



Department
for Work &
Pensions



European Union
European
Social Fund

2014 to 2020 European Structural and Investment Funds Growth Programme

Call for Proposals European Social Fund

Priority Axis 1: Inclusive Labour Markets

Managing Authority	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)
ESI Fund	European Social Fund
Priority Axis:	Priority Axis 1 : Inclusive Labour Markets
Investment Priority:	1.1: Access to Employment for Jobseekers and Inactive People.
Call Reference:	Starting out – Supporting Self-Employment – (OC20S18P1118)
LEP Area:	Leeds City Region
Call Opens:	14 June 2018
Call Closes:	30 August 2018
Document Submission:	Completed Outline Applications must be submitted to ✉: 2014-2020.esfapplications@dwp.gsi.gov.uk

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1. Call Context

The 2014 to 2020 European Structural and Investment Funds (ESIF) bring the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), European Social Fund (ESF) and part of the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) together into a single European Union (EU) Structural Investment Funds (ESIF) Growth Programme for England supporting the key growth priorities of innovation, research and development, support for Small and Medium Enterprises (SME), low carbon, skills, employment, and social inclusion.

European Structural and Investment Funds are managed by the Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government (ERDF), Department for Work and Pensions (ESF) and the Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (EAFRD). In London, the Greater London Authority acts as an Intermediate Body for the European Regional Development Fund and European Social Fund programmes. Unless stated otherwise, the term “Managing Authority” will apply to all these organisations. These Departments are the Managing Authorities for each Fund. The Managing Authorities work closely with local partners who provide:

- Practical advice and information to the Managing Authorities to assist in the preparation of local plans that contribute towards Operational Programme priorities and targets;
- Local intelligence to the Managing Authorities in the development of project calls (decided by the Managing Authorities) that reflect Operational Programme and local development needs as well as match funding opportunities;
- Advice on local economic growth conditions and opportunities within the context of Operational Programmes and the local ESIF Strategy to aid the Managing Authority’s assessments at outline and full application stage.

This call is issued by the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) to commission ESF Funded projects that will support the **Priority Axis 1 of the Operational Programme: Inclusive Labour Markets** and **Investment Priority: 1.1 Access to Employment for Jobseekers and Inactive People** as set out in the Operational Programme.

All applications will need to be eligible under the European Social Fund Operational Programme for England 2014 to 2020. The [ESF Operational Programme](#) is available for applicants to read.

This call for proposal sets out the requirements for any applicants to consider before applying. Applications against this call will be assessed as part of a two stage appraisal process and successful applicants will enter into a funding agreement with the DWP. Further information is given in sections 4 to 10.

All ESF applicants will need to be aware of the requirement to collect and report data on all participants as per Annex 1 (see Appendix A). This will be as well as the requirement of reporting on output and result indicators referred to in section 3 of the call for proposal.

1.1 National Context

This priority axis aims to increase participation in the labour market and thereby improve social inclusion and mobility. It will support activities through:

Investment priority: 1.1 - Access to employment for job seekers and inactive people, including the long term unemployed and people far from the labour market, also through local employment initiatives and support for labour mobility

ESF will not fund activity that duplicates or cuts across national policy on grants and loans for tuition for skills activities. Exemptions to this principle will be considered only where a local specific need and/or market failure has been demonstrated and where the activity falls within the scope of the Operational Programme.

Full details of what can and cannot be supported under this Investment Priority are set out in the Operational Programme. Details of the specific objectives have been reproduced below.

Specific Objective	Results that the Member States seek to achieve with Union support
To improve the employability of long-term unemployed people, so that they can compete effectively in the labour market.	This specific objective is focused on those who are long-term unemployed and who are less likely to move back into work than people who have been unemployed for less time. The additional support from this investment priority will help long-term unemployed people to tackle their barriers to work and move into sustainable employment. The main result target focuses on moving participants into employment (including self-employment) on leaving. There will be a quantified result target set for this result indicator in each category of region.
To provide individuals from groups which face particular labour market disadvantage with additional support so that they can compete effectively in the labour market.	This objective is focused on those who are unemployed but have more than one major barrier to progressing into employment (including self-employment) and sustaining employment. This client group will be more challenging to help and will often require intensive ongoing support to address complex barriers, which will be reflected in the targets. Support will be tailored to individual needs. Participants will include individuals who are over 50, lone parents, disabled or have health problems, from ethnic minorities or who lack basic skills. The main result targets focus on moving participants into employment or into education/training or getting them involved in active jobsearch. Output targets will ensure we are reaching appropriate numbers of participants from these groups.
To encourage inactive people to participate in the labour market and to improve their employability.	This objective is focused on individuals who are distant from the labour market and who need additional support to give them the skills and/or confidence to enable them to move towards employment (including self-employment). Participants will include individuals who are lone parents, disabled or who have health problems, are over 50 or who are from ethnic minorities. The

	priority will be on those who are receiving inactive benefits. The main result that will be achieved is that inactive participants will engage more in the labour market. A specific output target will ensure we are targeting inactive people, and we have result targets to measure movement into work and increases in activity.
To provide support for women at a disadvantage in the labour market, and particularly those who are currently inactive, to contribute to our efforts to reduce the gender employment gap.	The additional support from this investment priority will help more unemployed and inactive women to complete effectively in the labour market. It will be focused on engaging and providing additional support to women who have barriers to entering the labour market, including language, skills, age and caring responsibilities. Participants could include older women wishing to return to work after caring for children, lone parents or women from ethnic minorities who have never worked. The main result that will be achieved is that more participants will be in sustainable employment (including self-employment) or engaged in active job search on leaving. There is a stretching output target for female participation and a result target for participants with childcare needs receiving childcare support.

1.2 Local Development Need

Projects must deliver activity which directly contributes to the objectives of Priority Axis 1, Investment Priority 1.1 of the Operational Programme, and which meets the **local development need** expressed in the text and table below.

Call outline

Local Economic Context

Leeds City Region is the biggest city region economy in the country, with an annual output of £64.6bn representing 5% of the English total. It hosts 126,000 businesses, 3 million residents and a workforce of 1.4m. Nine Higher Education institutions and 14 Further Education Colleges are based in the City Region, which is home to a student population of around 300,000.

Despite the City Region's undoubted economic strengths and assets, it is not realising its full potential. The decline of heavy industry has left a legacy of pockets of serious deprivation and an economy that is less productive than those in many other parts of the country.

The revised vision for the City Region is to be a globally recognised economy where good growth delivers high levels of prosperity, jobs and quality of life for everyone. This revised vision places a greater emphasis on "good growth", where a radical uplift in growth, productivity and business success goes hand in hand with quality

jobs that connect all people and places to opportunity and improved quality of life. Achieving the vision will mean that our economy becomes stronger, more dynamic and resilient, and will be on course to consistently improve performance compared to national averages and international competitors over time.

The original Leeds City Region Strategic Economic Plan (SEP) was agreed in 2014, and has been updated to reflect the new focus on good growth and to account for economic change since the initial publication. The following thematic priorities were set out in the revised SEP:

- PRIORITY 1: Growing Businesses
- PRIORITY 2: Skilled People, Better Jobs
- PRIORITY 3: Clean Energy and Environmental Resilience
- PRIORITY 4: Infrastructure for Growth

Challenges and opportunities in Leeds City Region

The self-employed are a large and growing part of the UK labour force. Five million People—15% of workers—are now self-employed, and the expansion of self-employment has played an important part in current record employment levels. Self-employment takes many forms: from entrepreneurs and “one man band” business owners, to consultants and contractors across industries and pay scales. New technology has facilitated the growth of the “gig economy”, which continues to alter the nature of work in many sectors. There is no good reason to believe the growth in self-employment will not continue. (Self-employment and the gig economy – House of Commons May 17).

Self-employment can therefore be a very positive choice, allowing people to use entrepreneurial skills to grow businesses that add great value to society. The greater autonomy associated with self-employment can also have particular advantages for people for whom employee work may be less suitable: for example, people with health conditions, or with caring responsibilities. Entrepreneurship and self-reliance should be supported and encouraged wherever possible. The Leeds City Region LEP believe it has an important role to play in ensuring this support is provided and is seen therefore as a real and viable option for unemployed and disadvantaged people in particular and will therefore also contribute towards its new emerging Inclusive Growth strategy.

The self-employed are also diverse in their reasons for becoming self-employed. They include growth-driven 'opportunity' entrepreneurs, 'lifestyle' self-employed, and 'necessity' entrepreneurs, driven into self-employment by the inability to secure a salaried job. The heterogeneous nature of self-employment, and the diverse reasons for becoming self-employed can be influences both on the performance of the businesses established by the self-employed, and the skills and development needs of the self-employed themselves.

There is strong evidence that cultural and attitudinal factors also influence both the likelihood of someone choosing self-employment and their chances of making a success of it. Being self-employed and being successful at it are much more likely among people with family backgrounds of entrepreneurship; there is similar evidence

that cultural factors contribute to the persistence of regional patterns of self-employment incidence (high or low).

The evidence on the relationship between educational background on the one hand and entry to and success in self-employment on the other is complex and mixed. The relationship also varies between occupations and sectors. Thus in some sectors and occupations (e.g. skilled trades in construction) self-employment is more of a 'norm' than in others. Overall, however, someone is more likely to be self-employed if they have no qualifications than if they have some, but among those with qualifications there is no clear relationship between the level of qualifications and the likelihood of being self-employed.

People living in deprived communities are half as likely to be self-employed as the population as a whole. For Great Britain overall, around 10% of the working age population is self-employed. However, for the most deprived 10% of areas, self-employment stands at just half this level at 5.4%. Source: Boosting Enterprise in More Deprived Communities.

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/511542/boosting-enterprise-in-more-deprived-communities.pdf

No comparative data is available for the Leeds City Region, but anecdotal evidence indicates an entrepreneurial spirit in these areas but the lack of support and advice will stop many from making the next steps required in to considering self-employment as an option.

This Call responds to these challenges. The business start-up rate, measured as the number of business births per 10,000 people (and a key competitiveness indicator) is lower in Leeds City Region than in the UK as a whole, but is comparable to other core city LEPs. West of England and Greater Manchester have higher business birth rates, but the Leeds City Region rate is similar to Greater Birmingham and higher than the remaining areas. In Leeds City Region there are 63 private sector businesses to 1,000 population (aged 16-64), in comparison to England which has 75 private sector businesses per 1,000 population.

With regard to self-employment among specific groups:

- Women are less likely to be self-employed – only 8.9% of females in employment in LCR are self-employed, compared with a figure for males of 17.5%. Female self-employment is also lower than the national average at 10.6%.
- Some ethnic groups are less likely to be self-employed (although self-employment routes are very high for other groups including Pakistani and Indian groups) – e.g. only 10% of Bangladeshis are self-employed compared with 12% of whites

Details of the Leeds City Region ESIF Strategy can be found at <http://www.the-lep.com/LEP/media/New/ESIF%20docs/Leeds-City-Region-ESIF-FINAL.pdf>

Local priorities

Interventions to be supported included (although not exclusive);

Being self-employed can be challenging, but many people find that the benefits are endless; including the chance to use existing skills or personal interests, having financial independence, enjoying flexible working hours and meeting new people. Participants should benefit from a range of support as detailed below to turn their ideas, skills or expertise into a business or social enterprise;

- highly tailored provision taking account of participants' skill levels and experience
- a mentor to provide advice and support and help the individual set up their business and start to trade: taking ideas stage through to proof-of-concept – using a range of support, tools and guidance to help develop both the individual and the business venture.
- interactive workshops/training courses on all aspects of the business cycle
- one to one advice and guidance
- support with writing a business plan
- support for essential tools & equipment for example
- packages including 'holistic' support addressing other (non-skill) elements of personal circumstances which may act as barriers, i.e. confidence-building and basic soft skills
- helping participants to establish realistic expectations about running a business (including chances of success, and likely income levels).
- Enterprise Awareness events (such as the Enterprise Shows held over weekends)
- Entrepreneurship 'Week ' campaigns, Pop-up shops, challenges and competitions
- Support should reinforce social and cultural competences. As demonstrated above research shows clearly how social and cultural factors (often acquired through family and social networks) can predispose people to self-employment and help make them good at it. In designing interventions, provision should consider how to incorporate factors such as:
 - establishing and reinforcing participation in entrepreneurial networks;
 - the key function that can be played by 'enterprise role models'.
 - Education, training, skills and self-employment
 - values, beliefs and attitudes (e.g. action orientation, desire for independence, initiative, creativity etc.)
 - functional business skills (financial – cash flow/financial management, marketing/winning business, creating and management business systems, HR management, market research)
 - relevant business knowledge (legislative, taxation, sources of finance etc.),
 - should include self-awareness of own skill needs, through a self-assessment as 'business people. Evidence suggests that selection and assessment processes determining eligibility for a programme such as the one proposed here is important in ensuring a good match between the individual's human capital (both skills and prior experience) and the specific requirements of the self-employed business being established (it is not simply a question of having a viable business plan, but also of ensuring that the potential entrepreneur's human capital is appropriate to delivering that plan).

Any provision must not duplicate that already provided by Jobcentre Plus through the New Enterprise Allowance (NEA) which provides specialist support to unemployed claimants who want to start their own business. Whilst the expansion and reform of the NEA programme which will allow it to support a larger and broader cohort of self-employed people it is acknowledged the NEA alone will not satisfy demand for specialist self-employment support. It is estimated that only 7% of claimants will be able to access the NEA. This falls a long way short of the level of provision that is required to support self-employment in a modern labour market. Provision supported via this Call must therefore add value to this national scheme.

This programme of activity is also viewed as a pre-Adventure (a Leeds City Region business enterprise support ERDF funded project). The chosen provider will be required to develop good working relationship with the Adventure delivery organisation and act as a source of referrals as well as a recipient of referrals from it.

1.3 Scope of activity

This call invites Outline Applications which support the delivery of Priority Axis 1, **Investment Priority: 1.1 Access to employment for jobseekers and inactive people** of the European Social Fund Operational Programme and responds to the local development need set out in the Leeds City Region Local Enterprise Partnership Area European Structural and Investment Funds Strategy.

This call aims to address the identified shortfalls listed in section 1.2 Local Development Need above.

2. Call Requirements

All applications are competitive.

<p>Indicative Fund Allocation:</p>	<p>Indicatively, through this call the Managing Authority expects to allocate approximately £2,500,000 ESF</p> <p>The Managing Authority reserves the right to decrease or increase the indicative allocation, or support more or fewer projects subject to the volume and quality of proposals received.</p>
<p>Minimum application level</p>	<p>European Social Fund investment is intended to make a significant impact on local growth. Applications are expected to demonstrate appropriate scale and impact. The Managing Authority does not intend to allocate less than £500,000 (this minimum figure can be higher but not less than £500,000) of European Social Funding to any single project.</p> <p>Applications requesting an ESF amount below the ‘Minimum Application Level’ will be rejected.</p>

Duration of project	Projects should be for a maximum of three years; however the Managing Authority reserves the right to vary the maximum duration in exceptional circumstances.
Geographical Scope	All interventions should be focused on activity and beneficiaries within the Leeds City Region Local Enterprise Partnership area.
Specific call requirements	This call for ESF investment has been issued with complementary call under ESF Investment Priority 2.1 . Priority will be given to applicants that submit linked proposals across the priorities. See 'Local Priorities' section for further information.
Call Deadlines	For this specific call, applications will be assessed following closure of the call. Applications received after the published call close date will not be considered.
Application selection	All applications will be scored in line with the ESF scoring criteria, but the MA reserve the right to invite projects to full application stage where they complement other activity or provide niche activity to target groups within the OP.
Applicant proposals	These can only contain activities which are eligible for ESF.
Eligible match funding	Applicants will need to have eligible match funding for the balance of costs, which must be from a source other than the European Union. At outline application stage the applicant will need to provide information to demonstrate that the operation is likely to have the required level of match funding in place at the point of formal approval.
Operational completion	Operations must be completed no later than 3 years and 6 months after the proposed project start date.
Procurement	All procurement must be undertaken in line with EU regulations.
State Aid law	Applicants must demonstrate compliance with State Aid law.
Audit/ Compliance	All expenditure and activities will be subject to rigorous audit and non-compliance may lead to financial penalty.

ESF cannot be used to duplicate existing activities or activities that do not address market failure. ESF can only be used to achieve additional activity or bring forward activity more quickly. Applicants must be able to demonstrate that proposals are additional to activity that would have occurred anyway or enables activity to be brought forward and delivered more quickly than otherwise would be the case in response to opportunity or demand.

3. Deliverables required under this Call:

Applications will be expected to achieve the minimum indicative level of Programme Deliverables by contributing to the following Investment Priority. The definitions of which can be accessed at the [ESF Operational Programme](#).

Investment Priority	1.1 Access to employment for jobseekers and inactive people
Specific Objectives	To help those who are disadvantaged but still relatively close to the labour market to tackle their barriers to work, and enter and sustain employment.
Indicative Actions	<p>ESF will not support activities that duplicate or replace existing support within national programmes, but may be used to support additional activities or target groups, including provision co-designed with local partners.</p> <p>Examples of actions which may be supported for all unemployed and inactive people include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • providing advice, guidance and support by plugging gaps in national provision where appropriate, in order to help people make better informed choices, and in particular to take account of the jobs available in the local area; • specific careers advice for women, to help them make informed career choices; • using self-employment as a route out of worklessness, including providing advice and support for self-employment (an attractive option where an individual is struggling to find work with an employer, either because they lack experience or because they face discrimination).

Results Table

ID	Result Indicator	Minimum Target value for this call
R1	Unemployed participants into employment (including self-employment) on leaving	25% More Developed
R2	Inactive participants into employment, or job search on leaving	35% More Developed
R3	Participants gaining basic skills	4% More Developed
R4	Participants with childcare needs receiving childcare support	36% More Developed
ESF-CR06	Participants in employment, including self-employment, 6 months after leaving	36% More Developed

Outputs table

ID	Output Indicator	Total minimum target value for this call	Men minimum target value	Women minimum target value
O1	Participants	3125	1719	1406
ESF –CO01	Unemployed, including long-term unemployed	2187	-	-
ESF – CO03	Inactive	938	-	-
O4	Participants over 50 years of age	844	-	-
O5	Participants from ethnic minorities	469	-	-
ESF - CO16	Participants with disabilities	937	-	-
O6	Participants without basic skills	625		
ESF - CO14	Participants who live in a single adult household with dependent children	469	-	-

Applicants will be required to demonstrate how they will achieve the deliverables within their proposal along with any methodology that will be used to record achievement. Applicants will also need to ensure robust systems are in place, and be able to describe them, to capture and record the targets and to report quantitative and qualitative performance across the **Leeds City Region** LEP area. All operations will be required to collect data and report progress against the deliverables with each claim. Where an operation underperforms against their deliverables they may be subject to a performance penalty.

There must be a fully evidenced audit trail for all contracted deliverables.

4. General Information

Essential information to support the drafting of an application and delivery of a successful ESF funded project is available at the [European Growth Funding](#) website pages.

4.1 Compliance and Eligibility

When developing an application, Applicants should refer to [guidance](#) on eligible Applicants, activities and costs. These are for guidance only and Applicants should take their own specialist advice if in doubt. It is the responsibility of the Applicant to

ensure that the rules and guidance are adhered to both at application stage and following approval.

European Structural Investment Funds (ESIF) are governed by European regulations and national rules. Applicants are advised to familiarise themselves with the relevant documentation listed in the 'key documents' section prior to submitting an Outline application. If successful, Applicants will enter into the standard Funding Agreement and must abide by the standard terms and conditions contained therein. Applicants are therefore strongly advised to read these terms and conditions to ensure that they would be able to enter into such an agreement prior to responding to the call. Once a Funding Agreement has been issued it should be signed and returned within a short timescale.

4.2 Intervention Rate & Match Funding

ESF is funding used where no other funding can be obtained (the funder of last resort) and the maximum ESF intervention rate for the operation is **50%**. This means ESF can contribute up to 50% of the total eligible project costs, subject to State Aid regulations. The remaining **50%** or more must come from other eligible sources. For all outline applications, the applicant will need to provide information to demonstrate that the operation is likely to have the required level of match funding in place at the point of formal approval.

ESF is not paid in advance and expenditure must be defrayed prior to the submission of any claims. Applicants may be asked to demonstrate how they are able to cash flow the operation.

4.3 Applicants

Applicants must be legally constituted at the point of signing a Funding Agreement, and be able to enter into a legally binding Funding Agreement. The Applicant will be the organisation that, if the application is successful, enters into a contract for ESF and therefore carries the liability for ensuring that the terms of the ESF Funding Agreement are met by them and to all delivery partners. If there is more than one organisation applying for the funds, a lead organisation must be selected to become the Applicant. It is this organisation that carries the responsibility and liability for carrying out a compliant project.

The Managing Authority will consider the Applicant's track record, both positive and negative. If the Applicant has been involved in the delivery of previous European grants and any irregularities with this (these) grant(s) have been identified, the Managing Authority will look into these and expect to see how and what steps have been taken to ensure that these have been addressed to mitigate the risk of further irregularities in the future. It is acknowledged that some organisations will be new to ESIF funding and will not have a track record.

4.4 Cross Cutting Themes

All applications received under this Call should demonstrate how the Cross Cutting Themes have been addressed in the project design and development. Cross cutting themes for ESF are 'gender equality and equal opportunities' and 'sustainable development'.

For ESF, the project applicants will be required to deliver their services in-line with the Public Sector Equality Duty (as defined in the Equality Act 2010). All projects must have a gender and equal opportunities policy and implementation plan which will be submitted at full application stage and in-line with Managing Authority guidance. Project applicants will also be required to answer a number of ESF-specific equality questions which will be set out in both the full application form and the related guidance.

For ESF, all projects will also be required to submit a sustainable development policy and implementation plan (in-line with guidance produced by the Managing Authority).

The ESF programme particularly welcomes projects that have an environmental focus that can meet the strategic fit at local and programme level whilst also adding value by:

- supporting environmental sustainability; and/ or
- complementing the environmental thematic objectives of other programmes such as ERDF; and/or
- using the environment as a resource to help motivate disadvantaged people

Further information is available in the [ESF Operational Programme](#).

4.5 State Aid & Revenue Generation

Applicants are required, in the Outline Application, to provide a view on how their proposal complies with State Aid law. Applicants must ensure that projects comply with the law on State Aid.¹ Grant funding to any economic undertaking which is state aid can only be awarded if it is compatible aid, in that it complies with the terms of a notified scheme or is covered by the De Minimis Regulation. Guidance for grant recipients, explaining more about State Aid, is available; it is important that Applicants take responsibility for understanding the importance of the State Aid rules and securing their full compliance with them throughout the project, if it is selected into the Programme.

The Managing Authority is not able to give legal advice on State Aid. It is the responsibility of the Applicant to ensure that the operation is State Aid compliant.

Where the Applicant does not perceive that there is any State Aid, it should state whether or not it considers Articles 61 and 65(8) of regulation 1303/2013 to apply. This revenue should be taken into account in calculating eligible expenditure. Article 61 refers to monitoring revenues generated after completion of the project, and Article 65(8) how to deal with differences in the forecast and actual revenues at the end of the operation. The details of this will be tested at the full application stage.

¹ Article 107(1) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union provides that: "Save as otherwise provided in the Treaties, any aid granted by a Member State or through state resources in any form whatsoever which distorts or threatens to distort competition by favouring certain undertakings or the production of certain goods shall, in so far as it affects trade between Member States, be incompatible with the internal market."

4.6 Funding Agreement

The Funding Agreement is a standard, non-negotiable and legally binding document. Any successful Applicant will be subject to the terms and conditions contained within this agreement. Applicants are strongly advised to seek their own advice to ensure that they would be able to enter into and abide by the terms of the Funding Agreement.

Failure to meet any of the conditions of the agreement or the commitments within the application will result in claw back of funding.

Applicants should be aware that additional provisions and securities may be included within the Funding Agreement to protect the investment. These will be further discussed if relevant following the Full Application stage.

4.7 Procurement

All costs delivered by the Grant Recipient (the applicant) and/or delivery partners must be delivered on an actual cost basis. Other costs must be procured in line with EU regulations. The most common error identified during audit has been failure to comply with relevant procurement regulations and crucially to maintain a full audit trail to prove that they have complied with the relevant regulation. Robust and transparent procurement is required to ensure that Grant Recipients:

- consider value for money;
- maximise efficient use of public money; and
- maintain competitiveness and fairness across the European Union.

It is recommended that applicants seek their own legal advice pertaining to their procurement and requirements to publicise any tendering opportunities.

The Managing Authority is not able to give legal advice on procurement. It is the responsibility of the applicant to ensure the project is compliant in this respect.

4.8 Retrospection

There will be no retrospection for applications made against this call, other than in line with the general policy on retrospection which allows costs to be potentially eligible between outline and full application stage, but only where the full application is approved.

5. Application Process & Prioritisation Methodology

There are two stages to the ESF application process; Outline Application and if successful, Full Application. Applicants must fully complete the Outline Application Form (section 9 refers). Guidance is available on the [European Growth Funding](#) website pages. Acceptance of an Outline Application to progress to full application stage does not in any way indicate or constitute an offer of European Social Fund grant. Applications will be subject to a Gateway Assessment undertaken by the Managing Authority under the following criteria:

- Applicant eligibility;
- Activity and expenditure eligibility; and
- The fit with the ESF OP and the call.

Proposals that pass the Gateway Assessment will move into the Core Assessment which consists of the following:

- Strategic fit;
- Value for money;
- Management & control;
- Deliverability;
- Procurement / tendering; and
- State Aid compliance.

The Managing Authority will seek advice from partners when considering applications to ensure its assessment is informed by local economic growth conditions and opportunities within the context of Operational Programmes and the local ESIF Strategy. This will include the relevant LEP Area ESIF Committee and other partners deemed relevant to the application.

The assessment and any prioritisation will be undertaken using only the information supplied as part of the application process. The Managing Authority cannot accept further detail outside this process.

Non-public sector Applicants who are successful at the Outline Application stage may be subject to due financial diligence checks by the Managing Authority, prior to submission of a Full Application. Applicants will be required to submit accounts, and to clarify financial or other organisational information. New Applicant organisations may be required to provide details of a guarantor.

There is no appeal process for applicants whose Applications are rejected at Outline Application stage, Full Application stage or for failing to satisfy the MA's Financial Due Diligence checks.

6. Support

Please note that this is a competitive call and to preserve impartiality we are unable to enter into correspondence with applicants over their Outline application. Details of where guidance can be found are contained throughout this calls document. In exceptional circumstances, if there are issues with accessing this guidance, please contact:

✉: esf.2014-2020@dwp.gsi.gov.uk

No applications are to be sent to this email address. Completed Outline applications must be sent to the email address provided in Section 9 – Document submission.

7. Key Documents

- Outline Application Form
- Outline Application Form Guidance
- Financial Annex
- Indicator Annex
- Local Enterprise Partnership area's ESIF strategy; and
- National ESF Eligibility Rules.

8. Document Checklist

The assessment will be undertaken on the basis of documentation received at the point of closure of the call. Applicants should provide the following documentation.

Delete as appropriate.

Outline Stage:

- fully completed Outline Application
- financial tables (if the application is against more than one Category of Region, a financial table for each Category of Region);
- Outputs, Results and Indicators tables (if the application is against more than one Category of Region, a Outputs, Results and Indicators table for each Category of Region);
- Visual representation of the customer journey is required (this could be a flow chart); and

To enable the Managing Authority to complete the required Financial Due Diligence checks (if private or voluntary and community sector), applicant to provide:

- three years financial accounts
- Proof of existence - Certificate of Incorporation, Charities Registration , VAT Registration Certificate or alternate form of incorporation documentation;
- Proof of trading - Financial Accounts/Statements for the most recent two years of trading including, as a minimum, Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheets;
- Completed Financial Viability and Risk Assessment Applicant Template (for applications requesting annualised funding of greater than £1m).

Failure to provide the above documentation could result in the application being rejected.

9. Document Submission

Completed Outline Applications must be submitted to

✉: 2014-2020.esfapplications@dwp.gsi.gov.uk

10. Timescales

Launch of Call advertised on GOV.UK.	14 June 2018
Deadline for submission of Outline Application	30 August 2018

Outline Application forms not received by the deadline will not be assessed. Outline Applications which are not fully completed will be excluded.

For this call applications will normally be required to **commence delivery/activity within three months** of the award of contract.

Any changes related to the deadline for the submission of the Outline Application form will be notified on the [European Growth Funding](#) website pages.

11. Appendix A – Common output indicators

Appendix A – extract from Annex 1 of the ESF regulation

Common output and result indicators for ESF investments

(1) Common output indicators for participants

"Participants" refers to persons benefiting directly from an ESF intervention who can be identified and asked for their characteristics, and for whom specific expenditure is earmarked. Other persons shall not be classified as participants. **All data shall be broken down by gender.**

The common output indicators for participants are:

unemployed, including long-term unemployed
long-term unemployed
inactive
Inactive, not in education or training
employed, including self-employed
below 25 years of age
above 54 years of age
above 54 years of age who are unemployed, including long-term unemployed, or inactive not in education or training
with primary (ISCED 1) or lower secondary education (ISCED 2)
with upper secondary (ISCED 3) or post-secondary education (ISCED 4)
with tertiary education (ISCED 5 to 8)
participants who live in jobless households
participants who live in jobless households with dependent children
participants who live in a single adult household with dependent children
ethnic minorities

Participants with disabilities
other disadvantaged
homeless or affected by housing exclusion
from rural areas

Common immediate result indicators for participants are:

inactive participants engaged in job searching upon leaving
participants in education/training upon leaving
participants gaining a qualification upon leaving
participants in employment, including self-employment, upon leaving
disadvantaged participants engaged in job searching, education/ training, gaining a qualification, in employment, including self-employment, upon leaving

Common longer-term result indicators for participants are:

participants in employment, including self-employment, six months after leaving
participants with an improved labour market situation six months after leaving
participants above 54 years of age in employment, including self-employment, six months after leaving
disadvantaged participants in employment, including self-employment, six months after leaving