

'CALL FOR PROPOSALS' (CFP)

Governance in Justice Programme Phase II (GOJUST II):

Window 3. Access to Justice and Legal Empowerment Grants for Vulnerable Groups in the Philippines (Round 2)

1. General instructions for Expression of Interest and proposal submission

What, when and where to submit?

- A. Prepare, sign, and submit the **Expression of Interest (EOI)** (see Section 6 for details) to gojustgrants@unops.org with subject: *Name of Applicant_EOIW3* (e.g., UNOPS_EOIW3)

Deadline for submission of EOI: **up to 23:59 of October 28, 2022**

AND/OR

- B. Prepare and submit the application **documents** to gojustgrants@unops.org with subject: *Name of applicant_Application_W3* (e.g., UNOPS_Application_W3)
- **Annex A:** Grant application form including all requirements stated therein
 - **Annex B:** Project Budget Proposal
 - **Annex C:** Signed Declaration on No Conflict of Interest
 - **Annex D:** Other Documents to attach,
 - Registration Documents
 - Mayor's Certificate
 - 2021 Audited Financial Statements

You can also find all of the annexes in the [checklist](#), here, with the links.

All applications must be in English.

Deadline for submission of the application documents: **up to 23:59 of December 2, 2022,**

- C. If available, attend an online briefing on the Call and the use of UNOP's proposal template on: **October 25, 2022 from 5:00-6:30 PM.**

2. Eligibility criteria as per project agreement

A. Minimum requirements/qualifications.

Philippine based not for profit organizations, such as women's organizations, grassroots organizations, non-governmental organizations, legal service organizations, schools and research institutions registered in the Philippines, may apply.

Applicants must have at least three years' experience in the implementation of rights-based development projects that help the plight of the poor and the disadvantaged.

Preference shall be given to CSOs that directly engage with vulnerable and disadvantaged groups in the communities, in prisons, and in other similar settings. For CSOs based in Metro Manila, preference shall be given to partnerships with base communities where the vulnerable groups are located. For this purpose, consortium arrangements are possible (see Sec. 3.C.3) and are encouraged.

The organization filing the application must also,

- Be registered under the Philippine law
- Have been in existence for 3 years or more
- Have a bank account in the Philippines and is authorized to receive grant funding in Philippine Pesos or US Dollars, directly from UNOPS
- Have a representative who can sign the grant service agreement with UNOPS, should the proposal be selected **and is willing to open a separate corporate bank account solely for this project**
- Have absorptive capacity and can demonstrate the potential to acquire sufficient capacity to manage programs in a sustainable manner
- Present evidence of delivering projects of a similar type, value, and scale
- Show proof of having a robust and functional financial system
- Demonstrate and declare no potential or actual conflict of interest in its relationships, associations, and activities, that could prevent full impartiality in the implementation of the grant activities, and,

- Allow UNOPS or GOJUST II to disclose to the Government of the Philippines information about their organization, when needed¹
- Have not failed to address sexual exploitation and abuse through “appropriate preventive measures, investigation and corrective action” in accordance with the United Nations Protocol on Allegations of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Involving Implementing Partners or are registered in the United Nations Screening Database “Clearcheck”

3. Description of scope of work

Overall sector. Justice Sector

A. GOJUST II Programme and the GOJUST Grants

The Governance in Justice II or GOJUST II is a program of the European Union, in support of the Government of the Republic of the Philippines’s efforts to improve access to justice for all. It builds on from GOJUST I, its predecessor, and aims to help develop more responsive and accountable justice services. The center of any justice sector reform program is the improvement of the lives of the people. To achieve this, GOJUST II employs a four-pronged approach: justice sector strengthening, effective justice institutions, access to justice and evidence-based research.

The justice system is composed of different actors. Reforms must be undertaken in a coordinated and cohesive manner to ensure efficiency and sustainability. Justice sector coordination is undertaken by the Justice Sector Coordinating Council or JSCC, co-chaired by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the Secretary of Justice and the Secretary for the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG). GOJUST II will support the strengthening and institutionalization of the JSCC as well as the strengthening of the individual justice sector institutions, to ensure complementarity and compatibility of reform measures. Local sectoral coordination through the Justice Zones will allow GOJUST II to pilot reform measures at the local level. GOJUST II will also support CSOs and law schools to improve access to justice for the disadvantaged groups. Finally, GOJUST II will promote evidence-based research that could inform policy-making and future

¹ This requirement on the consent for disclosure to the government is based on the Note Verbale issued by the Department of Foreign Affairs, dated 05 February 2021 and its accompanying rules and regulations. A copy of this Note Verbale and the guidelines can be found [here](#).

programming.

GOJUST is implemented through technical assistance by the British Council and logistical and grant management and administration support from the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS). In line with its avowed Rights Based Approach design, GOJUST II also allocates EUR 5 million to strengthen the capacities of the Commission on Human Rights. Of these, EUR 1 million is provided by the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID), who is also responsible for the implementation of this GOJUST component.

The GOJUST II Grant Facility

Increasing access to the justice system for vulnerable groups, including women, is one of GOJUST II's specific results. To achieve this, GOJUST II has established a grant facility managed by UNOPS in collaboration with the British Council's Technical Assistance Team.

GOJUST II will seek to empower women, poor and people living in vulnerable situations to recognize their grievances and problems as legal issues and to seek effective remedies for disputes. For people to be able to seek redress, they must know their rights and understand the different pathways for seeking justice. There also must be sufficient legal assistance services accessible to them, i.e., adapted to their needs and circumstances.

To this end the project will work with media, legal service civil society organizations (CSOs) representing the people/issues we aim to support, paralegals and other facilitators to create legal and rights awareness and provide direct legal services on issues involving land rights, rights of women, including victims of sexual and gender-based violence (GBV), rights of indigenous peoples, children, youth, prisoners, those with disabilities and LGBTI people.

The project will identify strategic collaborations with media, arts, and culture platforms for popular engagement on these issues. Based on the British Council's comparative experience in the use of arts and culture for peacebuilding, interventions will be conflict sensitive and locally led, focusing on tangible outcomes such as confidence building and self-expression as part of legal empowerment.

The GOJUSTII programme will seek to go beyond routine community awareness events and lectures/training to genuinely engage and mobilize communities on justice issues and

capacity of civil society organizations (CSO) and community groups. Responses may include public interest litigation, direct legal services, and advocacy of sectoral or community issues.

Another variant of community legal awareness is the formation of a cadre of paralegals who could act as a facilitator between the community and the formal and informal legal systems. Based on the justice needs analysis and stakeholder consultations, the project will build on existing knowledge by supporting limited high-impact research to document the varied plural justice mechanisms and processes in selected locations. The main modality for the engagement of CSOs and community action groups will be via a grant facility.

“This GOJUSTII will also work closely with the government legal aid system, legal aid lawyers, future lawyers and university law departments, paralegals and other community leaders who provide services to the poor and vulnerable people, and often also act as a bridge between people and other justice services/providers. Primarily through its pool of short and long-term technical advisors, the project will assist the newly revived government Office for Alternative Dispute Resolution (OADR) of the Department of Justice in Justice Zones focus areas to strengthen their capacities to better serve the people. Part of the mandate of the OADR is to assist the barangay justice system in mediating community level disputes.”²

B. Window 3: Access to Justice and Legal Empowerment Grants for Vulnerable Groups in the Philippines

B.1 Background

The importance of access to justice by poor and vulnerable groups is a principle that has been widely recognized domestically and globally for many years now. The adage that those who have less in life should have more in law, rings as true today as when then President Ramon Magsaysay echoed this same line in his Credo in the 1950s.

The **1987 Philippine Constitution** is the framework document that provides a strong commitment to human rights, the protection of the vulnerable, and the enunciation of programs that are pro-poor. In the State Policies in Article II, the Constitution already affirms human rights, the role of women in nation building, the role of labor in the

² Annex 1 to the Financing Agreement – Description of Action for Governance in Justice II, page 17.

economy, the right to a balanced ecology and the protection of the rights of indigenous cultural communities.³

In Article III, the Bill of Rights, Sec. 11 states:“ Free access to the courts and quasi-judicial bodies and adequate legal assistance shall not be denied to any person by reason of poverty.”

A whole article (XIII) has been devoted to social justice and human rights, where the rights of women, the farmers and the fisherfolk, the urban poor and labor has been further affirmed and amplified in various provisions.

The Philippine Government as a member of the United Nations has also committed to the **Sustainable Development Goals** which is a framework for national development. Goal No. 5 speaks about gender equality and empowerment of women and girls. More specifically there are targets on ending violence against women including trafficking, and the adoption of legislation and policies to promote gender equality. Goal 16 talks about access to justice for all, the target in 16.3 is to promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.

The **Philippine Development Plan** (PDP) has a dedicated chapter on **Swift, Fair and Humane Administration of Justice**⁴, and one of the strategies to achieve this goal is to “ensure access to justice by the poor, vulnerable and marginalized groups.” The plan talks about the use of alternative dispute resolution and the strengthening of the Katarungang Pambarangay (village mediation system); the use of paralegals for the detention prisoners and has also focused on prison congestion as a main area of work. The PDP also mentioned safe and convenient access to legal and victims’ assistance through online and other communication platforms, free legal assistance and victim support services, assistance and support for victims of crimes and human rights violations, including the improvement of gender sensitive and child-friendly procedures and facilities.”⁵

B.2 Current Situation and Gaps in Access to Justice

The legal and moral basis for access to justice by the poor and vulnerable, can no

³ Article II, Declaration of Principles and State Policies, 1987 Philippine Constitution

⁴ See the Updated Philippine Development Plan 2017-2022 found in the following link: <https://pdp.neda.gov.ph/updated-pdp-2017-2022/>

⁵ Ibid, Chapter 6, p. 5

longer be questioned in the Philippine context. But what is the reality at the ground level, and what else needs to be done to push the access to justice agenda a notch higher?

In an important work entitled: Justice for All: The Report of the Task Force on Justice⁶, which tries to amplify the extent of the problem related to access to justice as targeted in the SDG, the task force identified the three dimensions of the global justice gap:

“The global justice gap has three dimensions:

- ✓ At least 253 million people live in extreme conditions of injustice. Forty million people are modern slaves, 12 million are stateless, and over 200 million live in countries or communities where high levels of insecurity make it impossible for them to seek justice.
- ✓ 1.5 billion people cannot resolve their justice problems. People in this group are victims of unreported violence or crime. Or they have a civil or administrative justice problem they cannot resolve, such as a dispute over land or the denial of a public service. Almost 60 percent of justice problems are currently unresolved.
- ✓ 4.5 billion people are excluded from the opportunities the law provides Over 1 billion people lack legal identity. More than 2 billion are employed in the informal sector and the same number lack proof of housing or land tenure. This makes them vulnerable to abuse and exploitation and less able to access economic opportunities and public services.

In total, 5.1 billion people – two-thirds of the world’s population – lack meaningful access to justice. While people in all countries are affected, the burden of this injustice is not randomly distributed. The justice gap is both a reflection of structural inequalities and a contributor to these inequalities.

⁶ Task Force on Justice, Justice for All – The report of the Task Force on Justice: conference version. (New York: Center on International Cooperation, 2019), available at <https://www.justice.sdg16.plus/>

Women and children find it hardest to access justice. One billion children are victims of violence, for example. Half of women believe it is pointless to report a case of sexual harassment to the police.

Poor people, people with disabilities, and people from minority ethnic communities are among the vulnerable groups that find it hardest to access justice. Their experience of injustice increases the likelihood that they will continue to be left behind.”

At the same time that the Justice for All study was released in 2019, another significant study was released by the World Justice Project called Global Insights on Access to Justice.⁷ This report follows the methodology of legal needs survey by polling respondents on their experience on justiciable issues, and then tracking their behavior from inception to resolution of the issue. In this study, the following findings peculiar to the Philippines are relevant:

- Of the people who experienced a legal problem, only 20% were able to access any information or legal assistance to help them solve the problem,
- Of the people who were able to access help, the most common source of assistance are family and friends (72%) and lawyers only come in at 15%.
- On average, it took respondents 7 months to solve the problem.

More recently, the GOJUST Programme has launched a Justice Needs Survey⁸, which was completed in September of 2021, which had the following highlights:

- People generally can navigate their legal issues. They just need proper information and guidance.
- Since the first recourse of people with legal problems are their immediate family and friends who are non-lawyers, providing good legal information on basic issues to the public in general can be helpful.
- Due to their proximity and the propensity of people to ask help from the barangay, building internal capacity to advise on legal matters and a good referral network to other experts is very important. This also applies to the barangay justice system.
- Since people tend to take direct action on their issues, or refer the matter to

⁷ <https://worldjusticeproject.org/our-work/research-and-data/global-insights-access-justice-2019>

⁸ The full main report of the Justice Needs Survey is available upon request.

mediation at the barangay, investments in greater knowledge and skills training on negotiation by people in general, and mediation by the barangay and other similar forms of alternative dispute resolution) would contribute greatly to decongestion in the prosecution and the courts.

- The most popular source of written legal information is social media and the internet. Hence communicating legal information in these platforms is key to greater understanding by the public in general.

B.3 Scope of the Grant Facility

Objectives:

The Access to Justice and Legal Empowerment Grants for Vulnerable Groups of the Governance in Justice Programme will primarily aid vulnerable groups, in the protection of their rights and legal entitlements, and the ability to claim such rights and entitlements. More specifically, the grant mechanism aims to achieve the following objectives:

- Increase awareness by the vulnerable groups of their human and legal rights, to enable them to protect their interests and reduce victimization and abuse;
- Improve their capacity to act on their legal and human rights, through increased skills in documentation, representation, petition making and others;
- Advocate for policy reforms at the national and local level that will create a more conducive environment for the upliftment of the rights of the poor and underprivileged; and,
- Draw lessons from the experience through action research that will inform future activities in the area of access to justice

The Grant Facility will support the following vulnerable groups:

- Women and children, in the urban and rural context
- Farmers and upland farming communities
- Indigenous peoples and their communities
- Fisherfolk communities
- LGBTQIA groups
- The disabled, and the elderly
- Communities or groups that seek to protect and defend the environment

- Labor groups both in the formal and informal sector, to include groups of overseas Filipino workers
- Urban poor communities
- Persons deprived of liberty (PDL)/pre-trial detainees

This list is by no means exclusive, and the applicant can propose to assist either a combination of these groups, or such other groups which may need legal assistance. GOJUST is aware of intersectional issues among various disadvantaged groups (e.g., women detainees may have unique needs as opposed to the general PDL population), and such issues can also be taken up in the proposal.

General Principles

The involvement of civil society organizations in access to justice work has had a long history and numerous achievements over the past three decades. Considering the context of this kind of work, the grant facility shall be anchored on the following principles:

- **Focus on the needs of the vulnerable groups and promoting the voice of victims and survivors** – The legal empowerment approach of GOJUST puts the plight of the vulnerable groups front and center, and they are the object of the assistance. It is therefore imperative that the proposed grants would demonstrate how the vulnerable groups are not only the beneficiaries of the grant, but also partners in the determination of its outcomes.
- **Gender and women's rights** – The grants program places a great emphasis on the rights of women, and the differentiated impact of various vulnerabilities on women. Project design will need to demonstrate how it aims to address this reality, ensuring that women are a primary target for project support, both in terms of participation and assistance.
- **Continuity and sustainability** - Because of the long history of access to justice projects in the Philippines, project design could maximize previous efforts of the proponent or other CSOs to build and strengthen past gains. The proposal should demonstrate the unique additional value of the proposal, if this builds on the gains of previous access to justice projects. Likewise, the sustainability measures and concrete activities be integrated into the proposed project and also should be able to demonstrate the efforts of the proponent post project
- **Collaborative, adaptive and innovative** – The project is expected to traverse the

terrain of the change in political leadership, with all its attendant risks and opportunities given the new administration. Project design should be able to show an adaptive approach to this emerging situation, and collaborate with the needed stakeholders, both in government and in the academic and civil society stage, to address the situation. Whenever appropriate, innovations in addressing the needs of vulnerable groups in access to justice will also be considered.

C. Guidelines

The **GOJUST Grants Facility** seeks proposals that will meet the objective of the Call and the above-mentioned scope of activities.

C.1 Innovation

For this particular round, GOJUST shall give preference to innovative approaches to access to justice that has not been tried before or has been tried in a limited fashion. These innovative approaches could be new in terms of the methodology or approach the results to be delivered, or the means by which the activities could be sustained.

C.2 Geographical Priorities

The proposed activity can take place in any part of the geographical scope of the Philippines. Proposals which include overseas Filipino workers should not be implemented in their host countries but may be implemented if the organization is conducting legal assistance or education here in the Philippines.

C.3 Period of the Grant and Maximum Grant Limit

This Fund has been made possible with generous support from the European Union.

The grant period would be for a minimum period of 12 months and a maximum of twenty four (24) months, including a two-month inception phase. The maximum grant amount for a CSO applicant would be Four Million Philippine Pesos (Php4M). If the proposal is for one year or more, the budget should not exceed Two Million Philippine pesos (Php2M) per year.

For consortiums, the maximum grant amount would be Seven Million Philippine pesos (Php7M) for 24 months or 2 years, irrespective of the number of consortium partners.

Examples of activities that cannot be funded by Window 3

The Access to Justice and Legal Empowerment Grants for Vulnerable Groups has a short implementation period of 24 months or 2 years.

The following are examples of activities that will not be funded by this Call:

- Livelihood and income-generating activities
- Infrastructure projects
- Activities that will support political parties
- Scholarships and participation to international conferences

C.3 Capacity Building and Consortium Proposals

To encourage the development of the capacity of CSOs in the Philippines, the grant facility would encourage the following schemes:

- (a) Consortium proposals that include a main CSO and their local partners, whether professional CSOs or community and grassroots organizations, so that the main applicant could assist their partners in project implementation, reporting, monitoring, and lesson learning.
- (b) Capacity-building line items within the main proposal, that will allow the implementing CSO to strengthen their capacities within new areas of work, new legislation, or new methodologies of adaptation to the pandemic situation. A capacity building consultant or mentor could also be built into the personnel costs in the budget.

C.4 Disclosure Requirements

- ***Disclosure of approved projects to the Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA) as per Note 21-1291 dated March 26, 2021*** The applicant makes the application under advice that both the financial and technical aspects of this proposal when

approved may be provided in summary form to the DFA, based on the above-mentioned note. A copy of this note can be found [here](#).

- **Disclosure of current funding sources.** To avoid duplication of funding or overlapping with other funding institutions, the applicant will be required to disclose current funding with other donor agencies, and during the due diligence assessment, this will be reviewed for possible overlap or double funding.
- **Disclosure of current activities which the proposal seeks to build upon.** If the proposal seeks to continue an activity which is no longer being funded, or seeks to build upon or expand certain ongoing activities, the proponent will also be required to disclose the extent of the ongoing activities to contextualize the proposed activity.
- **Disclosure of Conflict of Interest, see Annex C, [here](#) and attached to the UNGM.**

C.5 Eligible and Ineligible Organizations

Eligible Organizations:

Please refer to Section 2 of this CFP for the eligible organizations.

Ineligible Organizations include the following:

- Individuals;
- Political parties;
- For-profit companies or organizations;
- international non-governmental organizations or NGOs that receive support from their headquarters based outside of the Philippines;
- Foundations or organizations whose objectives are discriminatory and/or whose main objective is religious in nature;
- informal alliances without legal status;
- Institutions or CSOs that are current grantees of GOJUSTII, with grants amounting to a total of five million Philippine pesos or more;
- Institutions or CSOs that have potential or actual conflict of interest in its relationships, associations, and activities, that could prevent full impartiality in the implementation of the grant activities.
- Institutions or CSOs that fail to address sexual exploitation and abuse through “appropriate preventive measures, investigation and corrective action” in

accordance with the United Nations Protocol on Allegations of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Involving Implementing Partners or are registered in the United Nations Screening Database “Clearcheck”

If an organization or its key personnel appear on any of the following lists, it is automatically ineligible to apply and receive a grant.

- Is included in the Ineligibility List, hosted by UNGIM, that aggregates information disclosed by UNOPS (UNOPS Ineligibility List) and other agencies, funds or programmes of the UN system;
- Is included in the Consolidated United Nations Security Council Sanctions List, including the UN Security Council Resolution 1267/1989 list;
- Is included in the World Bank Corporate Procurement Listing of Non-Responsible Vendors and World Bank Listing of Ineligible Firms and Individuals; and,
- fails to address sexual exploitation and abuse through “appropriate preventive measures, investigation and corrective action” in accordance with the United Nations Protocol on Allegations of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Involving Implementing Partners or are registered in the United Nations Screening Database “Clearcheck.”

C.6 Communications and Visibility

The grantee will be required to follow communications and visibility guidelines provided by GOJUST in compliance to its donor, the European Union’s, requirements. A component of the reporting requirements shall be geared towards greater visibility of project results.

4. Evaluation process

In line with UNOPS’ evaluation principles of fairness, transparency and integrity, an independent Grant Evaluation Team (GET) composed of at least 2 UNOPS and 1 British Council’s Technical Assistance Team (BC-TAT) member will be responsible for the evaluation of the proposals. BC-TAT may invite another subject expert to provide his/her opinion on the proposal.

The Grants Steering Committee (GSC) composed of senior officers from UNOPS and BC will finally approve the grantee and project based on GET’s recommendations. A

member of the EU Delegation (EUD) may observe the GSC's proceedings and provide insights and observations during the discussion.

A. Eligibility assessment

All applications will be examined and evaluated by UNOPS' Grants Management Support Team (GMST) or the Secretariat of the Grant Facility. As a first step, the eligibility of the applications will be assessed as follows:

- Has the submission deadline been respected?
- Has the correct application form and templates been duly filled and completed?
- Has all the forms in the checklist including the Prevention of Sexual Abuse and Exploitation self-assessment form and Declaration of Conflict of Interest been filled up and supporting documents attached?
- Does the application meet all the eligibility criteria as mentioned in section 2 above?

If the first assessment of the application reveals that any of the above questions are negative, the application may be rejected solely on that basis and the application will not be evaluated further.

B. Technical assessment of full project proposals

The quality of the project proposals will be assessed in accordance with the evaluation criteria set out in the evaluation grid below. Each subsection will be given a score in accordance with the following guidelines:

5=Excellent, exceptional, much more than acceptable

4=Very good, above average, above satisfactory in meeting the criteria

3= Good, acceptable and meets the criteria

2= Weak, less than acceptable in meeting the criteria

1= poorly meets criteria

0= information not provided

Evaluation Area	Weights
Section A: <i>Organizational Background and Capacity</i>	10%

<p>A.1 Has the organization demonstrated or indicated adequate capacity and experience to successfully implement the grant activities as shown by the number of years (at least 3 years) of implementing similar or rights-based endeavors?</p> <p>A.2 Does the organization have excellent experience in implementing and managing programs of similar scale, as shown by their track record as stated in the application?</p> <p>A.3 Does the organization have an excellent pool of expertise with sufficient individual experience, knowledge and skills that could successfully manage and implement the project?</p>	
<p>Section B: <i>Objectives and Expected Results</i></p> <p>B.1 Did the proposal give a sound gendered and inclusive analysis of the problem/gaps on and the needs of the disadvantaged groups that they plan to work with?</p> <p>B.2 Are the objectives of the proposed grant activities clear and compelling and/or contribute to the overall goal on the Call?</p> <p>B.3 Are the proposals' expected results appropriate and relevant to the stated overall objectives? If accomplished, do they represent a substantial beneficial impact to men, women and children in addressing the primary project objectives?</p>	15%
<p>Section C: <i>Implementation Plan and Approach</i></p> <p>C.1 Does the proposal present a sound strategy or approach to achieving the stated objectives and expected results? Are proposed activities properly sequenced?</p> <p>C.2 Does the implementation plan incorporate realistic approaches and activities that are inclusive and gender-responsive</p>	15%

<p>which will ensure the sustainability of the grant projects' impacts, activities, or both?</p> <p>C.3 Are the time estimates for implementation sound and realistic?</p> <p>C.4 Does the proposal demonstrate a clear concern and program for the upliftment of the condition of women and girls in vulnerable and marginalized situations, and consider gender justice and equality?</p>	
<p>Section D: <i>Grants Budget and Value for Money</i></p> <p>D.1 Is the grant budget realistic, inclusive, and well structured?</p> <p>D.2 Is the grant budget commensurate or adequate to fulfill the objectives set out in the proposal (efficiency factor)</p> <p>D.3 How fairly are benefits distributed? To what extent are the benefits reaching the vulnerable sector/s? (equity)</p> <p>D.4 Are inputs of the appropriate quality and right price? (economy)</p> <p>D.5 How well are inputs converted to outputs? (efficiency)</p> <p>D.6 How well will the outputs achieve its intended results and impact? (effectiveness)</p>	15%
<p>Section E: <i>Risk Considerations</i></p> <p>Are the assumptions underlying the grant project's design accurate and complete? Have all substantial risk factors, based on internal and external conditions, been considered? Have all mitigating measures taken into account?</p>	15%

<p>Section F: Sustainability</p> <p>F1 Is there a plan for the sustaining results and impact after the project is concluded or beyond GOJUSTII? What are these?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At the proponent's institution level - At the community or sectors that you will be involved in? - At the local government or government agencies' level, if applicable? - <p>F2 Are there concrete activities or approaches integrated in the implementation plan that would ensure sustainability of the project?</p>	15%
<p>Section G: <i>Innovation</i></p> <p>Would the proposed grant project generate new and innovative models <i>which could be replicated locally, nationally or internationally?</i></p>	15%

Applicants that get a minimum of 70% rating will proceed to the next stage of assessment, the Due Diligence Assessment and the PSEA Capacity Assessment and capacity-building planning.

Please note that the processing of applications up to the grant award usually take 4-6 months. To expedite processing, the Secretariat of the grant facility, which has a lean team has the option to respond to your request for feedback on non-approval of your proposal only when it can.

5. UNOPS Grant Support Agreement

The UNOPS Standard Grant Support Agreement (GSA) containing UNOPS General Conditions can be found [here](#). This has also been attached to the Call. Interested applicants should review this thoroughly. The GSA constitutes an integral part of this CFP. Once a proposal is submitted, the applicant agrees to accept the General Conditions found in the GSA.

6. Interest / Grantee Application template/others

If your organization is interested in submitting a grant proposal in response to this CFP, please kindly prepare the following: a short 'Expression of Interest' (below) and complete the Grantee Application requirements that can be found in the [checklist](#) attached to this Call together with the other annexes. Submit all requirements to gojustgrants@unops.org on or before the due dates.

If your organization is interested in attending the orientation on the project and UNOPS' proposal template, please include in the EOI the name/s, designation and email address/es of at most 2 representatives from your organization. If you are unavailable on the dates, you may request for the recording of the orientation from gojustgrants@unops.org.

My institution or organization _____ is interested in the advertised grant program/component and will submit a proposal within the established timeframe.

We are also interested in attending the orientation on the Call and on the UNOPS' proposal template. And we understand that the link to the platform will be sent before October 25, 2022.

Our representative/s to the orientation is/are:

Name/s:

Designation/s:

Email address/es:

Email to: gojustgrants@unops.org

**Authorized
signature:**

Title:

Date: