



Questions asked at the CERV-2022-DAPHNE online info session of 4 February 2022 and proposed answers.

Other questions, or further requests for clarifications, can be addressed to our functional mailbox: EC-CERV-CALLS@ec.europa.eu

Contents

1. Policy-related questions	1
2. Budget-related questions	4
3. Other questions	7

1. Policy-related questions

- 1) On PRIORITY 1 what actions would you consider as "structural changes"? **By structural changes, we mean changes that are embedded in structures, through e.g. revised protocols, work process etc... so that systemic change can occur.**
- 2) Do you plan any activities/tool to support the creation of high level network to applied on priority 1? Or we just rely on partnership offer on the funding and tender portal? **We are not fully certain to understand your question, but in any case, we cannot provide any other financial support than the one provided through the calls and under the conditions of the calls (i.e. for the implementation of the project itself).**
- 3) On priority 1 - can national activities be eligible within transnational projects that aim at building systemic change at both national and EU level? **Yes, that is possible as long as the project activities have an EU dimension and that it is not a simple addition of national projects.**
- 4) We started development of the project to address needs, provide help to women using drugs in case of gender based violence. We already have developed guidance and training module for social care specialists, shelter managers and law enforcement. Could such specific focused project targeting most vulnerable women as women using drugs could be considered for the priority 1? **Drug-related issues can be included and it is up to you to define your specific target group, as long as your project addresses one the focuses of priority one (domestic violence, harmful practices, gender-based cyber-violence, violence in the world of work, gender stereotypes), as well as the other requirements of the call (sustainability, long-term impact, systemic change...)**
- 5) Large scale project should focus on reaching as many participants as possible in few countries or it is preferable to focus on more countries? **We would encourage the participation of several countries, but a small consortium can also reach the goals. What we want is a strong partnership that is able to create a multiplier effect (e.g. involving**

national authorities, or a network of professionals...) so that systemic change can be achieved.

- 6) Regarding to large-scale actions with wide geographical coverage, is there an indicative number of countries we should include as partners / involve in practical actions? **For Priority 1, at least 2 different countries need to be involved. It can be more, and we would encourage more than 2, but we do not provide an indicative number.**
- 7) Thank you for your kind reply, just a doubt: if a large scale action with wide geographical coverage can be presented with 2 countries, does this mean the coverage is intended within the specific countries? or can we address coverage across Europe? **2 is a strict minimum number and we do encourage coverage across Europe, be it with the inclusion of more countries in the consortium or otherwise. For example, you could have two partners including one that works at EU level (e.g. a network) that is capable of reaching out to different countries.**
- 8) For priority 1: Is it possible also to organize any kind of interventions to the taking charge of perpetrators? **Yes, it is not forbidden, as long as this falls under one of the focuses of the priorities (domestic violence, harmful practices, gender-based cyber-violence, violence in the world of work, gender stereotypes).**
- 9) Can you refer to the funded activities again in more detail? which activities can be submitted? are e.g. counselling services admitted? thank you. **Regarding the mentioned by you issue related to the fact that certain counselling structures come across revelations of gender-based violence by migrants that come to them for other kinds of support, we can indeed confirm that, in any case, the training of professionals (in different sectors) to address gender based violence issues is allowed under all priorities of the CERV-2022-DAPHNE call. However, under priority one, we would also like to see deeper changes, i.e. activities should not be limited to training of professionals, but changes that are embedded in structures, through e.g. revised protocols, work process etc... so that systemic change can occur. See also the dedicated section in the call document ("Activities that can be funded").**
- 10) Could you please detail a bit more on priority 3? It was skipped in the presentation. Is research and capacity building possible under this priority? **Research activities should be limited under all priorities of the calls, and only if necessary for the implementation of the project, which should be practical. Capacity building is indeed possible under this priority. For more details on the priority, please refer to section 3 of the Call document.**
- 11) Do priority 3 also include European learning and awareness raising, like taking best practices to other countries, or exchange between countries and experts? Thus about improving service provision? **Indeed all these activities can be considered also under priority 3.**
- 12) Is forced sterilisation also included but simply not listed? **Yes it can be considered as part of harmful practices.**
- 13) Is institutional violence considered in the scope of any priority? **This can indeed be considered under several priorities (e.g. primary prevention, or domestic violence under priority 1), as long as it refers to gender-based violence against women (violence that targets women because of their gender or targets women disproportionately) or domestic violence (violence against anyone in domestic settings, regardless of biological or legal family ties).**

- 14) How to best engage the police in training and prevention activities, there always seem to be involved a very long preparation in advance and autocracy. **The police has been involved in projects before, but unfortunately we cannot provide any specific guidance as to how to convince them to participate.**
- 15) Do the projects can make reference to the role of the men in preventing GBV? **Absolutely!**
- 16) Can conversion therapies be considered a harmful practice directly against the young LGBTI population? **It is not the really the focus of this priority. In the future, there should more relevant priorities to address this issue.**
- 17) Is it possible to submit a project proposal which focuses on evidence gathering and data analysis on crimes against Yazidi women and children with the aim to prosecute the perpetrators? **It is up to the applicant to define the target group in line with the call priorities but the project needs to take place in EU Member States.**
- 18) Can fight against prostitution /support to prostitution victims be dealt with under P2? If not, which priority would allow us to address this topic? **Fight against prostitution could fall under primary prevention (priority 3) however, there is no specific priority for victims this year. This will come in the future.**
- 19) Caring masculinities and engaged fatherhood. **This is an angle strongly encouraged, e.g. under primary prevention (priority 3) or the tackling gender stereotypes (priority 1).**
- 20) To what extent advocacy is of interest (not awareness raising)? **Advocacy activities are indeed eligible and encouraged as a means to influence structural change.**
- 21) Is it possible to present previous project results as randomized controlled trial (applying behavioural insights - (7) from the call)? **We are not sure to understand this question. If it concerns the continuation of a project that would seem possible but for an entirely new project, it would seem totally relevant (different groups, different interventions, so difficult to compare).**
- 22) Priority 4 and 5 are focused on violence against children. Is it possible to have a focus on gender based violence against children under the three first priorities (for instance in priority 1 regarding cyber violence) ? **Yes, this is possible.**
- 23) So one can apply EITHER in context of GBV OR in context of the rights of the child, right? **Yes, but in relation to the violence against children aspect under the Daphne call (we have another call on the rights of the child).**
- 24) Would National databases (priority 4/5) include those children currently at risk? **The inclusion of children at risk in current national databases depends on each country databases configuration. The aim is that they include disaggregated data of different groups of children. This year calls for proposals refers to improving data collection on violence against children, which could target a specific group of children.**
- 25) How about children of prisoners as victims? **Yes, focusing on this target group would be relevant under the call.**
- 26) It is not very clear to me whether it is possible to link violence against women who can also be mothers and violence against their children. **This should be possible, for example when a women and their children are target of domestic violence.**
- 27) Can priority 5 cover technical training for professionals who work directly with LGBTI children and youth victims? **Yes, it is possible to focus on the specific group of LGBTI children and youth victims within Priority 5. For priority 5, the target group is mainly**

children (hence, persons below 18 years old). Youth could be covered, but only as a very small and limited percentage of the beneficiaries.

- 28) Considering the research (national data collection); is there a core questionnaire, what are the requirements on the sample size, what are the conditions on how the survey is to be conducted (personally, online)? **These issues are left for the discretion of the applicants to be defined, in line with their national contexts and situations they know the best.**
- 29) If targeting gender violence in the domestic setting, which of course can include children, is it necessary to submit the declaration of how the proposal impacts the rights of the child? **In the proposal itself it should be clarified how this impact the rights of the child. If the proposal involves direct contact with children, the concerned organisations must have a child protection policy (mandatory annex to the submission package) covering the four areas described in the [Keeping Children Safe Child Safeguarding Standards](#). This policy must be available online and transparent to everyone who comes in contact with the organisation. It must include clear information about the recruitment of staff (including trainees and volunteers) and include background checks (vetting). It must also include clear procedures and rules to staff, including reporting rules, and continuous training. This is valid for those partners that will be working directly with children (this should be clearly indicated in the proposal).**
- 30) Is it possible under the gender equality perspective to work exclusively with women and girls? **This choice needs to be well justified in the needs assessment.**
- 31) Can project beneficiaries for Priority 5 [child victims] be both boys and girls? **Yes**
- 32) I would be happy to get some guidance on the intersection of gender mainstreaming with child rights, and how to apply this. **Both principles (promotion of equality between women and men and the rights of the child) need to be integrated in a proposal that targets children or women, they can be seen as complementary. There is need for such proposals to equally address the specificities of the situation for girls and boys, in all their diversity. Gender and rights of the child mainstreaming means integrating a gender and rights of the child perspective in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of a project, as appropriate. Consequently, when relevant, the applicant shall take the necessary steps to ensure that gender equality and child-related issues are taken into account by paying attention to the situation and particular needs of women and men and of children. In relation to gender mainstreaming, it is, for example, essential that projects do not silence, stereotype, stigmatise, lay the blame on or discriminate against women or men. Projects should contribute to empowering women and to ensuring that they achieve their full potential and enjoy the same rights as men.**

2. Budget-related questions

- 33) In terms of budget, what is the co-funding % requirements? 10%? **Yes, the EU grant covers up to 90% of eligible costs. The 10% need to be covered by the applicants.**
- 34) 90% is fixed or we can ask less ? **We recommend to establish an estimated budget in which the EU-contribution corresponds to 90 % of the total estimated direct costs. There might be other costs, linked to the implementation of the project, not included in the budget of the application.**

- 35) Do you have any indications on volunteers unit costs - what is your expectation on the percentage of costs for this? **The costs for volunteers are calculated based on specific unit costs and:**
- may not exceed the maximum amount for volunteers for the action (which corresponds to 50% of the total (ineligible and eligible) project costs and contributions estimated in the proposal);
 - may not exceed the maximum amount for volunteers for each beneficiary set out in the estimated budget of the action;
 - may not make the maximum EU contribution to costs higher than the total eligible costs without volunteers.
- You can find the decision on unit costs for volunteers here: https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/docs/2021-2027/common/guidance/unit-cost-decision-volunteers_en.pdf
- 36) Can the contribution be in kind? **By in-kind contributions we mean non-financial resources made available free of charge by third parties. They do not constitute eligible costs. Please see page 25-26 of the Model Grant Agreement: https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/docs/2021-2027/cerv/agr-contr/mga_cerv_en.pdf**
- 37) Will the costs be simplified or as before? **For the 2022 CERV calls costs for travel, subsistence, accommodation and the costs for volunteers are calculated as unit costs in accordance with the rates provided in annex 2a of Model Grant Agreement. In the future, we would like to keep open the option to introduce also lump sums for DAPHNE and other calls, while this is the case for other CERV calls for proposals.**
- 38) Could you please present in more detail how the volunteer contribution is factored in the project. Thank you. **The costs for volunteers should be indicated in the specially provided cost category “personnel costs for volunteers”: the amount must be calculated based on unit costs and there are some caps to be respected. Correspondently, in the “income side” of the estimated budget of the action, you should indicate the amount of in-kind contribution for the work of volunteers.**
- 39) Most candidates are associations, they do not have staff but hire professionals or use volunteers. How can we account for their costs? **The work of volunteers for the action (i.e. persons who freely work for an organisation, on a non-compulsory basis and without being paid) may be declared as personnel costs if they fulfil the general eligibility conditions and are calculated as unit costs in accordance with the method set out in Annex 2a of the Model Grant Agreement.**
- The professional hired could be considered as staff costs if they fulfil the following conditions:**
- Costs for natural persons working under a direct contract other than an employment contract and costs for seconded persons by a third party against payment are eligible as personnel costs, if they are assigned to the action, they fulfil the general eligibility conditions and:**
- (a) work under conditions similar to those of an employee (in particular regarding the way the work is organised, the tasks that are performed and the premises where they are performed);
 - (b) the result of the work belongs to the beneficiary (unless agreed otherwise).

They must be calculated on the basis of a rate which corresponds to the costs actually incurred for the direct contract or secondment and must not be significantly different from those for personnel performing similar tasks under an employment contract with the beneficiary.

- 40) Directly speaking, does it mean that the inclusion of volunteers can be included and "used" to cover the co-financing of 10%? **Indeed. Volunteers work may be added to the budget in the form of a prefixed unit cost (per volunteer) and thus allow you to benefit from the volunteers' work for the grant (by increasing the amount of reimbursement up to 100% of the normal costs, i.e. cost categories other than volunteers).**
- 41) How could we calculate the average personnel costs? in line with the calculation of the person-month. **Costs for employees (or equivalent) must be limited to salaries, social security contributions, taxes and other costs linked to the remuneration, if they arise from national law or the employment contract (or equivalent appointing act) and be calculated on the basis of the costs actually incurred, in accordance with the following method:**
- {daily rate for the person multiplied by number of day-equivalents worked on the action (rounded up or down to the nearest half-day)}.
 - The daily rate must be calculated as: {annual personnel costs for the person divided by 215}.
 - The number of day-equivalents declared for a person must be identifiable and verifiable. The total number of day-equivalents declared in EU grants, for a person for a year, cannot be higher than 215.
- 42) If an organization has no employee, but has people working for them with different contracts, professionals working on daily basis for the organisations, in its premises, can they be considered as STAFF costs?
- Costs for natural persons working under a direct contract other than an employment contract and costs for seconded persons by a third party against payment are eligible as staff costs if they are assigned to the action, they fulfil the general eligibility conditions and:**
- (a) The person works under conditions similar to those of an employee (in particular regarding the way the work is organised, the tasks that are performed and the premises where they are performed) and:
 - (b) The result of the work belongs to the beneficiary (unless agreed otherwise).
- They must be calculated on the basis of a rate which corresponds to the costs actually incurred for the direct contract or secondment and must not be significantly different from those for personnel performing similar tasks under an employment contract with the beneficiary.**
- 43) What about a consultant (for i.e vat consultant) that works constantly with the partner, is it considered sub contracting or other costs as consultant and reported in the budget as a quota of the invoice? **It could be considered in either category, if seen as a service, then falling rather to the Other costs category. In both cases, you must ensure best value for money and avoid conflict of interest. If the 3 conditions for the costs of natural persons are fulfilled, then it can belong to staff costs.**
- 44) For a partner who only has volunteers, what impact will the flat rate costs of these volunteers have on the overall project grant and on the partner's share? **Volunteer cost can**

cover the co-funding of each co-beneficiary. The volunteer costs do not account for calculation of indirect costs flat rate, if this is what you mean.

- 45) What documents do we need to send for the reimbursement of volunteers? **Further to the decision on volunteer costs, no supporting documents is required. However, if you want to include volunteer costs in your estimated budget and later claim volunteer costs in your report, you must be able to identify the number of units, which you will claim. It would therefore make sense to register the hours worked by the volunteers.**
- 46) For consortiums where there is an applicant (lead) organization and sub partner(s), does the EU require that a certain percentage of the budget be allocated to the applicant organization? **No, there is no such requirement. However the budget should reflect a collaborative project effort.**
- 47) If we understood good, min budget for priority 1 is 1 million EUR? **Yes.**
- 48) Can staff costs (paid by the implementing institution, % of documented time dedicated to the project) be considered as co-funding? **Yes.**
- 49) What's the budget limit for each proposal? **For the Daphne 2022, it is 2 million Euro for Priority 1 proposals, 1 million for Priority 2 and 3. There is no formal limit for Priorities 4 and 5 (note however that these 2 last priorities have an overall modest budget).**
- 50) The 10% self contribution: do indirect costs be included there? e.g. rooms, or what do we have to consider there? **The 10 % co-funding is a percentage of the total costs. You can decide to which exact cost your co-funding corresponds, it can include indirect costs.**

3. Other questions

- 51) Are religious charity organisations eligible for funding? **Yes, in principle NGOs and civil society organisations from EU are eligible.**
- 52) How many projects will be funded in Daphne 2022 call priority 5 Deadline 12 April 2022? **We do not know yet how many proposals can be funded, it will depend on the amount they will request. Under Priority 5 we have 2,5 million euro, we could foresee to fund between 6 and 10 projects. Under the 2021 call (all priorities) last year we funded 40 projects.**
- 53) And how many project proposals were submitted? **In the 2021 Daphne call we received 154 proposals.**
- 54) May I ask when the CERV national contact point in Italy will be available? **We do not have a specific date yet on when the Italian NCP will be appointed.**
- 55) Do you have any advise on the number of involved nations? **Projects can be both national (ie all partners can be from the same country) and trans-national (except for Priority 1 - only trans-national).**
- 56) Is it possible to submit more than one proposal, corresponding to different priorities? **Yes, an organisation can apply or be partner in several applications, if they are different ones, with no overlaps.**
- 57) How can we prove that we have the capacity to implement both of them in order not to be negative factor for the evaluation of all of them? **No proof is required relating to capacity at the application stage, but you should keep this in mind yourself when preparing several submissions.**

- 58) In terms of intersectionality, is it desirable to include as much as intersections as possible, or to focus on a few, but in depth? **We would advise that a balance is found in this aspect.**
- 59) For transnational projects with 3 EU countries already, would it be taken into consideration in terms of reach/impact to have more countries involved outside UE? **This could be taken into account for dissemination purposes. However, as activities outside the EU are not eligible, direct involvement of non EU countries would not be expected.**
- 60) For profit organization may participate as coordinator? **Yes, if the partnership includes public or private not for profits organisations.**
- 61) Can UK partners participate? **UK is not eligible country anymore. Only EU Member States are eligible, non-EU countries are not participating in CERV for the time being: https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/docs/2021-2027/cerv/guidance/list-3rd-country-participation_cerv_en.pdf**
- 62) We are wondering about in how partners from countries such as Serbia, North Macedonia, Bosnia and Herzegovina will be eligible for the call? We know that there are negotiations ongoing but have no insights as to how they are going. Considering that the deadline is approaching with 12/4 is there any way the EU delegation can share with us if the negotiations with Serbia will be successful for this call? **These countries are not associate countries to the CERV programme for the time being. If this changes the list of eligible countries for the CERV programme will be updated: https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/docs/2021-2027/cerv/guidance/list-3rd-country-participation_cerv_en.pdf**
- 63) Civil organizations need to have recommendation from public institution? **No, this is not required.**
- 64) Although only a minimum of 2 organisations are required, is it desirable to have more in order to have more funding options? **Not necessarily, it depends on the desired scope and set up of the project.**
- 65) Do national projects have more options if they also include transnational organisations? **No, not necessarily. Good, well focused national projects have chances to be funded (with inclusion of EU added value for instance in terms of implementation of EU law and initiatives in their country, trans-national dissemination and transfer of results).**
- 66) Do you have any recommendations on how to bring added EU value for national projects? **National projects can address EU added value for example via implementation of EU law and initiatives in their country, and via dissemination of project's results to other countries.**
- 67) Based on the number of organisations interested in priority 3, is it foreseeable to allocate more funding ? **Allocation of the budget per priority is indicative. In principle we aim to respect these indications, but we can decide to transfer some budget to other priorities if relevant (if the quality of proposals in some priority is too low for example).**
- 68) What is the ideal or maximum amount of funding that can/should be applied for? **It is difficult to advise, it very much depends on the scope / size of the projects and activities.**
- 69) Direct support to victims is a possible activity? **Yes**
- 70) To which extent can research activities can be included? A solely research project (e.g. PhD project) does not fit eligibility? **No, research activities need to be in general limited as we are looking for practical projects.**

- 71) Could you give some clarifications on the eligibility of international organisations as applicants? (do they need to be based on an EU member state? if not, still eligible to apply but need for EU added value? **International organisations are eligible even if not based in the EU. But project activities must take place in the EU, still.** Follow up question, if an international organisation applies, partners from any country of the world are therefore allowed? **No, activities must always take place in the EU.**
- 72) Is there any kind of restriction in having two different public authorities/carriers as partners in one proposal? **It is possible to have several public authorities involved, no problem.**
- 73) I tried to read past projects to build the proposal on their results but the summaries are really generic statements, with no specific details. **Indeed, we can only publish summaries of funded projects on behalf of beneficiaries (not details on their applications due to confidentiality reasons).**
- 74) ONG can participate as applicant? **Yes.**
- 75) Involvement of children is compulsory for all the proposal? Even if children are not the target of the project? **No, this only concerns projects tackling children.**
- 76) Avez vous l'équivalent d'Epale dans Erasmus+ pour trouver des partenaires, peut-on se joindre à un consortium déjà existant qui reçoit des financements de la DG Justice ? **Il existe la possibilité de trouver un partenaire sur la page de l'appel CERV-2022-DAPHNE.**
- 77) If i understood correctly, a private organisation can apply only if they cooperate with public entities ? **If this organisation is for profit oriented, it can apply together with a public one or private not for profit organisation.**
- 78) We understand that project websites are not eligible. Would online training – e-learning tools/course be eligible? **Yes, online training – e-learning tools/course are eligible. Only specific project websites (with general info on the project) are not given that, costly to set-up, they often fall into oblivion after few years.**
- 79) Is it allowed and is there is an added value to involve associated partners from abroad, for example countries of origin of refugee women? **Yes, this could be indeed interesting, if relevant for the topic of the project.**
- 80) Authorities from neighbouring countries can participate as partners ? **Authorities from neighbouring countries could be associate partners (participation at their own cost).**
- 81) Is there a possibility to involve associated partners from the USA? **Yes, at their own cost, if relevant for the project.**
- 82) Can there be involved associated partners from abroad, e.g. countries of origin of refugee women. **Yes, associate partners can be involved at their own cost, they cannot claim EU contribution though.**
- 83) Can an not-EU consultant be employed in the project? **Please see below some information that might be useful: Legal entities established in the UK (or other non EU countries) are not eligible under the 2021-27 CERV calls. To be eligible the legal entity must be established in one of the MS including overseas countries and territories or in a country associated to the Programme (Nb we do not have yet any associated country). The place of establishment of the beneficiary's employee is not relevant as long as: 1) The employee is on the payroll of the beneficiary, 2) The employee's costs are recorded in the bookkeeping of the beneficiary 3) the internal policy of the beneficiary allows staff to live in another country than the beneficiary's country of establishment and it is in line with its usual practices. To be eligible activities must take place in eligible countries.**

- 84) Which possibility do exist for involving non-EU partners? **They could be involved at their own cost, for example as associate partners (as our grant cannot cover non EU countries).**
- 85) How can Swiss partners participate? **Swiss partners can participate in a projects as associate partners, at their own cost.**
- 86) I would like to cooperate with scientists from EU-countries but also from non-EU-countries, namely Turkey, Norway, Israel. The latter countries are not eligible according to the call document, but can the researchers still be "cooperation partners" and investigators on the proposal? **They could be involved but at their own costs (still, some costs such as travel costs if they come to the EU within the project could be covered).**
- 87) We plan to submit a proposal in CERV-DAPHNE which contains some activities/objectives that are similar with other proposals to be submitted in other EU funding mechanisms (e.g. Erasmus+, Horizon 2020). In part 6, DECLARATIONS, we need to reply "NO" to the second question ("We confirm that to our best knowledge neither the project as a whole nor any parts of it are (nor will be) submitted for any other EU grant (including EU funding managed by authorities in EU Member States or other funding bodies, e.g. Erasmus, EU Regional Funds, EU Agricultural Funds, European Investment Bank, etc). If NO, explain and provide details.") and provide details. Is this a reason for rejecting the proposal? What kind of details you would like to receive? **This is related to the fact that double-funding of the same activities should not happen.**
- 88) Is there an age limit for young people involved in the project? An age definition what is meant with "young people/children" would be helpful. **The age limit for children is understood as persons under 18 y/o.**
- 89) Is it possible to focus on GBV in one specific area, e.g. sport? **Yes.**
- 90) Affiliated entities, as higher educations institute, has to have a gender equality plan for this call? **Gender aspects need to be integrated in the project, not per involved entity.**
- 91) I would like to understand better the relationship between research and concrete action/prevention strategies - what should the balance be between them? what gets more points? **Under our calls we privilege concrete actions rather than research.**
- 92) In educational project we are not focusing on any particular GBV, but cover different forms of it. Would that be seen as weakness? Do we have to focus on just one form of GBV? **No, it is not compulsory to focus only on one form of violence.**
- 93) Can you provide the link to access the summaries of the funded projects. Thanks
- Here are some links for previous projects:** <https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/portal/screen/opportunities/projects-results;programCode=REC>
 - Page of previous Daphne calls under "Funded project list":** <https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/portal/screen/opportunities/topic-details/cerv-2021-daphne>
 - DAPHNE toolkit (projects up to 2016):** https://ec.europa.eu/justice/grants/results/daphne-toolkit/daphne-https://ec.europa.eu/justice/grants/results/daphne-toolkit/projects/search_en
 - Compendium of projects in the field of rights of the child and violence against children:** https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/default/files/20190401_compilation.pdf
- 94) Do eligible costs cover consultancy/technical assistance costs? **Yes, if they concern the project activities (not the preparation of the application itself).**

- 95) On data and indicators, what are the expectations? i.e. what's the rationale /method expected to illustrate your proposed numbers? Also, in which ways does it affect the evaluation of the proposal? **Indicators provide information about the impact of the project, which is taken into account at evaluation of proposals.**
- 96) Can we change files ones they are uploaded before final submission ? **Yes, you can re-upload the files twice/several times before the proposals submission deadline. The latest version will be taken into account.**
- 97) Can you please share the details of the data on success rates of proposals in previous calls, disaggregated by priority (GBV, violence against children)? **In 2021 call, the success rate was similar for the 2 priorities we had, it was around 25%.**
- 98) Can a gender analysis be included as one of the project activities? **Gender analysis needs to be integrated to project activities, rather than being a separate one.**
- 99) Can we segregate the data by gender not by sex? **Yes**
- 100) Do priorities 2 - 5 have to be national? Can there be a transnational element? **Proposals under these priorities can be either national or trans-national**
- 101) Will there be a Daphne call opening in the autumn of 2022? **Most probably at the end of 2022 / beginning of 2023.**
- 102) Annual report can be uploaded in any MS language ? **Yes, indeed, it does not need to be in English. It should describe activities of your organisation over a previous year.**
- 103) CVs only for applicant? **CVs are expected for the partners' core team too.**
- 104) Can you speak a bit more of the needs assessment? What's expected concretely? Does it need to be rooted in concrete data and/or published literature? **Yes, indeed mentioning concrete data, literature, previous research help to support your needs assessment.**
- 105) CVs and Financial are mandatory for all participations and before or after selected? **CVs are requested before (at the application stage) but financial capacity is done later on, only for selected projects.**
- 106) How is the project funded? Are the instalment made? **Usually, if there are no issues related to weak financial capacity, a pre-financing on 80% of the grant amount is made after grant agreement signature. Otherwise, in case of weak financial capacity, the pre-financing is usually divided into 2 instalments.**
- 107) The activity report MUST be of the previous year or of the latest available year ? **No, the latest available year is fine.**
- 108) If we present the project proposal in Spanish (after requesting it in the deadlines established), could we present the rest of the deliverables in Spanish? **Yes, that would be possible.**
- 109) Can there be a conflict of interest if another European project on violence is still ongoing? **Indeed, when presenting your proposal you need to take into account what has already been done in the field and show that your project does not duplicate existing efforts.**
- 110) Does staff include subcontractors? **No**
- 111) Can you better explain the difference between service and consultancy. Ex: an external M&E cost. **Such consultancy (for evaluation and monitoring of the project) can be seen as a service.**
- 112) External evaluation is better than internal to the partnership? **External evaluation is not imposed but it might be more relevant especially in case of larger scale proposals.**