

UK Aid Connect: Summary of the Dialogue and Discussion Meetings

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UK Aid Connect
Tackling Child Labour and Modern Slavery
16:00: Tuesday 25 July 2017

Introduction to UK Aid Connect

- Why have we set up UK Aid Connect?
We recognise that the world is changing and that the key development challenges are complex and interconnected. No one single development actor has all the answers. We want to support exciting and new partnerships brought together in consortia, to tackle these complex challenges together.
 - What is the mechanism?
The mechanism's design has incorporated dialogue and feedback from more than 150 organisations. At the heart of UK Aid Connect, we want consortia of diverse organisations including CSOs, faith groups, think tanks and the private sector to come together to tackle the hardest development issues and to identify innovative and new approaches. Producing solid, rigorous evidence about what does and doesn't work, then using this evidence to encourage uptake at scale to bring about transformation and poverty reduction.
 - Timelines – the call for proposals is now open and the deadline for submission of proposals for this theme is 20th of October. We will assess and short list proposals in approximately 8 weeks. Selected consortia will then undergo a due diligence assessment which could take between 1-3 months. Grants will be signed between March to May. We will then undertake an intensive and comprehensive co-creation process of between 6 to 9 months, working together with DFID to fully design the programme of work. Detailed information is available on the UK Aid website.
 - Proposals - We are looking for new, exciting and innovative ideas rather than full programme designs. They must include a clear explanation of why a consortia approach is needed; the different skills and capacity that each consortia member will contribute to addressing the development challenge; how the consortia will incorporate and systematically respond to beneficiary feedback, consideration to gender equality and clear statement on value for money. The assessment criteria are set out in the Terms of Reference. All details and guidance on the application process are on the UK Aid Connect website.
- Contact – We are very keen for a dialogue throughout the process. Questions can be submitted to ukaidconnect@dfid.gov.uk. Questions and answers will be posted in the Frequently Asked Questions on the UK Aid Connect website.
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Question	Answer
<p>How does the Modern Slavery window link with UK Modern Slavery Innovation Fund?</p>	<p><i>Although there are clear links to the TOR and framework for the UK Modern Slavery Innovation Fund, this is a separate programme. DFID would want to avoid any duplication and would encourage bids to focus on standalone proposals.</i></p> <p><i>DFID works closely with the Innovation Fund and is keen to be the connector between different NGOs, if your bid was successful DFID would potentially liaise with the Innovation Fund and could attempt to join up.</i></p>
<p>Will proposals which focus on children in conflict and humanitarian settings be considered in this window?</p>	<p><i>Yes, DFID Aid Connect has the objective to test and validate approaches that can be scaled up in the future and also inform our evidence base</i></p>
<p>There are countries with a high level of prevalence of child labour e.g. India and Thailand which are not featured in the terms of reference. How will DFID engage/ support countries which are not eligible?</p>	<p><i>UK Aid Connect grants will only be awarded to consortia for work on those countries ranked in the bottom 50 countries in the Human Development Index and/or those on DFID's fragile states list.</i></p> <p><i>We recognise there are other countries that should be considered but UK Connect is not the only avenue for funding. There is other funding we intend to bring online as part of broader strategy which will provide opportunity to work in other country contexts.</i></p>
<p>There seems to be lots of emphasis on innovative approaches. Is there a steer on how much will be directed at new rather provisional programming?</p>	<p><i>We want to leave it as open as possible, but would encourage consortia to focus on new, innovative ideas, which push the boundaries of our current knowledge and challenge us to do better. This would allow DFID to develop a more robust evidence base, test what works and then scale up, rather than build on existing projects and programmes.</i></p>

<p>Can you set out the parameters and scope of consortia proposals, is it any topic linked to wider Modern Slavery agenda or child labour as a focus?</p>	<p><i>The focus is on worst forms of child labour as part of Modern Slavery</i></p>
<p>How much ownership does DFID want in terms of co creation and development of the programme?</p>	<p><i>Successful consortium will be in charge of the programme of work. Following the award of a grant DFID policy teams will work alongside the consortia to support development of the programme design.</i></p>
<p>What is DFID's appetite for systematic and legislative reform of UK business operations and supply chains as a means of tackling child labour?</p>	<p><i>DFID is not funding regulatory or legislative change through UK Connect.</i></p>
<p>Child labour results from complex root causes e.g. within the household but also wider community. Will preference be given to bids which cover a specific focus?</p>	<p><i>DFID welcome programmes that bring together a variety of key agents and stakeholders e.g. parents, religious and political leaders, community groups etc. to identify and reduce child labour (see the child labour conceptual framework for more info).</i></p>
<p>Will DFID take account of wider societal factors driving child labour and modern slavery e.g. inter-generational issues/ and/ or young women and girls?</p>	<p><i>The core focus of a bid must be children. We would welcome bids which consider other vulnerable groups but this should not distract from the primary focus being children.</i></p>
<p>What is DFID's approach to risk with Aid Connect?</p>	<p><i>We are interested in exciting and innovative approaches and recognise this work carries a degree of risk. It is important that the consortia show that they understand the risks involved and have plans to mitigate and address these risks. For example, if there is a weak evidence base for a programme idea, this must be recognised and communicated as a risk, and then monitoring & evaluation / impact evaluations should be designed within the programme to help build the evidence base –</i></p>

	<i>adaptive programming may also need to be considered in case evidence gathered illustrates the need to change programme design.</i>
Will DFID consider children's work defined as hazardous work (but not viewed as hazardous?) What are the parameters?	<i>Yes. The focus is on the worst form of child labour (ILO definition), this includes hazardous work. DFID priorities are focused on sectors where child labour is particularly prevalent including: Agriculture (commercial and family based agriculture); Artisanal mining; Manufacturing; Child domestic labour/servitude.</i>
Given the overlap across the themes, will there be an opportunity for working across themes during co-creation phase?	<i>Yes, given overlap we would expect cross cutting work across the themes. DFID policy teams will ensure that this happens.</i>
Will DFID support the process of consortium forming, so there is an option for partners to come on board in advisory capacity/ function?	<i>DFID will not be involved in consortium forming. BOND and The Scottish Alliance are facilitating a brokering process to help bring potential partners together. Full details are available on their websites.</i>
How many proposals will be considered?	<i>We anticipate one consortium per theme; however, the final decision will be determined by the number and overall merit of the consortia proposals.</i>
What is overall portfolio value?	<i>Successful grant awards will be for circa £3m per year for up to four years (dependent on strength of the proposal)</i>
Can we look at civil society capacity strengthening in humanitarian crisis in respect to this thematic area?	<i>Yes, it is feasible. You would need to make the case as to why this is the best way forward.</i>
Who will be part of the Evaluation panel to assess proposals?	<i>The evaluation panel will be made up representatives from the Modern Slavery Team, Inclusive Societies Department, and other relevant Policy teams within DFID.</i>

<p>Is there an expectation/preference for single or multi-country proposals?</p>	<p><i>We want to leave it as open as possible. However, UK Aid Connect is focused on proposals which validate the effectiveness of different approaches and programmes which can be delivered at scale and can continue in a sustainable way.</i></p>
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UK Aid Connect
Promoting Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR)
12.30: Wednesday 26 July

Introduction to UK Aid Connect

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- What is the mechanism?
The mechanism's design has incorporated dialogue and feedback from more than 150 organisations. At the heart of UK Aid Connect, we want consortia of diverse organisations, CSOs, faith groups, think tanks, private sector etc. to come together to tackle the hardest development issues and to identify innovative and new approaches. Producing solid, rigorous evidence about what does and doesn't work, then using this evidence to encourage uptake at scale to bring about transformation and poverty reduction.
- Timelines – the call for proposals is now open and the deadline for submission of proposals for this theme is 15th of September. We will assess and short list proposals in approximately 8 weeks. Selected consortia will then undergo a due diligence assessment which could take between 1-3 months. Grants will be signed between December to February. We will then undertake an intensive and comprehensive co-creation process of between 6 to 9 months, working together with DFID to fully design the programme of work. Detailed information is available on the UK Aid website.
- Proposals - We are looking for new, exciting and innovative ideas rather than full programme designs. They must include a clear explanation of why a consortia approach is needed; the different skills and capacity that each consortia member will contribute to addressing the development challenge; how the consortia will incorporate and systematically respond to beneficiary feedback, consideration to gender equality and clear statement on value for money. The assessment criteria are set out in the Terms of Reference. All details and guidance on the application process are on the UK Aid Connect website.
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SRHR Connect:

- Sustainable development Goal 5 – this theme is very much focussed on SRHR as a package. The challenge is how to deliver SDG 5 in a

sustainable and scalable way. We have had success in this area but still a way to go.

- High-level goal – Develop a scalable and sustainable approach to delivering comprehensive, rights-based SRHR to the hardest to reach populations.
- Comprehensive SRHR – Don't have to tick-off everything on the list, but has to be a holistic approach and not artificially exclude any of those aspects.
- Rights-based – Must be based on free, informed choice.
- Reaching the hardest to reach – adolescents, rural and urban poor, people in humanitarian situations, marginalised populations (e.g. HIV, remote locations, prison populations etc), People with disabilities
- Sustainable and scalable – how do we get tricky and controversial issues accepted into service delivery, how do you deliver policy change? How do you make this the new normal? How can we make all of this sustainable?
- Outputs – taken from the ToR – but the key point is we don't have fixed outputs, very open to the consortia deciding how best to measure this. We want to see clear outputs but open about what that should be. This will be discussed during co-creation.

Question	Answer
Some people would define SRHR to include Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) for instance, is there a broad scope of SRHR you want to focus on?	<i>We are fairly broad in the examples we have on the website, e.g. sex education, safe abortion, family planning, forced marriage. We are open to FGM being included, but we would not be looking for something focussed very specifically on one area like FGM.</i>
There are plenty of success models on reproductive health services operating at scale globally. Is this programme more about working on new success models targeting those left behind that could then go to scale?	<i>The focus is specifically on the left-behind, hardest to reach populations to achieve universal access.</i>
Eligible countries – note Iraq and Syria are included on the eligible country list yet a number of other fragile countries are excluded.	<p><i>UK Aid Connect grants will only be awarded to consortia for work on those countries ranked in the bottom 50 countries in the Human Development Index and/or those on DFID's fragile states list.</i></p> <p><i>We recognise there are other countries that should be considered but UK Connect is not the only avenue for funding.</i></p>
Is it possible to discuss within SRHR safe abortion, what are your	<i>It is likely we would want the consortium to work on safe abortion,</i>

<p>expectations around all members endorsing this, e.g. if there is a faith-based organisation, is it ok for only some members to cover this aspect?</p>	<p><i>within the context of our published position, as part of comprehensive SRHR. If particular partners within a consortium are not able to support this, it is for the consortium to come up with a way-of-working that manages this while still covering comprehensive services. Our published position on safe abortion sets out how our support always operates in the context of local laws.</i></p>
<p>Policy implementation is often lacking in many developing countries. Advocacy and lobbying is often required. Can this be included as an area of the proposal?</p>	<p><i>Absolutely. We are interested to see your ideas on improving policy and how you will measure that.</i></p>
<p>Given the list of countries, is it safe to assume you are looking for quite a large, global scope?</p>	<p><i>The objective of UK Aid Connect is to deliver these exciting, innovative approaches that can be used around the world. In many cases, to show it is effective in many countries it may cover multiple ones. However, it could be more specific and involve a smaller number.</i></p>
<p>It's clear we need to focus on programming that is scalable, sustainable and reaching the hardest to reach – this is a very big challenge, can you prioritise these aspects?</p>	<p><i>It is a significant challenge, but we can't pick just one. They are all important aspects.</i></p>
<p>How open would you be to having a programme that focusses on SRHR that has a link to other SDGS, e.g. environment and sustainability?</p>	<p><i>Absolutely, as long as it achieves the SRHR aims as well.</i></p>
<p>There are a lot of areas under reaching the hardest to reach - you may not be able to tap into all of those in every country. Can you speak to how this fits into geographic locations, would you have to cover all groups in all countries?</p>	<p><i>Adolescent and humanitarian are two big areas of focus at the moment. It would be odd to have a proposal that did not cover those areas at least, but we don't rule anything out.</i></p>
<p>We know an organisation needs to be comfortable within DFID's policy framework, which includes safe abortion. If this doesn't end up being part of a consortium's proposal, would this be added at the co-creation phase?</p>	<p><i>We are not going to press anyone to do anything they don't want to do. But as I've said safe abortion is an area that we would expect the consortium to be able to cover.</i></p>
<p>As a new consortium, where consortia include local NGOs, how would you see capacity building in</p>	<p><i>Yes. We are assuming that there will be a need to provide some capacity building as part of sustainability</i></p>

local NGOs to continue work outside of the life-span of the project?	<i>arrangements - it would need to be justified as adding value, but this is very much something we expect.</i>
Is there any benefit to having diversity in region when considering programming?	<i>It's about whether you have the spread of countries to show an approach is effective and can be used widely. But there is a trade-off between breadth and depth.</i>
Will there be a humanitarian Connect?	<i>This is not one of the currently planned thematic areas agreed across DFID. We have selected 8 areas. If these prove to be successful, there will be opportunities to look at including more thematic areas.</i>
In the online ToR there is a lot about evidence and the purpose of it. Are you looking for a consortium that is programmatic that is supported by evidence, rather than a research consortium for example?	<i>We are very keen for new ideas to be tested, worked on within the programmes. But we are also keen for there to be a real practical aspect to it; trying them in the field and making sure that these effective new approaches can be scaled up and the evidence for that. We are looking for a mix of evidence based approaches and the practical side.</i> <i>SRHR probably has more of a programmatic, than research focus, but we would like them to come together.</i>
There are concrete aims around delivery of services and long term aims about CSOs and sustainability. So how long do we have in the field and what kind of aims should we be speaking to down the line?	<i>We have funding to support consortia for four years, including the co-creation period. We hope that the scheme will be successful and continue beyond this but four years is the limit for these consortia.</i>
Any indications on the size of the consortia you are looking for? If they are on the larger side any chance for exclusive/non-exclusive partnerships?	<i>We had a lot of discussion about this while developing the programme. We got feedback in both directions, smaller are easier to manage, large numbers can have more impact. The general consensus was that 6 or 7 would be a sensible size, but we leave it entirely up to you.</i> <i>You can have a consortium of a certain size, but working with a wider range of organisations</i>
How broad based do you anticipate successful consortia being? How	<i>As with size, we leave this up to you. There is a trade-off between breadth</i>

broad does the skill and experience base need to be?	<i>and depth, so we look forward to seeing what you come up with.</i>
Do you have any thoughts on the potential ratio between size of consortium leader vs the budget? How small an NGO might you consider to lead a consortium?	<i>There is no set ratio, but we would look for an NGO to be able to lead the consortium. It would be for the consortium to decide how the budget is apportioned.</i>
Is there any preference for working with NGOs, CBOs and what that might look like?	<i>We are happy with sub-granting, this could improve the reach to different and new groups. The Consortium would need to decide.</i>
Can you include government departments in the consortium?	<i>They can be involved in a consortium, but cannot lead one due to the fact UK Aid Connect will be managed through accountable grant arrangements and we are unable to set up this grant arrangement with government departments. The Consortium lead could set up an arrangement with a government department.</i>
Can UN Agencies participate?	<i>Not as the lead partner, due to the accountable grant issue. There could be possibilities for UN organisations to be involved; the lead organisation would need to establish how this relationship will work.</i>
In the proposed make-up of a consortium, there was mention of think tanks and businesses. How do you see those organisations contributing?	<i>There could be many roles, we are not expecting businesses to be the lead partner, but they could have an important role in delivering services, supply chains, influencing government. We are hoping think tanks and business can help deliver these new ideas.</i>
Do you have a vision of where you would like consortia organisations to be located?	<i>We are interested in as wide a range of organisations as possible. We do want Southern involvement and organisations that can reach different groups and different areas. We have no specific views on where these organisations should be located.</i>
If a consortium has international or southern organisations involved, does it need the lead to be UK based?	<i>No, it is not a requirement for the lead organisation having to be UK based, providing they can attend the co-creation phase.</i>
In the co-creation phase, how do you	<i>The organisation might have to come</i>

see the process working for organisations based outside the UK?	<i>to the UK for the discussion on the co-creation phase from time to time and this travel will need to be budgeted for and justified. We are very happy for organisations outside the UK to be part of consortia.</i>
Following co-creation, will that lock in the consortia and technical partners e.g. if we find new partners can we add them as we go?	<i>Definitely, we are looking to use the co-creation period for consortia to consider whether they have the right make-up, or whether they need to bring in more organisations with other skills. We will have these discussions in the co-creation period. We expect there will be considerable change throughout the life of the consortia. We can add organisations throughout the lifetime of the programme.</i>
Are you providing resources for linking potential consortia with lead partners?	<i>No. However, BOND, CIVICUS and the Scottish Alliance (previously NIDOS) are providing support to broker and establish relationships. Potential partners should refer to their websites for further information.</i>
We are a very small organisation and would be interested in being partners. Are we able to do anything to find out what is going on? Can you help facilitate this and ensure smaller organisations are brought in?	<i>See above.</i>
In terms of the co-creation phase, are there processes in place to ensure all the organisation voices are heard; smaller organisations can sometimes be drowned out by larger ones? How can we ensure there is an equal say?	<i>We would want to see the consortium being effective. All organisations having a voice is something we would want to see and would expect the consortium-lead playing a significant role in ensuring this happens.</i>
What kind of level of agreement are you expecting on 15 th of September for the application – for example, they could be lose agreements, MoUs, Letters of intent – what do we need to have by the 15 th ?	<i>We need information about all the partners involved by the 15th September but would not expect formal arrangements to be in place by this date.</i>
How many bids can one organisation go for? Can an organisation go for multiple bids?	<i>Organisations can apply for as many bids as they want across different themes. You can be involved in different consortia and different bids.</i>
Are you looking to fund one consortium per theme? Will you come back to different organisations after	<i>We are working on the assumption we will have one consortium for each thematic area. If there are two</i>

the proposals have gone in?	<i>consortia bidding on a thematic area that are both excellent, we are willing to be flexible.</i>
In terms of price in a quality evaluation – e.g. from a bottom-up costing process – would you come back and say we like the concept but reduce budget expectations if we are over what is allowed?	<i>The budget will be looked at and modified during the co-creation stage. There is flexibility.</i>
What kind of investment of time will the co-creation process take? Can this be costed into the proposal?	<i>The organisations in the consortia will be able to budget this time in. We are anticipating 6 – 9 months for co-creation.</i>
Given that WISH is imminent, is there any mileage about thinking about complementarity between the two programmes?	<i>It is worth putting in bids for both. UK Aid Connect will not agree the same content as WISH, though there may be overlaps. Please ensure you recognise the distinct aspects UK Aid Connect, and SRHR Connect in particular is focusing on.</i>
There are likely to be cross-over between different themes, e.g. SRHR and LGBT. Is there anything that we should be focussing on in one and not the other, or are they complementary?	<i>We do want them to be complementary, cross-cutting issues and sharing what works is a key part of Connect. We see this overlap as beneficial rather than as an issue.</i>
If a proposal is slightly over budget expectations would it be excluded?	<i>We have said that we will accept proposals of around £9m. Whilst budget allocations are an important factor in the review process we will consider a proposal if it is just over the budget allocation.</i>
Will there be an external evaluation process of the successful proposals or will the consortium be required to carry out evaluation as part of the budget?	<i>Evaluations of a number of the programmes is highly likely. The selection of programmes to evaluate will be dependent on the evidence gap identified by DFID or the consortium. This will be considered during the co-creation phase and, if appropriate, DFID will make funds available against an agreed, costed evaluation strategy. The consortium will manage the evaluation.</i>

UK Aid Connect
Working Towards Global Security and Stability
15:30: Wednesday 26 July 2017

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Question	Answer
<p>Is building a consortium over a four year period sufficient to produce good results?</p>	<p><i>UK Aid Connect will create consortiums that will deliver new innovations and ideas, in policy and programming.</i></p> <p><i>For the Global Stability and Security we will:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Anticipate new challenges, through looking ahead to see how threats and drivers of conflict are evolving</i> • <i>Innovate and test new approaches to the development and stability challenges identified</i> • <i>Evaluate and build sound evidence, to continually adapt the approaches being used and to ensure we can make future investment decisions which represent value for money</i> • <i>Influence the international system for more effective impact on global stability and security</i> <p><i>Find further information in the terms of reference for Global Security and Stability section</i></p> <p><i>Throughout the lifetime of the programme, policy teams will work closely with consortia to ensure the co-creation phase has realistic deliverables and a final plan.</i></p>
<p>Why is climate change, jobs and youth not a thematic area in UK Aid Connect?</p>	<p><i>We have eight emerging thematic areas that consortium members can bid for through UK Aid Connect. Though not a thematic areas, jobs, youth and climate change play an important role in our development agenda. For example, in the Stability Framework, we make clear the role of climate change in global security, that it is a threat multiplier, accelerating pressures on fragile states and challenging their capacity to manage</i></p>

	<i>change.</i>
<p>Could DFID be more specific about what role gender takes in supporting stability and development?</p>	<p><i>We want consortium proposals to present new ideas, test innovative approaches, look at what the evidence says about what works and has the biggest impact. This will support us in partnership with the consortium(s) to deliver good result.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>
<p>Is it possible to work with a wide variety of partners including UN Partners</p>	<p><i>We welcome the consortium proposals to work with a wide range of organisation including think thanks, the private sector, NGOs and UN Organisation. Whilst UN Partner agencies can be a partner in the consortium a UN Partner cannot be the lead partner as UK Aid Connect will be funded through an accountable grant arrangement. A wide range of partners will help support efforts for new thinking in the sector.</i></p>
<p>Consortium: can we work with any actors in fragile states or UK</p>	<p><i>We are flexible on organisations and location in all thematic areas.</i></p>

organisations only	
Is DFID Interested in an new idea or a range of ideas	<p><i>We are interested in looking at both. For this thematic area we are especially looking at range of ideas, to understand what works and what doesn't work</i></p> <p><i>For example, we want to test approaches around different ways of building fair power structures through different ways in a variety of countries.</i></p>
Is the balance of power towards innovation and scale up and are pre-existing methodologies not favoured? What is your view on existing approaches to conflict?	<p><i>We are interested in looking innovation and will review if they can be scaled up and looked at in a new way – we want to experiment and learn with different methodologies in complex ways. For example we want to understand if an approach that works at a local level, would it work at a national and/or regional level.</i></p>
Can the consortium work with national and local governments?	<p><i>A national government cannot be a lead partner, but there would be opportunities to work with local partners.</i></p>
Challenges – can you explain the the balance of how long the consortium will have to test ideas in relation to the programmes timescale? And why is horizon scanning important?	<p><i>We will review proposals and which address the problems we have and where governments need to intervene to make a difference. For example evidence about migration was low and experience of dealing with illicit flow of migration was low – UK Aid Connect will tackle global challenges and look at their changing nature. The new UK Aid Connect consortium will support our effort to test ideas and new approaches</i></p>
How much is DFID willing to support the consortium – how involved will DFID be in the programme?	<p><i>Respective policy teams will work closely with partner organisations throughout the life cycle of the programme. There will be extensive engagement between policy teams and the consortium during the co-creation phase.</i></p>
There are many eligible countries – to what extent should the consortium's proposal cover multiple regions or should it focus more on FCAS areas	<p><i>When it comes to country footprint, there will be a trade-off between breadth and depth depending on the organisations involved – we will evaluate each consortium proposal</i></p>

	<i>and balance between learning from environments and parts of the world the UK Government sees as related to our international objectives</i>
The Terms of Reference refers to more high level issues – is this (Global Security and Stability) thematic area looking at the international level?	<i>We are interested in local conflict management and the recognition of applying different approaches when working with communities, states and regions. We are interested in learning at local levels through different types of innovative approaches and at a higher level.</i>
Is there a requirement for match funding?	<i>There is no specific requirement for match funding.</i>
How will the contract for UK Aid Connect be managed?	<i>An accountable grant arrangement will be awarded to the consortia lead. The policy lead and representatives from DFID’s Civil Society Team (CST) will form a programme management team, with the policy lead responsible for the technical oversight of the programme with CST managing all other aspects.</i>
What is the Payment structure?	<i>We make payments on the achievement of output milestones and not payment by results.</i>
What is the co-creation phase?	<i>We will have a flexible co-creation phase, similar to an inception period but much more intensive. The policy teams will be involved heavily in their respected policy areas.</i>
What does the Global Security and Stability consortium want consortiums to include in the inclusive economic development agenda?	<i>We want the proposal to bring out the arguments – an approach to making people more resilient – let us hear the evidence and understand what works and what does not</i>
Can the bid include blanket percentage for indirect costs?	<i>Cost of recovery needs to be budgeted and shared costs to be included in budget – which would need to be explained – guidance will be distributed</i>
Extent to which a final plan for 4 years is to be created by bid?	<i>It is difficult to create a detailed programme through the bidding stage, but respective policy teams will work with their consortium to create a detailed plan through the co-creation phase. We are keen on ideas about</i>

	<i>how this should work.</i>
Is UK Aid Connect a research programme?	<i>UK Aid Connect will support both innovation and practical application. It is not a research programme. This is intended to enable a consortium to test out ideas in practise, in a robust analytical manner and feedback into the international dev system.</i>
Can consortium proposal mix between thematic ideas?	<i>We recognise there is an overlap, which is good, between thematic areas. We will link the thematic areas to generate get cross-cutting learning.</i>
Will the process of reviewing proposal be transparent?	<i>The scoring for the proposals is clearly outlined in the Terms of reference and we will provide feedback on proposals.</i>

**UK Aid Connect
Disability Inclusion
12:00: Thursday 27 July 2017**

Introduction to UK Aid Connect

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 - What is the mechanism?
The mechanism’s design has incorporated dialogue and feedback from more than 150 organisations. At the heart of UK Aid Connect, we want consortia of diverse organisations including CSOs, faith groups, think tanks and the private sector to come together to tackle the hardest development issues and to identify innovative and new approaches. Producing solid, rigorous evidence about what does and doesn’t work, then using this evidence to encourage uptake at scale to bring about transformation and poverty reduction.
 - Timelines – the call for proposals is now open and the deadline for submission of proposals for this theme is 15th of September. We will assess and short list proposals in approximately 8 weeks. Selected consortia will then undergo a due diligence assessment which could take between 1-3 months. Grants will be signed between December to February. We will then undertake an intensive and comprehensive co-creation process of between 6 to 9 months, working together with DFID to fully design the programme of work. Detailed information is available on the UK Aid website.
 - Proposals - We are looking for new, exciting and innovative ideas rather than full programme designs. They must include a clear explanation of why a consortia approach is needed; the different skills and capacity that each consortia member will contribute to addressing the development challenge; how the consortia will incorporate and systematically respond to beneficiary feedback, consideration to gender equality and clear statement on value for money. The assessment criteria are set out in the Terms of Reference. All details and guidance on the application process are on the UK Aid Connect website.
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Question	Answer
What balance are you looking for	<i>This programme will work closely with</i>

<p>between evidence and innovation in outputs?</p>	<p><i>the upcoming Disability Inclusive Development (DID) programme (not yet announced) and we want to see implementing partners of both to work together to create evidence and best practice. This programme should focus on innovation and influencing new actors to do more.</i></p>
<p>Mental Health is often seen as a different issue and separated from disability. Where does it sit within this programme?</p>	<p><i>Mental Health inclusion forms a part of our disability framework, we know that it is often neglected and fragmented. We want to see a focus on it in both Connect and DID. We have also recently completed an internal scoping report on what more DFID can do and will follow through on actions identified in this.</i></p>
<p>What balance between innovation and getting practical results and outcomes.</p>	<p><i>We want the consortia to take ownership of deciding on this balance. But the primary focus of Connect disability inclusion is to influence new actors and form innovative partners to support people with disabilities.</i></p>
<p>Representation of groups within DPO's is important to consider, is this an opportunity to consider</p>	<p><i>Technical capacity to other actors is a big part of Connect – and we want to see meaningful engagement of DPOs and people with disabilities from design through to implementation.</i></p>
<p>Theory of change references health and prevention – is that relevant to this</p>	<p><i>The inclusion of people with disabilities in health services is central to our work. However, the Connect programme should focus on inclusion rather than the prevention of disability. The reference to prevention in the theory of change reflects the bigger picture on disability more generally.</i></p>
<p>Will the list of eligible countries change to include more middle eastern countries impacted by conflict?</p>	<p><i>Eligible countries are primarily the bottom 50 GNI per capita and some impacted by conflict – for example, this includes Syria and Lebanon</i></p>
<p>Do you think there should also be a focus on qualitative data?</p>	<p><i>We have to be realistic about the reach of this programme and the benefits of quantitative data as outlined in the ToRs is clear and easily demonstrable so it will be the focus of this programme. We will</i></p>

	<i>bring in a focus on high-quality research (qualitative and quantitative) in DID.</i>
Can you provide more details on the co-creation phase and the form it will take?	<i>We are keen to build a strong relationship. In the past, the knowledge and evidence produced by our civil society partners was not fully embedded across DFID's work. We want the programme to be open and foster new and innovative ideas. We are keen to hear your ideas on what form this phase should take.</i>
There is a focus on jobs and livelihoods but no focus on age at present, has this been considered?	<i>We don't define age within this programme but are looking at working age in terms of jobs and livelihoods.</i>
Is there scope to look at innovations in self-employment?	<i>We are focussing on creating jobs within the private sector so this type of employment will not be in scope for this programme. Self-employment will be part of our wider work and through the upcoming DID research and evidence programme.</i>
What do you mean by formal private sector?	<i>We are focussing on engaging with the private sector to create job opportunities. We mean that there will not be so much of a focus on individual entrepreneurship, this will be addressed in DID.</i>
How is a single consortium expected to have reach to a full range of actors on each type of disability?	<i>This varies across thematic areas. The ToRs are very broad and we are not expecting proposals to address everything. We want to give freedom to decide. The disability inclusion approach is to look at barriers instead of specifically addressing each type of disability.</i>
Do you also see a role for political empowerment?	<i>This is not explicitly a part of the outcomes of the terms of reference but we may need to bring on board actors involved in this, and this may be an indirect outcome of the work we do to bring in new actors.</i>
What is the level of funding for Connect and DID?	<i>Connect – £3m per year for 4 years DID – unable to announce but likely to be a similar in size to What Works for VAWG</i>
Education is highlighted in the outline of the challenge in the terms of	<i>As before, this is not an explicit, immediate outcome but will be on DID</i>

reference but is not reflected in the outcomes. Can you expand more on how access to education will fit into this programme?	<i>– but may well achieve educational outcomes as a result of new partnerships and bringing new actors on board.</i>
Will the consortia be addressing barriers to access?	<i>Yes definitely – and we particularly want to look at this through the private sector.</i>
Will the co-creation phase offer the chance to include further actors who may not be considered yet?	<i>Yes we are expecting the co-creation phase to identify gaps and address these accordingly which may involve engaging and including additional actors.</i>
Do you have a geographical preference on the lead of consortia?	<i>No preference – the lead must have the capacity to manage the consortium. The fund will be managed through an accountable grant so this would exclude private sector organisations or UN organisations being the lead of the consortium.</i>
How does programme delivery balance against innovation and learning?	<i>We don't have a view on the balance and are looking for the consortia to propose this. However, we are clear that this programme will focus on innovation and developing new partnerships with new actors.</i>
A lot of older people don't stop working, can you clarify what is meant by working ages within this programme? Formal employment is not the reality for many people living in developing countries, is there scope to look at this?	<i>We are not specifying an age range in this challenge. We agree that the reality is different in many cases so there will need to be recognition of the transition. We want to see the private sector come into this and provide valuable input.</i>
Do we want to influence the full range of donors?	<i>Yes - We want to target the key actors and players – as well as new actors. We need to try to be aware of who holds influence in each area and work across this.</i>
Do you have a specific focus on environment with regards to Urban versus Rural?	<i>We have not specified a focus but acknowledge that working closely with the private sector may entail an urban focus.</i>
Do you want to focus on one region or multi-regional?	<i>We are interested in innovative ideas that identify approaches that work significantly around the world. Both regional and global is of interest.</i>
What will be the length of the	<i>4 years including co-creation.</i>

programme and is the end a definite cut off?	
Where is the role for smaller organisations as there seems to be a focus on larger actors?	<i>It is an important role and responsibility for the consortia to find ways of including smaller actors. It is important to recognise that we want to influence the big players, not necessarily partner directly with them or have them in charge of the consortium.</i>
Do we have in mind a scale for private sector actors? Local, National, International?	<i>There are many ways to approach, the consortia can decide the best approach and it is a problem we hope the consortia can provide innovative solutions to.</i>

**UK Aid Connect
Building Open Societies
Dialogue Meeting: Thursday 27 July 2017**

Introduction to UK Aid Connect

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 - Timelines – the call for proposals is now open and the deadline for submission of proposals for this theme is 20th of October. We will assess and short list proposals in approximately 8 weeks. Selected consortia will then undergo a due diligence assessment which could take between 1-3 months. Grants will be signed between March to April. We will then undertake an intensive and comprehensive co-creation process of between 6 to 9 months, working together with DFID to fully design the programme of work. Detailed information is available on the UK Aid website.
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Question	Answer
Can universities be in a consortium?	<i>Yes, they're welcome.</i>
Do consortium members have to be UK organisations?	<i>No organisations do not need to be UK registered organisations.</i>
What are your views on the possible tension between being innovative and doing what we know works.	<i>We are interested in innovations as well as looking at the potential of using innovative approaches in new locations and the potential to trial approaches at a different scale.</i>
There's a lot of crossover between DFID and FCO/CSSF – Can you work together?	<i>Many of these themes are related to the work of other government departments. We work very closely with the FCO and our schemes are designed in collaboration with them. This helps us to link up with local teams too.</i>
The terms of reference mention FATF and AML issues. What is the interplay between these themes?	<i>There is considerable overlap between all the thematic areas. We're putting in more resources to pull overlapping themes together.</i>
Are we looking at financial sustainability or effectiveness?	<i>Messy critical issue in the media. We're really interested in talking about closing spaces and gaining your feedback.</i>
Why are only a small number of countries being looked at?	<i>There's no limit however we need breadth and depth. Need qualitative info to use all around the world.</i>
UK Aid Connect is presented as a very exciting new initiative but why is the budget so small?	<i>We feel that £3 million a year is a significant amount of funding for this thematic area.</i>
There are legislative restrictions on closing civic space, how far is DFID co-delivering politically sensitive pieces?	<i>Our country offices have their own programmes and we work closely with consortiums and open-up dialogue. We can't enforce our country counterparts to act on our lead, as we work on political leads. If we need to work better we welcome your feedback.</i>
How flexible are consortia numbers?	<i>We are aiming for one per thematic area. However, if two good proposals were equally good we could be flexible.</i>

How do you envisage the role of DFID throughout the programme?	<i>The consortium will retain ownership of the programme of work but DFID will be involved throughout the life cycle of a programme.</i>
What are DFID's views on mapping violations of activists outside DFID's geographical scope?	<i>We have a list of countries and work to the benefit of the citizens of those countries.</i>
What is infomedia?	<i>A term that captures all forms of informal media such as bloggers.</i>
Content creation whilst working with media is effective. Why don't do you do this?	<i>DFID operates in a political economy under strong media scrutiny. Somethings are just too difficult to fund and content creation is something we don't go near.</i>
How do you envisage the 9 month co-creation phase will evolving in terms of DFID engagement?	<i>The DFID policy lead will work closely with the consortium during the co-creation phase to finalise programme design. We anticipate considerable change throughout this period, for example, we might jointly determine that more skills are needed in a particular area. Discussion continues through the programme life cycle.</i>
What are DFID's views on locally led vs Internationally managed programmes.	<i>We would expect consortia to propose the blend of membership but we would expect to see southern engagement.</i>
What is the optimum size of the consortium?	<i>We had a lot of discussion about this while developing the programme. We got feedback in both directions, smaller are easier to manage, large numbers can have more impact. The general consensus was that 6 or 7 would be a sensible size, but we leave it entirely up to you.</i>
Will there be an independent evaluation?	<i>Evaluations of a number of the programmes is highly likely. The selection of programmes to evaluate will be dependent on the evidence gap identified by DFID or the consortium. This will be considered during the co-creation phase and if appropriate, DFID will make funds available against an agreed, costed evaluation strategy. The consortium will manage the evaluation.</i>
Is there a scope for each grant to be awarded by theme, cross cutting issues or by formally putting two	<i>That sounds fantastic. Cross-cutting is interesting but needs to specifically tagged to a theme.</i>

themes together?	
If we don't have the capacity to lead a consortium how can we join up with others?	<i>DFID is unable to assist with brokering relationships. However, BOND, CIVICUS and the Scottish Alliance (previously NIDOS) are providing support to broker and establish relationships. Potential partners should refer to their websites for further information</i>
How do you envisage consortia evolving and changing throughout the life time of the programme?	<i>We are looking to use the co-creation period for consortia to consider whether they have the right make-up, or whether they need to bring in more organisations with other skills as the programme design progresses. You will have these discussions with DFID.</i> <i>In the spirit of adaptive and flexible programming, we expect there will be considerable change throughout the life of the consortia.</i>
Can you provide comment on the fact that your outcomes are very vague?	<i>The outcomes are vague and high-level which allows them to be very broad and unrestrictive. We want give you the opportunity to propose your innovative ideas.</i>
Is there a specific weighting in terms of the outputs?	<i>There is no specific weighting. The scoring criteria are recorded in the terms of reference.</i>
How will the budget be evaluated given that the programme won't be fully designed?	<i>We expect you to include what you think is correct in terms of what you are proposing.</i>
Do you envisage DFID providing technical support to the consortia?	<i>No. We envisage DFID's role as a partnership rather than a technical role.</i>
Will there be funding for UK Branding?	<i>We wouldn't provide funding for promoting UK Aid Connect in the UK.</i>

UK Aid Connect
Building Civil Society Effectiveness
09:30: Friday 28 July 2017

Introduction to UK Aid Connect

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Question	Answer
Are you interested in receiving applications covering fragile and conflict affected settings?	<i>Yes. We are interested in building the role of civil society in a range of contexts including fragile and conflict affected settings.</i>
How do we budget for co-creation phase and should it be included in the overall budget proposal?	<i>Programmes are for up to four years, including the co-creation phase. Therefore, it needs to be included in the budget proposal. Want your ideas on the co-creation and it should be budgeted accordingly</i>
How is this theme distinguished from the other themes? And what is the level of funding available for this theme?	<i>We recognise that there will be overlap across the themes and consider the overlap to be beneficial. DFID staff resources will be committed to drawing out the lessons from across the themes as well as ensuring that they work together. Circa £3m a year for up to four years are available for this theme.</i>
What will be the engagement of country offices in testing and piloting the programmes?	<i>As a centrally managed programme, DFID policy teams will liaise closely with country offices to relay and influence their approaches to civil society effectiveness. Country offices are autonomous and design their programmes based on their understanding of the local context but will do our best to inform their decisions and approaches.</i>
What is DFID's view on the relationship between outputs and outcomes – the balance of focus between building capacity and trialling new approaches?	<i>The heart of this work has to be innovation with the production of solid and rigorous evidence. We would not expect to see pure research programmes as we already do this through Research and Evidence Division.</i>
The “building open societies” theme is very similar. What do you see as the difference?	<i>Clear and distinct overlap between both themes. However, the building open societies theme focusses on more on pressures and barriers encountered by civil society, for example, from government, whilst this theme focusses more on capacity and effectiveness.</i>
Can you apply for more than one	<i>Yes, you can apply for more than one</i>

theme?	<i>theme.</i>
Are we seeking to answer the same problem in different countries? Is there a cap on the number of countries?	<i>We want the results and evidence that comes out to be used at significant scale.</i> <i>You can also propose trialling in a number of countries to test the approach. We expect that most proposals will probably propose work in more than one country but we don't want to be too prescriptive and are open to your innovative ideas and approaches.</i>
How much is the focus on regional/global civil society vs national civil society – is there a preference?	<i>No preference.</i>
Would you expect to see some of the more marginal civil society organisations engaged in the programme?	<i>Yes.</i>
What is more important - a narrow focus in terms of the theme or a narrower focus in terms of the scope of the countries covered?	<i>With your knowledge – you should identify what you think is the best approach and make the case in your proposal.</i>
Does building partnerships include agencies outside the civil society sector, for example, the private sector?	<i>Yes we are keen to see how civil society can engage with other development actors.</i>
Given the overlap across the themes, will there be an opportunity for working across themes during co-creation phase?	<i>Yes, given overlap we would expect cross cutting work across the themes. DFID policy teams will ensure that this happens.</i>
Do you envisage a degree of flexibility during co-creation phase? For example, can we engage new partners during this time?	<i>We are looking to use the co-creation period for consortia to consider whether there is the right make-up, or whether there is a need to bring in more organisations with other skills</i>

	<p><i>as the programme design progresses.</i></p> <p><i>In the spirit of adaptive and flexible programming, we expect there will be considerable change throughout the life of the consortia. We can add organisations throughout the lifetime of the programme.</i></p>
<p>Is there scope for developing partnerships during co-creation phase?</p>	<p><i>We envisage that the co-creation phase will be an opportunity to consortia to establish links and partnerships.</i></p>
<p>Is capacity building of consortium partners also permitted?</p>	<p><i>Yes, this permitted. In line with other work streams it would need to be explained and justified.</i></p>
<p>What happens at the end of the four years?</p>	<p><i>We are hoping this will become an established funding mechanism for DFID and that other policy teams will engage and add to funding to “the pot” – all of which is subject to Ministerial approval.</i></p>
<p>Can we look at civil society capacity strengthening in humanitarian crisis in respect to this thematic area?</p>	<p><i>Yes, it is feasible. You would need to make the case as to why this is the best way forward.</i></p>
<p>Four years is a short time to co-create and test innovative approaches.</p>	<p><i>Yes, recognise that 4 years is a short for testing innovative approaches. However, we presently we have funds available for four years.</i></p>
<p>What is DFID’s risk appetite in this context?</p>	<p><i>Yes, we recognise there are risks. This is a programme about innovation. We will expect consortia to demonstrate a good understanding of the risks associated with their programming and to plan and mitigate the risks accordingly.</i></p>
<p>Do you expect co-financing?</p>	<p><i>No requirement to match fund or co-finance the programme. But if additional funds can be leveraged, that would be good.</i></p>
<p>Are you interested in solutions that build southern civil society?</p>	<p><i>Yes.</i></p>
<p>What will be the level of DFID’s engagement after the co-creation?</p>	<p><i>The consortia retain full ownership of the programme of work. Policy leads will continue to be engaged, for example, to ensure that synergies and cross-learning across the themes</i></p>

	<i>are picked up and properly addressed.</i>
How does DFID envisage the dissemination of evidence?	<i>We are interested in your ideas on dissemination of evidence.</i>
Not sure we know much about what DFID thinks about building civil society – it has always been focussed on results. Can you provide a steer?	<i>The Civil Society Partnership Review outlines our position on civil society.</i>
Do you have a preferred emphasis on UK based vs. in-country partners?	<i>No preference. The consortia lead will have to be an organisation that can receive an accountable grant arrangement and will require significant capacity to manage the consortia.</i>
What do you anticipate in terms of the application of due diligence on downstream partners?	<i>We expect the consortia to lead on this.</i>
Do you envisage any backlash on civil society organisations involved and what is DFID's view on this?	<i>Consortia must not put their staff at risk. We would expect consortia to identify risks and implement sound duty of care policies.</i>
What do you anticipate the level of policy and engagement with country offices with consortia will be?	<i>There is policy capacity in all country offices and we will be looking at the opportunities for linkages. Policy leads will ensure that the right connections are made.</i>
Are you prepared to absorb failure during the trialling?	<i>Yes, in the spirit of adaptive programme, we anticipate this will happen.</i>
Can we replicate good practice from other countries, trialling in a new country environment?	<i>Yes, unless it is already a proven approach – the programme must demonstrate innovation.</i>
What role of country offices in short listing and evaluation of proposals?	<i>Shortlisted proposals will be sent to country offices for review.</i>
What does success look like at end of four years?	<i>New and effective approaches being used.</i>
Will there be collaboration with other government departments (OGDS)?	<i>We envisage cross-government working on a number of themes. For example, on the LGBT and Faith themes, OGD colleagues will be invited to participate on the selection panels.</i>
Some service delivery areas are noted in the terms of reference – can it be broader?	<i>Yes, they are just examples and you can propose other areas.</i>
Can you say more about the milestone payments?	<i>Payments will be against output milestones evidenced by quarterly</i>

	<i>narrative progress reports and expenditure reports.</i>
Do you have any views on the balance between southern and northern civil society engagement?	<i>Yes, we would expect to see southern engagement. You can determine the balance.</i>
Can DFID policy leads travel during the co-creation phase?	<i>Yes, if necessary and justified.</i>
Are country offices fully aware of UK Aid Connect and would they be open to talking to CSO country teams?	<i>Yes, they are aware of UK Aid Connect. However, communications should be directed to the UK Aid team who will harness country office engagement as necessary.</i>
Is there an expectation that policy leads will engage with consortium before proposals are submitted?	<i>No. This could contravene competition rules.</i>
What happens if there isn't a DFID country office presence in all the eligible countries?	<i>It doesn't have to link in with DFID country office presence. You can make the case to do it in other countries e.g. francophone countries.</i>
Where there be a cull at end of the co-creation phase if design not good enough, providing the opportunity to bring in other consortia?	<i>The full programme design at the end of the co-creation phase will have to be "signed-off" by before progression to full mobilisation. We will be making decisions about the future of the consortia throughout the programme, particularly if skills or capacity gaps arise as through the process of adaptive programming.</i>
Would you bring together two consortia if they were similar and good?	<i>During the co-creation phase we will be looking at skills and capacity to deliver the programme of work. We might recommend if we think there are gaps but it would be unlikely that we would make specific recommendations about consortium members.</i>

UK Aid Connect
Supporting Tolerance and Freedom of Religion or Belief
12:30: Friday 28 July 2017

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Question	Answer
It states in the terms of reference that the lead organisation must support poverty reduction – how strong is that emphasis?	<i>All the work funded by DFID has to be oda compliant with the final objective and line of sight to reduction of poverty.</i>
How will you consider the links between extremism and counter terrorism?	<i>There are aspects of this work that will be connected – we will ensure that there is dialogue with the relevant policy leads.</i>
How broad is the definition of a consortium lead?	<i>The consortium lead must be a non-governmental, not-for-profit organisation.</i>
Content production – does the same proviso stand as with “building open societies” theme?	<i>Same principles apply.</i>
Sometimes faiths can be intolerant within their own faith – can this be included?	<i>Yes. Interested addressing in intra-faith tolerance.</i>
If an organisation’s headquarters is based outside of an eligible country, for example, Geneva, are the costs eligible?	<i>Not a problem where organisations are based as long as the work is for the benefit of people in the eligible countries list.</i>
Does the consortia-lead have to be doing poverty alleviation on the ground or can it be OK if it is other partners in the consortia?	<i>As long as the collective consortium has an overall poverty reduction focus then it is permissible.</i>
Are Universities eligible to lead a consortium?	<i>Yes, as long as they are registered non-government organisations.</i>
UK Branding – to what extent will it be possible not to have UK Aid Branding	<i>We can secure exemptions but the case has to be made.</i>
To assist with forming consortia – will the lists of names of those attending the meetings be circulated?	<i>The list of attendees will be published on the website. BOND, CIVICUS and the Scottish Alliance (previously NIDOS) are providing support to broker and establish relationships. Potential partners should refer to their websites for further information.</i>
Working with the private sector – is that a problem?	<i>No. It is something we would encourage.</i>

Can we budget for testing ideas during the co-creation phase?	<i>Trying out ideas can be done during the co-creation phase. It will need to be justified and budgeted.</i>
How developed do you expect the theory of change to be?	<i>It will be refined and modified during the co-creation phase but we would expect some significant level of thought to be presented with the proposal.</i>
What is DFID's risk appetite given some of the very contentious issues?	<i>Recognise it this and other thematic areas are high risk. We will expect consortia to demonstrate a good understanding of the risks associated with their programming and to plan and mitigate the risks accordingly.</i> <i>We also recognise the risk to organisations and staff and would not expect organisations to put people at risk. We would also expect organisation to have sound duty of care policies</i>
Do you have any priorities within the list of eligible countries?	<i>No priorities within that list. Up for consortia to make the case for what they think is most important.</i>
How accepting would DFID be to matching/aligning this funding with other pots to ensure synergies?	<i>Yes, this sounds like an exciting approach.</i>
How much discretion and confidentiality can be applied - the project would have to keep some of the information under wraps – what can be redacted for the overall benefit of the programme?	<i>DFID is one of the most transparent agencies in the world and we would expect consortium partners to apply the same good practice. Any exemptions to this would need to be discussed with DFID.</i>
What are your views on the balance between innovative ideas and innovative consortia?	<i>We would expect to see some exciting aspects to the consortia make-up but also has to have innovation.</i>
Media strategy – understand that you recognise that media is still important – but what are the constraints in terms of activities? How do you change culture norms without using media content?	<i>Reference the answer on media content.</i>
Are we looking for faith diversity in a consortium?	<i>We want to see effective approaches that can be used in a number of countries – in a variety of situations and communities.</i>

	<i>We are not specifying the make-up of the consortia – you must make the case for why your proposed consortium represents the best approach.</i>
Is there an optimum min/max number for a consortium?	<i>Considerable amount of discussion on make-up and size- most common response was sizes of 6 or 7 are effective but we don't want to be prescriptive.</i>
Is there any restriction on using social media for working with and organisations	<i>Same process of approval as support for media content.</i>
Working in UK and overseas – for the benefit of people living outside of the countries on the eligible list.	<i>It's a possible. For example, we have done this for Syrian refugees.</i>
Can you participate in more than one bid?	<i>Yes, recognise that there is significant overlap and yes you can be in more than one bid across the themes.</i>
Note that the budget is for roughly £3m for up to 4 years; is there flexibility across the years?	<i>The budget profile would reflect programme activities and is not set in stone at £3m a year. Suggest it does not exceed the overall proposed funding envelope.</i>
Considering themes and funds alongside each other – could one proposal be considered for a number of themes?	<i>You will need to submit a proposal for a specific thematic area but can highlight areas of overlap.</i>
What is the scope for changing the consortia during the co-creation phase?	<i>We are looking to use the co-creation period for consortia to consider whether there is the right make-up, or whether there is a need to bring in more organisations with other skills as the programme design progresses</i>
Do you anticipate travel during the co-creation phase?	<i>Potentially yes. We want consortia to propose how the design should be shaped including dialogue, if necessary, with southern partners. All costs should be incorporate and justified.</i>
How much DFID staff time will be committed to the co-creation phase?	<i>We anticipate significant input from the policy teams during the co-creation phase.</i>

UK Aid Connect
Addressing lesbian, gay and bisexual and transgender inclusion
15:30: Friday 28 July 2017

Introduction to UK Aid Connect

- Why have we set up UK Aid Connect?

We recognise that the world is changing and that the key development challenges are complex and interconnected. No one single development actor has all the answers. We want to support exciting and new partnerships brought together in consortia, to tackle these complex challenges together.

- What is the mechanism?

The mechanism's design has incorporated dialogue and feedback from more than 150 organisations. At the heart of UK Aid Connect, we want consortia of diverse organisations including CSOs, faith groups, think tanks and the private sector to come together to tackle the hardest development issues and to identify innovative and new approaches. Producing solid, rigorous evidence about what does and doesn't work, then using this evidence to encourage uptake at scale to bring about transformation and poverty reduction.

- Timelines – the call for proposals is now open and the deadline for submission of proposals for this theme is 20th of October. We will assess and short list proposals in approximately 8 weeks. Selected consortia will then undergo a due diligence assessment which could take between 1-3 months. Grants will be signed between March to May. We will then undertake an intensive and comprehensive co-creation process of between 6 to 9 months, working together with DFID to fully design the programme of work. Detailed information is available on the UK Aid website.

- Proposals - We are looking for new, exciting and innovative ideas rather than full programme designs. They must include a clear explanation of why a consortia approach is needed; the different skills and capacity that each consortia member will contribute to addressing the development challenge; how the consortia will incorporate and systematically respond to beneficiary feedback, consideration to gender equality and clear statement on value for money. The assessment criteria are set out in the Terms of Reference. All details and guidance on the application process are on the UK Aid Connect website.

Contact – We are very keen for a dialogue throughout the process. Questions can be submitted to ukaidconnect@dfid.gov.uk Questions and answers will be posted in the Frequently Asked Questions on the UK Aid Connect website.

Presentation – loaded separately on the UK Aid Connect website

List of Attendees – Annexe H.

Question	Answer
Range of outcomes is very broad – are they any of more of an interest or of more priority to DFID than others?	<i>No. We are leaving up to you to identify which outcomes you wish to address (including potentially including others) and making the case in your proposals.</i>
I understand DFID’s preference for one consortia, but on this theme there is a strong argument for more than one consortium given the range of issues.	<i>We propose to work with one consortium on each thematic area. However, if there are two consortia bidding on a thematic area that are both excellent, we are willing to be flexible.</i>
When the themes cross over with other themes do you have a preferred approach to that? Can we submit one proposal that could be assessed against more than one theme?	<i>We recognise there will be overlap between the different thematic areas. DFID will utilise more internal resources to pull out synergies, cross learning and ensure coherence across all areas. You will need to submit a proposal to a specific thematic area but you can highlight areas of specific overlap.</i>
How much would you expect to see organisations such as the Open university working across the themes or would you prefer that they go into one stream?	<i>No issues with universities being involved in you being involved in a number of consortia across a number of thematic areas.</i>
DFID plans to be heavily involved in co-creation, what are expectations for implementation phase?	<i>The consortia retain full ownership of the programme of work. Policy leads will continue to be engaged, for example, to ensure that synergies and cross-learning between the themes are picked up and properly addressed.</i>
Would DFID have views on the consortia make up and bringing others in during the co-creation phase?	<i>We are looking to use the co-creation period for consortia to consider whether there is the right make-up, or whether there is a need to bring in more organisations with other skills as the programme design progresses. In the spirit of adaptive and flexible programming, we expect there will be considerable change throughout the life of the consortia.</i>
The terms of reference highlight ambitious results. From a do no harm	<i>“Do no harm” must be the first priority. Consortia should identify what is</i>

<p>perspective, if in some countries doing nothing is considered the best approach, what are DFID's views on this?</p> <p>Will the outcome of this theme be measured against the outcomes of the other themes?</p>	<p><i>appropriate in the context they propose to work.</i></p> <p><i>We will not be comparing the results across themes.</i></p>
<p>How important is the sub-granting element? Is it something DFID expects to see?</p>	<p><i>We expect to see a number of proposals suggesting sub-granting but will leave it to consortia to identify the best delivery approach.</i></p>
<p>In assessing the proposals, will one person read the whole proposal or will it be divided up?</p>	<p><i>There will be an assessment panel – minimum of three representatives from the policy team who will read and assess the full proposal. We might ask for specific sections to be reviewed by others, if necessary.</i></p>
<p>What is your definition of “key countries”?</p>	<p><i>Leaving it up to consortia to identify which countries are key from the eligible country list.</i></p> <p><i>There are key countries that are important to work in for potential significant positive action and there are also key countries to reduce the potential of regressive developments.</i></p>
<p>Are you anticipating a break between the co-creation and mobilisation phase and if so, for how long?</p>	<p><i>The full programme design at the end of the co-creation phase will have to be “signed-off” before progression to full mobilisation but we do not anticipate that this will cause delay.</i></p>
<p>Humanitarian contexts not included in the terms of reference but can they be included?</p> <p>Are there any other funds or mechanisms available to support broader gender equity work?</p>	<p><i>Yes, humanitarian issues can be addressed through UK Aid Connect.</i></p> <p><i>DFID's UK Aid Direct and UK Aid Match are alternative sources of funding, in addition to the Magna Carta Fund managed by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.</i></p>
<p>What level of diversity does DFID expect to see in consortia?</p>	<p><i>The diversity of the consortia is a key component of UK Aid Connect.</i></p>
<p>On the diversity of consortia, is it possible to work with a partner already receiving funding from DFID through another mechanism? An</p>	<p><i>There are no restrictions on the engagement of partners already receiving DFID funding.</i></p>

<p>example of this would be a UN agency which could bring value in terms of reach and technical capacity.</p>	<p><i>There are also no restrictions on UN organisations being consortium members. However, DFID is unable to set up accountable grant arrangement with a UN Agency so they would not be able to fulfil the role of consortia-lead.</i></p>
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Annexe A: List of Attendees – Tackling Child Labour and Modern Slavery

Name	Organisation
Alexandros Paraskevas	University of West London
Anwar Ahmed	IR Worldwide
Beck Wallace	Oxfam GB
Charlotte Fraser Annand	LUMOS
Damien Mosley	Concern Worldwide
Danny Burns	IDS
David Prosser	BBC Media Action
Debbie McGrath	Anti-Slavery International
Dr Avi Boukli	The Open University
Dr Julia Muraszkievicz	Trilateral Research Ltd
Emilie Suggitt	Self Help Africa
Emily White	Build Africa
Emma Lindner	INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE MISSION UK
Flora Miskin	Social Development Direct
Frances Winter	Oxford Department of International Development
Francesca Lemanczyk	Save the Children UK
Iain Ward	Police Scotland
Hannah Coppersmith	Nepal Youth Foundation UK
Hiruy Teka	Samaritan's Purse UK
Jill Healey	ChildHope UK
Jay Hoffman	The Palladium Group
Jonathan Blagbrough	Children Unite
Julia Teixeira	Westminster Foundation for Democracy
Jamie Hall	Relief International
Laura Keely	Ethical Trading Initiative
Lesley Waller	Africa Educational Trust
Liz May	Traidcraft
Lizet Vlamings	Consortium for Street Children
Maisie Geelen	Integrity Global
Mark Winter	Fairtrade Foundation
Marta Schmidt	Human Appeal
Maria Stavropoulou	ODI
Niall O'Keefe	Trocaire
Paola Ballon	University of Oxford
Paul Moon	Plan International UK

Socorro Torres-Duarte	Thomson Reuters Foundation
Stefanie Pfeil	Farm Africa
Stuart Coupe	Hand in Hand
Tanika West	Business & Human Rights Resource Centre
Tracy Shields	World Vision
Trisha Chauhan	DAI
Uli Hellmann	Freedom Fund

Annexe B - List of Attendees – Promoting Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights

Name	Organisation
Ad Ooms	ICCO Cooperation
Alistair Chase	Staying Alive Foundation
Anna Maria Speciale	Pathfinder
Brandon Sternquist	Concern Worldwide
Caleb Rowan	International Service
Camila Palazzni	Internews
Carina Hirsch	Margaret Pyke Trust
Carly Ziska	RedR
Catherine Kirk	Marie Stopes International
Daniel McCartney	IPPF
David Morrall	Nepal Earthquake Recovery Fund
Dr Peter Keogh	The Open University
Ellie Angus	Globalone
Emma Bell	Social Development Direct
Fiona Davidson	Medical Aid Films
Francesca Lemanczyk	Save the Children
Geraldine Lowery	Centre for Global Women's Health
Heather Cubie	University of Edinburgh
Henry Pomeroy	Community Health and Sustainable Environ
Jennifer Vaughan	Forward
Jon Cooper	ITAD
Julie Taft	IRC UK
Justina Demetriades	Oxfam GB
Kate Hart	Relief International
Kate Lloyd Morgan	Mediae
Katharine May	Triple Line
Katie Early	Ipas
Katie Luxton	Feed the Minds
Rebecca Weir	Plan International UK
Lizet Vlamings	Consortium for Street Children
Lucy Coley	Doctors of the World UK
Luisa Ernst	DFID
Marianne Haslegrave	Commonwealth Medical Trust
Patrick Moshgn	BRAC UK
Min Sidhu	Int HIV/AIDS Alliance
Odette Hekster	PSI
Polly Arscott	Action Against Hunger

Rabia Gungar	ChildHope UK
Rebecca Kadritzke	CARE International UK
Rebecca Sinclair	Christian Aid
Regina Bash-Taqi	Institute for Development
Ros Davies	Woman and Children First (UK)
Ross Edgeworth	Right to Play UK
Ruth Prior	Youth Business International
Sabina Bassi	Restless Development
Sarah Brown	M&C Saatchi
Sarah Neal	University of Southampton
Shireen Lau	VSO International
Siomha Cunniffe	Stop Aids
Tom Kingsley	Light for the World
Tomas Doherty	BBC Media Action
Edward Fraser	People in Need
Stephane Mousley	Action Aid
Maggie Sandilands	Tearfund

Annexe C: List of Attendees – Working Towards Global Security and Stability

Name	Organisation
Affan Cheema	Islamic Relief Worldwide
Andy Carl	Global Justice Academy
Brandon Sternquist	Concern Worldwide
Cathrin Sarll	Youth Business International
Charlie Dalrymple	RedR
Callum Peebles	Halo Trust
Claire May	Peace Direct
Clare Shakya	IIED
Craig Walker	The Open University
Daniel James	Intrac
David Morrall	Nepal Earthquake Recovery Fund
David Wallis	Zoological Society of London
Debbie Ball	International Alert
Dina Hashem	Finn Church Aid (FCA)
Elizabeth Nelson	Search for Common Ground
Emma Moss	British Red Cross
Francesca Lemanczyk	Save the Children UK
Gordon Thomson (TBC)	Police Scotland
Hannah Casey	Transparency International
Hannah Wheatley	British Asian Trust
Isabel Clark	Women for Women International (UK)
James A.T. Blair	Crown Agents
Justina Demetriades	Oxfam GB
Kate Hart	Relief International
Katharine May	Triple Line
Katherine Schwarz	Malaria Consortium
Laura Maclean	Social Development Direct
Leila Fazal	Saferworld
Lindsay Alexander	CARE International UK
Lios Boyle	Self Help Africa
Lisa Reilly	European Interagency Security Forum
Lizzie Nelson	Search for Common Ground
Lucy Salek	
Malcolm Chalmers	Royal United Services Institute for Defence and Security Studies
Miranda Hurst	MERCY CORPS

Nadia Badaoui	Aktis Strategy
Niall O'Keeffe	Trocaire
Nick McGrath	Aga Khan foundation
Patrick Baron	Asia Foundation
Phil Cooper	The Greenacre Group
Polly Arscott	Action Against Hunger
Rose Bradbury	International Crisis Group
Sadiya Shaikh	Conciliation Resources
Sam Slota-Newsop	
Sarah Brown	M&C Saatchi
Simon Sheldon	Aid to the Church in Need
Stefanie Pfeil	Farm Africa
Sarah Pickwick	World Vision
Stuart Coupe	Hand in Hand
Sue Griffiths	Global Partners Governance
Tim Young	Practical Action
Tom Clements	Wildlife Conservation Society
Will Taylor	BBC Media Action

Annexe D - List of Attendees – Disability Inclusion

Name	Organisation
Ad Ooms	ICCO Cooperation
Adrian Sell	BasicNeeds
Aliana Monodee	Womankind Worldwide
Charlotte Timson	Traidcraft Exchange
Clare McKeown	ADD International
Danny Burns	IDS
David Weeks	Handicap International UK
Emily White	Build Africa
Emma Hayward	Send a Cow
Fiona Dixon	The Fred Hollows Foundation
Fred Smith (TBC)	Sightsavers
Gareth Davies	World Learning - Europe
Goli Hashemi	London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine
Grace Davies	BBC Media Action
Mary Garvey	Leonard Cheshire Disability
Helen Mealins	Intrac
Jayne Crow	Plan International UK
Jaz Mann	Deafkidz International
Jane Barnett	Deafkidz International
Jill Healey	ChildHope UK
Jo Baker	International Service
Julie Polzerova	Africa Education Trust
Julia Teixeira	Westminster Foundation for Democracy
Amy Parker	Relief International
Katharine May	Triple Line
Katie Rowberry	Restless Development
Kay Ali	Youth Business International
Kevan Moll	APT Action on Poverty
Leonie Try	HelpAge International
Mark Furlong	BRAC UK
Clemence Muzard	War Child UK
Mary Wickenden	Global Health UCL
Najah Almuqahed	Islamic Relief Worldwide
Alison Marshall	Sense International
Ryan Eldridge	Remark! Interpreting
Emilie Suggitt	Self Help Africa
Steve Besford	Leprosy Mission England & Wales
Stuart Coupe	Hand in Hand

Amanda Wilkinson	Motivation
Tim Seal	The Open University
Tom Kingsley	Light for the World International
Benedict	Light of the World International
Tonja Schmidt	Malaria Consortium
Victoria Austin	Global Disability Innovation Hun
Victoria Lishak	Social Development Direct
De Gibson	Deaf Child Worldwide

Annexe E: List of Attendees – Building Open Societies

Name	Organisation
Ajoy Datta	On Think Tanks
David Page	University of London
Deborah Unger	Transparency International-Secretariat
Besi Mpepo	World Vision
Dr Danny Sriskandarajah	CIVICUS
Dr. Pilar Domingo	ODI
Faraz Hassan	Social Development Direct
Felicity Jones	IWPR
Francesca Silvani	Internews
GABRIELLE KAPRIELIAN CUNIN	Foundation Hirondelle
Gareth Davies	World Learning Europe
Gintvile Valanseviciute	M&C Saatchi
Grace Davies	BBC Media Action
Helen Mealins	Intrac
Jane Cooper	Civil Society Consultant
Jean Paul Benard	HIVOS
Jonathan Glennie	IPSOS
Amy Parker	Relief International
Katerina Hadzi-Miceva Evans	European Center for Not-for-Profit Law
Leoni Try	HelpAge International
Liz Carlile	IIED
Lola Garcés Calabria	Search for Common Ground
Louisa Dennison	Development Initiatives
Matthew Foster	Open University
Michael Everard	Integrity Global
Nick Mansfield	East-West Management Institute
Rebecca Sinclair	Christian Aid
Saara Rashid	Publish What You Fund
Socorro Torres-Duarte	Thomson Reuters Foundation
Stephanie de Chassy	Oxfam GB
Sue Griffiths	Global Partners Governance
Thomas Hughes	ARTICLE 19

Annexe F: List of Attendees – Civil Society Effectiveness

Name	Organisation
Abdoulie Jawo	Water Aid
Adam Smith	Near East Foundation UK
Aliana Monodee	Womankind Worldwide
Alice Sverdlik	IIED
Amy Ross	Keystone Accountability
Aqeela Dato	Aga Khan foundation
Bob Ruxton	Concern Worldwide
Claire Hutchings	Oxfam GB
Clare Moberly	Intrac
Colin Delmore	Farm Africa
Cynthia Bower	FIGS
Dadirai Chikwengo	CAFOD
David Prosser	BBC Media Action
David Wallis	Zoological Society of London
Deborah Unger	Transparency International-Secretariat
Devin O'Shaughnessy	Westminster Foundation for Democracy
Dr. Pilar Domingo	ODI
Elena Marin-Yanez	CARE International UK
Elizabeth Nelson	Search for Common Ground
Nicky Robertson	WWF
Emily White	Build Africa
Emma Moss	British Red Cross
Farah Nazeer	BOND
Francesca Lemanczyk	Save the Children UK
Jack Morgan	Relief International
Jane Salmonson	NIDOS
Jasmina Haynes	Integrity Action
Joannah Davies	Int HIV/AIDS Alliance
Kate Brankin	Charlie Goldsmith Associates
Kate Hart	Relief International
Katerina Hadzi-Miceva Evans	European Center for Not-for-Profit Law
Katie Rowberry	Restless Development
Leila Fazal	Saferworld
Leonie Try	HelpAge International
Maarten Fontein	Tearfund
Lindsay Alexander	Care International UK
Mark Furlong	BRAC UK
Mike Taylor	Meningitis Research

	Foundation
Patricia Melendez	ARTICLE 19
Paul Burgon	Global Network of CSOs for Disaster Reduction
Paul Moon	Plan International UK
Phil Cooper	The Greenacre Group
Pooja Naidu Kingsley	The British Council
Professor Helen Yanacopulos	The Open University
Rachel Smith	Global Giving UK
Ruth Prior	Youth Business International
Saara Rashid	Publish What You Find
Sara Hall	Stonewall
Sarah Terrazas	Self Help Africa
Simon Beresford	All We Can
Stephen Yeo	On Think Tanks
Tom Clements	Wildlife Conservation Society
Tom Hutchinson	Conciliation Resources
Wale Osofiyan	International Rescue
Stephanee Mousley	Conciliation Resources
Rebecca Sinclair	Christian Aid
Sue Griffiths	GP Governance
Ed Fraser	People in Need
Atallah Fitzgibbon	IR Worldwide
Gemma Evans	Trocaire
Aneeta Williams	War Child UK
Menka Jha	IRC UK
Peter Woodrow	CDA

ANNEXE G: List of Attendees - Supporting Tolerance and Freedom of Religion or Belief

Name	Organisation
Ad Ooms	ICCO Cooperation
Alan Stanley	IDS
Alyas Khan	JNU
Andrew Methven	AMAR International Charitable Foundation
Bill Lowe	CSW UK
Camilla Palazzini	INTERNEWS
Atallah Fitzgibbon	IR Worldwide
Charles Reed	Church of England
Claire Arnott	Integrity Global
Clare Moberly	Intrac
Cleo Blackman	The Centre on Religion & Geopolitics
Damien Mosley	Concern Worldwide
David Morrall	Nepal Earthquake Recovery Fund
David Prosser	BBC Media Action
Dina Hashem	Finn Church Aid (FCA)
Dixie Hawtin	Minority Rights Group International
Dr Gerry Power	M&C Saatchi World Services
Dr Jessica Giles	The Open University
Dr. Ahmed Shaheed	Universal Rights Group
Elizabeth Nelson	Search for Common Ground
Ellie Angus	Globalone
Felicity Jones	IWPR
Gemma Evans	Trocaire
Hannah Wheatley	British Asian Trust
Jane Johnson	International Commission of Jurists
Jenny Clarkin	International Alert
Henry Hogger	MEC
Jess Mony	Social Development Direct
Jonathan Glennie	IPSOS
Josh Cass	Cass & Walker Associates
Julia Bicknell	Screenchangers
Kai Yin Low	University of Essex
Katie Rowberry	Restless Development
Kevin Adou	Cord
Letizia Monteleone	DAI

Leonor Valeiras-Taboada	Plan International UK
Maarten Fontein	Tearfund
Mariz Tadros	Institute of Development Studies
Majba Alam	Tenewables Alam
Margaret Passmore	FCO
Mark O'Bryan	Penny Appeal
Miguel Castaneda	Westminster Foundation for Democracy
Neil Thorns	CAFOD
Patricia Hatton	Aid to the Church in Need
Patricia Melendez	ARTICLE 19
Patrick Barron	The Asia Foundation
Rebecca Sinclair	Christian Aid
Sarah Sandon	Practical Action
Serena Hussain	Coventry University

Annexe H: List of Attendees – Addressing Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual and Transgender Inclusion

Name	Organisation
Min Sidhu	International HIV/AIDS Alliance
Kit Dorey	Stonewall
Gareth Davies	World Learning Europe
Alistair Stewart	Human Dignity Trust
Patricia Melendez	ARTICLE 19
Daniel McCartney	IPPF
Jonathan Thomson	Youth Business International
Socorro Torres-Duarte	Thomson Reuters Foundation
Miguel Castaneda	Westminster Foundation for Democracy
Sarah Brown	M&C Saatchi World Services
David Prosser	BBC Media Action
Howard Mollett	Care International UK
Aliana Monodee	Womankind Worldwide
Camilla Palazzini	INTERNEWS
Bram Langen	COC Netherlands
Lizet Vlamings	Consortium for Street Children
Kate Denman	RedR
Felicity Jones	IWPR
Kevin Adou	Cord
Claire Arnott	Integrity Global
Pauline Oosterhoff	IDS
Professor Jacqui Gabb	Open University
Letizia Monteleone	DAI
Jean Paul Benard	HIVOS
Jane Johnson	International Commission of Jurists
Felicity Daly	Out Right International
Jessie Sperling	Kaleidoscope Trust
Georgia Grayson	Consortium for Street Children