

## **Annexe 1: List of terms**

### *Civil society*

Within this framework, civil society is understood to mean not only non-governmental organisations (NGOs) but also community-based organisations (CBOs), social movements, trade unions, religious organisations, interest groups, diaspora organisations, cultural organisations and informal networks. Please note: organisations must have legal personality to be eligible for a grant. However, action to strengthen civil society funded by a grant may also target non-legal persons, such as more informal movements, organisations and networks.

### *Civil society organisation*

Within this framework, a civil society organisation is a non-profit organisation, neither established by a government body nor linked to a government body either de facto or under its constitution, which is a legal person under civil law and serves a public interest.

### *Consortium*

A consortium is a partnership between two or more civil society organisations, comprising a lead party and one or several partners that have concluded an agreement with a view to entering into a strategic partnership with the Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation. Each party makes a contribution to the final goals. The parties must have demonstrable added value, both jointly and in relation to each other.

### *Consortium partner*

A consortium partner is a civil society organisation that is part of a consortium.

### *Cultural organisation*

Within this framework, a cultural organisation is a non-profit organisation with legal personality that uses cultural activities to strengthen the voices of the groups that are central to this framework, with the aim of getting their rights on the political or social agenda.

### *Community-based organisation (CBO)*

CBOs are groups made up of local residents. They are non-profit organisations working at local level to improve living conditions for local people, whose rights they represent. They fight for equal rights in society on a range of themes.

### *Diaspora organisation*

Within this framework, a diaspora organisation is a non-profit organisation with legal personality comprising migrants who are socially and politically engaged with their home countries, and for that reason represent the interests of the people of their home countries.

### *Interest group*

An interest group is usually an association or foundation, but it may also be an informal organisation. It promotes the interests of a specific group of people or works on a specific issue, and operates on a not-for-profit basis.

### *International non-governmental organisation (INGO)*

Like an NGO, an INGO is a private, non-Dutch organisation operating internationally with locations in various parts of the world, including offices in high-income countries. INGOs focus on a whole variety of themes in multiple countries.

### *Lead party*

A lead party is the organisation that submits the application on behalf of the consortium. Both Dutch civil society organisations and those from low-income, lower-middle-income and upper-middle-income countries may take on the role of lead party. If a grant is awarded, the lead party is the grant recipient and as such is wholly responsible for implementation of the activities for which the grant has been awarded and for fulfilling the obligations tied to the grant.

### *Local partner/organisation*

Partners/organisations in low-income, lower-middle-income and upper-middle-income countries with which the consortium works and/or which receive financial support from the consortium, but which are not themselves part of the consortium. These partners can work at local and national level within a country.

### *Media*

The term 'media' is understood to mean various types of organisation that focus on communications serving local groups, movements and organisations. These communications aim to defend the rights and interests of these groups and to bring them to the attention of a wider public and/or government authorities and businesses.

### *Non-governmental organisation (NGO)*

An NGO is a non-commercial organisation, independent of government, which pursues a political or social goal.

### *Religious organisation*

Within this framework, a religious organisation is understood to mean an organisation with legal personality that out of religious conviction represents the interests of a specific group. This does not include proselytising organisations.

### *Service delivery*

Service delivery is the provision of a service of a product

- Under Power of Women and Women, Peace and Security, an application that includes a service delivery component may be eligible for a grant, providing it supports the primary focus on lobbying and advocacy. An example of service delivery under these programs is the opening of a clinic for survivors of gender-based violence, through which data is collected to reinforce lobby and advocacy activities on this theme.
- Under the SRHR Partnership Fund, an application that includes a service delivery component may be eligible for a grant, providing that it supports the primary focus on lobbying and advocacy and is in the interests of the groups listed under SRHR result area 1 and/or 4 (young people and people whose sexual and reproductive rights are currently denied). An example of service delivery in the field of SRHR is the provision of modern conception or harm reduction services.
- Under Power of Voices Partnerships, it is not possible to include a service delivery component.

### *Social movement*

A social movement defends a specific cause to achieve a specific goal, on a local, national, regional or global scale. Social movements are often temporary, comprising diffusely organised networks of groups and organisations. The Occupy movement and the environmental movement are both well-known examples.

### *Strategic partner*

A strategic partner is a consortium of civil society organisations, each with legal personality, which has submitted a proposal of satisfactory quality within this framework and with which the Minister has entered into a strategic partnership.

### *Strategic partnership*

The main principles and features of a partnership are reciprocity, complementarity, autonomy and shared goals. They apply to the partnership between the consortium (strategic partner) and the Minister, between the consortium partners and between the consortium and local partners. The strategic element of a partnership consists in the fact that the consortium works with the Minister to achieve a jointly defined strategic goal. The added value is to be found in the pooling of strengths and in a shared learning process. How this partnership takes shape depends on the theme, the capacity of the Dutch embassy and the strategically defined goals.

### *Trade union*

A trade union is an organisation with legal personality that represents the individual and collective interests of the employees who are its members.

### *Women's rights organisation*

A 'women's rights organisation' means: a CSO whose statutes mentions women's rights and gender equality as its most important goal, and that has worked over the last three years (2016, 2017, 2018) to promote women's rights and gender equality as its most important goal. More than 70% of its actual activities work towards this goal.

In addition, at the time of application and during the last three years (2016, 2017, 2018) the organisation's CEO must have been a woman and 80% of its management must have consisted of women. Women's funds that meet these criteria may also be considered women's rights organisations.

### *Women's fund*

An organisation that does not carry out any activities itself, but provides financial support to local and regional women's rights organisations, movements and networks that work on women's rights and gender equality.