Home Office

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| July 2022 |  |

**Grant Scheme Ref: 065 Modern Slavery Innovation Fund Phase 3**

**Statement of Outcomes**



**Contents**

1. Section 1 - Summary of Grant Funding
2. Section 2 - Introduction
3. Section 3 – Timetable
4. Section 4 – Funding Purpose
5. Section 5 – Scope of Grant Funding Requirements
6. Section 6 – Eligibility Criteria of Applicants
7. Section 7 – Planned Delivery Outcomes
8. Section 8 – Strategic / Operational Project Plan
9. Section 9 – Project Costs
10. Section 10 - Monitoring and Evaluation
11. Section 11 – Performance Reporting & Responsibilities
12. **Summary of Grant Funding** 
    1. The Home Office intends to provide grant funding to Official Development Assistance (ODA) eligible projects within the budget of £11.25m. The final selection of projects will be made by a panel appointed by Home Office using evaluation criteria. The Authority expects to award grants to between 8 and 14 organisations, with the majority of successful bids focussed on operational delivery and a smaller number possibly focused on research. This is flexible dependent on the bids received.
    2. For the purposes of this grant award process, the minimum award will be £300k and the maximum award will be up to £800k, inclusive of irreclaimable VAT.

**Period of Grant (Funding) Agreement**

* 1. The Recipient(s) will be expected to start work no later than 1 November 2022.
  2. The Grant Funding Agreement will be from **1 November 2022** and end on **31 March 2025**. Grant funding from the Home Office for the grant period will be paid quarterly in arrears.

* 1. The grant will only become active once the Grant Agreement is fully signed by both parties. Only then can work commence to deliver the funding outcomes.
  2. The Recipient will need to submit monthly financial and quarterly progress reports, as will be outlined in section 11 and the actual Grant Agreement, with a final report reflecting on the impact of the outcomes initiated by the grant funding no later than July 2025. If an Applicant fails to meet these milestones and/or provides unsatisfactory report[s], the Home Office reserves the right to require the Applicant to repay all or part of the grant funding.

1. **Introduction**
   1. **The Modern Slavery Innovation Fund (MSIF)** was publicly announced in October 2016 and contributes to the UK’s delivery of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal target 8.7 of eradicating modern slavery and human trafficking by 2030.
   2. Phase 3 of the MSIF aims to enable the delivery of multiple ODA eligible projects to support the goal of reducing the prevalence of modern slavery internationally.
   3. The Home Office is now seeking to allocate £11.25m of the MSIF (Phase 3) for Overseas Development Aid (ODA) eligible modern slavery projects running from November 2022 to March 2025. The fund will be open to bids from external implementers to deliver targeted projects in one or more of three key areas (see detail in sections 5 and 7):

* **Innovation: Trialling innovative approaches** on what works to tackle modern slavery internationally. Projects need to demonstrate evidence of how activities and impact would strengthen the global evidence base.
* **Prevention: Preventing modern slavery** by reducing the vulnerability to victimisation or offending specifically in ODA eligible countries that feature highly in UK National Referral Mechanism statistics or transit countries along trafficking routes to the UK.
* **Supply Chains: Strengthening partnerships to prevent and remedy modern slavery in supply chains** which will require either a geographic link with countries that are a high risk of modern slavery in UK Government procurement, or a public-private sector partnership linked to UK supply chains.

**3. Timetable**

**PROPOSED TIMETABLE AND ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Competition Commencement | 5 July 2022 |
| Deadline for clarification questions from Applicants | 4pm GMT 27 July 2022 |
| Deadline for bids | 13:00, GMT, 5 August 2022 |
| Evaluation of bids | August 2022 |
| Funding award notification | September – October 2022 |
| Funding award | October 2022 |
| Funding start date | 1 November 2022 |

The proposed timetable is indicative. The Home Office reserves the right to make any changes it deems necessary to the proposed timetable and will notify such amendments via the eSourcing portal.

1. **Funding Purpose**
   1. Modern slavery is a serious crime that knows no borders – it is a global issue, which requires a comprehensive international response. The act of modern slavery takes many forms and across the world, worldwide there are an estimated 40.3[[1]](#footnote-2) million victims of modern slavery, but true figures are likely to be even higher.
   2. The UK is both a destination and a transit point for victims of modern slavery. In 2021, the National Referral Mechanism (NRM) received 12,727 referrals of potential victims of modern slavery. This represents a 20% increase in referrals compared to the preceding year (10,601).[[2]](#footnote-3) Many of the victims of slavery in the UK are overseas nationals. According to UK National Referral Mechanism statistics, potential victims from 116 different countries were identified in the UK. This demonstrates the need for upstream projects working with other countries tackle modern slavery.
   3. The MSIF has already delivered two successful phases of funding to support the aim of reducing the prevalence of modern slavery internationally. The first phase of the MSIF funded an initial 10 projects from 2017-2019 to build the evidence base on what works to tackle modern slavery internationally[[3]](#footnote-4). A second round of bidding awarded 8 projects from 2019 until March 2022 known as ‘MSIF Phase 2[[4]](#footnote-5)’.
   4. The Home Office is therefore providing grant funding to the modern slavery sector to reduce the prevalence of modern slavery overseas. The support will aim to help trial innovative approaches, prevent modern slavery, and strengthen partnerships to prevent modern slavery in supply chains.
2. **Scope of Grant Funding**

This section sets out the broad scope of outcomes the grant funding supports and why the requirement exists.

* 1. The Home Office intends for this grant funding to deliver targeted projects in one or more of three key areas:
* **Innovation: Trialling innovative approaches and building the global evidence base** on what works to tackle modern slavery internationally. Bids need to demonstrate evidence of how activities and impact would strengthen the global evidence base.
* **Prevention: Preventing modern slavery** by reducing the vulnerability to victimisation or offending specifically in ODA eligible countries that feature in the top 25 nationalities for potential victims referred into the UK National Referral Mechanism in 2021[[5]](#footnote-6) (excluding Vietnam and Albania to avoid duplication with other UK-funded projects) or are transit countries along trafficking routes to the UK.
* **Supply Chains: Strengthening partnerships to prevent and remedy modern slavery in supply chains** which will require either:
  + a focus on a sector in HMG procurement that is a high risk of modern slavery in an ODA eligible country. Bids would need to involve one or more sector(s) in a location(s) that is at risk as set out in the Modern Slavery Statement of any UK Ministerial department. All statements are publicly available for 2021 at [www.modern-slavery-statement-registry.service.gov.uk](http://www.modern-slavery-statement-registry.service.gov.uk) by searching for the individual Ministerial department.[[6]](#footnote-7) *For example: a project to prevent and remedy forced labour in the health sector in a South Asian country.*
  + a public-private sector partnership to prevent and remedy modern slavery in UK supply chains. Bids would involve a partnership between an ODA eligible government authority(ies) and a private sector company(ies). *For example: a project to prevent and remedy forced labour in the clothing sector, which builds a partnership between a UK based clothing company and a labour inspectorate in an African country.*
  1. The online application form is for all bidders to complete. It poses a series of questions which relate directly to the required outcomes. These have been weighted to indicate their relative importance. Responses will be evaluated to provide a quantitative score and allow ranking.
  2. There is no minimum or maximum number of applications to be funded. Successful organisations will be selected based on their score and the funding available.
  3. The full breakdown of funding available across the key objectives is:
     1. Innovation – FY 22 - FY 25: £4.15m
     2. Prevention/Supply chains - FY 22 – FY 25: £7.15m
  4. Bidders may be asked to attend a clarification interview if further evidence is required for a full assessment of their bid.
  5. We intend to announce the successful bids by October 2022 and have Grant Agreements in place by November 2022.
  6. The Authority will award the top 8-14 highest scoring projects within the £11.25m budget.

1. **Eligibility Criteria of Applicants** 
   1. Organisations from all sectors including the voluntary and community sectors, statutory sector, not for profit and for-profit sector, governments, think tanks, academic institutions, other UK government departments and international organisations are welcome to apply for funding. It is envisaged that organisations considering submitting proposals will have a proven record of working on modern slavery issues. We welcome joint or collaborative proposals, including those involving partners from different sectors, e.g., a local authority and a voluntary organisation.
   2. The Applicant must only submit one application for grant funding. However, the organisation may participate as a partner in bids where another organisation acts as the Grant Applicant. Should both bids be successful the organisations will be expected to honour its commitments. Prior to agreeing to such arrangements, the organisations must ensure that it has the resources to meet these obligations.
   3. Grants will cover the financial years 2022/23, 2023/24, 2024/25 (maximum of 29 months) and include mobilisation, running and exit costs. As all of this funding is from ODA, Applicants must ensure that they and their proposal adhere to the requirements for ODA eligibility[[7]](#footnote-8) as set out by the OECD[[8]](#footnote-9). All bids must be for the full funding period. Bidders must be able to demonstrate that they can spend their entire potential award by the funding end date. The successful organisation/s will be expected to provide an operational service on the funding start date.
   4. There is not a minimum or maximum limit of the amount of funding that an Applicant can bid for, however, projects around £300,000-£800,000 are preferred. The Authority is unlikely to award over £1 million of funding to a single project.
   5. Bidders must set out in their bid how much they are bidding for with a detailed breakdown of how this will be spent, and how the impact will be achieved. They will need to show value for money, the intended outcomes and how these will be measured, and how much money will be spent in each calendar and financial year.
   6. Bids for funding are welcomed from single organisations or multi-organisation consortiums and partnerships. In the case of a consortium or partnership bid, one organisation shall be nominated as the lead and shall have agreement from all partner organisations before bidding (this agreement should be demonstrated in the form of a letter signed by all partner organisations). The Home Office funding will be awarded to the lead organisation and the Home Office will enter into a Grant Agreement with the lead organisation.
   7. The Home Office expects the successful bidder to have in place appropriate risk assessments and safeguarding policies and processes in relation to engaging and supporting vulnerable people in the locality it delivers its programme and also ensure any partner it enters a partnership with has the safeguarding vulnerable people governance in place. The Home Office may request to see these policies.
   8. During the process, organisations (both lead and partner) whose proposals are successful will be subject to due diligence checks; financial, commercial and extremism. The successful applicants will share the responsibility for embedding controls to prevent and detect fraud, and will be expected to report regularly to the Home Office on fraud metrics and to ensure that staff are appropriately trained.
   9. Applicants should consider how their bid might be scalable in the event of too many or not enough bids reaching the minimum threshold or scaled down if they do not receive the full amount of funding requested.
   10. Each bid should be underpinned by clear and precise outcomes:
   * Set out how many beneficiaries will be supported and any relevant demographic information, e.g. nationality, age or gender; details the expected outcomes and results, how these will meet the objectives of the MSIF.
   * Set out clear and realistic resource requirements (resource); staffing to support the project; the profile of spend and the steps that will be taken to ensure value for public money and the cost/year.
   * Includes clear and achievable delivery timescales, with interim milestones, and contingency options.
   * Demonstrates how delivery will be managed, governed, and monitored, in line with accepted project and programme management principles; and
   * Identifies programme risks and how these will be mitigated.
2. **The planned Delivery Outcomes**
   1. The Home Office requirements are output based and it is for the Applicant to develop methodologies based on an understanding of the audience they are seeking to influence, their ability to influence the audiences’ behaviour and the outputs expected from their project.
   2. The outcomes the Applicant proposed needs to be verifiable and measurable. Applicants will need to align their approach to the evaluation framework that the Home Office will put in place.
   3. Projects should demonstrate additionality, ideally through the way that the outcomes from complementary activities directly support and/or contribute to the objectives of the project.
   4. We invite Applicants to estimate in their proposal how many people they expect to support over the duration of the project.
   5. **All bids should align with the Modern Slavery Fund outcomes set out below in para 7.7.** Applicants may propose additional outcomes, so long as they can clearly demonstrate how their suggested activities will deliver on the MSIF focus areas for phase three.
   6. **Projects bidding for the Innovation objective will deliver one or more of the below five outcomes in para 7.7 and will contribute to expanding the global evidence base.** An innovative bid does not necessarily mean that the proposed project has to deliver an entirely new idea. As a guide, a part or all of the project may:

* Be a completely new idea/intervention
* Be an existing modern slavery intervention which you propose to use in a different context, such as a new sector or tackling a new type of exploitation (not simply in a new country)
* Be an existing non-modern slavery intervention which you propose to apply to a modern slavery context
* If a research project, be focused on areas in which there is currently little understanding or evidence
  1. **Grant funding is for ODA eligible activities that result in positive outcomes, this could include but is not limited to**:
* Outcome 1: Strengthened law enforcement and criminal justice cooperation and capability to disrupt and prosecute offenders.

*We want to support states to strengthen their structural and legal environment for addressing modern slavery.*

Example activities but not limited to:

* Changing laws, policies, or practices to provide law enforcement agencies with tools to effectively tackle modern slavery and ensure protection for victims.
* Capacity building and training for law enforcement and criminal justice agencies
* Outcome 2: Partnerships strengthened to prevent and remedy modern slavery in supply chains.

*Harness the capacity of business to reduce the demand for modern slavery through increasing the transparency of their global supply chains and encouraging responsible working practices.*

Example activities but not limited to:

* Close work with businesses and global actors to increase awareness and promotion of responsible practices.
* Work with overseas actors to help strengthen their auditing practices and develop increased capacity to share auditing intelligence and data with business.
* Outcome 3: reduced vulnerability to victimisation and offending.

*Reduce the vulnerability to victimisation or offending and help prevent victims being exploited in the first place.*

Example activities but not limited to:

* Development of economic alternatives, employment opportunities, skills training and education, particularly aimed at young people.
* Evidence-building and research into causes of vulnerability, lack of opportunity, most appropriate and relevant interventions.
* Outcome 4: improved survivor engagement, victim identification, needs-based support and reintegration, reducing the potential for re-trafficking

*We want to ensure victims are supported and work to deliver concrete measures which will prevent people from becoming victims again in the future.*

Example activities but not limited to:

* Support packages, shelter, training, safeguarding and protection, resilience-building for victims.
* Outcome 5: an improved evidence-base on what works best, how and where

*We need to further understand the scale of the problem, how it is changing and ‘what works’ regarding interventions.*

Example activities but not limited to:

* + Scoping activity to better understand slavery in particular contexts and to identify appropriate interventions in particular contexts;
  + Research into modern slavery perpetrators/victims/routes.

Bids will be assessed on alignment to these outcomes and the extent to which the proposal demonstrates that the planned activities will deliver outcomes which support these objectives.

* 1. **Projects bidding for the Supply Chains objective will primarily deliver outcome two. Projects bidding for the Prevention objective will seek to primarily deliver outcome three.** Applicants bidding for the Prevention or Supply Chains objectives are not required to be innovative, but innovation is encouraged.
  2. **Bids must also meet the following criteria**:
* Include survivor involvement in the project life cycle.
* Have robust safeguarding procedures.
* Demonstrate scalability and sustainability.
* (If applicable) Evidence of buy-in from key stakeholders, beneficiaries or partners
  1. The Home Office would also welcome bids that propose to use data science and technology as an innovative way to tackle modern slavery. However, the use of data science and technology is not an essential requirement.

1. **Strategic / operational Project plan**
   1. The Applicant should describe what is needed to take the project forward.
   2. Outcomes from the work packages should be clear with the longer-term project level impacts that will result from them fully explained, clear and unambiguous. Ideally, they should be precise, and evidence based.
   3. Applicants will need to propose milestones and delivery schedules for the grant period, explaining how work packages, outcomes relate to the milestones. The Applicant must identify any dependencies and assumptions that contribute to the planning and may affect delivery of the proposed project. Any specific practical or financial assistance that the Applicant would like or hope to secure, from partners or sponsors or others, to take the project forward should also be specified.
   4. The Applicant should present evidence that clearly identifies its cohort, sets out how they plan to ‘reach’ and engage with them. The Applicant should outline how they will measure the impact of the project and assess the extent of behaviour change arising from the activities they have used in the project. The monitoring and evaluation approach should be integral to the project activity and be used to measure the impact the project has on the overall objectives of the grant scheme and beyond.
   5. If the project involves work with children or vulnerable people, the design and implementation should demonstrate how the issue of safeguarding is being addressed. The Applicant must confirm they have robust safeguarding policies. Bidders are required to provide a thorough explanation of the appropriate safeguarding measures that will be in place for those clients supported by the service. Such measures should include robust recruitment practices, including criminal record checks; induction and training for staff; monitoring and oversight of staff; governance arrangements; and safeguarding policies, procedures and guidance.
   6. The Applicant shall retain ownership of any intellectual property rights (IPR) arising from the project activities. The Home Office attaches great importance to any information or knowhow arising from the project being available to others on a reasonable basis and would expect to be able to use such information itself for any purpose during and after the end of the project.
2. **Project costs**
   1. The Applicant must present a full and thorough financial breakdown of their project using the following headings: staffing; materials; administration; overheads; equipment and travel and subsistence. This information should be submitted at a project and work package level. The Home Office may take full ownership of the asset and pay the Applicant for any non-Home Office grant funded element of the disposal value or may require a share in the proceeds of any such disposal equal to the proportion of the original purchase price funded from its respective grants.
   2. The funding is provided on a full cost recovery model. “In kind contributions” should not be submitted as part of the financial breakdown but instead may be referred to in a commentary or within the project plan.

* 1. The following table is a good example of how project costs / budgets can be presented – this ensures consistency across applications.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Cost heading | Description | Cost | Total |
| New Staff costs |  |  |  |
| Full cost Recovery |  |  |  |
| Training for staff |  |  |  |
| T&S |  |  |  |
| Office equipment and materials – Non-fixed assets |  |  |  |
| Professional costs |  |  |  |
| +Other |  |  |  |
| Total |  |  |  |
| Other income – match funding |  |  |  |

* 1. The Grant **may be** spent on (Eligible expenditure):
* staff costs where they directly relate to programme activity, i.e. salaries, employer’s national, insurance contributions and employer’s contributions to any occupational pension scheme or stakeholder pension scheme;
* overheads proportional to the work carried out including rent, non-domestic rates, heating, lighting, cleaning;
* postage, telephone, stationery and printing;
* travel and subsistence;
* running conferences, seminars and events;
* information technology equipment;
* auditor’s fees relating to the funded work only;
* communications materials in all media (Subject to Cabinet Office Controls);
* paying for specialist help (e.g. market research, communications expertise, related research) -(Subject to Cabinet Office Controls).
* publishing and publicising the results of research paid for using taxpayer funded grants;
* ODA eligible activities as determined by the OECD
  1. Grant **must not** be spent on (unless permitting the activities described below is a specific requirement of the grant agreement) This is Ineligible Spend.

* paid for lobbying, i.e. using grant funds to fund lobbying (via an external firm or in-house staff) in order to undertake activities intended to influence or attempt to influence Parliament, Government or political activity; or attempting to influence legislative or regulatory action (paid-for lobbying is not deemed to include the type of activities listed above under the heading ‘The Grant may be spent on’’);
* using grant funds to directly enable one part of government to challenge another on topics unrelated to the agreed purpose of the grant;
* using grant funding to petition for additional funding;
* expenses such as for entertaining, specifically aimed at exerting undue influence to change government policy;
* input VAT reclaimable by the grant recipient from HMRC; and
* payments for activities of a political or exclusively religious nature.
* non-ODA eligible cost as determined by the OECD.

Other examples of expenditure, which might be prohibited, include the following:

* contributions in kind;
* interest payments or service charge payments for finance leases;
* gifts;
* statutory fines, criminal fines or penalties;
* payments for works or activities which the grant recipient, or any member of their Partnership has a statutory duty to undertake, or that are fully funded by other sources;
* bad debts to related parties; and
* payments for unfair dismissal or other compensation
* any amounts that do not represent an additional cost exclusively incurred as a result of the work described in the grant application, unless otherwise agreed in writing with the Home Office;
* overheads allocated or apportioned at rates materially in excess of those used for any similar work carried out by the Applicant;
* activity that results in commercial gain or profit;
* the purchase of land or the purchase and construction of buildings;
* costs incurred prior to the date of the Offer Letter including pre-existing debts i.e. provisions, contingent liabilities or contingencies;
* running a small grant scheme;
* loans;
* cash contributions for Landfill Tax refunds;
* dividends declared;
* costs resulting from the deferral of payments to creditors;
* other finance charges;
* depreciation and amortisation;
* costs involved in winding up a company;
* redundancy payments, unless as part of a fixed term contract;
* payments into private pension schemes;
* payments for unfunded pensions;
* compensation for loss of office, bad debts arising from loans to proprietors, partners, employees, directors, shareholders, guarantors, or a person connected with any of these;
* travel and subsistence that would give rise to a taxable benefit were the cost to be incurred by, but not borne by, an individual;
* other tax (except PAYE);
  1. **Value added tax**. The bidder has to determine if the proposal is “outside the scope of UK VAT,” if not the budget has to take into account all VAT liabilities. The grant offer will be made on the basis that the costs presented to the Department take account of all VAT liabilities. If it is later found that the project costs increase because an error has been made about whether VAT can be recovered, the Home Office will not increase your grant to cover this. If the Applicant is, after all, able to recover VAT, which it had included in the costs put forward to the Home Office, the Applicant will be liable to repay all or some of the amount it recovers, to the Home Office.
  2. The Home Office may seek to recover some or all of the grant, if the Recipient is performing unsatisfactorily or if the project ceases activity. The Home Office may not require all or part of the grant to the repaid where the reasons for unsatisfactory performance or early cessation of work is beyond the control of the Recipient and reasonably unforeseen by the Applicant. The Grant Agreement contains clauses to outline this situation, and potential remedies to consider to prevent this from occurring.

1. **Monitoring and Evaluation**
   1. The Home Office intends for the project to be robustly and independently evaluated on an annual basis to demonstrate impact and effectiveness of interventions in reducing the prevalence of modern slavery internationally. Following annual reviews report, key recommendations will be considered, and adjustments made where necessary. A Mid Term Review will take place at the end of year one followed by an independent End Term review at the conclusion of the project.
   2. A theory of change and results framework for the funding of each individual project must be submitted setting out, current baseline, intended activities, millstones, how activities will contribute to delivering outcomes and ultimately delivering one or more of the objectives.
   3. As part of monitoring and evaluation, robust data must be collected by the recipient to measure the scheme’s effectiveness and the sustainability of the scheme over a period of time. Bidders should ensure sufficient resources/staff is available to monitor the project's delivery and progress against agreed outcomes, to be reflected in relevant quarterly reports.
   4. Those funded must undertake an evaluation of the project as it will help them improve their own work, assist them and the Home Office to assess how they are contributing to the outcomes of the grant scheme and to measure the success of the project*.* Bidders should provide detail of who they would appoint to evaluate the project and an evaluation proposal to demonstrate how impact will be robustly measured. This should include what outcomes will be achieved and how impact will be evidenced in relation to them. The evaluator will need to be agreed by the Home Office.
   5. The evaluating organisation/institution should be independent of the bidder and we would expect that approximately 10% of the total amount bid for is directed towards evaluation. The successful bidder will be expected to work with the Home Office to finalise and formally agree evaluation plans prior to implementation.
   6. By summer 2025 the Applicant will provide an end of project evaluation report to the Home Office setting out that the grant outputs have been delivered to a satisfactory standard and the expected benefits that have accrued or will accrue. Evaluation reports must focus on whether the project was effective, achieved its objectives, milestones and whether the outcomes had an impact. It should cover activities for the grant period. The type of evaluation will vary depending on the objectives set within individual projects, the outputs created and the outcomes envisaged but should include cost benefit analysis. The final report must highlight any best practice or lessons learned.
   7. The Authority will also conduct risk reviews as part of their ongoing monitoring and evaluation engagements with the successful applicants, scrutinising quarterly reports and (where possible) through monitoring visits to assess conditions on the grounds
2. **Performance Reporting & Responsibilities**
   1. The reporting requirements will be detailed in the Grant Agreement and require successful applicants to produce two progress reports to the Authority:
   2. Monthly financial reports: this should set out how the Applicant has used the funding from the Home Office. The report should be concise using the following headings - staffing; materials; administration; overheads; equipment and travel and subsistence and any other category of approved expenditure.
   3. Quarterly activity report: this should set out the Applicant’s achievements, how it has met the milestones, highlighting any best practice or lessons learned. This report requires applicants to develop and maintain tailored risk registers detailing prospective, live and closed risks and mitigations. Where risks quickly develop due to unforeseen circumstances, applicants will be expected to proactively inform the MSIF team to ensure mitigations and best practices are implemented.

A template for these reports will be shared once a decision to award a grant is taken.

* 1. The successful bidder/s will be required to report into the governance arrangements for the Home Office Modern Slavery Innovation Fund. This is currently two meetings:
     + - 1. Monthly meeting where there is a short report against the agreed metrics to monitor the delivery and impact of the investment, including: progress of activities and timescales, financial monitoring and emergence of risk and actions to mitigate them.
         2. Quarterly safeguarding meetings with the Home Office of the Children’s Champion to ensure compliance with FCDO’s guidance on safeguarding for external partners.
  2. All updates on the project must be made to the Home Office International Serious and Organisation Crime Unit, which will be the sponsor authority on behalf of the Home Office and will oversee reporting back to Ministers.
  3. By no later than **3 months from the end of the grant period**, the Applicant will provide an end of project evaluation report to the Home Office setting out confirming that the grant outputs have been delivered to a satisfactory standard and the expected benefits that have accrued or will accrue. Evaluation reports must focus on whether the project was effective, achieved its objectives, milestones and whether the outcomes had an impact. It should cover activities for the grant period. The type of evaluation will vary depending on the objectives set within individual projects, the outputs created, and the outcomes envisaged. The final report must highlight any best practice or lessons learned. The successful applicant will also contribute to external evaluation reviews as conducted by the Authority.
  4. No later than **3 months from the end of the Grant Period**, the Applicant will provide the Home Office a Statement of Grant Usage that has been audited by an independent accountant and a final financial statement detailing the use of the Grant Funding Reporting templates available from PCF and will be included in the Grant Agreement.

1. [Forced labour, modern slavery and human trafficking (Forced labour, modern slavery, and human trafficking) (ilo.org)](https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/forced-labour/lang--en/index.htm) [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. [Modern Slavery: National Referral Mechanism and Duty to Notify statistics UK, end of year summary, 2021 - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)](https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/modern-slavery-national-referral-mechanism-and-duty-to-notify-statistics-uk-end-of-year-summary-2021/modern-slavery-national-referral-mechanism-and-duty-to-notify-statistics-uk-end-of-year-summary-2021) [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. [MSIF Phase 1 End Term Review (publishing.service.gov.uk)](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/927246/MSIF_ETR_Public_Draft_15.10.20_.pdf) [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. [MSF portfolio review (publishing.service.gov.uk)](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1058007/MSF_Portfolio_Review.pdf) [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. These are Eritrea, Sudan, Iran, Iraq, Afghanistan, China, Pakistan, India, Nigeria, Somalia, Ethiopia, Philippines, Syria, Bangladesh, Ghana, Jamaica, Egypt, Gambia, Zimbabwe, Morocco, Sri Lanka, Yemen, Chad, Brazil and Sierra Leone. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. Under ‘Find statements’, and ‘Search the registry’ you can search by Organisation name [e.g. Home Office] and statement year [2021]. There are 23 UK Ministerial departments as listed at: [www.gov.uk/government/organisations#ministerial\_departments](http://www.gov.uk/government/organisations#ministerial_departments) [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. [What-is-ODA.pdf (oecd.org)](https://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/What-is-ODA.pdf) [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
8. [DAC List of ODA Recipients for reporting 2022 and 2023 flows - Nov 2021.xlsx (oecd.org)](https://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/DAC-List-of-ODA-Recipients-for-reporting-2022-23-flows.pdf) [↑](#footnote-ref-9)