



Questions asked at the CERV-2023-DAPHNE online info session of 10 February 2023 and proposed answers.

Other questions, or further requests for clarifications, can be addressed to our functional mailbox: EC-CERV-CALLS@ec.europa.eu and/or to our network of [CERV National Contact Points](#).

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A. General questions

1. Good morning, I can't stay in the meeting today, I have a problem access with internet. It will be another meeting? [We do not plan to have another such info session, but the slides will be made available after the session.](#)
2. Could you please explain what you exactly mean with CSOs, in a way that they can be identified in each MS? [A civil society organisation \(CSO\) is to be understood as an organisational structure whose members serve the general interest through a democratic process, and which plays the role of mediator between state authorities and citizens. The EU considers CSOs to include all non-State, not-for-profit structures, who are non- partisan and non- violent, that promote and protect the fundamental rights and values on which the EU is founded.](#)
3. What is the difference between CSOs and intermediaries? [Local/small CSOs are final target beneficiaries, to be funded via the intermediaries who will be selected in this call for proposals.](#)

4. Will a list of funded intermediaries be published at the EC Portal at some point? Yes, the list of funded intermediaries will be published on the EC Portal when their grant agreements will be signed.
5. Is there a glossary of terms? There is a glossary at the end of the text of the call for proposals. A list of definitions is also at Article 2 of the [Lump sum Model Grant Agreement](#).
6. Can you clarify the difference between associated partners and affiliated entities? Associated partners - Applicants may participate with associated partners (i.e., partner organisations which participate in the action but without the right to get grant money). They participate at their own cost.
Affiliated entities - Applicants may participate with affiliated entities (i.e. entities linked to a beneficiary which participate in the action with similar rights and obligations as the beneficiaries, but do not sign the grant and therefore do not become beneficiaries themselves). They will get a part of the grant money and must therefore comply with all the call conditions and be validated (just like beneficiaries); but they do not count towards the minimum eligibility criteria for consortium composition (if any).
7. Who is in charge of preparing the reporting web page? the Commission or the coordinators? Has the website to be publicly accessible? The intermediaries (of successful projects) will be responsible for their publicly accessible webpage and reporting to the Commission. In particular calls to third parties need to be published on the intermediary's website and remain open for at least 2 months.
8. It would be possible to participate in this call with two proposals, one as a lead applicant and one as a partner? Yes, if they are two different proposals, this is possible.
9. Letters of support: what kind of recommendations should we have: from EU stakeholders or other institutions? You are free to include letters of support of your choice, if you wish (as they are not compulsory in any way); however, support letters originating from public authorities appear especially relevant.
10. To make the Part B, do I need to download a form to write Part B? Yes, the Part B template is available in the submission system.
11. Should the CVs of all important consortium members be uploaded to the portal? Yes, within your application package please upload CVs of the core team members.
12. Will there be further meetings with those organisations that apply? We do not plan to organise further meetings with interested applicants. But we remain at your disposal for questions, and you can also get in touch with your national CERV contact point. Also, the materials from the online info session will be made available on the event page.
13. Do you organize training for intermediaries after the projects have been selected? Yes, there will be a kick-off meeting with some elements of training for intermediaries after the projects have been selected and signed. Also, you can always ask your project officer for assistance.

B. Questions on languages

14. Is it possible to have the documents in French? We have already made available the e-translations of the call document into all EU languages. We do not plan to translate also the templates (such as Part B project description), but you can fill in the Part B application form and submit it in French. Also the annexes can be provided in French (or in other EU official language).
15. Would it be possible to have a European call in English, to which all eligible organisations could apply, or is it mandatory to target some specific countries to provide the call in the

national language? Regarding the language of the call to CSOs: it is up to the intermediary to decide. But remember that the aim is to reach small grass root organisations, national languages might be relevant here.

C. Questions on eligibility

16. I understand this call is not open to CSO but to public entities which will re-grant to CSOs. In fact, in line with the eligibility criteria, the call is open both to public and private not profit organisations. They can also be relatively large NGOs/CSOs that would be able to re-grant to smaller entities.
17. Can you define who is eligible as an intermediary? And how CSO can opt to their funding? Will a list of intermediaries be published at the EC Portal? Intermediaries need to be either public or private non-profit organisations established in eligible countries. They will publish their calls to CSOs on their webpage and should publicize them. There will be also a possibility to publish their calls on the F&T Portal. Finally, yes, their list will be available on the Portal, after their grant agreements will be signed.
18. Can non-registered organizations participate as grantees? No, in principle only registered organizations can participate as grantees. The intermediaries would need to be able for example to check that these organisations are non-profit making. Specific registration modalities will of course depend on particular Member States' rules.
19. Can a local authority in Belgium submit an application? Yes, local authorities are eligible to apply.
20. A private company could it be chosen as a third party? No, only CSOs, with non-profit status can be targeted.
21. Do the re-granted third parties need to be based in EU countries as well? Yes, re-granted third parties need to be based in EU countries as well.
22. An Italian NGO working with project worldwide can be eligible. I didn't get the specification the speaker made about this type of intermediary. Yes, indeed, NGOs with international vocation/work are eligible for becoming intermediaries. However, still they need to be legally registered in an eligible country and foresee their project activities in eligible countries i.e., EU countries.
23. How should the 3-year experience in CSO capacity building be proven? The 3-year experience in CSO capacity building can be proven via - for example - list of previous projects.
24. Should co-applicants be located in an EU country as well? Yes.
25. If the applicant organisation is part of a larger organisation that has more than 3 years experience can the experience of the wider organisation count? Yes, if this wider organisation will be in fact implied in the project and will indeed make available this experience for the project execution.
26. It's necessary to have 3 years experiences to send a proposal? Yes, the applicant (if applying alone) or at least one member of the consortium (if several organisations apply together) needs to have at least 3 years of experience in implementing CSO capacity building activities. The applicant/consortium also need to have recent experience in awarding and managing grants.
27. If lead applicant fulfil the eligibility criteria of capacity building and managing grants is enough? or the partner should also fulfil at least one of the above criteria? It is sufficient that the lead applicant fulfils these criteria.
28. Regarding the requirement of intermediaries having proven experience in awarding and managing grants - do you mean that the organisation needs to have experience in the re-granting process? This is a new mechanism so I'm curious to understand how experience

like this is expected? In the text of the call we did not use the terms “experience in the re-granting process” but, more largely, “experience in awarding and managing grants”, which could be for example at a national level.

29. Do the intermediaries need to be experienced in EU-wide grants, or can they be experienced in national-wide grants? Experience in EU-wide grants is not required, it can concern national granting schemes.
30. Can membership organisations which are already running a CERV Operating Grant coordinate such proposal? and are they entitled for indirect cost? Yes, combination with EU operating grants is possible, if the project remains outside the operating grant work programme and you make sure that cost items are clearly separated in your accounting and NOT declared twice (see [AGA – Annotated Model Grant Agreement, art 6.2.E](#)). Given that they already receive an operating grant from the Commission, these organisations would indeed have some restrictions in terms of the 7% indirect costs for the project.

D. Questions on eligibility - third countries participations

31. Can the potentially eligible non-EU countries such as Bosnia & Herzegovina, Kosovo, Montenegro and Serbia be included in the proposal as recipient sub-grantee countries even though the agreements to be part of CERV have yet to be signed off? Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Montenegro, Serbia and Ukraine have confirmed their interest to participate to the CERV programme. They would become countries eligible to participate to the CERV-2023-DAPHNE call only once their specific association agreements have been signed, provided this is done before the signature of grant agreements for support under this call. As a consequence, you can indeed include those countries in the proposal as recipients of the re-granting, knowing however that there is no certainty that the related costs could eventually be eligible. It might happen that the association agreement(s) would finally not be signed before the signature of the grant agreement between the Commission and the intermediary(ies). In such a case, if your proposal is selected for funding and you are invited to grant preparation, you could consider modifying this part of the project (for example by replacing the ineligible organisation(s) with eligible ones or by re-distributing the tasks among the eligible participants in the consortium) or, in case you have the necessary funds yourself, decide to continue with the project as initially.
We recall that the third-parties are eligible to receive the financial support- *inter alia* - if they are established in one of the eligible countries indicated in the call text (please see p. 12 of the [CERV-2023-DAPHNE Call document](#)).

32. From the Call: In order to be eligible for financial support, the third party must:
 - be established in a Member State of the European Union (including overseas countries and territories (OCTs)); or countries associated to the CERV Programme or countries which are in ongoing negotiations for an association agreement and where the agreement enters into force before grant signature (list of participating countries); Does it mean that NON-EU CSOs are eligible for re-granting? Yes, the potentially eligible (non-EU) countries can be included in the proposal, but there is unfortunately no guarantee that they will be eligible for costs. For this, the association agreement for their country needs to be signed before the signature of the grant agreement. The countries who have confirmed interest to participate in the Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values Programme are: Serbia, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Montenegro, Ukraine. The aim is to include them for 2023 calls - if the respective association agreements enter into force before grant agreement signature. We do not have specific dates yet.

33. As the submission date is April 2023, can applicants include the potentially eligible countries in the proposal? Yes, but knowing that there is no guarantee that the related association agreements with third countries will be signed in time, before signature of the grant agreement.
34. What about CSOs in Albania? Albania is among the countries which expressed interest to join the CERV programme. The aim is to include them for 2023 calls - if the association agreement enters into force before grant agreement signature. We do not have specific dates yet.
35. When do you expect to know whether or not we can include Ukrainian partners? This will depend on how long the negotiations and signing process of their association agreement to CERV will take. We aim to include them in 2023 calls, if the related association agreement is signed before signature of the grant agreement. We do not have specific dates for this process.

E. Questions on budgetary issues

36. Did I understand correctly that no core costs are covered? For such a large grant requiring additional staff there is still need for an office space, electricity and costs for internet, PCs, water, heating etc. Is there an expectation to work remotely as contractors only? General operating costs (such as electricity, office supplies etc.) are covered with the 7% flat rate for indirect costs. In this type of grants (project-based) usual running costs cannot be the main part of the costs.
37. What does it exactly mean that no running costs of granted organisations will be covered? Can they pay salaries, for coordinating the activities for example? By “running costs” we mean usual costs of functioning of an organisation, which would be here assimilated to an operating grant. We would not cover such costs, given that the objective of the call for proposals is to fund projects, going beyond usual activities of organisations. If the salaries for coordinating activities are related to the project to be set up, then of course they are eligible costs. Still, even for such projects or action grants, it is foreseen to cover overhead costs via the 7% flat rate of indirect costs.
38. What is the rationale behind the decision of intermediaries not being able to support third parties with core support? Women's rights are underfunded anyway ... This is related to the type of funding that is accessible within this call for proposals: action grants or project-based grants. We cannot devote the grant of this call to fund operational costs.
39. Are the running costs for the Intermediaries also 7% and separate from the costs of staff managing the project? Yes, the indirect costs for the intermediaries have a flat rate of 7%. This percentage is applied horizontally to the total eligible direct costs of the action. Costs for staff managing the project will be part of the total direct costs of the intermediary(ies) on which the flat rate for overheads is applied. Therefore, these costs are not separate from the total costs of the intermediaries on which the 7% is applied.
40. Hello! Regarding the running costs: those are not funded for third party CSO-s, but also for intermediaries? Thank you! Third parties CSOs can claim indirect costs, in a similar way as the intermediaries themselves. This is to be decided by the intermediaries, who should set up the reimbursement of such costs in their own call for proposals.
41. Can subgrantee running costs that are directly related to the project activity be covered? Yes, such costs are normally covered via indirect costs (7% flat rate in our grants, similar rates can be decided and applied by the intermediaries when launching their own calls for proposals).
42. Re. limitations of 7% running costs - can sub-grantees receive additional funding from external sources/other funders to bolster the amount available for running costs which is a

crucial factor in the sustainability of these small grassroots organisations? The 7% indirect costs limitation applies in the grant from the Commission to the intermediary. The sub-granting is not subject to such a limitation. Therefore, the overhead may be higher and/or covered from another source. However, the overhead - even above 7% - should be limited, as the sub-grant aims to finance actions with well-defined outputs and not the running costs of an organisation.

43. We found out recently that beneficiaries with the operating grant can receive the 7% indirect costs under the project grant, under the condition that they keep separate accounting for non-operating part of their activities, to the action grants - can you please let us know if this interpretation is correct - e.g., if we rent a new office space only for the staff who would work on cascade grants? Beneficiaries with a running operating grant can receive the 7% indirect costs under the action grant, under the first condition that the action grant activities are not proposed, and therefore not co-financed, under the operating grant. The second condition is that they keep an accounting system and are able to demonstrate that costs borne under the action grant are separated from those incurred under the operating grant and that the costs are apportioned to the grants and not charged twice. In fact, in no circumstances shall the same costs be financed twice by the EU budget (Article 191 of Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046).
44. How soon after the completion of work packages are grant payments made to the Intermediaries? The payments are made at interim reporting stage - if any - or at final report stage. The completed work package(s) may be paid only at these reporting stages. Bigger and longer work packages may be split, in order to trigger a payment at interim reporting stage, if needed.
45. Is it correct that no existing staff who are already funded by a CERV Operating Grant, would be able to work under this CERV grant? Indeed, if this staff is already entirely covered by a CERV operating grant, the same costs cannot be funded twice, it would be double funding. On the other hand, if the staff of an organisation funded by a CERV Operating Grant devotes additional working time exclusively for the implementation of the DAPHNE 2023 project activities and this clearly comes up from the intermediary's accounting system, these personnel costs could be eligible.
46. Do third parties funded, need to submit timesheets to the intermediary and the EC in the final reporting? It would be up to the intermediaries to decide, but we encourage them to use simplified costs options (such as lump sums), so that the third parties do not need to submit evidence, such as the timesheets, in support of the costs borne.
47. How much can intermediaries cover their self-financing share with their own work? All the co-financing needed (10%) can be covered with staff costs, if this is what you mean.
48. What sorts of costs can intermediaries cover with this 10%? Any eligible costs related to the project can be covered by the 10% co-financing
49. If I understand correctly, if we ask for €1,500,000, we get €1,500,000 less 10%? No, the grant applied for needs to be at least 1.5 million EUR, it means that the budget of the project needs to be 10% higher to include the 10% co-financing. Therefore, since the EU co-funding rate for this call is 90%, to request a grant 1,500,000 EUR, the total project costs should amount to $1,500,000/90\% = 1,666,667$ EUR.
50. Is the intermediary supposed to support the CSOs with volunteers? Or how else could the 10% for the CSOs could be covered by the intermediary? Yes, it is possible to use volunteers' rates to provide the 10% co-financing to the project. But not only, the intermediary can contribute with other types of costs, for example his staff costs.
51. The 10% necessary co-financing could be covered by other grants, different than this one? Yes, this is a possibility, a co-funding provided by a different source of grants (for example at the national level), provided the 10% is not funded by other EU funds (the co-financing principle at Article 190 of the Regulation (EU, Euratom)2018/1046 must be respected).

52. If the minimum grant amount is 1.5m eur, of this 70% must be redirected and the maximum amount per CSO/project is 60,000 eur, this means the intermediary must be able to include in its call and provide funds to ca 20 CSOs/projects at least? We have not set up such specific quantitative targets in terms of number of CSOs to attain by one project, but indeed you could make such a calculation to have an idea.
53. Is there a minimum budget to be an intermediary? Yes, it is 1.5 million EUR + the 10% co-financing, i.e., indicatively a minimum project budget of 1.67 million EUR.
54. Will the funding for the intermediary be reduced in case he will not be able to support the amount of CSO projects as planned? in the end of the project? Yes, it could indeed be reduced in such a case.
55. You said that there will be a pre-financing of 80% in the beginning. How can there be a payment at interim report? Indeed, we estimate that in practice, if the pre-financing is 80%, there should be no need for an additional (interim) payment, which is a simplification in terms of administrative burden. However, (a part of) the remaining 20% of the EU grant can be paid at interim reporting period if at this time one or more work packages have been completed, submitted to the Commission and accepted.
56. Excel template is too complex. In the framework of simplification, it has to be adapted by your IT experts. This template has been prepared and already used by other EU programmes. It could be rather complex, but the accurate picture of the estimated costs of the action is necessary to define reliable and consistent lump sums amounts. Once the lump sums are defined in the grant, this will bring about remarkable simplifications for the beneficiaries. For example, there will be no need any more to provide supporting documents nor any justification for costs incurred.
57. How soon after the completion of a set work package/activity are further payments made? A pre-financing is paid after grant agreement signature and an interim payment is made at mid-term of the implementation of the project, if foreseen in the grant agreement and the payment of the balance is made after the end of the project, once the report submitted has been approved by the Commission; interim payments and final payments are performed after approval of the deliverables and of the reports. The work package(s) that have been completed at interim or final reporting stage will be paid according to their implementation rate. In principle, the final reports are approved and the balance payment (if due) is made normally 90 days after the end of the project.
58. Using lumpsums and providing a detailed budget is a bit contradicting the purposes of having lumpsums systems, no? No, since the detailed forecast budget is made exactly to define the lump sums amount of the grant in a fair and more flexible way. With a forecast budget in the application, the lump sums can be defined specifically for each grant agreement, instead of more rigid solutions with lump sums without a detailed budget, but with the amount for them already pre-defined in the call for proposals.
59. Does the intermediary need to cover 10% of re-granting costs? Yes
60. Will the details of the calculations for the budget of the workpackages will be to be presented in the application? Or is it sufficient to present the sum? Details are to be provided in the excel table. In Part A only the totals per beneficiary and per work package must be indicated, while the budget per WP in Part B must not be filled in. Still, in Part B you are required to fill the information on subcontracting in section 4.2. .
61. The unit costs for travel, accommodation and subsistence are not enough and they should be adjusted to the raised prices in the last year. We are really struggling with those flat rates! Unit costs rates should be updated during 2023 to take into account high inflation.
62. Why are travels below 50km not reimbursed? These are considered short distance, and the Commission decision on unit costs sees them as local, usually between the place of residence and the place of employment.
63. Is it expected that this lumpsum system is exactly what is asked from third parties? Indeed, we encourage the intermediaries to use simplified cost options, including lump sums, for

- their calls to CSOs third parties. However, this is not an obligation. Intermediaries can use their own procedures, which might already be in place.
64. Calculating travel from place of employment is difficult when we involve experts in their individual capacity, who may not have employment, for example. For children's project - how do we calculate place of employment when usually children don't work and may not be officially associated with CSOs who involve them in the work? You can calculate travel from the place of residence instead of employment in cases when it is not possible to define the place of employment.
 65. Are the subsistence costs same as per diem? Yes
 66. How are you going to deal with current (and most probably also future) inflation rates? Applicants can integrate in their budget an expected (reasonable) increase in prices. This can lead to budget adjustments during the project implementation. However, the amount of the maximum EU grant defined in the grant agreement cannot be increased.
 67. Does the programme advise the intermediaries to demand from the CSOs to use the Excel-Budget calculator for their own projects? There is no provision imposing the use of the same detailed budget table the intermediaries must use to apply to the CERV-2023-DAPHNE call also for the third parties CSOs. The call for proposals leaves to the intermediaries the possibility to use their own procedures (including the use or not of specific templates), provided these procedures comply with the principles of proportionality, sound financial management, equal treatment, and non-discrimination.
 68. Are indirect costs still to be included even if we have to work with lumpsums? Do lumpsums apply just for CSOs or also for Intermediaries? The lump sums type 2 as presented apply for intermediaries. For end CSO beneficiaries, intermediaries will set up their system, but are encouraged to use simplified costs options as well. With reference of the inclusion of indirect costs of the intermediaries, the applicants must not directly include them in the detailed budget table: they are automatically calculated by the Excel workbook as a flat rate of 7% of the total eligible direct costs of the action.
 69. For WP2 (FSTP) will it be just the amount for re-grating or we need to detail? In the WP2 budget you need to provide a unit cost to calculate the total amount of your support to third parties, this would be an estimate of how many grants you plan to award. Later on, for funded projects (after the grant agreement signature), the re-granting process should be reported under obligatory Work Package 4 (Project internal/external communication, including the project webpage (mandatory) with information such as the number of projects, country of implementation, objective tackled, etc.). More details about the mandatory deliverables to be provided is available under "Milestones and deliverables" in the call document's section 10.
 70. In case a deliverable cannot be reached due to external reasons (less participants interested, possible to include due to inflation, unexpected circumstances like conflict that requires change) can this be considered in the payment? What happens if the workpackage for Budget for third parties will be lower in the end of the project than expected? Will this cause a reduction of the funding for the intermediary? Or can the budget for other work packages be higher than expected in the application? If justified, the project budget can be adapted/modified during the execution and such budget changes, transfers among Work Packages would require an amendment to the grant agreement; however, such adjustments cannot have the effect of increasing the maximum EU grant. If a deliverable/Work Package is only partially achieved, the corresponding payment could also be reduced: in this case, this would be then reflected in the payment.
 71. Will this Excel file be available on the portal? The Excel file is already available for download from the submission system, after you click on "start submission" button.
 72. Is it necessary to complete this Excel file and submit it to the submission system? Yes, for the applicants for intermediaries, it is obligatory to complete this Excel file and submit it to the submission system.

73. It is extremely difficult to calculate travel and subsistence cost, when we don't know where the activity will be implemented. Please use estimates; normally, in your project you should already know which countries/regions will be targeted; estimates can be made on the number of the travellers and recipients of per-diems.
74. To what extent can the self-financing portion (around 10%) of the budget be compensated with intermediaries' own work? All of the 10% co-financing can be covered with the intermediaries' own staff work/costs.
75. A question on financial responsibility & liability - To which extent is the coordinator responsible for the financial capacity and possible under-performance of co-beneficiaries and 3rd parties involved in the project? The beneficiaries, as signatories of the Agreement are jointly responsible for the technical implementation of the action. If one of the beneficiaries fails to implement their part of the action, the other beneficiaries must ensure that this part is implemented by someone else (without being entitled to an increase of the maximum grant amount and subject to an amendment). The internal roles and responsibilities of the beneficiaries and the coordinator are detailed at Article 7 – beneficiaries of the [Lump Sums model grant agreement](#).
76. Can you please explain the guarantees needed to pre-financing? Usually we do not ask (bank) guarantees for pre-financing. In case the financial capacity of the coordinator is assessed as weak, pre-financing is usually split over several instalments. Financial bank guarantees can still be requested in specific cases. Please refer to paragraph “Pre-financing guarantees” under section 10 of the CERV-2023-DAPHNE call to know more about pre-financing guarantees.
77. In the work packages, what is the description of the conditions of implementation of the support (for grants: maximum amounts per third party, criteria for calculating the exact amounts? The maximum amount per third party is 60,000 EUR for the 3-year project duration period. The criteria for calculating the grants and other specific conditions for third parties need to be set up by the intermediaries.
78. In Belgium, it is compulsory to index salaries with inflation. In 2022, I believe we had to increase our staff cost by 11%, and office rentals have also been statutorily indexed too. Salaries are not set up according to unit costs, unlike the unit costs for travel, accommodation, and subsistence. It is up to the applicant to put in the estimated relevant rates for personnel taking in consideration the current economic and financial context.
79. Will indexed unit costs be integrated into existing grants, or not. Our central services are working on it, this is indeed the intention.

F. Question on scope of projects

80. If regional cooperation is an outcome - do intermediaries have to be over several countries or can it be focused on a single country? The intermediary(ies) can target one country, there is no obligation for trans-national projects.
81. Is it preferred that the consortium would re-grant to organizations in one country or a wider regional area? We have no preference, both are possible, depending on the scope, objective of your project and the capacities of the consortium members.
82. For national-only proposals, re-granting must be at the national level or it is also possible to re-grant only at regional level? It is also possible to organise re-granting at regional level.

G. Questions on re-granting to third parties

83. Do third parties have to plan the project when they receive 60,000 EUR, or can the grant be used for their basic work? The third parties need to set up a specific project to apply; the grant is not supposed to simply cover their usual running costs.
84. Do we need to have the same call criteria for the grantees and reporting mechanisms for each intermediary? If there is a consortium of intermediaries, within one project, we indeed expect some uniformity among different calls launched within this project, even if they are launched in different countries and by different members of the consortium. There is always a coordinator in the project; this organisation would then be responsible for assuring such a uniform application/evaluation/selection/reporting standards across the project. Having a uniform reporting system and templates for all grantees in the project could be indeed a good idea.
85. If working in different countries, do we have to do one call for all or can we do different calls? You can run several calls in different countries, for example they would need to be linguistically adapted, but given that they are launched within the same project, there should be some uniformity among them in terms of content and procedures so that they are easily comparable.
86. Can third parties apply with partner? Yes, third parties can apply with a partner, with a proposal for project limited to 60.000 EUR though. We have a double limitation: per third party and per project.
87. What kind of application and reporting must the third party do? On page 27-28 (section: Milestones and deliverables) of the call text there are details regarding what kind of information on the supported third parties CSOs would the intermediary need to provide to the Commission. Based on these requirements, the intermediary would need to set up an appropriate reporting mechanism for the third parties.
88. Should the re-granting activity be implemented through the Cascade Funding Calls? Or are we free to use other tools, ensuring what foreseen by the call? The re-granting should be implemented via open calls which need to remain open for at least 2 months.
89. In case of European networks, must the re-grant be published open to anyone, or can it be open just to members of the network? The re-granting calls need to be published and open to all organisations. It is not possible to run restricted calls, reserved for the members of the network.
90. Could the third parties be CSOs with whom you already work or have worked in similar terms as in the DAPHNE call? Yes, still, they need to participate in open calls and benefit from equal and non-discriminatory selection procedure, with avoidance of conflict of interest.
91. When does the call see a conflict of interests? The conflict of interest (in an evaluation procedure) can happen when the impartial and objective execution of evaluation procedure is compromised for reasons involving family, emotional life, political or national affinity, economic interest or any other direct or indirect personal interest of the persons running/responsible for this procedure.
- Here are some examples:
- A person responsible for the selection/evaluation procedure was involved in the preparation of the proposal (including pre-proposal checks);
 - A person responsible for the selection/evaluation procedure stands to benefit directly/indirectly if the proposal is successful;
 - A person responsible for the selection/evaluation procedure has a close family/personal relationship with any person representing an applicant;
 - A person responsible for the selection/evaluation procedure is a director/trustee/partner of an applicant or is involved in the management of an applicant's organisation;

- A person responsible for the selection/evaluation procedure is employed or contracted by an applicant.
92. Should we already mention the local organisations we intent to re-grant to in the proposal? No, this is not needed and normally you should not be able to, since the list of CSOs selected for re-granting should come out from the results of an open call which cannot be known in advance. You should still need to quantify and define your targets at a more general level, for example which type of organisations and in which country/region.
 93. Have the CSOs to be indicated and detailed in the application, together with the projects they will carry on? No, such details are not needed at the application stage, only later on, while reporting on re-granting activities. See “Milestones and deliverables” of section 10 of the call document – in Work Package 4 , in the webpage(s) of the intermediary(ies).
 94. What other means of publications apart from the Funding and Tenders portal are accepted? The publication on the F&T Portal is only proposed, it is not required. The calls to third parties need to be published at least on the intermediary’s website.
 95. Can the CSOs be in only one country? Yes, it is possible to target CSOs in one country, in a national project.
 96. What's the difference between per CSO and per project for the amount, 60,000 € ? These are two complementary conditions: one CSO cannot receive more than 60.000 EUR during the 3-year period (it could apply more than once, for example twice for 30,000 EUR) and the total costs for a single project cannot exceed 60,000 EUR (in case there are 2 of more CSOs applying together in a consortium).
 97. For member/umbrella organisations - are members considered as affiliated entities? It depends on their legal status, if they also have a separate legal identity, they can be considered as separate organisations as well.
 98. If there is an umbrella organisation which has legally independent members, are these considered affiliated? No, if indeed they also have their own legal personality.
 99. WAVE is a network of 160 CSOs - does this mean none of our members would be able to apply for re-granting under this call as they are seen as affiliates? If these members, apart being affiliates, also have their own legal personality, they will be able to apply under the calls launched by WAVE, if these calls are open also to other non-member organisations and respect an equal and non-discriminatory selection procedure, avoiding any possible conflict of interests.
 100. So we are talking about a German umbrella organisation which covers a large share, but not all, of German welfare organisations. So the question would be if they can open calls that are geographically limited to Germany and accessible for ALL free welfare organisations (including their own members, of course). It is clear they could not limit the call to their own members only, but surely they would not be excluded? Yes, indeed, your understanding is correct. Calls should be open to all German organisations.
 101. Related to the 60.000 EUR max amount per CSO and per project: what if they have more partners - can the amount be higher? No, the amount is limited to 60,000 EUR per project.
 102. Can a third party apply for more projects under this funding, possibly in the same year? Yes, this is possible. Cumulatively, the same organisation cannot be granted more than 60,000 EUR during the 3-year period.
 103. 60.000 EUR looks like a small amount for CSOs working directly with victims (maybe they need to offer shelter, advisory support, basic needs for urgent situations and so on) - is there a way to leverage this amount? No, this limit needs to be respected. The aim is to support services, not infrastructures (e.g., the actual shelter) which are not the vocation of the CERV programme. We target small scale CSOs.
 104. The text in the call highlights that "Calls for proposals should be published in EU languages relevant to the local context" - does this entail that the calls produced by intermediaries

should focus on specific countries/regions and cannot be EU-wide? Given that the objective is to attain local, small, with reduced capacity organisations, proposing them calls adapted to their local reality (and in their national language) would be logical. But it is not forbidden to publish wider calls.

105. Does grant for operating cost of the CSO is allowed? No, the grants for CSOs need to be project-based.
106. If an organization is funded under a "traditional" CERV call, can it apply under an open call by the intermediary which is implementing a grant-making scheme under CERV? Yes, this is possible, as long as the maximum amounts (60,000 EUR) are respected and provided that the two grants fund different projects/activities (principle of prohibition of double funding, Article 191 of Regulation (EU, Euratom)2018/1046).
107. Is this approach to financial reporting relevant for the third parties only, or also to the coordinator? The intermediary will need to report on its own / its consortium activities as well as the activities of the third parties. The third parties should report to the intermediaries, while the intermediaries, which are the direct beneficiaries of the EU grant under the CERV-2023-DAPHNE call for proposals, should report to the Commission (including on activities carried out by third-parties CSOs) in accordance with the provisions set in the [model of grant agreement](#) and in the call for proposals.
108. I fully understand that third parties should not co-finance the financial support they may receive. May we consider volunteer costs as their co-funding? Third parties should not be obliged to provide co-financing to accede to funding, but if they wish to, they can do it.
109. Should the calls for projects set up by the intermediary be different in terms of content? The intermediaries will set up their own calls for proposals and can use their own documents (incl. for budget), run the call in national language, etc. Please note that the DAPHNE 2023 call states that “when launching calls for proposals for the award of financial support, intermediaries may use their own procedures provided these procedures comply with the principles of proportionality, sound financial management, equal treatment and non-discrimination. [...] They should use a uniform evaluation procedure and ensure that the proposals are evaluated in the same manner, independently from which partner in the intermediary consortium is organising the Call for Proposals”.
110. Is it possible to keep beneficiaries anonymous? No, it not possible to keep beneficiaries - end CSOs – anonymous during the project implementation. Intermediaries will need to report also on their names.
111. Can support of e.g., IT or other work equipment to the third party CSOs be possible to be included in the sub-grants as very small CSOs often lack the basic infrastructure to work efficiently which makes their projects inefficient...so this would be important both for the sub-granted project and for their sustainability. Does the depreciation logic also apply to the third-party grants? Yes, a similar depreciation logic should also apply to the third parties’ grants.

H. Questions on types of activities

112. Can the cost of a shelter (rent/ consultant) be supported ? In principle yes, if it is part of a specific project and necessary to achieve the objectives of this project.
113. What is meant by capacity building activities, how can they look like? In the text of the call for proposals (page 14) there is a more detailed list of capacity building activities:

- technical and methodological support for the preparation and implementation of activities of CSOs (for instance helpdesk during their application phase, support on monitoring and reporting, etc.);
- training and building the capacity and sustainability of CSOs (for instance with coaching aimed at strengthening strategic thinking and managerial capacities of CSOs, fundraising training sessions, training on watchdog and advocacy methods, seminars on communication including through social media and video-making, or strengthening policy research and analysis);
- knowledge building and thematic training for CSOs on EU values, law and policies on preventing and combating gender-based violence and/or violence against children;
- fostering and facilitating networking among CSOs and with relevant stakeholders with a view to promoting and protecting fundamental rights and values in the EU.

114. Is there a preference, projects covering both topics or projects that focus only on one of the topics, e.g. violence on children? Projects can target one or more topics, e.g., just the topic on violence on children would be sufficient. There will be no preference for projects targeting more/many types of violence.

I. Questions on Child Protection Policy (CCP)

115. How to write a child protection policy? On child protection policies, there are some videos and information at: https://commission.europa.eu/strategy-and-policy/policies/justice-and-fundamental-rights/rights-child/useful-resources-rights-child_en
Please also refer to Keeping children safe guidelines: <https://www.keepingchildrensafe.global/accountability/>