

ECONOMIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR

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HELPDESK REQUEST

# Mapping of Sources of Funding for Female Economic Empowerment Projects and Programmes

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## List of abbreviations

AECF	Africa Enterprise Challenge Fund
AGRA	Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa
AWDF	African Women's Development Fund
BMZ	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
CAD	Canadian Dollar
CGI	Clinton Global Initiative
CBO	Community Based Organisation
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CSCF	Civil Society Challenge Fund
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
DFIs	Development Finance Institutions
DFID	Department for International Development
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
Dti	Department of Trade and Industry
EPAG	Economic Empowerment of Adolescent Girls and Young Women Project
EconoWin	Economic Integration of Women in the MENA Region
ECF	Enterprise Challenge Fund
EEP	Economic Empowerment of the Poorest Programme
FGE	Fund for Gender Equality
GIIN	Global Impact Investing Network
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GEMS	Growth and Employment in States
GPAF	Global Poverty Action Fund
GrOW	Growth and Economic Opportunities for Women
IDAS	International Development Advisory Services
IDC	Industrial Development Corporation

IDRC	International Development Research Centre
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IWF	Isivande Women's Fund
ILO	International Labour Organisation
LWEE	Libya Women Economic Empowerment
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MMfund	Market Modernisation Fund
MEDA	Mennonite Economic Development Associates
NEPAD	The New Partnership For Africa's Development
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisations
PwC	Price Waterhouse Coopers
RAGS	Responsible and Accountable Garment Sector
RMG	Ready Made Garment
SHIREE	Stimulating Household Improvements Resulting in Economic Empowerment
TOR	Terms of Reference
UFGE	Umbrella Facility for Gender Equality
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	United States Dollar
WEEF	Women's Economic Empowerment Fund

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# 1 Outline of the Query and Approach

The objective of the helpdesk request is to provide a mapping of available funding for girls' and women's economic empowerment to inform the development of potential new work areas on women's economic empowerment. As per the Terms of Reference (ToR) female economic empowerment is a departmental priority, and is defined by the Department for International Development (DFID) as "a process that increases women's access to and control over economic resources and opportunities including jobs, financial services, property and other productive assets (from which one can generate an income), skills development and market information".<sup>1</sup>

The approach used to conduct the mapping was a secondary review of existing literature, data and other documentation. An attempt was made to:

- Identify funding sources which are made available to a range of organisations – Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), developing country governments and private sector organisations;
- Focus on DFID priority countries.<sup>2</sup> However, some non-DFID priority country funding opportunities have been included as a point of wider reference;
- Include global, regional, multi-country and single-country funding opportunities (including donor, foundation and corporate<sup>3</sup>); and
- Focus on funding sources<sup>4</sup> which relate to the following thematic areas: enhancing women's employment options through skills, job matching, mentoring, tackling women's unpaid work; supporting women's entrepreneurship through access to finance, access to markets, supply chain interventions; and improving women's access to assets through legal reforms.

Upon identification of each of the programmes/ projects identified the broad thematic area of focus was listed. Upon completion of the data and document review (contained in Sections 3 and 4) these thematic areas were then grouped into broader themes for ease of analysis. The thematic groups were:

- Employment and livelihoods (including skill development, mentoring, job creation, access to markets).
- Better jobs (including tackling unpaid work and supply chain interventions).
- Access to finance.

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<sup>1</sup> DFID (2012). DFID on the economic empowerment of women and girls: a policy response. Available at:

<sup>2</sup> DFID priority countries are: Ethiopia; Nigeria; Bangladesh; Pakistan; Afghanistan; Tanzania; India; Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC); South Sudan; Kenya; Zimbabwe; Nepal; Uganda; Occupied Palestinian Territories; Ghana; Rwanda; Malawi; Somalia; Yemen; Mozambique; Burma; Sierra Leone; Zambia; Southern Africa; Sudan; Liberia; Kyrgyz Republic.

<sup>3</sup> The October 2013 EPS Helpdesk request "Mapping corporate commitments to female economic empowerment" undertaken by Freyja Oddsdóttir Rebecca Carter and Brian Lucas provides information on a selection of corporate initiatives related to promoting female economic empowerment and supplier diversity. This is discussed in Section 2.

<sup>4</sup> As outlined in the ToR.

- Media and information.
- Gender equality.
- Climate change.
- Poverty reduction.
- Civil society engagement

The first three bulleted areas are linked clearly to those areas already identified in the ToRs. The remaining ones emerged as themes during the course of the data and document review. Whilst some are broad (poverty reduction and civil society engagement – both identified in Section 4 as part of the identification of funding sources for girls’ and women’s economic empowerment initiatives that do not explicitly reference girls and women’s economic empowerment but that do, nonetheless, have a focus on aspects of women’s empowerment) the remaining three focus on specific thematic areas of importance to female economic empowerment. For example, the role of technology as an asset means that media and information is of importance due to the lower levels of access and control over resources by women. Further readings that discuss thematic areas of women’s economic empowerment that were looked at during the course of this query were:

- DFID (2013). Business Case. Women’s Economic Empowerment and Growth in Low Income Countries: a global research programme (2013-2018). Growth Research Team, RED. Katie Chapman.
- DFID (2011). A new strategic vision for girls and women: stopping poverty before it starts.
- Kabeer, Naila. (2012). Women’s economic empowerment and inclusive growth: labour markets and enterprise development. Discussion Paper 29/12. This paper is one of a series of reports supported by the DFID and the International Development Research Centre (IDRC). Available at: <http://www.soas.ac.uk/cdpr/publications/papers/file80432.pdf>
- OECD (2012). Women’s economic empowerment. The OECD DAC Network on Gender Equality (GENDERNET). Available at: <http://www.oecd.org/dac/povertyreduction/50157530.pdf>
- Taylor, Georgia and Perezniето, Paola. (2014). Review of evaluation approaches and methods used by interventions on women and girls’ economic empowerment. ODI. Available at: <http://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/odi-assets/publications-opinion-files/8843.pdf>

Protocols, search terms and areas searched	
Original Search protocols:	<i>“women’s economic empowerment”; “female economic empowerment”; “women and girls, job creation”; “women and girls, empowerment”; “funding sources, economic empowerment”; “donor funding, economic empowerment”; “institutional funding, economic empowerment”.</i>
Areas searched:	Donor websites, programme websites, funding lists (pipeline and current), evaluation reports, programme announcements, grantee websites.



The resulting mapping in this report provides information on:

- The main sources of funding for women's economic empowerment projects;
- The main conditions placed on recipients of funding (e.g. size of project, thematic area, type of implementing organisation, availability of match funding, geographic focus); and
- The funding gaps (i.e. what types of women's economic empowerment projects/programmes would struggle to find funding?).

The mapping is limited to funding sources that have been/are/will be available in the period 2011-2016.

In order to present the information found clearly Section 2 presents the findings whilst the material used to draw those findings is shown in supporting Sections 3 and 4. This supporting material is made up of an overview of available funding that explicitly reference girls and women's economic empowerment and an overview of a wider set of funding sources that do not explicitly reference girls and women's economic empowerment but that do, nonetheless, have a focus on aspects of women's empowerment.

## 2 Findings

The following section provides a summary of the information contained in Section 3 and 4. Section 2.1 looks at the main sources of funding and the conditions placed on funding recipients whilst Section 2.2 looks at the gaps in existing funding. 2.3 provides a recommendation on a next step.

### 2.1 Sources of Funding and the Attached Conditions

#### Funding size

- The funding size of the programmes identified in Sections 3 and 4 ranged from approximately £1.8 million to £125 million.
- Of the funding sources that explicitly reference female economic empowerment the funding size ranges from £1.8 million to £75 million. The actual grant size ranges from £607 up to around £3 million. The latter figure appears to be fairly exceptional with the majority of the grant amounts being below £550,000 and above £15,000.

**Figure 1 Grant Size Range**



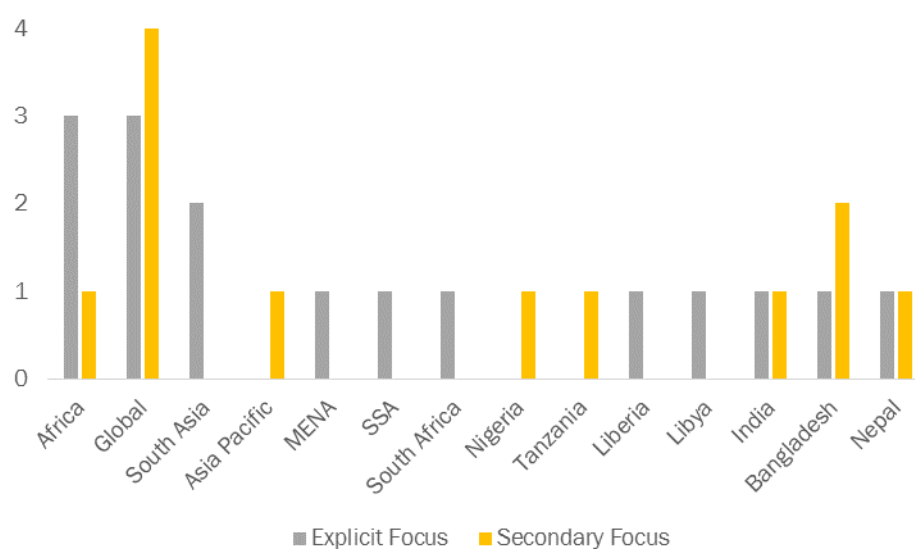
#### Thematic Area:

- As outlined in Section 1 the thematic areas grew out of the ToRs and the areas identified during the course of the data and document review. The thematic areas identified were: Employment and livelihoods (including skill development, mentoring, job creation), better jobs (including tackling unpaid work and supply chain interventions), access to finance, media and information, gender equality, poverty reduction and civil society engagement.
- Of the funding sources that explicitly reference female economic empowerment, the thematic area was predominantly employment and livelihoods.

## Geographic Focus

- When looking at the funding sources identified in Sections 3 and 4 together the majority of the funds were regional (with the region most commonly being Africa) or global. Country level funding was identified in Bangladesh, India, Liberia, Libya, Nepal, Nigeria, Tanzania and South Africa. Of these five are DFID priority countries.
- Of the funding sources that explicitly reference female economic empowerment the DFID priority countries mentioned were: Asia: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Pakistan, and Nepal. Africa: Burundi, DRC, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

**Figure 2 Geographic Focus**



## Target Beneficiaries

- Of the funding sources that explicitly reference female economic empowerment all of the targeted beneficiary groups were listed as women. There were distinctions in the type of women focused on which included the resource poor, low income, those with a low level of employment, those with a low level of employment, those with limited access to education, African women, women suffering from social isolation (due to geographic and mobility reasons), young women (16-27 years) marginalised women, black women and women entrepreneurs.
- A cross-tabulation was carried out to look at the beneficiary group and geographic region of the fund. The focus on women as the target beneficiary group was true across all geographic locations.
- Of the funding sources identified in Section 4 the beneficiary group was broader. The predominant group identified was the poor (either the extreme poor, the poor or disadvantaged, the poor from vulnerable and marginalised groups and poor groups excluded from economic participation).

- A cross-tabulation was carried out to look at the beneficiary group and geographic region of the fund. Only one of the funding sources identified in Section 4 had a focus on women as the beneficiary group. The geographic region of this fund was global.

### **Conditions**

When looked looking at the funding sources identified in Sections 3 and 4 together the most common types of conditions placed on the funding related to:

- The duration the grantee had been operational.
- The necessity of the grantee organisation being led and managed by women.
- Gender sensitivity more broadly.
- Evidence of effective leadership, planning and networking.
- A sustainability plan.
- The registration location of the grantee.
- The type of grantee organisation.
- The exclusion of certain thematic areas.

The conditions imposed suggest that the kind of grantees that would find it difficult to get funding are:

- Grantees without female representation in the senior management and/or governance structure.
- Grantees who employ a male workforce.
- Grantees without a commitment to gender equity.
- International grantees who do not work with local partners.
- Grantees without transparent finance accounting.
- Grantees without a sustainability plan.
- Grantees operating for less than one year.
- Grantees who do not have a focus on women as beneficiaries.

### **Funder**

- The funding sources identified are: Governments, foundations, the private sector and individual philanthropy. When looked looking at the funding sources identified in Sections 3 and 4 together the majority are jointly undertaken through Government (donor) and either private sector, multinational (e.g. the World Bank, UN agencies), or other Government partners.

### **Eligibility**

- When looking at the funding sources identified in Sections 3 and 4 together the following organisations were eligible for funding: NGOs (local and international – this includes CBOs and

CSOs), the private sector, institutions, government, fund Managers/ holding companies of investment vehicles and cooperative associations.

- A cross-tabulation was carried out to look at eligibility and the geographic region of the fund. Of the funding sources that explicitly reference female economic empowerment:
  - None of the funds in Africa (as a region) focused on private sector but there were country level funds that did so (South Africa, Nigeria and Libya).
  - None of the funds with a regional, or country focus on Asia listed Government as eligible for funding.
- Of the funding sources that explicitly reference female economic empowerment the most common type of organisations eligible for funding was a not-for-profit organisation (NGO, CSO, CBO) and private sector.

**Figure 3 Eligibility**



### Partners/ implementer

- Of the funding sources that explicitly reference female economic empowerment the grant award was most commonly implemented by the grantee organisation (be that an NGO or Government Ministry). Where there was an active fund that was being managed (such as a challenge fund) there was a fund manager in place.
- The use of a fund manager was more common for the funding sources identified in Section 4. Fund managers included Triple Line Consulting in a joint venture with Crown Agents, Price Waterhouse Coopers (PWC), KPMG International Development Advisory Services (IDAS), Maxwell Stamp PLC, Coffey, GRM and Adam Smith International (ASI).

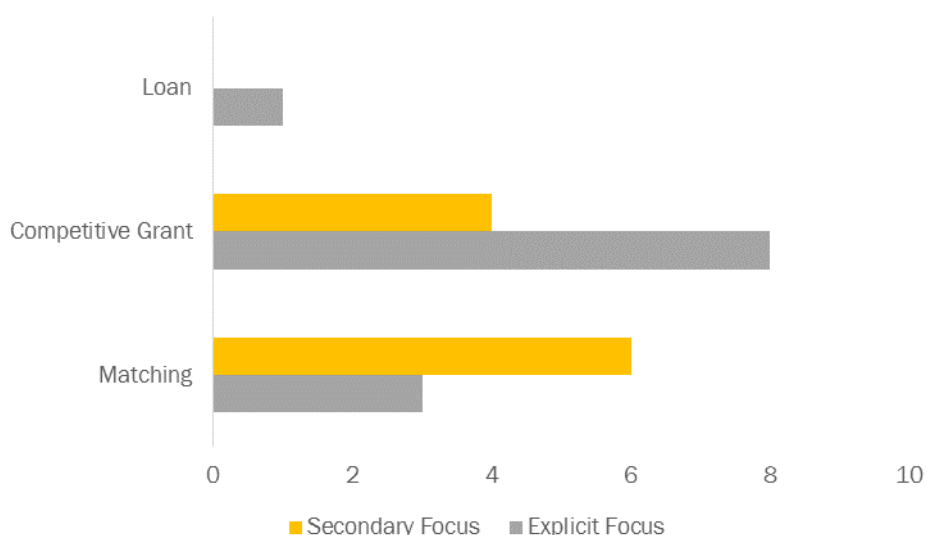
### Availability of match funding

- Of the funding sources that explicitly reference female economic empowerment the majority were competitive grants that did not specify match funding was required. Of those where match funding did exist, in one case the match funding was required to be one-to-one, in the second it

wasn't a requirement but was preferred and in the third the match funding required ranged from 5 to 12 percent of the grant size.

- When looking at the funding sources identified in Section 3 the majority of grants were issued on a matching grant basis. The most common requirement was 50 percent minimum with funds being awarded on a competitive basis.

**Figure 4 Availability of match funding**



## 2.2 Gaps in Existing Funding

### Funding size

- There was a variety of funding sizes but the majority were over £15,000. Information on grant size was not comparable across all projects which prevents an assessment of where the gaps are.
- There was a comparative lack of grants over £550,000. The provision of higher tier grants could be explored further if medium sized businesses were the target group.

### Thematic Area

- Of the funding sources that explicitly reference female economic empowerment there were gaps in the following areas identified in the ToR: job matching, tackling women's unpaid work; supply chain interventions and improving women's access to assets through legal reforms. This indicates that these areas could be explored further to determine the expected impacts from a focus on these topics.

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## Geographic Region

- Of the funding sources that explicitly reference female economic empowerment the DFID priority countries there was no reference to the Kyrgyz Republic, Yemen or the Occupied Palestinian Territories. This indicates that these could be explored further as focus countries for a future fund.
- The majority of DFID priority countries are part of global, rather than country specific funds. This indicates that key countries of focus have the potential to have a fund targeted at country level.

## Conditions

- Of the funding conditions that explicitly reference female economic empowerment there were no noticeable gaps in the conditions of the funding. Grantees who have recently begun operations are less likely to be eligible. Dependent on such a grantees ability to provide evidence of operational ability this could merit looking at grantees who have recently begun operations (particularly if operations have begun as the result of a new innovation or approach).

## Funder

- Of the funding sources that explicitly reference female economic empowerment there were no noticeable gaps in the types of funders offering grants. However, it was less common that a single organisation was contributing to the fund.

## Eligibility

- Of the funding sources that explicitly reference female economic empowerment there were no noticeable gaps in the types of organisations that could access funding. Government and research institutions had the least focus put upon them. However, this is not to say that they are underfunded.

## Partners/ implementer

- Of the funding sources that explicitly reference female economic empowerment there were no noticeable gaps in the range of partners and implementing agencies. However, it was less common for a fund manager to operate the fund than for the broader funding identified in Section 4. This indicates that this could be, if a challenge fund mechanism for example was to be used, an area for exploration.

## Availability of match funding

- Of the funding sources that explicitly reference female economic empowerment the majority were competitive grants that did not specify match funding was required. This is distinct from the funding sources identified in Section 4 which predominantly make use of matching grants.

This indicates that there is scope to expand access to matching grant funding on a competitive basis.

## 2.3 Further Development of the Query

In order to further analyse the types of female economic empowerment projects that would struggle to find funding it is suggested that Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) are held with core groups of donors. The questions would focus on developing the analysis of:

- The thematic areas that donors are interested in (and have defined) within female economic empowerment.
- The rationale for funding Government, NGOs or private sector.
- The perceived gaps in funding (including geographically).
- Future funding for female economic empowerment programmes.



### 3 Funding with Explicit Reference to Women's Economic Empowerment

This supplementary section provides information on funding sources for girls' and women's economic empowerment initiatives that explicitly reference girls and women's economic empowerment.

In each case information is given on: the programme/ project title, the year in which it was set up, the closing date, the funding size, a description, the geographic focus (with an indication as to whether specifically mentioned countries are DFID priority countries), the target beneficiaries, conditions of funding, funder, eligibility requirements, partners and implementing agencies (if any), the availability of match funding and a link to further reading. It should be noted that in some cases each category could not be completed. This is indicated in the relevant box.

Thematic areas were grouped as follows:

- Employment and livelihoods (including skill development, mentoring, job creation).
- Better jobs (including tackling unpaid work and supply chain interventions).
- Access to finance.
- Media and information.
- Gender equality.

Sources of funding are presented by the programme/ commitment title in alphabetical order.

#### 3.1 African Women's Development Fund (AWDF)

<b>Programme/ Commitment title</b>	AWDF
<b>Year set up</b>	2001
<b>Closing date</b>	Ongoing.
<b>Funding size</b>	Not specified. However the small grant size is United States Dollar (USD) \$1,000-\$5,000 to Community-Based Organisations (CBOs).
<b>Description</b>	AWDF is a grant-making foundation which supports local, national and regional organisations in Africa working towards women's empowerment. Through institutional capacity building and programme development, AWDF seeks to build a culture of learning and partnerships.
<b>Geographic focus</b>	Regional: Africa.
<b>Target beneficiaries</b>	African women.
<b>Thematic area</b>	AWDF funds work in six thematic areas one of which is Employment and Livelihoods.

<b>Conditions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Applying organisations should preferably have been in existence for at least three years.</li> <li>• Women’s organisations have to be led and managed by women.</li> <li>• National or regional CSOs may apply for a women-specific project, but will have to demonstrate that there are women involved in their governance, and that the project will be managed by a senior woman in the organisation.</li> <li>• Potential grantees should show how the project proposal fits into the organisation’s overall strategy for the area of work or community in which it is located.</li> <li>• Organisations have to demonstrate how their work fits into either a local, national or regional strategy for the empowerment of African women.</li> <li>• Applying organisations should have basic organisational systems and structures in place. We will look for evidence of effective leadership, planning and networking.</li> <li>• The organisation should have a clear evaluation and sustainability plan for the project</li> <li>• The potential to raise additional funding.</li> <li>• Ability to manage funds and account for them in a transparent manner.</li> </ul>
<b>Funder</b>	AWDF (AWDF is not affiliated to any regional/international agency or government).
<b>Who is eligible for funding?</b>	Local, national, sub-regional and regional organisations in Africa working towards women’s empowerment.
<b>Partners/ implementer (including type)</b>	Women’s organisations.
<b>Availability of match funding</b>	Grant (competitive).
<b>Read more at:</b>	<a href="http://www.awdf.org/">http://www.awdf.org/</a>

### 3.2 Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)

COMESA are developing a fund for economic empowerment. The Fund will address the challenges faced by women entrepreneurs from the region in accessing loans to grow their businesses. There is no further information at this time. The link to the announcement is:

[http://www.comesa.int/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=1085:coming-soon-empowerment-fund-for-women&catid=5:latest-news&Itemid=41](http://www.comesa.int/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=1085:coming-soon-empowerment-fund-for-women&catid=5:latest-news&Itemid=41)

### 3.3 Economic Empowerment of Adolescent Girls and Young Women Project (EPAG)

<b>Programme/ Commitment title</b>	EPAG
<b>Year set up</b>	2008
<b>Closing date</b>	2014
<b>Funding size</b>	USD \$3 million
<b>Description</b>	The project aims to improve employment and increase income for adolescent girls and young women in the Monrovia area through access to skills and business training, and links to jobs. It is part of the World Bank's Adolescent Girls Initiative (AGI)
<b>Geographic focus</b>	Country: Liberia (DFID priority country).
<b>Target beneficiaries</b>	Young Liberian women between the ages of 16-27 years.
<b>Thematic area</b>	Employment and Livelihoods
<b>Conditions</b>	Not specified.
<b>Funder</b>	The World Bank acts as the administrator of grant funds provided under the Multi Donor Trust Fund for the AGI. The financial support is from the Nike Foundation and the Government of Denmark.
<b>Who is eligible for funding?</b>	Government.
<b>Partners/ implementer (including type)</b>	The Liberian Ministry of Gender and Development leads EPAG implementation and coordination with a team of service providers.
<b>Availability of match funding</b>	Not specified.
<b>Read more at:</b>	<a href="http://www.worldbank.org/projects/P110571/economic-empowerment-adolescent-girls-young-women-liberia?lang=en">http://www.worldbank.org/projects/P110571/economic-empowerment-adolescent-girls-young-women-liberia?lang=en</a> <a href="http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2014/08/21/000333037_20140821103830/Rendered/PDF/900690BRIOP11000Box385299B00PUBLIC0.pdf">http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2014/08/21/000333037_20140821103830/Rendered/PDF/900690BRIOP11000Box385299B00PUBLIC0.pdf</a>

### 3.4 Economic Integration of Women in the MENA Region (EconoWin)

<b>Programme/ Commitment title</b>	EconoWin
<b>Year set up</b>	2010
<b>Closing date</b>	2016
<b>Funding size</b>	Not specified.
<b>Description</b>	The objective is to improve conditions for the integration of women in business and employment. The Gender Diversity Competition aims to tackle the challenge to win, keep and develop female talent for the workforce.
<b>Geographic focus</b>	Regional (Middle East and North Africa): Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, Tunisia (non DFID priority countries).
<b>Target beneficiaries</b>	Women.
<b>Thematic area</b>	Employment and Livelihoods.
<b>Conditions</b>	Not specified.
<b>Funder</b>	Commissioned by: German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ).
<b>Who is eligible for funding?</b>	Private sector.
<b>Partners/ implementer (including type)</b>	EconoWin is commissioned by BMZ, and implemented by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH. EconoWin works with multiple partners including NGOs, governmental institutions, and private sector partners.
<b>Availability of match funding</b>	Technical/in-kind and financial/in-cash support. It is not specified if this is on a competitive basis.
<b>Read more at:</b>	<a href="https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/15981.html">https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/15981.html</a>

### 3.5 Fund for Gender Equality (FGE)

<b>Programme/ Commitment title</b>	FGE
<b>Year set up</b>	2009
<b>Closing date</b>	Not specified.
<b>Funding size</b>	Estimated at USD \$56.5 million to date.
<b>Description</b>	<p>FGE is a grant making unit within United Nations (UN) Women. The Fund's goal is to advance women's economic and political empowerment through high-impact, multi-year grants of up to USD 5 million .Since its launch in 2009, the Fund has invested USD 37.5 million in multi-year grants to 40 programmes in 35 countries. The Fund provides two types of grants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Women's economic empowerment grants - to increase women's access to and control over resources and assets – including land, water, technology, and viable employment – while also addressing the disproportionate burden of unpaid care work on women and girls, with particular emphasis on holistic and sustainable approaches.</li> <li>• Women's political empowerment grants - to increase women's political participation, representation, leadership, and influence in all spheres of their lives.</li> </ul>
<b>Geographic focus</b>	Global.
<b>Target beneficiaries</b>	Each programme supports women - especially those who are marginalised.
<b>Thematic area</b>	Gender equality.
<b>Conditions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For multi-country programmes: Lead and co-lead women's NGOs may implement programmes in a maximum of four countries. In this case please note that the lead and co-lead organisations must be registered in their home country (which must be one of the countries of implementation).</li> <li>• For regional programmes: the network must be legally registered as a women's NGO/association in one of the countries of programme implementation. Networks must focus their work on a maximum of four countries for the duration of the proposed programme.</li> <li>• International organisations with headquarters in the United States or Western Europe are not eligible and may not apply as either a lead or a co-lead partner.</li> </ul>

<b>Funder</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Donors: The Fund has received support from the following donors: Spain, Norway, Mexico, Netherlands, Germany, Switzerland as well as the private sector (Clinton Global Initiative (CGI), Goldman Sachs).</li> </ul>
<b>Who is eligible for funding?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eligible programmes may be led by:</li> <li>• A single women-led NGO/governmental entity.</li> <li>• A partnership between one governmental agency and one women-led NGO.</li> <li>• A partnership between two NGOs.</li> <li>• A partnership between two governmental entities.</li> </ul>
<b>Partners/ implementer (including type)</b>	The Fund is managed by a Secretariat at UN Women. In-country, UN Women Focal Points provide grantees with day-to-day technical assistance.
<b>Availability of match funding</b>	Grant (competitive basis).
<b>Read more at:</b>	<a href="http://www.unwomen.org/en/trust-funds/fund-for-gender-equality/">http://www.unwomen.org/en/trust-funds/fund-for-gender-equality/</a> <a href="http://www.unwomen.org/~media/Headquarters/Attachments/Sections/Trust%20Funds/FundGenderEquality/FGE-FundraisingFactSheet-en.pdf">http://www.unwomen.org/~media/Headquarters/Attachments/Sections/Trust%20Funds/FundGenderEquality/FGE-FundraisingFactSheet-en.pdf</a>

### 3.6 Fund for Women's Economic Empowerment in Low-Income Countries

<b>Programme/ Commitment title</b>	Fund for Women's Economic Empowerment in Low-Income Countries
<b>Year set up</b>	2013
<b>Closing date</b>	The competitive funding opportunity closed in 2013. The programme runs until 2018.
<b>Funding size</b>	Up to £7 million over five years.
<b>Description</b>	<p>GrOW (Growth and Economic Opportunities for Women) is a funding initiative that aims to generate new evidence on women's economic empowerment, gender equality, and growth in low-income countries. The programme will address evidence gaps by generating and synthesising rigorous empirical research. It will also stimulate innovative partnerships and ways of working to ensure that robust evidence helps shape policies and programs to deliver better development outcomes for women, economies, and societies more broadly. One element of the programme is a competitive call for Outline Proposals in order to explore the themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What are the nature and magnitude of barriers to women's economic empowerment and to closing gender gaps in earnings and productivity? How can these barriers be overcome?</li> <li>• How do specific patterns of economic growth and types of structural change affect women's economic empowerment and gender equality?</li> </ul>
<b>Geographic focus</b>	Regional: Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia.
<b>Target beneficiaries</b>	Women in low-income countries.
<b>Thematic area</b>	Employment and Livelihoods.
<b>Conditions</b>	<p>Only applications that meet the following eligibility criteria will be considered for funding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proposed projects must be carried out in or on one or more eligible low-income countries in Sub-Saharan Africa and/or South Asia.</li> <li>• Proposed projects are to be undertaken by – or in the case of a research consortium, led by – a research-oriented institution with legal corporate registration.</li> <li>• Research consortia comprised of up to three institutional partners may apply, however one partner must be designated as the lead institution. The lead institutions should submit the application to the</li> </ul>

	<p>International Development Research Centre (IDRC) on behalf of the consortium.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UN, donor and multi-lateral organizations are NOT eligible to apply.</li> <li>• Applications from individual persons will NOT be accepted.</li> <li>• Research organizations in the following countries are NOT eligible for research grants as lead institutions: Cape Verde, Comoros, Equatorial Guinea, Mauritius, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, and Somalia.</li> </ul>
<b>Funder</b>	DFID, William and Flora Hewlett Foundation, and Canada's IDRC.
<b>Who is eligible for funding?</b>	Institutions.
<b>Partners/ implementer (including type)</b>	DFID, William and Flora Hewlett Foundation, and Canada's International Development Research Centre provide joint funding to the GrOW. The programme is managed by the IDRC and co-funded by IDRC and the Hewlett Foundation.
<b>Availability of match funding</b>	It is expected that 15 institutions will be funded with grants ranging from Canadian Dollar (CAD) \$300,000 to an amount not exceeding CAD \$1 million. Grants are awarded on a competitive basis.
<b>Read more at:</b>	<p><a href="http://www.idrc.ca/grow">www.idrc.ca/grow</a></p> <p>Call for Outline Research Proposals:</p> <p><a href="http://www.idrc.ca/EN/Documents/GrOW-CallDocumentFinalVersionEN.pdf">http://www.idrc.ca/EN/Documents/GrOW-CallDocumentFinalVersionEN.pdf</a></p>



### 3.7 Global Fund for Women

<b>Programme/ Commitment title</b>	Global Fund for Women
<b>Year set up</b>	The first grants began in 1988.
<b>Closing date</b>	Ongoing (no end date for grants specified).
<b>Funding size</b>	Not specified.
<b>Description</b>	Global Fund for Women invests in women's groups that advance the human rights of women and girls including advocacy for economic and legal reform and women's equal participation in local and national elections and economies.
<b>Geographic focus</b>	Global.
<b>Target beneficiaries</b>	Women.
<b>Thematic area</b>	Gender equity.
<b>Conditions</b>	<p>To be eligible for a grant the criteria are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Based in a country outside the United States.</li> <li>• Have a primary focus on advancing women's equality and human rights, with these goals clearly reflected in its activities.</li> <li>• Be a group of women working together.</li> <li>• Be governed, directed, and led by women. Women must fill all or most of the leadership roles.</li> </ul> <p>The Global Fund does NOT fund the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Individuals.</li> <li>• Scholarships.</li> <li>• Government entities.</li> <li>• Groups without a strong women's rights focus.</li> <li>• Groups based and working primarily or only in the US.</li> <li>• International organizations proposing projects with local partners</li> <li>• Groups whose sole purpose is to generate income or to provide charity to individuals.</li> <li>• Groups headed and managed by men, without women in the majority of leadership positions.</li> <li>• Political parties or election campaigns.</li> <li>• .Women's branches/departments/projects of mixed gender organisation.</li> </ul> <p>Groups do not need to be registered NGOs to qualify for funding.</p>

<b>Funder</b>	Philanthropic (over 20,000 funding contributors)
<b>Who is eligible for funding?</b>	Women-led organisations (private sector and NGOs)
<b>Partners/ implementer (including type)</b>	Women-led organisations who receive a grant.
<b>Availability of match funding</b>	Grant (competitive basis).
<b>Read more at:</b>	<a href="http://www.globalfundforwomen.org/what-we-do/where-we-fund">http://www.globalfundforwomen.org/what-we-do/where-we-fund</a>

### 3.8 GSMA mWomen Innovation Fund

<b>Programme/ Commitment title</b>	GSMA mWomen Innovation Fund
<b>Year set up</b>	2010
<b>Closing date</b>	2015
<b>Funding size</b>	£4.1 million
<b>Description</b>	GSMA Mobile for Development brings together mobile operator members, the wider mobile industry and the development community to drive commercial mobile services for underserved people in emerging markets. The innovation fund provides seed funding to support the design and launch of innovative products, services, marketing approaches and distribution mechanisms aimed at increasing women's access to mobile and use of life-enhancing mobile services.
<b>Geographic focus</b>	Global.
<b>Target beneficiaries</b>	The programme particularly focuses on resource-poor women <sup>1</sup> . In the context of the GSMA mWomen programme, this term includes women who tend to experience some of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low income</li> <li>• Low level of empowerment</li> <li>• Limited access to education</li> <li>• Social isolation due to limited mobility or remote locations.</li> </ul>
<b>Thematic area</b>	Employment and livelihoods. Access to finance. Media and Information.
<b>Conditions</b>	Not specified.
<b>Funder</b>	USAID, AusAid, Visa.
<b>Who is eligible for funding?</b>	NGOs (including social enterprises), working in partnership with mobile network operators and mobile network operators.
<b>Partners/ implementer (including type)</b>	The fund manager is Coffey International. GSMA mWomen Global Development Alliance is a programme in partnership with USAID, Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, GSMA and Visa Inc.
<b>Availability of match funding</b>	Variable rounds available. Overview indicates grants to NGOs did not have a matching requirement but that grants to mobile network operators did have a requirement to be matched by the operator, in cash or in kind. (Competitive basis).

<b>Read more at:</b>	<a href="http://www.gsma.com/mobilefordevelopment/gsma-mwomen-innovation-fund-overview-and-guidance-for-ngo-applicants">http://www.gsma.com/mobilefordevelopment/gsma-mwomen-innovation-fund-overview-and-guidance-for-ngo-applicants</a>
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### 3.9 Impact Fund

<b>Programme/ Commitment title</b>	Impact Fund
<b>Year set up</b>	2012
<b>Closing date</b>	2015 (applications close). Investments run until 2025.
<b>Funding size</b>	£75 million.
<b>Description</b>	The DFID Impact Fund aims to draw in sustainable sources of private capital into the impact investment market that are willing to allocate a portion of their portfolio to this emerging asset class. By helping existing impact investors secure demonstrable social impact with their money and encouraging greater commitments to impact investment, more enterprises will be created or strengthened with more poor people having access to jobs, incomes and affordable goods and services suited to their needs. Funds which have a potential to invest in sectors or enterprises that target poor women and girls as suppliers, producers or consumers of essential goods or businesses for the poor in post-conflict countries are particularly welcome to apply.
<b>Geographic focus</b>	South Asia: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Myanmar, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Nepal Africa: Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros and Mayotte, Congo (Democratic Republic of), Congo (Republic of), Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe. Includes 25 DFID priority countries.
<b>Target beneficiaries</b>	Invests in enterprises which serve the poor as consumers, producers, suppliers or employees.
<b>Thematic area</b>	The DFID Impact Fund is open to supporting investment in all sectors where a Fund can demonstrate significant unmet need for investment to achieve impact.

<b>Conditions</b>	Microfinance-focused investment vehicles are excluded.
<b>Funder</b>	DFID
<b>Who is eligible for funding?</b>	Impact investment vehicles (Fund Managers, holding companies and any other investment vehicles).
<b>Partners/ implementer (including type)</b>	<p>The DFID Impact Fund is a Fund of Funds that is managed by CDC Group.</p> <p>The partners are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Global Impact Investing Network (GIIN) is a non-profit organisation dedicated to increasing the scale and effectiveness of impact investing.</li> <li>• CDC Group, the UK's development finance institution, manages the DFID Impact Fund, a Fund of Funds.</li> <li>• PwC acts as the Programme Coordination Unit for the Impact Programme, working alongside CDC and the GIIN.</li> <li>• DFID.</li> </ul>
<b>Availability of match funding</b>	<p>It is not a requirement for a fund to raise matching investment from other sources in order to receive capital from the DFID Impact Fund. However, proposals that are able to attract matching capital from other sources, preferably private capital are prioritised.</p> <p>In instances where a Fund Manager is seeking to use the DFID Impact Fund capital to subordinate returns to DFIs, it will have to raise matching capital from private investors at the same level as CDC's commitment. In some instances, the DFID Impact Fund will be able to invest on a first-loss basis where such guarantees are required to crowd in other private investors. Such first-loss guarantees will be available in exceptional circumstances where a Fund can provide strong rationale for the need for such guarantees to be offered to private investors.</p> <p>(Competitive basis).</p>
<b>Read more at:</b>	<p><a href="http://www.cdcgroup.com/dfid-impact-fund.aspx">http://www.cdcgroup.com/dfid-impact-fund.aspx</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.theimpactprogramme.org.uk/?wpdmact=process&amp;did=MTMuaG90bGluaw">http://www.theimpactprogramme.org.uk/?wpdmact=process&amp;did=MTMuaG90bGluaw</a></p>

### 3.10 Isivande Women's Fund (IWF)

<b>Programme/ Commitment title</b>	Isivande Women's Fund (IWF)
<b>Year set up</b>	2008
<b>Closing date</b>	Looks to be ongoing.
<b>Funding size</b>	South African Rand (R)100 million
<b>Description</b>	<p>Isivande Women's Fund is a fund that aims to accelerate women's economic empowerment by providing more affordable, usable and responsive finance than is currently available. The IWF assists with support services to enhance the success of businesses. It pursues deals involving start-up funding, business expansion, business rehabilitation, franchising and bridging finance.</p> <p>The IWF targets formally registered, 60% women-owned and/or managed enterprises that have been in existence and operating for two or more years with a loan range of R30 000 to R2 million.</p>
<b>Geographic focus</b>	Country: South Africa (DFID priority country).
<b>Target beneficiaries</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Black women at the bottom of the economic ladder</li> <li>• High potential survivalists, micro enterprises and co-operatives on a case by case basis</li> <li>• Professionals (skilled women with feasible business ideas)</li> <li>• Entrepreneurs (women currently running their own enterprises)</li> </ul>
<b>Thematic area</b>	<p>Employment and livelihoods.</p> <p>Access to finance.</p>
<b>Conditions</b>	<p>The women enterprises have to meet the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least 6 months in operation;</li> <li>• Requires early stage, expansions and growth capital;</li> <li>• 50 percent plus one share owned and managed by women;</li> <li>• Have potential for growth and commercial sustainability; and</li> <li>• Improved social impact in the form of job creation.</li> </ul>
<b>Funder</b>	Established by the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) in partnership with Old Mutual.
<b>Who is eligible for funding?</b>	Private sector.
<b>Partners/ implementer (including type)</b>	The Fund is managed by the Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) on behalf of the DTI.

<b>Availability of match funding</b>	No. Loan. The loan range is R30 000 to R2 million (competitive basis).
<b>Read more at:</b>	<a href="http://www.thedti.gov.za/financial_assistance/financial_incentive.jsp?id=50&amp;subthemeid=2">http://www.thedti.gov.za/financial_assistance/financial_incentive.jsp?id=50&amp;subthemeid=2</a>

### 3.11 Libya Women Economic Empowerment (LWEE)

<b>Programme/ Commitment title</b>	LWEE
<b>Year set up</b>	2012
<b>Closing date</b>	2014
<b>Funding size</b>	The United States Agency for International Development (USAID): \$795,547 Mennonite Economic Development Associates (MEDA) supporters \$343,425
<b>Description</b>	The goal of the project is to contribute to the growth of the Libyan non-oil private sector through strong, knowledgeable and competitive businesswomen who operate successful and job creating enterprises.
<b>Geographic focus</b>	Country: Libya (non-DFID priority country).
<b>Target beneficiaries</b>	Women entrepreneurs.
<b>Thematic area</b>	Employment and Livelihoods.
<b>Conditions</b>	Not specified.
<b>Funder</b>	USAID and MEDA supporters.
<b>Who is eligible for funding?</b>	Private sector.
<b>Partners/ implementer (including type)</b>	MEDA is the implementing partner. The project also strives to partner with and help build nascent Libyan CSOs.
<b>Availability of match funding</b>	Plans with good potential for revenue growth and job creation will be awarded \$2,500-\$7,500, matched 1:1 by themselves, to increase their capital. It is not specified if this is on a competitive basis.
<b>Read more at:</b>	<a href="http://www.meda.org/images/meda/Economic_Opportunities/WEO/Libya-Project-Profile.pdf?utm_source=Libya-Project-Profile-pdf&amp;utm_medium=domain&amp;utm_campaign=Libya-Project-Profile-pdf">http://www.meda.org/images/meda/Economic_Opportunities/WEO/Libya-Project-Profile.pdf?utm_source=Libya-Project-Profile-pdf&amp;utm_medium=domain&amp;utm_campaign=Libya-Project-Profile-pdf</a>

### 3.12 New Partnership For Africa's Development (NEPAD) Spanish Fund for African Women Empowerment

<b>Programme/ Commitment title</b>	NEPAD Spanish Fund for African Women Empowerment
<b>Year set up</b>	2007
<b>Closing date</b>	2012
<b>Funding size</b>	50 million Euro.
<b>Description</b>	The NEPAD Spanish Fund for African Women Empowerment aims to empower African women with the financial resources needed to unlock their economic potential, fight poverty, create wealth and contribute to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), economic growth and sustainable development. The Fund provides grants to support projects that are aimed at empowering African Women and promoting gender equality. The NEPAD Spanish Fund disburses 10 million Euros to various projects in Africa every year. Current grants range from 30,000 to 500,000 Euros.
<b>Geographic focus</b>	Regional: Africa.
<b>Target beneficiaries</b>	African women.
<b>Thematic area</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Employment and livelihoods.</li> <li>• Access to finance.</li> <li>• Gender equity.</li> </ul>
<b>Conditions</b>	Applicants eligible to receive grants from the NEPAD/Spanish Fund must be non-profit making and be legal persons.
<b>Funder</b>	This project is financially supported by the Government of Spain through the Ministry of Foreign Cooperation.
<b>Who is eligible for funding?</b>	Ministries for Women and Gender machineries, African women's organisations and networks, government ministries and research institutions, CSOs and Community Based Organisations (CBOs).
<b>Partners/ implementer (including type)</b>	NGOs and government.
<b>Availability of match funding</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Co-funding is required from all eligible organisations/institutions that apply for funding from the NSF as follows: For projects under 200,000 Euros a contribution of 5 percent of the total budget is required.</li> <li>• For projects between 200,000 Euros and 350,000 Euros, a</li> </ul>



	<p>contribution of 10 percent of the total budget is required.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For exceptional projects approved for between 350,000 Euro and 500,000 Euros, the contribution required will be 12 percent of the total budget</li> </ul> <p>The above is done on a competitive basis.</p>
<b>Read more at:</b>	<p><a href="http://www.nepad.org/humancapitaldevelopment/womenempowerment/ab">http://www.nepad.org/humancapitaldevelopment/womenempowerment/ab</a> <a href="http://www.nepad.org/system/files/Guidelines%20for%20applicants%20NS">out</a> <a href="http://www.nepad.org/system/files/Guidelines%20for%20applicants%20NS">http://www.nepad.org/system/files/Guidelines%20for%20applicants%20NS</a> <a href="http://www.nepad.org/system/files/Guidelines%20for%20applicants%20NS">F.pdf</a></p>

### 3.13 Work in Freedom

<b>Programme/ Commitment title</b>	Work in Freedom
<b>Year set up</b>	2013
<b>Closing date</b>	2017
<b>Funding size</b>	£9,722,100
<b>Description</b>	<p>The objective is to help prevent the trafficking of women and girls from South Asia into the domestic and garment sectors, and to support women's economic empowerment by helping them to migrate safely to decent jobs. The programme targets specific, known trafficking routes, where women and girls from Bangladesh, India and Nepal are trafficked internally within South Asia, and to the Middle East (Jordan and Lebanon). This programme seeks to interrupt the cycle of abuse and exploitation for the most vulnerable women workers and girls, and demonstrate an alternative model for migrant women's social and economic empowerment.</p>
<b>Geographic focus</b>	Regional: Bangladesh, India, Nepal (All DFID priority countries).
<b>Target beneficiaries</b>	Women and girls from India, Bangladesh and Nepal.
<b>Thematic area</b>	Better work. Gender equity.
<b>Conditions</b>	Not specified.
<b>Funder</b>	DFID
<b>Who is eligible for funding?</b>	NGOs (local and international).
<b>Partners/ implementer (including type)</b>	Main implementing agency is the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The ILO can in turn enter into agreement with country-based NGOs and international NGOs for the implementation.

<b>Availability of match funding</b>	It is expected the grant modality will be used. It is not specified if this is done on a competitive basis.
<b>Read more at:</b>	<a href="http://devtracker.dfid.gov.uk/projects/GB-1-203857/">http://devtracker.dfid.gov.uk/projects/GB-1-203857/</a> <a href="http://www.ilo.org/global/topics/forced-labour/news/WCMS_217617/lang-en/index.htm">http://www.ilo.org/global/topics/forced-labour/news/WCMS_217617/lang-en/index.htm</a>

### 3.14 Foundations

Foundations which did specify that funding was available for women's economic empowerment initiatives but that did not specifically list grants or provide enough information to compile a table were:

- The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation.
- The Rockefeller foundation.
- The Cherie Blair foundation for women.
- The Clinton Foundation.

### 3.15 Corporate Funding

The October 2013 EPS Helpdesk request "Mapping corporate commitments to female economic empowerment" undertaken by Freyja Oddsdóttir Rebecca Carter and Brian Lucas provides information on a selection of corporate initiatives related to promoting female economic empowerment and supplier diversity. Identified sources of funding came from the below corporations;

- Anglo American Platinum.
- Coca Cola.
- Gap Inc.
- Grameen Danone Foods.
- HCL Technologies Limited (Ltd).
- Jita Bangladesh.
- MAS Holdings.
- MillerCoors.
- Unilever.
- Walmart.
- Xerox.
- Alcatel-Lucent.
- Geosansar.
- Goldman Sachs.
- IKEA.
- Mondelēz International.

- Standard Chartered.

Detailed information on the funding available was limited due to the lack of public information available to the helpdesk review team.

For an overview of a wider range of initiatives see the UN Global Compact's working document Companies Leading the Way: Putting the Principles into Practice which gives an overview of more than 90 companies or initiatives relating to the Women's Empowerment Principles<sup>5</sup>.

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<sup>5</sup> UN Global Compact (2014). Companies Leading the Way: Putting the Principles into Practice. Updated June 2014. Available at: [http://weprinciples.org/files/attachments/Companies\\_Leading\\_the\\_Way\\_June\\_2014\\_2.pdf](http://weprinciples.org/files/attachments/Companies_Leading_the_Way_June_2014_2.pdf)

## 4 Funding with a Limited Focus on Women’s Economic Empowerment

This supplementary section provides information on funding sources for girls’ and women’s economic empowerment initiatives that do not explicitly reference girls and women’s economic empowerment but that do, nonetheless, have a focus on aspects of women’s empowerment.

In each case information is given on: the programme/ project title, the year in which it was set up, the closing date, the funding size, a description, the geographic focus (with an indication as to whether specifically mentioned countries are DFID priority countries), the target beneficiaries, conditions of funding, funder, eligibility requirements, partners and implanting agencies (if any), the availability of match funding and a link to further reading. It should be noted that in some cases each category could not be completed. This is indicated in the relevant box.

Thematic areas were identified as followed:

- Employment and Livelihoods (including skill development, mentoring, job creation).
- Better jobs (including tackling unpaid work and supply chain interventions).
- Access to finance.
- Climate change.
- Media and information.
- Gender Equality
- Poverty reduction.
- Civil society engagement

### 4.1 Africa Enterprise Challenge Fund (AECF)

<b>Programme/ Commitment title</b>	AECF
<b>Year set up</b>	2008
<b>Closing date</b>	2017
<b>Funding size</b>	US\$ 207m
<b>Description</b>	The AECF is a US\$ 207m challenge fund capitalised by multilateral and bilateral donors (the AECF donors) to stimulate private sector entrepreneurs in Africa to innovate and find profitable ways of improving access to markets and the way markets function for the poor, particularly in rural areas. The Fund awards grants and repayable grants to private sector companies to support innovative business ideas in agriculture, agribusiness, renewable energy, adaptation to climate change and access to information and financial services. Its purpose is to improve incomes of smallholder farmers

	<p>and the rural poor.</p> <p>The AECF offers Funding Windows targeted at specific economic sectors (including research-based agribusiness, renewable energy and rural financial services), at specific countries (including Zimbabwe and Tanzania and South Sudan) or at development corridors involving several countries. The maximum amount the AECF can award to a single business idea is US\$ 1.5m and the minimum is US\$ 250,000, although this amount may vary depending on the competition. The average amount is expected to be around US\$ 750,000.</p>
<b>Geographic focus</b>	Regional: Africa.
<b>Target beneficiaries</b>	Beneficiaries of funded projects must be those living in the rural areas in Africa or in the specified country in the case of country specific windows.
<b>Thematic area</b>	<p>Access to finance.</p> <p>Employment and Livelihoods</p> <p>Climate change.</p> <p>Media and information.</p>
<b>Conditions</b>	Not specified.
<b>Funder</b>	Multilateral and bilateral donors: Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA), AusAid, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) the Kingdom of the Netherlands, DFID and Danida.
<b>Who is eligible for funding?</b>	Private sector companies
<b>Partners/ implementer (including type)</b>	The fund manager is KPMG IIDAS
<b>Availability of match funding</b>	The minimum amount the AECF requires a company to invest is usually 50 percent (at least, the more the better) of the total cost of implementing the project (competitive basis).
<b>Read more at:</b>	<a href="http://www.aecfafrica.org/about-aecf">http://www.aecfafrica.org/about-aecf</a>

## 4.2 Civil Society Challenge Fund (CSCF)

<b>Programme/ Commitment title</b>	CSCF
<b>Year set up</b>	2002
<b>Closing date</b>	2015
<b>Funding size</b>	£160million
<b>Description</b>	The fund is designed to strengthen the role of civil society to reduce levels of poverty amongst poor and marginalised groups such as children with disabilities, street children, vulnerable women, people living with HIV/AIDS, indigenous people and small producers working in the informal labour market. DFID offers a funding of up to £500,000 to grantees to implement projects and programs in developing countries in partnership with local NGOs.
<b>Geographic focus</b>	Global: 41 countries: Angola, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Brazil, Cambodia, Cameroon, Zambia, Central African Republic, Colombia, DRC, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Gabon, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Honduras, India, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Mexico, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestine, Paraguay, Peru, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Thailand, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe. (Includes 19 DFID priority countries).
<b>Target beneficiaries</b>	Poor people and marginalised and vulnerable groups in countries in Africa, Americas, Asia and the Middle East.
<b>Thematic area</b>	Civil society engagement. Poverty reduction.
<b>Conditions</b>	Although NGOs in developing countries cannot apply directly to this opportunity, their partnership with a United Kingdom (UK) based applicant organisations necessitates joint proposals.
<b>Funder</b>	DFID
<b>Who is eligible for funding?</b>	UK based NGOs and their partner NGOs (locally based).
<b>Partners/ implementer (including type)</b>	Management of the Fund is contracted out to Triple Line consulting in a joint venture with Crown Agents. Implemented by UK-based grant holders and their partners.
<b>Availability of match funding</b>	100 percent grant funding (competitive basis).
<b>Read more at:</b>	<a href="http://www.tripleline.com/case_studies/fund-manager-civil-society-">http://www.tripleline.com/case_studies/fund-manager-civil-society-</a>

	<a href="http://challenge-fund-cscf/">challenge-fund-cscf/</a> <a href="https://www.gov.uk/civil-society-challenge-fund">https://www.gov.uk/civil-society-challenge-fund</a>
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#### 4.3 Economic Empowerment of the Poorest Programme(EEP)/ Stimulating Household Improvements Resulting in Economic Empowerment (SHIREE)

<b>Programme/ Commitment title</b>	SHIREE
<b>Year set up</b>	2008
<b>Closing date</b>	2016
<b>Funding size</b>	£83,500, 4,0000 of which are from the Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC)
<b>Description</b>	EEP/shiree provides resources to national and international NGOs working in Bangladesh through two main funds: the Scale Fund and the Innovation Fund. The former provides NGOs opportunities to increase the outreach of existing programmes and the latter to design innovative approaches to reducing extreme poverty in urban and rural areas in Bangladesh.
<b>Geographic focus</b>	Bangladesh (DFID priority country).
<b>Target beneficiaries</b>	EEP/shiree aims to address the needs of the extreme poor.
<b>Thematic area</b>	Poverty reduction.
<b>Conditions</b>	Not specified.
<b>Funder</b>	DFID and Gov. of Bangladesh.
<b>Who is eligible for funding?</b>	National and international NGOs.
<b>Partners/ implementer (including type)</b>	Harewelle International Ltd and PMTC Bangladesh Ltd manage the fund in consultation with EEP/shiree consortium partners including the Centre for Development Studies at Bath University, the British Council and Unnayan Shamannay.  NGOs get the funding on application NGOs with funding to date include Concern Worldwide, Save the Children, Practical Action, Oxfam and Action Aid Bangladesh.
<b>Availability of match funding</b>	Not specified (competitive basis).
<b>Read more at:</b>	<a href="http://www.shiree.org/">http://www.shiree.org/</a> Annual report (2013): <a href="http://www.shiree.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/02/Annual-Report-2013.pdf">http://www.shiree.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/02/Annual-Report-2013.pdf</a>

## 4.4 Enterprise Challenge Fund (ECF)

<b>Programme/ Commitment title</b>	ECF
<b>Year set up</b>	2007
<b>Closing date</b>	2013
<b>Funding size</b>	Australian \$20.5 million
<b>Description</b>	<p>The ECF was a six year (2007-2013) Australian Government pilot grant fund that provided funds directly to businesses in Asia and the Pacific. The ECF closed in October 2013.</p> <p>The fund ran competitions for private sector applications offering innovative solutions to address market failures and stimulate long-term inclusive pro-poor economic growth. Businesses contributed at least 50 percent of the total project costs - and in most cases substantially more than 50 percent - and money was distributed against agreed milestones. Over six years, \$11.012 million was provided to 21 projects operating in 8 countries across the Asia Pacific, providing jobs, increased incomes and access to vital goods and services to over 78,000 people.</p>
<b>Geographic focus</b>	Asia Pacific: Cambodia, East Timor, selected provinces of Indonesia, Laos, Papua New Guinea, southern Philippines, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu. (All non-DFID priority countries).
<b>Target beneficiaries</b>	The poor.
<b>Thematic area</b>	Agribusiness.
<b>Conditions</b>	Project must have scale of pro-poor outcomes and potential for systemic impact.
<b>Funder</b>	Funded by the Australian Government and managed by AusAID.
<b>Who is eligible for funding?</b>	Private sector.
<b>Partners/ implementer (including type)</b>	An Australian Government initiative managed by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT). Coffey is responsible for marketing and managing the Fund.
<b>Availability of match funding</b>	Businesses contribute at least 50 percent of the total project costs - and in most cases substantially more than 50 percent (competitive basis).
<b>Read more at:</b>	<p><a href="http://www.enterprisechallengefund.org/">http://www.enterprisechallengefund.org/</a></p> <p>Project completion report:  <a href="http://www.enterprisechallengefund.org/images/publicationsandreports/ecf%20project%20completion%20report%20sep%202013.pdf">http://www.enterprisechallengefund.org/images/publicationsandreports/ecf%20project%20completion%20report%20sep%202013.pdf</a></p>



## 4.5 Global Poverty Action Fund (GPAF)

<b>Programme/ Commitment title</b>	GPAF
<b>Year set up</b>	2010
<b>Closing date</b>	2016
<b>Funding size</b>	£135,121,288
<b>Description</b>	<p>A demand-led fund to support civil society organisations implement projects that focus on poverty reduction and contribute towards the achievement of the MDGs. Changes may be achieved by providing service delivery, empowering individuals and improving accountability, or addressing issues related to conflict, security and justice. All projects must demonstrate good value for money and mainstream gender equality</p> <p>The GPAF will invest £120 million over six years to international and national CSOs in DFID target countries working on service delivery, livelihoods, empowerment, accountability and peace, security and justice, combined with technical support to strengthen reporting against results. Support is provided through two funding windows: Innovation and Impact.</p> <p><u>Innovation grants</u>: form 10 percent of GPAF funding (grants worth £4m agreed annually); are for UK-based CSOs with an annual average income less than £500,000. The purpose is: “To encourage innovative approaches to poverty reduction”.</p> <p><u>Impact grants</u>: form 90 percent of GPAF (grants worth £36m agreed annually); for UK-based CSOs working on large scale poverty reduction programmes, or for locally registered non-government organisations in DFID focus countries. The purpose is: “Poverty reduction linked to MDGs. Projects focused on off-track MDGs are prioritised”.</p>
<b>Geographic focus</b>	Global
<b>Target beneficiaries</b>	Poor groups that are excluded from participation in economic growth and markets for various reasons, including ethnicity, gender and geography.
<b>Thematic area</b>	Civil society engagement. Poverty reduction.
<b>Conditions</b>	Projects focused primarily on other MDG areas such as health and education cannot be supported under this specific GPAF funding round. However, other MDG areas may be addressed as components of projects if there is a clear and direct link between these components and the achievement of outcomes related to sustainable increases in household income and/or household financial or consumption resilience.

<b>Funder</b>	DFID
<b>Who is eligible for funding?</b>	NGOs (international and national).
<b>Partners/ implementer (including type)</b>	Triple Line Consulting in a joint venture with Crown Agents is the Fund Manager. The Due Diligence Manager is KPMG. NGOs (international and national conduct the implementation). Current partners with funding include: Women for Women International (UK), Tearfund, Water and Sanitation for the Urban Poor and Build Africa.
<b>Availability of match funding</b>	Community Partnership window: Match funding not required. The grant size is up to £250,000 with a max of 2 grants per CSO (this includes grants from the Innovation window/Community Partnership window combined) - (competitive basis). Impact window: At least 25 percent match funding. Proposals deemed to be technically strong would stand an increased chance of being successful if they demonstrate a level of match funding above the minimum 25. Grant size: Min £250,000 - max £4m. Annual value of grant less than 40 percent of CSO's annual income. Max 3 grants per CSO. (Competitive basis).
Read more at:	<a href="https://www.gov.uk/global-poverty-action-fund-gpaf">https://www.gov.uk/global-poverty-action-fund-gpaf</a> <a href="http://devtracker.dfid.gov.uk/projects/GB-1-202035/documents/">http://devtracker.dfid.gov.uk/projects/GB-1-202035/documents/</a>

## 4.6 Growth and Employment in States (GEMS)

<b>Programme/ Commitment title</b>	GEMS (1-4).
<b>Year set up</b>	2011.
<b>Closing date</b>	2017 (GEMS 4 project end date).
<b>Funding size</b>	DFID is providing a grant of £90 million and the World Bank a concessionary loan of \$160 million.
<b>Description</b>	<p>GEMS is an employment project aimed at job creation and increased non-oil growth in specific high potential value chain sectors. Based on a GEMS study, six industries were identified for intervention in order to improve the value chain, create wealth and reduce poverty. The six industries are Information and Communication Technology (ICT), Entertainment, Wholesale and Retail, Construction and Real Estate, Hospitality and Tourism, and Meat and Leather. GEMS is loosely based on the principles of the M4P methodology, emphasising systemic change, sustainable outcomes, scalability, and the empowerment of women.</p> <p>The current Market Modernisation Fund (MMfund) offers grants for investment in innovative business projects that will help the poor. It is for the wholesale and retail sector, in particular the food and fast moving consumer goods industry, to modernise their business models and use new technology.</p>
<b>Geographic focus</b>	Country: Nigeria (DFID priority country).
<b>Target beneficiaries</b>	The poor.
<b>Thematic area</b>	Employment and livelihoods.
<b>Conditions</b>	<p>To be eligible to apply for funding, the organisation (the lead applicant in the case of a consortium or partnership), must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Be registered and operating in Nigeria (whether domestic or foreign owned, or a joint venture) in compliance with relevant business licensing, taxation, employee and other relevant regulations in Nigeria.</li> <li>• Be a lead firm engaged in the Wholesale and Retail sector (or its value chain), or partnerships of consortia led by a Lead Firm engaged in the Wholesale and Retail sector (or its value chain).</li> <li>• Be in satisfactory financial health (in terms of being a “going concern” as defined by the Fund), and able to show at least immediate past two years unqualified audited accounts</li> </ul>

	<p>demonstrating positive returns.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Be able to demonstrate its capacity to implement the proposed project within the agreed timeframe.</li> </ul>
<b>Funder</b>	DFID and the World Bank
<b>Who is eligible for funding?</b>	The current MMfund is open to commercial business entities in Nigeria's wholesale and retail sector. It is also open to related support service providers, such as distribution, intelligence, merchandising, exchange (trade), financial services, and information and communication technology companies, to undertake new and innovative business activities.
<b>Partners/ implementer (including type)</b>	Implemented by Coffey (GEMS 1 and 4), GRM (Gems 2) and ASI (GEMS 3).
<b>Availability of match funding</b>	Not known for GEMs as a whole but project documentation indicates match funding was used. For example under GEMS 2 Applicants must contribute their own resources to the project, bearing at least 50 percent of the total project cost. These contributions can be made both in cash and in-kind. The MMFund is a cost sharing grant scheme (competitive basis).
<b>Read more at:</b>	<p><a href="http://gemsnigeria.com/">http://gemsnigeria.com/</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.gov.uk/international-development-funding/the-market-modernisation-fund">https://www.gov.uk/international-development-funding/the-market-modernisation-fund</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.mmfund.org/">http://www.mmfund.org/</a></p>

## 4.7 Innovations Against Poverty

<b>Programme/ Commitment title</b>	Innovations Against Poverty
<b>Year set up</b>	2010
<b>Closing date</b>	Pilot phase ended in 2013. The programme is ongoing with no determined end date.
<b>Funding size</b>	£2.58 (to date)
<b>Description</b>	The programme functions as a risk sharing mechanism for sustainable business ventures which have a strong potential to reduce poverty. First, the programme focuses on smaller organisations which have a wealth of good ideas with great potential, but need the support of their business strategy and resources to penetrate new markets. Second, Innovations Against Poverty also seeks to work with larger companies, to help support the development of “inclusive business” models for these markets, which expands opportunities for the poor and disadvantaged in developing countries. Companies can apply for financial support from two different modules aimed at different stages of the innovation and development path.
<b>Geographic focus</b>	Global
<b>Target beneficiaries</b>	The poor and disadvantaged.
<b>Thematic area</b>	Poverty reduction.
<b>Conditions</b>	Small grants: Matching grant (max 50 percent of the total project cost) up to Euro 20,000. Applicants compete for available grant resources twice a year. Large grants: Matching grant (max 50 percent of the total project cost) up to Euro 200,000. Applicants compete for available grant resources twice a year.
<b>Funder</b>	Sida
<b>Who is eligible for funding?</b>	Private sector.
<b>Partners/ implementer (including type)</b>	Fund manager is PWC.
<b>Availability of match funding</b>	Cost sharing. Max 50 percent of the total project cost. (competitive basis).
<b>Read more at:</b>	<a href="http://www.sida.se/iap">http://www.sida.se/iap</a> <a href="http://www.sida.se/globalassets/documents/fact-sheet_sida-iap.pdf">http://www.sida.se/globalassets/documents/fact-sheet_sida-iap.pdf</a>

## 4.8 Responsible and Accountable Garment Sector (RAGS) challenge fund

<b>Programme/ Commitment title</b>	RAGS
<b>Year set up</b>	2009
<b>Closing date</b>	2013
<b>Funding size</b>	The total amount of grant funding provided by DFID was £2.853 million
<b>Description</b>	RAGS was designed to support projects aimed at improving conditions of vulnerable workers in the Ready-Made Garment (RMG) production sector. Its aim was to benefit workers in low and lower middle income countries in Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa that supply the UK market.
<b>Geographic focus</b>	Regional: Bangladesh, India, Lesotho, Nepal. (Includes three DFID priority countries).
<b>Target beneficiaries</b>	The intervention focus was on vulnerable workers described by DFID as including women, migrant workers and workers without contracts <sup>3</sup> .
<b>Thematic area</b>	Better jobs.
<b>Conditions</b>	Not specified.
<b>Funder</b>	DFID.
<b>Who is eligible for funding?</b>	Private sector. NGOs.
<b>Partners/ implementer (including type)</b>	Fund manager was Maxwell Stamp PLC.
<b>Availability of match funding</b>	Yes. (Competitive basis).
<b>Read more at:</b>	<a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/evaluation-of-the-responsible-and-accountable-garment-sector-programme">https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/evaluation-of-the-responsible-and-accountable-garment-sector-programme</a> <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/269679/RAGS-lessons-learned-report.pdf">https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/269679/RAGS-lessons-learned-report.pdf</a>

## 4.9 Umbrella Facility for Gender Equality (UFGE)

<b>Programme/ Commitment title</b>	UFGE
<b>Year set up</b>	2012
<b>Closing date</b>	2017
<b>Funding size</b>	To-date, pledges from twelve donors amount to US\$ 45.4 million.
<b>Description</b>	A multi-donor trust fund dedicated to strengthening awareness, knowledge, and capacity for gender-informed policy-making. It invests in priority areas critical to closing gaps between what we know and what we do to advance gender equality. The UFGE is closely aligned with the World Bank Group's strategy for gender equality and regional priorities and currently supports more than 50 active grants in more than 40 countries.
<b>Geographic focus</b>	Global
<b>Target beneficiaries</b>	Women.
<b>Thematic area</b>	Gender Equality.
<b>Conditions</b>	Not specified.
<b>Funder</b>	The fund is managed by the World Bank's Gender Group. Since its launch in 2012, the UFGE has received contributions from Australia, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Iceland, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, and the United States.
<b>Who is eligible for funding?</b>	Not specified.
<b>Partners/ implementer (including type)</b>	The UFGE supports World Bank and IFC projects and is managed by the World Bank's Gender & Development Group.
<b>Availability of match funding</b>	No. Strategic Allocation/ Multiyear Block grants. It is not specified if this is on a competitive basis.
<b>Read more at:</b>	<a href="http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/gender/publication/umbrella-facility-for-gender-equality">http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/gender/publication/umbrella-facility-for-gender-equality</a> <a href="http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTCFPDONFOR/Resources/1168942-1332859111462/UF_Gender_Equality.pdf">http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTCFPDONFOR/Resources/1168942-1332859111462/UF_Gender_Equality.pdf</a>

#### 4.10 UN Joint Programme 1 on Wealth Creation, Employment and Economic Empowerment Challenge Fund

<b>Programme/ Commitment title</b>	Wealth Creation, Employment and Economic Empowerment Challenge Fund
<b>Year set up</b>	2009
<b>Closing date</b>	Not specified.
<b>Funding size</b>	Not specified.
<b>Description</b>	The CoopAFRICA – JP5 Challenge Fund supports target groups to solve a variety of development constraints such as unemployment, lack of social protection, lack of empowerment and poverty via increased and equitable opportunities for decent work and rural livelihoods with improvement in agro productivity, product quality and market access. There is a gender mainstreaming in component.
<b>Geographic focus</b>	Country: Tanzania (DFID priority country).
<b>Target beneficiaries</b>	Poor women and men.
<b>Thematic area</b>	Decent work. Poverty Reduction. Employment.
<b>Conditions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contribute to the overall goal of wealth creation and of preventing and fighting poverty and social exclusion in line with recognised development objectives (notably MDGs).</li> <li>• Produce accessible and concrete products (e.g. training manuals, assets, market access, etc.) and measurable results in relation to the objectives.</li> <li>• Demonstrate capacity as an implementer or identify an institution with the capacity and expertise to implement the project.</li> <li>• Demonstrate a sustainable impact and be replicable as far as possible.</li> <li>• Demonstrate gender-sensitivity in the design of the project in order to achieve gender equitable outcomes that benefit both women and men.</li> <li>• Be in compliance with international labour standards of the ILO.</li> <li>• Include a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system.</li> <li>• Demonstrate financial and institutional sustainability.</li> </ul>
<b>Funder</b>	ILO
<b>Who is eligible for</b>	All cooperative-type organisations having identified specific needs related to



<b>funding?</b>	<p>cooperatives activities and/or areas for assistance to be trained or advised can apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Primary cooperatives including pre-cooperatives, community-based organisations.</li> <li>• Cooperative unions that carry out higher-level economic functions on behalf of primary cooperatives;</li> <li>• Cooperative federations that provide cooperatives and their members with voice and representation, as well as with non-economic services;</li> <li>• Cooperative colleges that provide research, education and training on cooperative related issues.</li> </ul> <p>Other stakeholders close to the cooperative movement can apply to the CoopAFRICA – JP5 Challenge Fund (e.g. public or parastatal authorities, international and national development agencies, non-governmental organisations, trade unions, employers’ associations, private companies). If the applicant does not belong to the cooperative movement the applicant must demonstrate a clear partnership with a cooperative stakeholder (e.g. cooperative union or primary cooperative) in the implementation process and in the design of the proposal.</p>
<b>Partners/ implementer (including type)</b>	Cooperative associations.
<b>Availability of match funding</b>	Cost sharing. Through the fund, co-funding of up to 20,000 USD can be provided to projects. For grants up to 20,000, applicants are expected to provide an in-kind contribution of at least 20 percent. The process is competitive.
<b>Read more at:</b>	<a href="http://www.ilo.org/public/english/employment/ent/coop/africa/download/jp1_guidelines.pdf">http://www.ilo.org/public/english/employment/ent/coop/africa/download/jp1_guidelines.pdf</a>