

Questions & Answers

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CERV-2024-DAPHNE

Policy Aspects

1. Does the call focus on women only or boys/men programs are also eligible? For example, programs aiming decrease of suicide rate (significantly higher among men) or children reading skills (significantly lower among boys)?

Yes, projects focusing on boys/men are also possible, if in line with our priorities. For example, work with perpetrators.

You might want to check the rights of the child and child participation call which has a priority on children's mental health: ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/docs/2021-2027/cerv/wp-call/2024/call-fiche_cerv-2024-child_en.pdf

2. Are men programs eligible only if they see men as perpetrators, or also if they are perceived as victims of gender-based issues, like in the education or health problems?

Projects focussing on men as victims are obviously also possible, providing that they comply with our policy priorities objectives. Usually, the proposals targeting men that we receive are for work with perpetrators, tackling toxic masculinities, or involving men in prevention activities, but this does certainly not exclude projects targeting men as victims.

3. Is there any material on 'Recommendation on harmful practices' elimination, how those are defined?

Harmful practices are forms of violence committed primarily against women and girls. They are forms of gender-based violence and serious violations of women and children's rights. The most common forms of harmful practices include female genital mutilation or cutting, forced or early marriage and 'honour' based violence. Otherwise, the EU Recommendation on harmful practices is still in preparation, its text is not available yet.

4. Who is participating in the EU Network on prevention of gender-based and domestic violence? EU Member States?

The permanent members of the Network are representatives of EU Member States government/ministries, who can also invite experts. In addition, depending on the topics of the meetings, it is foreseen to invite representatives of social partners and stakeholders as experts.

5. The call does not support research projects only, right? There always must be an intervention associated?

The CERV programme is not a research programme (for research, please refer to the Horizon Europe programme). Projects must be practical, with direct impact on target groups. There may be an element of initial investigations or analysis, but this should be limited and only if necessary for the implementation of the project (e.g. if previous research in the field is not yet available).

6. Is FGM victims' protection eligible for priority 2?

Yes, FGM victims are also victims of gender-based violence.

7. Can public authorities also be involved as associated partners or is it better to have them as full partners in terms of evaluation and impact?

It depends on the design of the project and the role that they would play (please see reply to next question n.8).

8. How do you expect the public institution to participate in the project? For example, implementing activities, supporting policy development, advocacy, etc.?

The role of public organisations in projects can be of various nature, it will depend on the type of activities, design of the project. Involvement of public authorities can for example help in ensuring the project's sustainability, uptake at systemic level (especially good for Priority 1).

9. Under priority 3, is it highly encouraged to work with perpetrators or can the project focus on primary prevention of GBV before it occurs?

Work with perpetrators is one of the possible topics/focuses of projects under Priority 3. It is not more recommended/encouraged than the other topics, such as those related for example to violence prevention in intimate relationships.

10. While Priority 2 focuses on response to GBV and priority 3 focuses on GBV prevention, it is highly encouraged to ensure that service provision is guaranteed, available and accessible when undertaking GBV prevention at community level - can we include specific activities of protection service provision under priority 3?

Yes, such initiative would be possible.

11. Could the establishment of specialised rooms, in the courts, for instance dedicated to the domestic violence be covered by the call?

In principle, it is not excluded. However, it depends on the specificities of the design of the project. For instance, if it is framed in a way that has an impact on systemic level it could be especially relevant to Priority 1.

12. Can projects be limited to one target group?

Yes, projects can be limited to one type of target group. In your project you need to select your target group. It does not necessarily need to be large, it will depend on the design of your project. Still, for Priority 1 we expect larger coverage/impact.

13. Regarding the target groups is this also the case for priority 1? Do we need to specify the target groups or do we have to reach for all target groups?
Also for Priority 1 the target group needs to be specified and well described.
14. Can Priority 2 address FGM survivors or is it more for priority 1?
FGM can be addressed in Priority 1 or 2, it will depend on the focus/scale of your project.
15. For priority 1 there are 5 areas specified, should we select only one?
For Priority 1, yes, your project can focus on one thematic area.
16. Is it possible to build upon practical projects that are already implemented on a smaller national stage and we want to expand to an international stage? This way we can see if more victims can be helped in different countries?
Yes, it is possible to build on the results of previous projects.
17. Are children with disability suitable priority for 4?
Children with disability, and children in vulnerable situations generally can indeed be considered as a focus of the proposals submitted under priority 4.
18. Transnational projects are obligatory for projects of the 1st priority but not for the other priorities. Will a transnational cooperation done in projects for other priorities be preferred & judged higher or will it be neutral during the process?
Transnational projects are encouraged in other priorities (other than priority 1). Both national and transnational projects will be evaluated case by case according to the award criteria mentioned on page 25 of [the call document](#). In this context, transnational projects would be generally more likely to receive a higher score especially for the following aspects under the award *criterion 1: Relevance*: contribution to the EU strategic and legislative context; European/trans-national dimension; impact/interest for a number of countries (EU or eligible non-EU countries); possibility to use the results in other countries (potential for transfer of good practices); potential to develop mutual trust/cross-border cooperation.
19. We are a university and don't have a child safeguarding policy. However, every project we carry out is checked by an ethics commission that has an expert person for child safety. Would this be okay too when working with children? How did other universities (which most likely didn't have child protection policies) solve this issue in the past?
It depends on the status of the University. If it is confirmed by the Commission in the assessment of the legal status of the University that it is a public body (some universities are private), a declaration can be sufficient. But a CPP is always better to have.
20. What does "working directly with children" mean? Does an online survey for children count as working directly with children?
Yes, online surveys involving children are considered activities, so a CPP is needed for the organisation in charge of this activity.
21. Is development of digital tools like software, chatbots, app funded from the calls?
Digital tools can be part of the projects, but preferably not the only focus.

22. My Public Body has been experimenting the gender impact assessment. By your call we intend to make this process structural inside the policy of Apulia Region. Is it possible?

Such an initiative is of course related to the topics of our call for proposals, but given this year's call priorities, it is not highly relevant. It does not directly respond to a particular call priority, be it a large-scale impactful trans-national action (as it is limited to a one particular organisation), support to victims' services or prevention of domestic violence.

23. Can projects be tied to the Film and TV sector in terms of crews and cast (front and behind the camera) and as content dedicated to these themes?

Such initiatives are not excluded, and applicants are free to organise their projects and choose relevant actions, as long as they are related to the priorities of the call. For this year's call, such actions could be relevant to Priority 3 in addressing harmful stereotypes (as gender stereotypes are, inter alia, perpetuated in media).

24. Are digital surveys through digital mini-interviews and policy making an eligible CERV objective?

In principle yes, it would be part of some initial project's actions, mapping, etc., but a project should not be limited to them.

25. CERV-2024-DAPHNE call: Do you consider older adult (+60 years) women or elderly women to be relevant/suitable target group in this call in a project tackling & preventing gendered violence?

Yes, such target group is relevant.

26. I am a lawyer for victims of intimate partner violence who would like to receive funding to provide this service directly to victims. The victim can conveniently register himself for my services. Be in direct contact with a specialist and get the help you need quickly. I offer it through my company. Why shouldn't such a service get funding, why should a third party be found? The goal is clear. Legal aid directly to the victim.

Yes, in principle such activities are relevant to the call for proposals, still under the EU CERV programme's action grants we aim for more than to fund already running initiatives. Inclusion of a partner could help in upscaling/enlarging the services, especially if a transnational dimension is involved. It needs to be something more than just perpetuating what already exists, and within a consortium whose leader is a not-for-profit making entity.

27. Is there any platform for networking within DAPHNE users?

It is possible to use the partners' search facility proposed by the Funding&Tenders Portal platform directly on the call's page.

To find out information on previously funded projects and selected organisations (whom you can contact), please refer to the tab "Funded projects list" on the previous calls' pages, for example: <https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/portal/screen/opportunities/topic-details/cerv-2021-daphne> (2021) and <https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/portal/screen/opportunities/topic-details/cerv-2022-daphne> (2022).

Information on older funded projects is available on the Daphne toolkit which is today an archived website: <https://wayback.archive-it.org/12090/20210927084648/remote-office.novacom->

europa.eu/daphne-toolkit/justice/grants/results/daphne-toolkit/daphne-toolkit--active-resource-daphne-programme_en.html

The National Contact Points of the CERV Programme have a CERV Project Partner Search. You can join it: <https://eu.jotform.com/euform/cerv-partner-search> and look at the partners already registered: <https://eu.jotform.com/tables/230111180557041>

CERV national contact points also offer networking events for organisations: Citizen's Fora. Here you find more information and the option to register: <https://eu.jotform.com/euform/CERV-forum>

28. Is it possible to make a counselling for violent men to stop using violence?

Yes, in principle such action would fall within work with perpetrators (Priority 3).

29. About CERV-2024-DAPHNE call, could you please let us know if the priority no. 1 'Large scale and long-term transnational actions on tackling gender-based violence' and specifically the area of 'Gender-based cyber violence' is targeting Women and girls, or Men and boys, or children? Which is the target group?

Priority 1 focuses on tackling gender-based violence, i.e. violence directed against a woman because she is a woman or that affects women disproportionately. This form of violence can also concern girls (including below 18). Boys and men can also be involved in activities of the projects especially when it comes to tackling toxic masculinities, or involving them in prevention activities. Children are therefore not excluded from the proposals as a target group but the overall focus should remain on tackling gender-based violence.

30. Could you kindly clarify the "openness to sport/sport organisation" within the CERV-2024-DAPHNE and CERV-2024-GE, please? Sport organisations are actively tackling many topics relevant to the CERV Programme (e.g. gender equality and safeguarding); accordingly, it could be beneficial to further strengthen the cooperation and sharing of best practices between different stakeholders/sectors.

Yes, indeed we have already seen projects tackling the sport environment and involving sport organisations in the past. In this year's call such target would be most relevant probably in Priority 2 related to victim support as indeed there could be victims of gender-based violence within sport clubs and related activities. This year's priority 3 on prevention focuses mainly on the domestic and intimate sphere.

31. I would like to know more about the pending proposal for the EU Directive combating violence.

More information on the proposed Directive is available at: https://commission.europa.eu/strategy-and-policy/policies/justice-and-fundamental-rights/gender-equality/gender-based-violence/ending-gender-based-violence_en

The Commission proposal for an EU Directive on gender-based violence and domestic violence is currently under negotiations between the EU co-legislators. The process is slowed down by some difficult topics, for example those related to the proposed Article 5 and the definition of rape on which there are divergent approaches within Member States.

32. Are projects concerning campaigns for women's rights in the context of domestic violence eligible under this call?

In principle yes, those would be part of awareness-raising, including social media or press campaigns, outreach and empowerment activities, including communication activities and dissemination of information, which are among the activities mentioned in the call.

33. Is it possible to develop the project in two macro areas of action, different each other in terms of beneficiaries and contents?

The applicants are free to choose their areas of intervention and target groups, so indeed a project could tackle two (or more) areas of actions, if indeed this is relevant to the priorities of the call, is well presented and justified in the project, if it responds to actual needs. A project should in any case be logically conceived, ideally the two areas should be linked or be complementary within the project, otherwise it could be better to do two separate projects.

34. How to design a proposal to directly benefit women?

An example could be proposing/developing victim support services with direct involvement of women as target group.

Administrative Aspects

1. Do we need to have a partner on this call? What are the requirements for partnerships and consortium within the call?

For all priorities, proposals must involve a consortium of **at least two organisations**, both beneficiaries (applicant and partner not being affiliated entity or associated partner). Strong partnerships are always encouraged. For specific eligibility conditions per priority, please check **section 6** of the call document.

2. When submitting a project in the call CERV-2024-DAPHNE for priority 4 (with a transnational dimension), is it possible to have a leading partner for each country?

Also in transnational projects of other priorities than 1, there needs to be one project leader (lead applicant or coordinator). The call says that in multi-beneficiary grants, the beneficiaries participating to the consortium will have to choose a coordinator, who will take care of the project management and coordination and will represent the consortium towards the granting authority. For these reasons, **only one coordinator must be appointed in the consortium**. This said, the consortium can decide how to organise the work and assign coordination responsibilities for specific activities of the partners in their respective countries.

3. A local public authority is considered non-profit by definition?

Yes.

4. Can a Ministry be the leader?

Yes, it can.

5. Is it acceptable if a consortium includes two partners from the same country and two partners from two different countries for example?

Yes, it is.

6. When the consortium should cover at least two countries, and there is an International Org, should there be at least 3 partners? (i.e. 2 partners from 2 MS and 1 IO)?
For transnational projects (mandatory for priority 1), activities must be carried out in at least two different eligible countries, meaning that if the International Organisation is based outside an EU country, then yes, two additional Member States should be included to guarantee that the implementation of the project is indeed transnational.
7. Can the public institution be a formal co-applicant in the proposal?
Yes, it can.
8. Priorities 2-4 require at least two partners, but they can be from the same EU country?
All priorities require at least two beneficiaries (applicant and partner not being affiliated entity or associated partner). Under **priorities 2, 3 and 4** the proposals can be indeed **national**, so from the same country.
9. Is there a minimum annual budget that the organization must have in order to participate in DAPHNE call?
The financial capacity of the applicants will be checked during the Grant preparation, if awarded. Please refer to **section 7** of the call document.
10. Call Daphne, section operational capacity says: "Public bodies, Member State organisations and international organisations are exempted from the operational capacity check". I understand that Universities are exempted from the operational capacity check. Does the list of previous projects, activities, etc. of the coordinator have to be facilitated in any case? Does Admissibility and operational capacity have different focus in the evaluation?
Universities are exempted from the operational capacity check (namely the AAR – Annual Activity Report) provided that they are **public** universities. The CVs and the list of previous projects are part of the **mandatory annexes** to part B otherwise the proposal will be considered inadmissible. These documents are needed as part of the Quality award criterion which is assessed for all.
11. Would it be possible to have an indication of the total number of projects envisaged by the Commission for each of the four priorities under CERV-2024-DAPHNE?
We cannot make an estimation since there are some differences as compared to previous calls.
12. Is it correct that every project in targeted area 3 can only be 1 mil EU?
Under **priority 3**, the EU grant applied for **cannot be lower than EUR 100 000 and higher than EUR 1 000 000**.
13. I have an inquiry concerning the funding aspect: as per the call document, "the amount will be fixed by the granting authority on the basis of the estimated project budget and a funding rate of 90%." Regarding the remaining 10%, is there a possibility to secure funds for that portion as well?
The remaining 10% should be covered by the applicant (and co-applicants).
14. For DAPHNE priority 1 the main applicant can be a CSO or it needs to be an agency/institutional body?

The lead applicant has to be a non-profit making entity, so a non-profit CSO is indeed eligible as lead applicant.

15. Do international organisations have to be based in an EU country? Should it be the headquarters? Can you give an example of an international organisation that is eligible?

[The rules on eligible countries do not apply to international organisations](#) - please see [section 6](#) on Eligibility, paragraph “Specific cases” in the call document. Therefore, international organisations can be established in any country, not only in EU countries. Examples of previously funded international organisation can be the INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION, or THE COUNCIL OF THE BALTIC SEA STATES SECRETARIAT.

16. Can trade unions be partners or lead applicants (since registered according to labour legislation not as CSOs and NGOs legislation)?

As long as the trade union is a legal entity with an official registration number and is non-profit making, then it can apply as lead applicant.

17. Could you confirm a public body is a not for profit making and so be LP?

As long as the public entity is non-profit making, yes, it can be a lead participant.

CERV-2024-GE

Policy Aspects

1. Can priority 2 be orientated to finance national methodologies, or it should be orientated to help all member countries to implement directive?

Under Priority 2 projects are expected to be mainly national even if a trans-national approach, covering 2 (or more Member States) is of course possible. In any case, there is no objective to cover all MS in one project.

2. Can the subsidies be used to improve or develop existing tools?

Yes, projects that seek to expand, transfer existing tools (to another region, MS or another related thematic field) are possible.

3. For priority 1: can projects also focus (partly or entirely) on collecting evidence and demonstrating the situation groups of women who might be in more vulnerable situations? These could be e.g. women who live with long term health conditions or disabilities; and women who are informal carers/parents of children with health conditions or disabilities.

Yes, but in general such data collection and analysis tasks should be limited in the project and linked to other, more practical projects actions. Under our call, practical projects, involving target group, leading to concrete applications, are preferred.

4. Pilot and demonstrative application are appreciated?

Yes, pilot and demonstrative actions are among those covered.

5. What are examples of international organizations to collaborate with in priority 2? What type of organization's do you have in mind (considering it deals with national legislation and implementation).

We left the Priority 2 open to all kind of organisations (as partners – to team up with national authorities) as we did not want – potentially – hamper any possible ideas for projects. However, we would like to draw your attention to the fact that are some organisations, including international ones, which have partnered in the field of equal pay as the Equal Pay International Coalition, more information is available at: <https://www.equalpayinternationalcoalition.org/>

6. For Priority 1 can research activity be a part of activities?

Yes, but it should be limited and justified by the needs of the project and linked to furthermore practical applications of the project. In general, under this call, practical projects, involving target group, leading to concrete applications, are preferred.

7. Do you have a list of the EU national authority implementing the PTD?

For the list of national authorities for PTD, please ask your CERV national contact point, they can advise you. If you do not have a national CERV contact point, please ask via the mailbox ec-cerv-calls@ec.europa.eu.

8. Can priority 1 be sector specific?

Yes, projects in Priority 1 can cover one sector, it is fine. Example of target group in Priority 1: workers in companies who use flexible work arrangements, human resources managers who need training on WLB measures. The participation of youth/children is possible but not prioritized.

9. Please clarify if the employers, private companies, could be considered a target group or the "target group" relates only to some group of individuals?

Yes, "companies" can be target groups.

Administrative Aspects

1. Is there a reason why the deadline is so short? The two calls were published almost at the same time.

The closure of the calls and their evaluation schedule is fixed based on the availability of the internal experts/Members of the Evaluation Committees. As these internal experts are often involved in several calls, there is need to space out different calls. This is also the case of CERV-2024-GE and CERV-2024-DAPHNE. Submission of 29/02 in case of CERV-2024-GE call ensures that its evaluation will not overlap with evaluation of CERV-2024-DAPHNE.

2. Is there a possibility that you will postpone the deadline?

Yes, in case we note suboptimal level of submitted proposals 1-2 weeks prior the deadline, the submission deadline may be extended. However, such decision has not been taken. Should this happen, the call will be updated on the Funding and Tender Opportunities Portal.

3. For priority 2: is it only national authorities that can be lead applicants? So NGOs cannot be lead applicant?

Yes, for GE Priority 2 (Pay Transparency Directive Implementation) only MS national authorities can be lead applicants. Depending on the type/target of the project and activities covered, MS national authorities can partner with NGOs, other public bodies, private companies from eligible countries.

4. For Priority 2, it was mentioned that partnerships of the national authorities with other organisations are encouraged, but the absence of such a partnership will not be a reason for exclusion, right?

Indeed, in case of Priority 2 (Pay Transparency Directive Implementation) submission of proposal in a partnership is an option but **not an obligation**.

5. For priority 1 and 2: is there a maximum and a minimum grant?

In case of both priorities under CERV-2024-GE, no explicit maximum grant amount for which applicant ask for is given. The minimum grant asked for cannot be lower than 100.000 EUR.

6. For priority 2: Can activities described in the proposal be implemented in practice through a public procurement process?

Part of project activities can be indeed ensured by sub-contractors. Regarding subcontracting (i.e. project tasks performed by third parties and not by one of the beneficiaries/affiliated entities), please note that it should constitute a limited part of the budget, normally not more than 30%. This percentage is an indicative one. If well justified in your application, share of subcontracting could be higher (e.g. to cover for development of important IT compounds essential for project implementation, etc.).

At the same time, please bear in mind that the applicant(s) need to have the necessary internal knowledge and capacity to implement the project. Quite often relying heavily on sub-contractors is an indication of lack of or insufficient such capacity. Therefore, we prefer public-private partnerships, rather than sub-contracting. Meaningful partnership can increase the relevance and quality of the proposal/project. Partners can help to bridge lack of certain expertise needed for the project implementation.

As far as budget is concerned, at the time of the proposal, the best value for money for subcontracts must be introduced in the detailed budget table. The selection of the subcontractor may be made already at proposal stage by for instance comparing different price offers received from potential subcontractors and the preselected provider offering the best value for money may be mentioned in the proposal. It is then appropriate to give detail about the selection process in the proposal. We will check at evaluation stage if the estimated costs for subcontracting in the detailed budget sheet are reasonable, if they are costs effective and if they are justified in view of the description of the tasks to be subcontracted in the proposal.

7. Priority 1: is it correct that a consortium of profit-oriented applicants, including the lead applicant, is eligible as long as at least one of the participants in the consortium is non-profit?

Yes, in Priority 1 also for-profit organisations can be lead applicants. But they **MUST** have a not-for-profit partner.

8. Do you have any idea if there will be a GENDER EQUALITY call for 2025?

We do not have this information at the moment as the CERV Work Programme 2025-27 is still in its early stages of preparation. In the past, this call was organised once every 2 years.

9. Priority 1: can the partner be outside the EU?

Yes, the partner can be from outside EU, as long as the partner is from one of the outside-EU eligible countries ([please see list of participating countries](#)) or an international organisation.

Please note that Serbia, Albania, Kosovo, Ukraine and Bosnia and Herzegovina have signed an association agreement (list of participating countries will be updated soon).

Moldova, Montenegro and North Macedonia expressed their interest to join CERV but have not made progress in the negotiations.

10. In relation to Priority 2: Do you also need the CVs of the project staff members, who accompany the project from the authority side?

Yes, CVs of the core project team are requested also from the national authorities. CVs of core team are needed to assess overall quality of the proposal and feasibility of implementation. Where the staff is not yet hired, you should include job description of the vacant position.

11. If we want to submit a national project for priority 1, will we necessarily receive fewer points for the relevance criterion (the last point on the slide)?

Transnational projects are encouraged, but not required. Transnationality does not automatically equal higher score. Only “true” (not limited to common kick-off and closing meetings) and meaningful transnational projects with well-defined transnational cooperation of partners on common objectives will be allocated extra points.

12. Is it obligatory to have partners from abroad?

No, national projects are also eligible. Nevertheless, transnational projects are encouraged, especially under priority 1 (Tackling root causes of gender care gap).

13. What is the average budget you expect for an international project under GE Priority 1?

There is no recommended average budget. The grant asked for cannot be lower than 100.000 EUR. – Under CERV-2022-GE, the average awarded grant was 320.000 EUR.

14. In CERV-2024-GE call, could a for-profit organisation/company be a lead partner if its partner is a non-profit organisation?

Yes, in Priority 1 (Tackling root causes of gender care gap) also for-profit organisations can be lead applicants. But they MUST have a not-for-profit partner.

Under priority 2 (Pay Transparency Directive Implementation), only MS national authorities can be the lead applicants. For-profit organisation can be a partner.

15. Is addressing gender disparity in workspaces in the Academic world in scope?

The topic may be in scope under both priorities of CERV-2024-GE, depending on what angle will be tackled. It could fit Under priority 1 by promoting family friendly working time arrangements, under priority 2 it could focus on disparities in remuneration between men and women.

16. In terms of eligibility, for the CERV-2024-GE call for Priority 1 - Tackling the root causes of the gender care gap by promoting a gender-transformative approach and challenging gender stereotypes, please confirm that as long as there are non-profit organizations in the consortium, a for-profit organization can also participate.

Yes, for profit organisations can be lead applicants and partners under Priority 1. They must submit their proposal in partnership, where at least 1 partner is a non-profit organisation.

Common Aspects – How to submit a proposal

1. Are there any other platforms than the EU funds & tenders portal to check on previous funded projects under CERV/REC?

The [EU funding & tenders portal](#) is the only EU platform, where you can consult all previously funded projects under the CERV and the REC programmes.

2. If there are multiple calls for proposals on different priorities, can an association apply to only one call or to multiple calls?

Applicants may submit more than one proposal for **different** projects under various or even the same call, within the same or different priorities (and be awarded a funding for them). BUT: if there are several proposals for very similar projects, only one application will be accepted and evaluated; the applicants will be asked to withdraw the remaining very similar proposals (or they will be rejected). Thus, organisations may participate in several proposals, provided they are genuinely different.

Please note that eligibility criteria under certain calls may require that only one application per Member State is submitted, or may feature other provisions potentially limiting multiple submission.

Bear in mind that applicants must have stable and sufficient resources to successfully implement the projects and contribute their share. **Organisations participating in several projects must have sufficient capacity to implement all these projects.**

For more information, please consult the Call document, notably sections **7. Financial and operational capacity and exclusion** and **13. Important**.

3. How many proposals can one organisation participate in for the 2024 call? If you are already participating in a CERV call during 2024, is it possible to participate in one or both calls (DAPHNE and GE)? Is it possible to participate in both calls?

You can participate to as many calls as wished and to as many priorities within the same call. Please see the above question and answer (n. 2).

4. Can framework partners be included in the consortium? Can they receive funding?

Yes, they can.

5. Is a Malaysian organization eligible to submit the Call?

No. To be eligible, the applicants (beneficiaries and affiliated entities) must be established in one of the eligible countries, i.e.:

- EU Member States (including overseas countries and territories (OCTs))
- 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](#)).

6. Are non-EU countries that signed an agreement now eligible?

Yes, 3rd countries that signed and ratified an association agreement to join the CERV programme are now eligible. Please refer to the [list of 3rd countries participating to CERV](#), which is regularly updated. Their proposal, if selected for funding, can be supported, provided that the accession agreement of the third country enters into force before grant signature.

7. I have a question regarding the countries that have expressed interest to take part but there was no progress in negotiations. Does that mean that these countries are eligible to apply or not?

Yes, 3rd countries that expressed interest to take part to CERV can apply to the CERV calls. However, since the accession negotiations are not yet at advanced stage, it is hard to judge whether they can be completed by the planned grant signature period. This means that we cannot guarantee that they will be eligible for funding, if awarded.

8. Is there a template for annex 4 to Part B? And can the language used for the proposal be in the local language or does it have to be English?

CERV application module provides templates for the following Annexes:

- detailed budget table (template available in the Portal Submission System – to be re-uploaded filled out in the format xlsx)
- list of previous projects (key projects for the last 4 years) (template available at the end of the Part B form).

All other annexes (CVs, Letters of Support, Annual Activity Report, Child Protection Policies,...) can be submitted in a form chosen by the applicant. As for the language, the proposal can be drafted in any of the official EU languages, except for the Abstract/Project Summary, which needs to be provided in English.

9. If part of the data to be analysed is from women in the UK would this be a problem? I am asking because UK data access sometimes has to be done from the UK.

Only activities carried out in CERV eligible countries are considered as eligible. As UK is no longer an eligible country under CERV, any research or data collection in the UK cannot be funded. Nevertheless, you can use pre-existing UK data if needed for implementation of your project within CERV eligible countries. Moreover, you can employ UK staff/sub-contractors, if the activities will be implemented on the territory of the CERV eligible countries and if you cannot find certain expertise within CERV eligible countries.

10. Calls are not published every year?

Under the CERV programme, various calls for proposals are published every year. However, the same calls/call topics may not be published annually. Calls publication follows a planning embedded in the CERV Work Programme. The CERV Work Programme 2025-2027 is currently under preparation and will be disclosed to public via [Funding & Tender Opportunities Portal/CERV programme website](#) only once validated (second half 2024/beginning 2025).

11. Can the other documents be submitted in other language as well? The annexes?
Yes, the proposal and its annexes can be submitted in any of the official EU languages. However, the abstract (project summary) of the project must be drafted in English.
12. Will it be possible to read the draft of the WP 2025-2027 (as it is possible for Horizon Europe)?
The CERV Work Programme 2025-2027 is currently under preparation and will be disclosed to public via [Funding & Tender Opportunities Portal/CERV Programme website](#) only once validated (second half 2024/beginning 2025).
13. How long does it take for the PIC to arrive?
If you follow the procedure for registration in the [Funding & Tender opportunities portal](#) and provide all the required information, the process should take between 5-10 minutes. Your organisation “PIC” will be displayed at the end when the registration is completed. Please see ***step-by-step registration guide*** available on the Funding & Tender opportunities portal: <https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/funding-tenders-opportunities/display/IT/My+Organisations>
14. Where do we have to indicate the chosen priority?
You indicate the priority you chose while filling in Part A through “Edit form”. There will be a drop-down menu from which you can select the priority.

For more guidance on How to fill in your application, please see an online step-by-step guide available on Funding & Tender Opportunities Portal: <https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/funding-tenders-opportunities/display/IT/Proposal+forms>
15. Do we need to upload all the CVs of staff that will work on the project?
No, you are expected to upload only CVs of your core team.
16. List of previous projects: only on themes related to the call? can we include also national funded projects?
In the “list of previous projects” you are expected to provide only the list of your **EU-funded projects for the last 4 years**. Nevertheless, you may include also any other project, which would demonstrate your operational capacity. In such case, please clearly distinguish between the EU-funded and national-funded projects.
17. In which cases sub-contracting is eligible? Can it be sub-contracting local CSOs or similar?
Subcontracting concerns the outsourcing of a part of the project to a party outside the consortium. It is not simply about purchasing goods or services, should be exceptional and should not exceed 30% of the budget. Subcontracting is eligible if adequately justified in section 4 of “Part B” and if it complies with the rules of best value for money and no conflict of interest. Coordination tasks should not be subcontracted. The applicant should also ensure that subcontractors are aware of and apply the principles of gender mainstreaming, non-discrimination mainstreaming and other ethical principles.
18. If I understand correctly, Norway could participate in the project as a partner of the association without a budget? / Can UK Universities participate as associated partner (without a budget)?
A Norwegian organisation can participate as “associated partner”, i.e., a partner which participates in the action, but without the right to claim costs. It can participate without funding. The same

goes for UK universities. At the same time, all activities implemented under the projects need to be carried out in the CERV eligible countries (e.g. not in Norway or in the UK).

19. Can "other annexes" contain any part of part B (e.g. a part of a question, a whole WP)?
[Part B should be max. 45 pages and contain all parts that are foreseen in the template.](#) The list of previous projects will be submitted as separate annex. In other annexes you can include any other possible document that you estimate useful, but this should not constitute an "extension" of part B.

20. Is the "activity report of the last year" mandatory also for (big, public) Universities, if coordinator? If not specified otherwise in the Call document, the Annual Activity Report (AAR) describing the activities of the Applicant in the year preceding the year of application (or the last year available) must be submitted by the lead Applicant. **Public bodies are exempted from this obligation.** Other applicants (partners) may submit their AAR if they wish so.

21. Why the Financial capacity will be evaluated after the positive evaluation announcement not before? And if the organisation is young and mostly organised their work in-kind and volunteer basis - it seems, that they are not eligible? What is the "eligible activity" of the finances of the NGO then to apply from CERV calls?

The financial capacity is assessed only after the proposal is selected for funding because the financial capacity is neither eligibility nor award criterion. Therefore, even young organisations relying on in-kind and volunteer contributions/work are fully eligible as long as they satisfy other eligibility criteria (please see section 6 *Eligibility* of the CERV call document you are interested in). From the financial perspective, only financial feasibility of the proposal (sufficient/appropriate budget for proper implementation) and cost-effectiveness of the proposal (best value for money) play a role in the qualitative evaluation of a proposal.

As for **eligible activities**, these are defined in Section 6 *Eligibility* of the call document in combination with Section 2 *Objectives — Themes and priorities — Activities that can be funded — Expected impact* of the Call document.

For more information concerning Financial capacity check, please consult Section 7 of the Call document *Financial and operational capacity and exclusion* and [Rules for Legal Entity Validation, LEAR Appointment and Financial Capacity Assessment.](#)

If you are interested in the rules concerning the eligibility of cost, please consult Section 10 of the Call document *Legal and financial set-up of the Grant Agreements*, concretely its sub-section *Budget categories and cost eligibility rules*. Please note that the estimated budget must comply with the basic eligibility conditions for EU actual cost grants ([see AGA — Annotated Grant Agreement, art 6](#)).

22. Templates, such as Part B, are available in a format saying 'example, not to complete', so where can I find the editable format in order to then upload it to the submission portal?

The template of part B should be downloaded from the portal once you have started the submission process. At that moment, a *word* format part B is made available. You should download it, fill it in and [re-upload it in pdf format.](#)

For more guidance on How to fill in your application, please see an online step-by-step guide available on Funding & Tender Opportunities Portal: <https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/funding-tenders-opportunities/display/IT/Proposal+forms>

Budgetary aspects- Lump sums type 2

1. Is there a template for the detailed budget?

The detailed budget table is a mandatory annex to the proposal. You must use the template available to be downloaded from the Portal Submission System to be re-uploaded in the format *xlsx*. Carefully read the instructions available in the detailed budget table. For all other mandatory annexes and supporting documents, please refer to the [call document](#) – section 5. **Admissibility and documents**.

2. In addition to the detailed budget table, is it necessary to fill in the tables 'Estimated budget – resources' which follow each work package in the technical description (Part B)?

The detailed budget table is the only mandatory document you must use to estimate costs. In the technical description Part B, those table are marked as “*n/a for Lump Sum Grant*”, therefore you do not need to fill them in.

3. In the technical description (Part B), do we need to fill in the subcontracting table?

Yes, this table must be filled in because in DAPHNE we do not have ‘prefixed’ lump sums, but “project-based” lump sums, set by the consortium in the detailed budget table. Here you are asked to give details on subcontracted tasks, justification on why the subcontracting is necessary and best-value-for-money. In addition to this section, you will encode the estimated subcontracted costs in the detailed budget table.

4. The external audit is still possible, but not from financial aspect but only from the output perspective/content? Is that correct?

In lump sum funding, there are no financial audits. Therefore, estimated costs for financial audits are not eligible. You can foresee costs for internal/external evaluation on the project’s outputs as part of your monitoring and evaluation methodology.

5. WP1 is generally about project management. How would lump sum look like in that case?

Given the simplification introduced with lump sum funding for records keeping and financial management, pay attention in not inflation coordination costs.

6. Will the starting point of the funded project be flexible (e.g., sometime in 2025)? Or will the starting date be around November 2024?

It will be decided during the grant preparation, it can be flexible upon justification.

7. If there are 4 WP, and 4-5 deliverables are recommended for Lump Sum Grants, this would be 16-20 deliverables. However, the call recommends no more than 10-15 deliverables, right?

We recommend 4-5 deliverables under each work package. You may be asked to adjust the number during grant preparation. Please ensure that deliverables (project outputs) are qualifiable and quantifiable.

8. Is the work of consultants (for example for data collection and research report) considered as subcontracting?

Subcontracting concerns the outsourcing of a part of the project to a party outside the consortium. It is not simply about purchasing goods or services. In this example, if you outsource the entire task of collecting data, then you will estimate costs and encoding them under subcontracting. We normally expect that the participants have sufficient operational capacity to implement the project activities themselves. Subcontracting should therefore be exceptional, unless well documented and justified in the proposal.

9. For staff costs, if a person works half time, do we show it in the cost or in the units (0,5)?

The detailed budget table supports decimals, therefore you can encode the effort (units in persons/month) with decimals.

10. How do activity reports of last year have to look like?

Please note that an annual activity report is NOT a financial audit report or balance sheet, but a report highlighting the activities and projects of your organisation. The AAR – annual activity report can be submitted in any form chosen by the applicant.