Global Anti-Corruption Programme Behavioural Science project
Problem statement for call for bids

The Ask

The Prosperity Fund's Global Anti-Corruption Programme is inviting you to submit a bid for phase one – a research project – on using behavioural science for anti-corruption. This work will take place between April and July 2020. The output will be to produce a report that will inform the Statement of Requirements for the implementation of the behavioural science project– phase two. The delivery partner for phase two will be procured through either the Crown Commercial Service Behavioural Insights Framework (RM6004), or the Prosperity Fund Framework Lot 1, in August 2020 with delivery work beginning in October/November 2020.

 Along with your proposal you will also need to submit a Budget Proforma and Info and Eligibility form. Please contact **kellymarie.satchell@fco.gov.uk** to obtain these and a Q&A sheet containing more information, and submit your bids to the same email address before **COP (5pm) on Monday 24th February.**

The grant budget range for the research, production of a comprehensive report (including theory of change and project plan) is between £130,000- £160,000.

Objectives

Objectives of phase 1: research and statement of requirements design

1) Carry out research on corruption in procurement in Mexico, South Africa, Indonesia, and Malaysia in order to identify specific corrupt behaviours in relation to public procurement systems (or contributing behaviours). Include an impact assessment (further details in Q&A sheet) on gender and inclusion.

2) Write a comprehensive report to include: key activities and findings; lessons learned; options for behavioural science projects in each country and the chosen ones; detailed project plan for each country; and, theory of change for the set of initiatives.

Objective of phase 2: implementation of behavioural science methods

1) Deliver behavioural science methods to test corrupt behaviours in procurement in Mexico, South Africa, Indonesia, and Malaysia

2) Strengthen the behavioural science evidence base to better establish an understanding of what works and equally what does not work in anti-corruption, in relation to procurement

3) Build momentum in partner countries for the use of behavioural science as an effective tool to tackle corruption with a view to future scaling up

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Summary of Context for Work

The Prosperity Fund

The Prosperity Fund was announced in the 2015 Strategic Defence and Security Review, and represents a key component of the prosperity pillar of the UK Aid Strategy. It is a cross-government Fund that aims to reduce poverty through inclusive economic growth. Many developing countries, including middle income countries where around 60% of the world's poor live, still face considerable challenges such as rapid urbanisation, climate change and high and persistent inequality, including gender inequality, which can lower long-term growth prospects.

The Prosperity Fund supports the broad-based and inclusive growth needed for poverty reduction to make development sustainable in order to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The UK has international policy commitments, expertise and comparative advantage in sectors which can help enable developing countries accelerate their progress towards the SDGs, including in education, health, sustainable cities and communities, finance and infrastructure. Helping partner countries develop these sectors and improve their business environment will give firms, and men and women, in developing countries greater opportunities for decent work in a stronger, more productive and fairer economy.

As a secondary benefit, the Fund also seeks to improve trade links between partner countries and the rest of the world, including the UK. Higher growth in a partner country offers greater trade opportunities for international and UK business.

UK Aid Strategy commits any aid expenditure to prioritise the needs of girls and women and the most excluded people. The PF ensures compliance with the International Development (Gender Equality) Act, by ensuring that programmes must: consider gender issues in their interventions; not exacerbate gender inequality; report annually on performance; identify poor and excluded groups; and aspire to be ambitious by promoting empowerment and transformation.

Climate change is a key risk to the success of the programme. Programmes should promote increased resilience to, or mitigation of, climate change as part of sustainable economic development.

Global Anti-Corruption Programme

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The Global Anti-Corruption Programme is one of the PF programmes. Tackling corruption supports the above objectives and in particular:

- Helps to reduce security threats facing the UK

- Increases the integrity of the UK's financial sector and

- Creates a more level playing field for the UK and international companies to compete.

It also supports the delivery of UK commitments under Agenda 2030, in particular Sustainable Development Goal 16: to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. The programme business case was approved in October 2018 and it is formed of nine projects. You can read about them all here.

Behavioural science project

The behavioural science (BS) project is the final of the nine to be mobilised. The UK's Anti-Corruption Strategy (2017-2022) commits HMG to supporting action research in four countries on how 'behavioural sciences approaches can be used to identify and stop corruption in supply chains and public service.'

Corruption is widely understood as an intractable problem; therefore, there is a great deal of interest internationally in exploring the potential of behavioural science experiments to address corruption. Despite the increasing breadth of behavioural science experiments in international development, particularly across the donor community in recent years its application in the field of corruption is extremely limited. The OECD note that 'the behavioural field is neglected in integrity policy-making' (OECD 2018). More broadly, evidence to demonstrate effective ways to combat corruption and change behaviour patterns at scale is also limited, so this project aims both to actively build that evidence base, and provide potential interventions that could be scaled up in future anti-corruption projects, for both HMG and the wider international community.

However, there is the significant challenge that it is very difficult to identify a clearly defined corruption problem that will lend itself to the behavioural science method. Scoping work and three pilots carried out by the Behavioural Insights Team identified three key requirements:

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1. Agile management and visibility is necessary, the GACP team must be kept informed throughout the iterative process to maximise impact and synergies. Efficiency gains will be maximised and impacts increased by harnessing synergies and aligning the BS work to areas where the greater impact is more likely.
2. There must be significant political will, appetite and collaboration from the respective country governments and implementing authorities.
3. The focus of the project should be in relation to high-risk areas where corruption is regarded as the greatest constraint to competitive markets and equitable growth.

Based on the above conclusions, it was identified that there is strong potential that integrating the behavioural interventions with the Global Digital Marketplace project work will drive better outcomes for both projects.

Supporting the Global Digital Marketplace Platforms is carried out by the Government Digital Service (GDS) and is building on the successful 'UK Digital Marketplace' by extending this to five partner countries. The focus is on achieving greater transparency and scrutiny of public procurement decisions; improving people, processes and platforms around public procurement and making it harder for corrupt or criminal interests to win contracts.

Behavioural science is a close fit to what GDS does and can greatly complement the behavioural change outcomes that result in user focused end-to-end design. The methodological approach of the Government Digital Service, used to design technological solutions has strong parallels with behavioural science, in that it is user-centred, highly iterative, and involves a process of piloting and testing. The complementarities with the GDS procurement project of the GACP are clear, not least because public procurement systems are one of the highest risk areas where corruption is regarded as the greatest constraint to competitive markets and equitable growth.

GDS are working with the following countries: Colombia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, and South Africa. These countries are all part of the GACP UNODC project too. In addition, the GACP OECD project carries out work in Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico and Colombia.

Supplier requirement

The successful supplier will be expected to provide:

- Project plan and activity based budget
- Presentation of findings to FCO customers
- Comprehensive report (to include key activities and findings, lessons learned, options for behavioural science projects in each country and the chosen ones, detailed project plan for each country, theory of change for the set of projects)

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A collaborative relationship between the GACP team, GDMP team, and FCO staff at embassies/ missions is expected including weekly updates.

Evaluation process

Criteria	Description	Weighting
Meeting objectives (1 page max)	• The extent to which the supplier understands the objectives • The extent to which the supplier's planned approach will meet the objectives	20%
Methodology (2 pages max)	• Methodological rigour which enables confidence in findings • Realistic within timeframe • Satisfactory expected approximate sample • Innovation in approach	20%
Skills, knowledge, and expertise (3 pages max)	• Research and analysis skills evidenced by proposed methodology • Outlined research/ analysis skills and experience of project team • Outlined subject matter experience (procurement, anti-corruption, international development in listed countries, gender and inclusion) of the project team	40%
Project management (1 page max)	• Evidence of project management leading to timely delivery and early identification/ flagging of risks and issues • Openness and proposal for collaborating with stakeholders	20%

Scoring

Score	Comment
1	Failed to provide confidence that the proposal will meet the requirements. An unacceptable response with serious reservations.
2	A poor response with reservations. The response lacks convincing detail with risk that the proposal will not be successful in meeting all of the requirements.
3	Meets the requirements – the response generally meets the requirements, but lacks sufficient detail to warrant a higher mark.
4	A good response that meets the requirements with good supporting evidence. Demonstrates a good understanding.
5	An excellent comprehensive response that meets the requirements. Indicates an excellent response with detailed supporting evidence and no weaknesses resulting in a high level of confidence.

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Commercial criteria

i.   Overall Cost Comparison – [20%]:

A score shall be awarded to the Bidder's Total Cost. The lowest priced Bid submitted shall score [20% (twenty percent)] and the remaining Bidders are awarded consequent scores based on an inverse percentage of the difference between the most competitive Bid received and the other Bids under consideration.

Overall Cost Calculation:
Overall Cost = (Staffing Costs + Operational Costs) across all Job Roles

The commercial evaluation shall apply the following formula to calculate the commercial scores:

$$\frac{\textbf{Lowest Proposed Overall Cost Bid}}{\textbf{Bidder's Proposed Overall Cost}} \textbf{ X [20\%] = Bidder Score}$$

ii.   Overall Average Daily Rate Comparison (Staffing Only) – [10%]:

A score will be awarded to the Bidders Overall Average Daily Rate. The lowest Overall Average Daily Rate Bid submitted will score [10% (ten percent)] and the remaining Bidders are awarded consequent scores based on an inverse percentage of the difference between the most competitive Bid received and the other Bids under consideration.

Overall Average Daily Rate Calculation:
The Overall Average Daily Rate shall be calculated by dividing the total of the Total Staffing Costs by the Total Project Days across all Job Roles

$$\textbf{Overall Average Daily Rate} = \frac{\textbf{Total Staffing Costs}}{\textbf{Total Project Days}}$$

The commercial evaluation shall apply the following formula to calculate the commercial score:

$$\frac{\textbf{Lowest Proposed Overall Average Daily Rate Bid}}{} \textbf{ X [10\%] = Bidder Score}$$

Weightings for evaluation criteria

70% on the quality of the bid and the criteria listed above

30% on price (full activity-based budget to be completed in the Budget Proforma document)

We may request a face-to-face interview following the submission if necessary. This would take place between the 2nd-14th March. .