks of exploitation. We are particularly interested in how to reduce the vulnerability of those affected by conflict and/or humanitarian crises, and of those on the move by allying targeted programming with wider poverty alleviation/economic development activities and increasing awareness of the risks in areas of high prevalence.

16. We are interested in reaching the most vulnerable/marginalised children including, unaccompanied and separated children, migrant children, children who are out of school, excluded groups (including marginalised by caste or semi-feudal relationships), disabled children/ relatives of the disabled forced to work, and children of parents involved in illicit work.

17. **Evidence:** evidence and reliable data are central to delivering transformative programming, legislation and advocacy in this field. Programming that builds the global evidence base in this area is encouraged. This means that we would expect to see proposals with clear rationale for evaluating interventions using rigorous methodologies, use of adaptive programming approaches if appropriate and robust monitoring and data collection plans. We will not fund research proposals under this programme.

Sectoral priorities:

18. While we welcome bids from multiple sectors, please note the following are DFID priorities for tackling the worst forms of child labour given they are sectors where child labour is particularly prevalent, and where through our existing and planned international development investments, we are likely to have the most impact. These are:

- Agriculture, including both commercial agriculture and family based agriculture, and both global supply chains and neglected subsectors

(we are particularly interested in where learnings from high profile sectors like cocoa can be applied to more neglected sectors;

- Artisanal mining;
- Manufacturing;
- Child domestic labour/servitude.

C. What are the expected results?

19. 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.

20. 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 Outcome

21. The planned discussion and dialogue with stakeholders will frame the expected impact, outcomes and outputs of any consortium programme on tackling child labour and modern slavery. However, the work could contribute to the following **impact**:

- Children are protected from the worst forms of child labour, and are supported to receive a safe childhood to develop into productive members of society.

22. The **outcome** statements below provides a selection of indicative outcome statements. These statements are there as a guide for programming interventions, and we note that dependent on the sector, the appropriateness of these statements may vary. Indicative outcome statements linked to DFID priorities as outlined in Section B:

- **Law and enforcement:** Robust legal and policy framework on child labour and modern slavery, with strong enforcement of laws, including victim support and increased perpetrator prosecution.
- **Responsible business:** International and national supply chains eradicate forced and child labour by examining the entire value chain in order to identify and address poor working conditions and exploitation.
- **Children's agency:** Legal, labour and child protection systems recognise and respond to children's rights and agency.

² See Annexe 2: List of Eligible Countries

Programmes should demonstrate how children's views have been taken into account in their programme design.

- **Children in conflict and crises:** Children who live through conflict and/or humanitarian crises (including unaccompanied minors), or who are forced to travel to escape their effects (keen interest in children on the move), have their urgent needs addressed - including protection from exploitation and violence, and access to education;
- **Targeting the most vulnerable:** The most vulnerable (complex combination of environmental, social and economic factors) are reached through programme interventions.

E. Outputs

23. The planned discussion and dialogue with stakeholders will frame the expected outputs of any consortium programme on tackling child labour and modern slavery. However, consortia are able to propose their own outputs to address the development challenge.

F. Scope

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

- Action research
- Reaching the most marginalised
- Identifying innovative ideas
- Trialling new approaches and interventions
- Producing rigorous and influential evidence and learning
- Disseminating evidence and learning.
- Intervention has the potential to affect change at scale in the future
- There is a clear case for public funds to be used to grow the intervention
- Strong in country capacity/expertise to deliver the programme
- Potential consortia may suggest additional work streams that will help the programme fulfil its outcome.

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 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

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 submit an annual report on progress against the targets/milestones set out in the results 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 project. This should be completed with reference to DFID's [UK aid branding guidance](#).

R. Transparency

46. The consortium 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.

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
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 20 October</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

