UNITED NATIONS TRUST FUND
TO END VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN
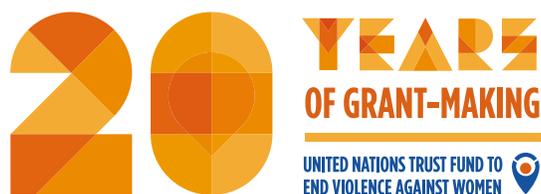
2017
CALL FOR PROPOSALS

CALL OPENS: 31 OCTOBER 2017

DEADLINE: 5 DECEMBER 2017

FOR THE ONLINE APPLICATION: GRANTS.UNWOMEN.ORG

20 YEARS OF GRANT-MAKING

UNITED NATIONS TRUST FUND TO
END VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

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Introduction to the
2017 CALL FOR PROPOSALS

The United Nations Trust Fund in Support of Actions to Eliminate Violence against Women ("UN Trust Fund") is a global multi-lateral mechanism supporting national efforts to end one of the most widespread human rights violations in the world. Established in 1996 by UN General Assembly Resolution 50/166[1], the UN Trust Fund is administered by the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) on behalf of the United Nations System.

The movement to prevent and end violence against women and girls has made enormous strides since the UN Trust Fund's establishment over 20 years ago. However, despite clear progress, violence against women remains a human rights crisis affecting girls and women all over the world, regardless of class, ethnicity, age, sexual orientation, disability status or culture. Such violence is at the extreme of a spectrum of discrimination that denies women and girls a whole range of rights and is one of the key cross-cutting challenges identified in Transforming our world: *the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (the SDGs), adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in September 2015.*

It is in this context that the UN Trust Fund launches its 2017 Call for Proposals. With its 21st grants cycle, the UN Trust Fund looks to support civil society organizations that qualify for funding under the three programmatic areas of its *2015-2020 Strategy:*

Improving access for women and girls to essential, safe and adequate multi-sectoral services to end violence against women and girls;

Increasing effectiveness of legislation, policies, national action plans and accountability systems to prevent and end violence against women and girls;

Improving prevention of violence against women and girls through changes in knowledge, attitudes and practices.

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1. General Assembly Resolution 50/166: The Role of the United Nations Development Fund for Women in Eliminating Violence against Women, 22 December 1995.

Within this general framework, the UN Trust Fund is also seeking applications under two special thematic funding windows to bring attention to:

A **A**ddressing violence against women and girls in the context of the current forced displacement and refugee crisis;

B **A**ddressing violence against women and girls with disabilities.

Applications from women's rights, women-led, and small women's organizations will be prioritized, in recognition of them being the driving force of the ending violence against women agenda, as well as being at the forefront of reaching women and girls survivors at the grassroots level.

To be considered a "women's rights organization", the organization must demonstrate that its core work is in the field of women's rights, gender equality, the elimination of violence against women, and sexual and gender based violence. The official mission and vision statements of the organization must reflect its commitment to pursuing gender equality and empowering women and girls.

To be considered a "women-led organization", the organization must demonstrate that it is governed and led by women. For the UN Trust Fund, this requires evidence that a minimum of 51 per cent of leadership positions across various decision-making levels in the organization, including in management, senior management and board levels are held by women.

To be considered a "small organization", the organization's annual operational budget must have been lower than US$ 200,000 over the last three years.

An organization's track record of implementing projects and programmes focused on the elimination of violence against women and girls, sexual and gender based violence, as well as demonstrated capacity and expertise in these fields is essential for consideration of a UN Trust Fund grant.

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About the UN Trust Fund
TO END VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

The ultimate vision of the UN Trust Fund is a world without violence against women and girls that is aligned with international human rights standards and humanitarian law of which gender equality and the elimination of all forms of violence and discrimination against women and girls is an integral part.

Since its establishment, the UN Trust Fund has been an important source of support to women's, grassroots and other civil society organizations, nurturing innovation, catalyzing change and mobilizing key actors and constituencies – from community to national and international levels. Through provision of grants, the UN Trust Fund contributes to raising awareness about the issue, advocates for development and implementation of laws grounded in human rights standards, promotes access to services and develops capacity of its grantees for continued progress.

Over the 20 years of existence, the UN Trust Fund has partnered and supported critical actors in pursuing the ending violence against women agenda, such as women's organizations, men's, adolescents and youth groups, indigenous communities, religious and traditional leaders, human rights organizations and the media. To date, the UN Trust Fund has supported 462 initiatives in 139 countries and territories with US$ 129 million.

The UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women launched its latest Strategic Plan in 2015. Its mission over five years (2015-2020) is to advocate for and finance innovative and replicable approaches for preventing and ending violence against women and girls, to catalyze learning from global evidence collected from the projects it funds, and to leverage its unique mandate and convening power to foster global giving for ending violence against women and girls (EVAW/G).

The UN Trust Fund operates based on the voluntary contributions of UN Member States, non-profit organizations, foundations, the private sector and concerned individuals. Its governance and grant-making is guided by consultative committees at global and sub-regional levels comprised of UN agencies, leading experts from civil society and other key stakeholders.[2] Information on the UN Trust Fund, including its history, past grantees and donors, can be found on its website.[3]

2. In 2016, Programme Advisory Committee (PAC) members at the global and regional levels included: the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the Office of the UN Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the United Nations Office on Drug and Crime (UNODC), the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (UN-Women), United Nations Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict (UN Action), the United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the World Food Programme, the World Health Organization and the United Nations Volunteers programme. Intergovernmental organizations and other experts at the global and field levels — including representatives from the Centre for Women's Global Leadership, Equality Now and Sexual Violence Research Initiative — were also actively involved in the grant-making process.

3. untf.unwomen.org

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THE 2017 CALL FOR PROPOSALS

3.1. Guiding Principles of the UN Trust Fund

The UN Trust Fund promotes initiatives based on the following principles:

- *Human rights-based and gender-responsive approaches* that place paramount priority on promoting, protecting and fulfilling the human rights of all women and girls, as well as strengthening institutional capacities at local and national levels to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls.

- *Focus on specific and measurable results* that make a concrete difference in lives of women and girls.

- *Holistic and multi-sectoral responses* that address women and girl's inter-related rights and needs in terms of prevention and response to violence, including safety and protection, access to health, legal, property and inheritance rights, and economic security and rights.

- *Focus on underserved groups*, especially excluded or disadvantaged women and girls (such as women and girls with disabilities, LBT, internally displaced and refugees, indigenous, older and members of ethnic minorities), ensuring responsiveness to diversity.

- *Coordination and partnership-building,* including among government entities, civil society organizations, especially women-led and small organizations, women's specialist service providers and EVAW thematic networks.

- *Commitment to sharing knowledge* by documenting, evaluating and disseminating results.

- *Evidence-based programming*, building on documented research, lessons learned and recommended practices, to ensure optimal results and use of resources.

3.2. Invitation for Proposals

The UN Trust Fund is seeking applications from organizations that qualify for grants under the three programmatic areas of the UN Trust Fund's 2015-2020 Strategy:

1 Improving access for women and girls to essential, safe and adequate multi-sectoral services to end violence against women and girls;

2 Increasing effectiveness of legislation, policies, national action plans and accountability systems to prevent and end violence against women and girls;

3 Improving prevention of violence against women and girls through changes in knowledge, attitudes and practices.

Within this general framework, the UN Trust Fund is also seeking applications under two special thematic funding windows to bring attention to:

A Addressing violence against women and girls in the context of the current forced displacement and refugee crisis;

B Addressing violence against women and girls with disabilities.

In all cases, emphasis will be placed on the applicant's **ability to clearly articulate the contextual challenges, expected, specific and measurable results and strategies to achieve them**, with a focus on tailored approaches and interventions to adequately address the identified problem and the specific form of violence against women and girls. The ideal proposal will include references to rigorous and documented evidence to justify the investment on the basis that the approach is likely to be effective in addressing violence against women and girls at the local or national level. As the UN Trust Fund aims to expand the global knowledge base on 'what works' to end violence against women and girls, applications from organizations piloting, testing, up-scaling or replicating evidence-based innovative and promising results-based approaches that carry a promise of broader application are welcome.

3.2.1 UN Trust Fund Priority Programmatic Areas

The UN Trust Fund's programmatic areas complement existing national and UN-led efforts to protect human rights and promote gender equality in the context of Sustainable Development Goals and other existing international commitments to end all forms of violence against women and girls. Proposals must contribute to one or more of the following areas that are the focus of the Fund's Strategic Plan 2015-2020:

1 Improving access for women and girls to essential, safe and adequate multi-sectoral services to end violence against women and girls;

2 Increasing effectiveness of legislation, policies, national action plans and accountability systems to prevent and end violence against women and girls;

3 Improving prevention of violence against women and girls through changes in knowledge, attitudes and practices.

By way of illustration only, proposals might consider:

- *Developing specific strategies for primary prevention* of violence against women and girls, that is, strategies that will lead towards stopping violence from occurring altogether in the first place. Examples include: community and/or school-based approaches and interventions or working with men and boys on changing gender norms and the acceptability of violence, among various others.

- *Ensuring survivors' access to justice*, by strengthening implementation of existing national legislation, and alignment with international and regional human rights' standards; and to quality health and other services and support. This may include establishing or expanding access to services such as hotlines, safe spaces, legal assistance and crisis counseling, among others.

- *Empowering women to understand and claim their rights and mobilizing communities on 'zero tolerance'* through legal literacy about international, national and local laws and policies, as well as through socio-economic (including employment) opportunities for women and girls to break out of the cycle of violence.

- *Strengthening efforts to address the full range of violence against women and girls in conflict and post-conflict situations*, including efforts to prevent and address rape as a systematic method of warfare by State and non-state actors.[4]

- *Responding to the needs and rights of especially excluded and underserved groups,* such as women and girls living in poverty, adolescents and youth, migrant women workers, domestic workers, indigenous communities, women and girls living with HIV or disabilities, women and girls who have been trafficked, among others; or on especially neglected forms of violence or issues, such as sexual violence against girls and young women, abuse during pregnancy or economic violence.

- *Securing strategic policy commitments and budgets for implementation*, by working to ensure that ending violence against women and girls is incorporated into leading national development and funding frameworks, such as Poverty Reduction Strategies, National Development Plans, National HIV and AIDS Plans, Sector-Wide Approaches, post-conflict peace-building and reconstruction frameworks, or upcoming post-2015 related plans.

- *Enlisting relatively 'new' stakeholders* who have a critical, but largely untapped, role to play in preventing and addressing violence against women and girls, such as *working with men and boys, young people, faith-based organizations, employers and trade unions,* among other strategic groups.

- *Supporting the implementation of all internationally and regionally agreed human rights instruments, and recommendations* as relevant to preventing and ending violence against women and girls, including the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) Committee, and the recommendations of the fifty-seventh session of the Commission on Status of Women.

3.2.2 Special window addressing violence against women and girls in the context of the current forced displacement and refugee crisis

By the end of 2016, 65.6 million individuals were forcibly displaced worldwide as a result of persecution, conflict, violence, or human rights violations – an increase of 300,000 people over the previous year.[5] This number is only expected to rise with the upsurge in conflict and human rights violations coupled with the lack of effective solutions for ending protracted crises. With this, the number of women and girls seeking safe destinations is also rapidly increasing. It is well-documented that violence and the risk of exploitation against women and girls rises dramatically, throughout the cycle of displacement, from the country of origin and into the host country. The increasing levels of violence against women and girls manifests itself in multiple forms, including domestic violence, sexual violence, exploitation, trafficking, early and forced marriage etc.

4.   See also UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict, http://www.stoprapenow.org

5.   The UN Refugee Agency, "Global Trends Forced Displacement in 2016". 19 June 2017, available at http://www.unhcr.org/en-us/statistics/unhcrstats/5943e8a34/global-trends-forced-displacement-2016.html.

The UN Trust Fund's **special window of grant-making will focus on addressing the issue of sexual and gender based violence in humanitarian crisis context, experienced by refugee and internally displaced women and girls.** By taking a bottom-up approach and with a view to address the longer-term needs and finding durable solutions for displaced women and girls, the UN Trust Fund seeks to contribute to bridging the humanitarian and development divide and be a tool for localization.

Organizations working on forced displacement related issues in all ODA recipient countries are welcome to apply through this funding window. (See last page for full list of eligible countries and territories). Priority will be given to grassroots women's organizations, working towards mid- to long-term interventions (as opposed to emergency response) that **address the issue of sexual and gender based violence faced by refugee and internally displaced women and girls.**

By way of illustration only, proposals might consider:[6]

- *Creating SGBV referral pathways*, aligning medical, psychological, legal and judicial response services and providing training and coordination with all humanitarian responders on basic SGBV response (preposition post-rape kits, establish clear procedure to accompany rape survivors to local hospitals and ensure access to needed medications).

- *Establishing and operating women-only safe spaces in refugee and transit camps*, adequately resourced with female staff specialized in providing medical assistance, equipped to prevent and respond to sexual violence, as well as to provide group and individual psychological support to traumatized women and girls.

- *Creating efficient information systems* to inform women refugees about the possible security risks and threats on the transit routes, in the transit centers, as well as advice on how to avoid dangers and seize opportunities to access basic services, medical care, child and/or women friendly spaces.

- *Providing information and prompt response to women and girls exposed to risks and threats related specifically to trafficking in human beings* in transit and host countries.

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6. Applicants are encouraged to review and build their programming on the 2015 Guidelines for Integrating Gender-Based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action, available at gbvguidelines.org and the upcoming IASC Gender Handbook in Humanitarian Action

- *Establishing efficient cross-border mechanisms of information exchange* between authorities and/or service providers regarding traffickers, criminal groups, perpetrators and potential and existing women and girl refugee victims/survivors to assist them and prevent further exposure to abuse.

- *Ensuring the availability of female language interpreters* and female intercultural mediators to inform women and girls in refugee transition camps of available services for survivors of violence.

- *Establishing and providing sufficient gender-sensitive basic services* and protection from violence and exploitation for women and girls, including responding to the needs and rights of especially excluded and underserved groups among refugees, including single women travelling alone, female-headed households, pregnant and lactating women, adolescent girls, unaccompanied minors and women with disabilities.

- Supporting approaches aimed at *reducing the acceptance of early and forced marriage* and empowering girls as well as their family members with the knowledge, skills and resources to delay marriage and continue their schooling. This includes establishing "safe spaces" for out-of-school girls at the highest risk of violence aimed at decreasing their social isolation by building their basic literacy, life skills, reproductive health education, and knowledge of how to protect themselves from violence through the development of specific safety plans and coping mechanisms.

- *Creating early warning systems to assess and monitor specific protection risks* in relation to sexual and gender-based violence in local communities, refugee and internally displaced person (IDP) camps, and detention centers.

- *Increasing the availability of safe spaces and psychosocial support* to women survivors of violence, as well as innovative approaches to support their socio-economic reintegration.

- *Engaging men and boys from refugee and host communities* in efforts to prevent gender based violence and to advocate for the empowerment of women and girls.

- *Promoting the healthy development and community re-integration* of war-affected and displaced women and girls through case management, psychosocial care, educational/ vocational training and employment.

3.2.3 Special window addressing violence against women and girls with disabilities

Despite the growing global focus on persons with disabilities driven by the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities[7] and the inclusion of disability in the Sustainable Development Goals, violence against women and girls with disabilities in particular has been broadly overlooked, contributing to the 'invisibility' of women with disabilities. Women and girls with disabilities not only experience the same forms of violence all women and girls experience, but are also at higher risk of other forms of violence including institutional violence, forced abortion or sterilization, the withholding of medication, mobility aids or communications equipment, threats to withhold care or purposeful neglect, among others[8]. Women with disabilities are also less likely to access support, refuge or legal redress than their peers without disabilities[9], often due to either the inaccessibility of essential services or the barriers faced to access such services where they exist (including physical, infrastructural, communication or attitudinal barriers) and their dependency on the person who committed the violence for mobility and support, or a lack of awareness of the support available, among other factors.

To highlight this issue, the UN Trust Fund will open a new grant-making window focusing on **addressing the issue of violence against women and girls with disabilities**. This thematic window presents an opportunity to engage in efforts to both prevent violence from occurring in the first place and to complement the actions of the response system to avert repeated cycles of violence against women and girls with disabilities. It also has the potential to provide valuable evidence of 'what works' that can be used to foster considerable change in this area.

Organizations working on addressing violence against women and girls with disabilities in all ODA recipient countries (see UN Trust Fund "List of Eligible Countries"[10]) are welcome to apply through this special funding window. Priority will be given to organizations with longstanding intersectional experience in both disability and violence against women and girls, and where proposal development has been led by women and girls with disabilities.

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7. The UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities recognizes that disability 'is an evolving concept and results from the interaction between persons with impairments and attitudinal and environmental barriers that hinders their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others'. The Convention further states that 'Persons with disabilities include those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others.' Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, Article 1 (Purpose). http://www.un.org/disabilities/documents/convention/convoptprot-e.pdf

8. Frohmader, C., Ortoleva, S. 'The Sexual and Reproductive Rights of Women and Girls with Disabilities', ICPD Beyond 2014, Issues paper (2013)

9. UNDP, Pacific sisters with disabilities: at the intersection of discrimination (2009)

10. The UN Trust Fund follows the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development/DCD-DAC list of countries available at http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/daclist.htm.

By way of illustration only, proposals might consider:

- *Developing specific strategies for primary prevention of violence against women and girls with disabilities*, particularly targeting family violence or violence from a primary caregiver. Examples include raising awareness of the risks and signs of abuse against women and girls with disabilities at community-level; promoting social norm change by addressing perceptions of disability; and empowering women and girls with disabilities to act as liaison points and advocates for other women with disabilities.

- *Responding to the needs of especially excluded groups or those facing multiple discrimination*, such as women and girls with disabilities that belong to minority groups (based on sexual orientation, race/ethnicity, indigenous communities, etc.), those living in poverty, adolescent and young girls with disabilities, as well as elderly women with disabilities.

- *Ensuring that services and programmes designed to protect women and girls from violence are accessible to women and girls with disabilities*. This includes ensuring that facilities, particularly shelters, are accessible to women with disabilities; mainstreaming disability in education resource materials, tools and training courses addressed at professionals working on violence against women; and ensuring dissemination of information on available protection and other available services in accessible formats.[11] Innovative intervention adjustments that might promote access for women with disabilities are especially welcome.

- *Developing model interventions to identify and respond to violence against women and girls with disabilities* who are in institutions or living with severe disabilities residing at home.

- *Improving the availability and accessibility of trauma-informed counselling* particularly to respond to the psychological distress associated with carer and family violence while paying attention to the specific challenges women and girls with disabilities may face in accessing services, such as gaining access to services without having to ask permission from others (such as abusive family members/caregivers).

- Strengthening *efforts to adopt or amend national laws and policies to increase protection of the bodily integrity of women and girls with disabilities* through addressing issues of forced abortion, forced sterilization, and other forms of coerced contraception, forced sexual abstinence, denial to be mothers, removal and loss of custody of their children without evidence of abuse or neglect, forced or coerced institutionalization, forced medicalization, or restraint and isolation in institutions.

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11. Thematic study on the issue of violence against women and girls and disability. Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (A/HRC/20/5), http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/HRC/20/5.

- Supporting approaches aimed at improving the access to justice *for women and girls with disabilities* including incorporating disability inclusion training for key actors across the criminal and civil justice system, implementing disability-focused victim support services that provide legal, financial and emotional support for women and girls, and improving the availability of accessible information and adapted communication technologies to help identify and refer women and girls with disabilities who are the victims of violence, as well as using new technologies to report abuse and ask for help.

- *Addressing the high-risk situation of women and girls with disabilities in situations of conflict and humanitarian contexts* more broadly, through strengthening the capacity of providers at refugee and IDP camps to meet the needs of women and girls with disabilities, including identifying women and girls with disabilities at risk of abuse and/or survivors and referring them to accessible support services.

3.2.4 By Invitation Only

As part of its 2015-2020 programmatic strategy, the UN Trust Fund may specially invite a select number of its past grantees to submit applications. Such an invitation might be extended based on a rigorous assessment of the results and a specific and measurable impact of previously funded initiatives. Proposals from invited applicants will proceed directly to the final round of appraisal.

4

GRANT AMOUNT AND DURATION OF GRANTS

A

3 *year grants of*

US$ 150,001 to
US$ 1 MILLION

for all civil society organizations

B

3 *year grants of*

US$ 50,001 to
US$ 150,000

for small civil society organizations

For purposes of grant allocation, the UN Trust Fund considers an organization "small" if its annual organizational budget is less than US$ 200,000. Organizations with a larger annual budget are not eligible to apply under this grant category.

Determination of budget requests should be based on an organization's operational and absorptive capacity. In general, **an organization cannot request a grant amount that is more than twice its annual organization budget**. Absorptive capacity will be assessed against the financial and audit reports as well as annual organization budget information provided by applicants in the concept note application.

See "Annex 2: Budget Summary" for more information on general categories of expenditure.

SPECIAL BUDGET CONSIDERATIONS FOR SMALL WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS:

1. Additional Core Allocation

*The UN Trust Fund recognizes the need for small women's organizations to ensure sustainability of their core organizational functions that enable them to define their own priorities in accomplishing their mission and vision. The UN Trust Fund is responding to this need by including – for the first time – **a budget line for Core Funding to small women's organizations** up to a maximum of 7% of the direct activity costs. This core funding is separate from and in addition to the 7% all organizations can currently request for Indirect costs.*

2. Self-care

*The UN Trust Fund understands that oftentimes, those at the frontlines of EVAW efforts put their own needs and wellbeing behind the services to survivors, goals and agendas pursued committedly. With this Call for Proposals, the UN Trust Fund is introducing a special **budget line for self-care for small women's organizations in amount of US$ 2000** to support each organization in taking care of its staff members' physical and emotional health to prevent burnout*

5

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

5.1 Type of Organization

1 WOMEN-LED AND WOMEN'S RIGHTS ORGANIZATIONS

that have specialized knowledge, expertise and track record of working in women's human rights and prevention and/or elimination of violence against women and girls.

Supporting documents are required (constitutions, by-laws, organigrammes) to enable the UN Trust Fund to determine whether the organization is women's right and/or women-led.

2 HUMANITARIAN ORGANIZATIONS

Organizations must either have specialized knowledge, expertise and track record of working on women's human rights and prevention and/or elimination of violence against women and girls in humanitarian contexts or partner with local women's organizations that have the requisite expertise. Larger organizations should demonstrate the ability and plan to partner and build capacities of the local women's groups and organizations.

3 ## ORGANIZATIONS OF WOMEN WITH DISABILITIES, AS WELL AS ORGANIZATIONS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES (DPOS) AND CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS WORKING WITH WOMEN AND GIRLS WITH DISABILITIES

Organizations must either have specialized knowledge, expertise and track record of working on prevention and/or elimination of violence against women and girls with disabilities or partner with local women's organizations that have the requisite expertise. For grants where the secondary partner has disability-focused expertise, their full and meaningful involvement and participation should be adequately budgeted for, built into the project work plans and should be evaluated. Ideally, applicants should demonstrate a track record of working jointly with DPOs and with women and girls with disabilities.

4 ## REGIONAL/INTERNATIONAL CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS AND NETWORKS (WOMEN-LED, WOMEN'S RIGHTS AND HUMANITARIAN ORGANIZATIONS AS WELL AS ORGANIZATIONS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES ONLY)

Organizations must have national presence in the country and/or territory of implementation. The proposal must be focused on a single country and demonstrate how the proposed intervention will contribute to national change and/or capacity development and ownership of national and local women's organizations in the implementation.

The applicant organization may work with relevant partners to complement its expertise, outreach capacity and build the capacities of grassroots organizations. The applicant organization would be accountable for the management of the awarded grant in its entirety and would be responsible for ensuring its co-implementing partners understand the requirements and obligations of the UN Trust Fund grant process. The UN Trust Fund highly encourages the use of Memoranda of Understanding among partners to define roles, responsibilities and lines of accountability.

The applicant must demonstrate expertise and experience in implementing projects in the field of ending violence against women and girls over the past five years, and provide details of the number of staff with technical expertise as well as at least one CV (resume) of a permanent/fixed-term staff member with the requisite skillset.

5.2 Legal and Operational Status

The applicant must be implementing a project in one of the countries and/or territories listed in the OECD DAC list of ODA recipients. (See last page for full list of eligible countries and territories).[12] *(See last page for full list of eligible countries and territories).*

The applicant must be legally registered in the country of project implementation. Regional/ international organizations must demonstrate that they or their national implementing partners are legally registered in the country (or territory) of implementation.

CERTIFIED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND ORGANIZATIONAL AUDIT REPORTS:

The applicant must submit certified financial statements and organizational audit reports for 2-3 fiscal years — including 2014, 2015 and 2016.

5.3 Non-Eligible Applicants

The following are NOT eligible to apply for a grant from the UN Trust Fund:

- Organizations that do not have a legal status in the country of implementation
- Government agencies or institutions
- Individual UN agencies or UN Country Teams
- Private individuals
- Private sector entities
- Organizations currently implementing a grant from the UN Trust Fund
- Previous UN Trust Fund grantees, unless the grant was successfully closed by calendar year 2015
- International organizations whose affiliate or country office is currently a UN Trust Fund grantee
- Organizations proposing interventions in countries not listed in the OECD DAC list of ODA recipients
- Organizations proposing interventions in more than one country or territory

6

APPLICATION PROCESS

Applicants are expected to submit proposals online in the form of a brief **Concept Note**.

Applications can be submitted in the following languages only: **English, French** and **Spanish**. *Please note that while the Call for Proposals is also available in Arabic, Chinese and Russian, **applications will only be accepted in English, Spanish or French.***

For preparation of the **Concept Note**, refer to the following annexes:

Annex 1:   Concept Note Form

Annex 2:   Budget Summary

The online **concept note application will be available at:**

from
31 October 2017

to
5 December 2017

at: **http://grants.unwomen.org.**

All information must be entered using the online application software.

Only one application per organization will be accepted. Multiple applications from the same organization or for the same proposal will be automatically disqualified.

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12.   The UN Trust Fund follows the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development/DCD-DAC list of countries available at http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/daclist.htm.

The online application must include all the following **required documents** to be considered complete. Incomplete applications will be automatically disqualified:

1 Legal Registration Documents

2 Organizational Audit Reports

3 Certified Financial Statements

4 Organizational documents providing evidence the organization is a women's rights or women-led

All required documents should be uploaded through **the online application system only** (no email or paper documents will be accepted).

Please **allow sufficient time for documents to upload in the online application system** and note that the system may experience significant delays close to the submission deadline.

The deadline for submission of the Concept Note is

5 December 2017

11:59 pm New York Time (EDT)

Concept Notes received after the deadline will not be considered.

The UN Trust Fund will acknowledge receipt of a submitted online application through a confirmation e-mail. If you do not receive the confirmation email, please contact the UN Trust Fund immediately.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

due to the high volume of applications, the UN Trust Fund unfortunately cannot respond individually to those not selected for further consideration.

In the event of technical problems with the online application, please contact the UN Trust Fund Secretariat (New York, USA) by email at untf-gms@unwomen.org.

Applicants will be informed of updates on the application process via email.

APPRAISAL AND SELECTION PROCESS

The UN Trust Fund awards grants through an open and competitive process. All proposals will be assessed based on their overall quality, results-oriented nature of the proposed project, alignment with the UN Trust Fund strategy 2015-2020 and priorities of the UN Trust Fund's 2017 Call for Proposals.

The application process will consist of two rounds. The first round will involve the submission of a Concept Note and only those successful in the first round will be invited to submit a full-fledged proposal.

Full-fledged proposals will be appraised by independent experts and the UN Trust Fund's Technical Review Group, and a subset of final applicants will be considered for grants. The review process will take place during the period December 2017-March 2018.

Final grant approvals, signing of donor agreements and first disbursements will take place between April-May 2018.

All successful grantees are expected to work closely with the UN Trust Fund Team to incorporate full technical feedback and ensure high-quality standards of programme design and rigorous monitoring and evaluation plans in the final programme document. Online support and guidance on how to complete the full-fledged proposal will be available for smaller organizations with less capacity but high potential that are selected in the first round. In all cases, ethical and safety considerations will be required to ensure data is collected in a way that respects confidentiality and human rights and does not jeopardize safety of women and girls in accordance with WHO ethical and safety recommendations for researching violence against women.

8

USEFUL RESOURCES

The following resources may be especially useful to consult when developing your proposal:

- **A framework to underpin action to prevent violence against women.** UN Women, ILO, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNOCHR, WHO. 2015. *http://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2015/11/prevention-framework#sthash.4AD5v2bQ.dpuf*

- **Essential services package for women and girls subject to violence.** UN Women, UNFPA, WHO, UNDP and UNODC. 2015. *http://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2015/12/essential-services-package-for-women-and-girls-subject-to-violence*

- **Guidelines for Integrating Gender-Based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action: Reducing risk, promoting resilience and aiding recovery.** Inter-Agency Standing Committee. 2015. *http://gbvguidelines.org/*

- **Responding to intimate partner violence and sexual violence against women.** WHO. 2013. *http://www.who.int/reproductivehealth/publications/violence/9789241548595/en/*

- **M&E and Results Based Management Terms.** The OECD/DAC Glossary of Key Terms in Evaluation available in English, French and Spanish. *http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/29/21/2754804.pdf*

- **M&E Standards and Guidelines.** The United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) Standards for Evaluations, available in English, French, Spanish, Arabic and Russian *http://www.uneval.org/papersandpubs/documentdetail.jsp?doc_id=22*

- **Knowledge Management.** OHCHR. Share! Learn! Innovate! Methods and Technologies to Share Human Rights Knowledge and Ideas *http://slitoolkit.ohchr.org/*

- **The Virtual Knowledge Centre to End Violence against Women and Girls.** UN Women. Step-by-step programming guidance. http://endvawnow.org/ (searchable by language)

- **Global Evidence Reviews** commissioned by the UK-funded, What Works to Prevent Violence Global Programme to End Violence against Women. *http://www.whatworks.co.za/resources/all-resources/publications*

- **Researching Violence against Women:** A Practical Guide for Researchers and Activists WHO and PATH. (2005) h*ttp://www.who.int/reproductivehealth/publications/ violence/9241546476/en/index.html*
  In Spanish: *http://alianzaintercambios.org/documentos?idtipodoc=10&iddoc=136*

- **Putting Women First: Ethical and Safety Recommendations for Research on Domestic Violence** WHO (2001) *http://www.who.int/gender/violence/womenfirtseng.pdf*
  In French: *http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/68353/1/WHO_FCH_GWH_01.1_fre.pdf*
  In Spanish: *http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/70445/1/WHO_FCH_GWH_01.1_spa.pdf*

- **Preventing intimate partner and sexual violence against women: taking action and generating evidence.** WHO (2010) English, French, Portuguese and Spanish *http://www. who.int/violence_injury_prevention/publications/violence/en/*

- **Researcher Trauma and Safety.** Briefing papers, reports and articles on vicarious trauma. SVRI (2017). *http://www.svri.org/research-methods/researcher-trauma-and-safety*

- **Washington Group on Disability Statistics.** Tools for the collection of internationally comparable disability statistics. *http://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/*

- **Building Capacity for Disability Inclusion in Gender – Based Violence Programming in Humanitarian Settings: A Toolkit for GBV Practitioners.** WRC (2015). *http:// gbvresponders.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/GBV-disability-Toolkit-all-in-one-book.pdf*

- **Forgotten Sisters – A report on Violence Against Women with Disabilities: An Overview of its Nature, Scope and Consequences.** Ortoleva, S, and Lewis, H. (2012, Revised 2014) *https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2133332*

- **Analytical and Conceptual Framing of Conflict-Related Sexual Violence.** UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict (2011) *http://gbvaor.net/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/ Analytical-and-Conceptual-Framing-of-Conflict-Related-Sexual-Violence-UN-Action- against-Sexual-Violence-in-Conflict-2011.pdf*

9

ELIGIBLE COUNTRIES

OECD DAC list of ODA recipient countries (2014 – 2016)

Africa	Americas & the Caribbean	Arab States	Asia & the Pacific	Europe and Central Asia
Angola	Antigua and Barbuda	Algeria	Afghanistan	Albania
Benin	Argentina	Egypt	Bangladesh	Armenia
Botswana	Belize	Iraq	Bhutan	Azerbaijan
Burkina Faso	Bolivia	Libya	Cambodia	Belarus
Burundi	Brazil	Jordan	China	Bosnia and
Cameroon	Chile	Lebanon	Cook Islands	Herzegovina
Cape Verde	Colombia	Morocco	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Georgia
Central African	Costa Rica	State of Palestine	Fiji	Kazakhstan
Republic	Cuba	Syria	India	Kosovo (UN Administered Territory Under UNSCR 1244)
Chad	Dominica	Tunisia	Indonesia	Kyrgyzstan
Comoros	Dominican Republic	Yemen	Iran, Islamic	Macedonia, The former Yugoslav Republic of
Congo, Republic of	Ecuador		Republic of	Moldova, Republic of
Cote d'Ivoire	El Salvador		Kiribati	Montenegro
Democratic	Grenada		Lao People's Democratic Republic	Serbia, Republic of
Republic of the	Guatemala		Malaysia	Tajikistan
Congo	Guyana		Maldives	Turkey
Djibouti	Haiti		Marshall Islands	Turkmenistan
Equatorial Guinea	Honduras		Micronesia, Federated States of	Ukraine
Eritrea	Jamaica		Mongolia	Uzbekistan
Ethiopia	Mexico		Myanmar	
Gabon	Montserrat		Nauru	
Gambia	Nicaragua		Nepal	
Ghana	Panama		Niue	
Guinea	Paraguay		Pakistan	
Guinea-Bissau	Peru		Palau	
Kenya	Saint Lucia		Papua New Guinea	
Lesotho	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		Philippines	
Liberia	Suriname		Samoa	

Africa	Americas & the Caribbean	Arab States	Asia & the Pacific	Europe and Central Asia
Madagascar	Uruguay		Solomon Islands	
Malawi	Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of		Sri Lanka	
Mali			Thailand	
Mauritania			Timor-Leste	
Mauritius			Tokelau	
Mozambique			Tonga	
Namibia			Tuvalu	
Niger			Vanuatu	
Nigeria			Viet Nam	
Rwanda			Wallis and Futuna	
Saint Helena			Islands	
Sao Tome and				
Principe				
Senegal				
Seychelles				
Sierra Leone				
Somalia				
South Africa				
South Sudan				
Sudan				
Swaziland				
Togo				
Uganda				
United Republic of				
Tanzania				
Zambia				
Zimbabwe				