



Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values Programme (CERV)

Call for proposals

Call for proposals to prevent and combat gender-based violence and
violence against children - CERV-2021-DAPHNE

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CALL FOR PROPOSALS

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0. Introduction

This is call for proposals for EU **action grants** in the field of gender-based violence under the **Citizens, Equality, Rights and Value Programme (CERV)**. The regulatory framework for this EU Funding Programme is set out in:

- Regulation 2018/1046 ([EU Financial Regulation](#))
- the basic act (Regulation (EU) of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing the Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values Programme and repealing Regulation (EU) No 1381/2013 and Regulation (EU) No 390/2014¹).

The call is launched in accordance with the 2021-2022 Work Programme² and will be managed by the **European Commission, Directorate-General for Justice and Consumers (DG JUST)**.

 Please note that this call is subject to the final adoption of the CERV Programme Regulation by the legislative authority. In case there are substantial changes, we may have to modify the call (or even cancel it).

The call covers the following **topic**:

CERV-2021-DAPHNE - Call for proposals to prevent and combat gender-based violence and violence against children

We invite you to read the **call documentation** on the Funding & Tenders Portal Topic page carefully, and in particular this Call Document, the Model Grant Agreement, the [EU Funding & Tenders Portal Online Manual](#) and the [EU Grants AGA – Annotated Grant Agreement](#).

These documents provide clarifications and answers to questions you may have when preparing your application:

- the [Call Document](#) outlines the:
 - background, objectives, scope, activities that can be funded and the expected results (sections 1 and 2)
 - timetable and available budget (sections 3 and 4)
 - admissibility and eligibility conditions (including mandatory documents; sections 5 and 6)

¹ OJ L [...], [date], p. [...].

² Commission Implementing Decision C(2021) 2583 final of 19/04/2021 on the financing of the Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values programme and the adoption of the multiannual work programme for 2021-2022.

- criteria for financial and operational capacity and exclusion (section 7)
- evaluation and award procedure (section 8)
- award criteria (section 9)
- legal and financial set-up of the Grant Agreements (section 10)
- how to submit an application (section 11)
- the Online Manual outlines the:
 - procedures to register and submit proposals online via the EU Funding & Tenders Portal ('Portal')
 - recommendations for the preparation of the application
- the AGA — Annotated Grant Agreement contains:
 - detailed annotations on all the provisions in the Grant Agreement you will have to sign in order to obtain the grant (*including cost eligibility, payment schedule, accessory obligations, etc*).

You are also encouraged to visit the [REC Programme results webpage](#) and the [Daphne toolkit](#) to consult the list of projects funded previously.

1. Background

Since the outbreak of the pandemic, and especially during the long periods of emergency measures, many women and children have suffered increased domestic violence (as victims and/or witnesses). They have also been exposed to a heightened risk of online abuse and exploitation and to other forms of gender-based violence.

Gender-based violence – or violence that is directed against a woman or a girl because she is a woman or a girl or that affects women or girls disproportionately – remains one of our societies' biggest challenges and is deeply rooted in gender inequality. It can be violence that affects women and girls disproportionately, such as rape and other sexual crime. Men can also be victims of gender-based violence, but the vast majority of victims are women.

Domestic violence means violence that occurs within the family or domestic unit, or between former or current partners, regardless of whether the perpetrator shares the same residence as the victim.

Gender-based violence, in all its forms, remains under-reported and overlooked both inside and outside the EU. The COVID-19 pandemic has further highlighted existing gender inequalities and has had a disproportionately negative effect on women: EU Member States recorded a surge in domestic violence affecting women³.

The Covid-19 pandemic has been also particularly tough on children, notably those already in a vulnerable situation (e.g. children in care, children with disabilities, children in poverty, children in migration).

Research also shows that the COVID-19 measures may have exposed up to 85 million more girls and boys worldwide to physical, sexual, and/or emotional violence in the

³ <https://eige.europa.eu/covid-19-and-gender-equality/gender-based-violence>

first three months of the lock-down.⁴ World Vision predicts that many of the 13 million extra child marriages alerted to by UNFPA will occur in the time immediately following the crisis, with at least 4 million more girls married in the next two years and many never returning to school.⁵ Nearly 3 in 4 children between the age of 2 and 4 regularly suffer physical punishment and/or psychological violence at the hands of parents and caregivers⁶

[Save the children](#) reported that violence in the household was reported by children at over double the rate when schools were closed (17%) compared with when schools were open and the child was attending in person (8%).

The EU will do all it can to prevent and combat gender-based violence and violence against children, support and protect victims and survivors of such crimes, and hold perpetrators accountable for their abusive behaviour.

The EU Gender Equality Strategy sets ambitious policy objectives and actions to tackle gender-based violence, including funding to support civil society and public services in preventing and combating gender-based violence.

The EU Strategy on the rights of the child⁷ set up a new policy framework to ensure the protection of rights of all children, including from violence.

The first priority of the 2021 calls for proposals aims to address the challenges emerging from the Covid-19 pandemic and the safety and security measures put in place in relation to it.

The second priority addresses masculinities and engagement of men and boys in the prevention of gender-based violence.

The call recognises the need for proposals to equally address the specificities of the situation for women and men, girls and boys, in all their diversity.

2. Objectives – Themes and priorities – Activities that can be funded – Expected impact

CERV-2021-DAPHNE - Call for proposals to prevent and combat gender-based violence and violence against children

Objectives

To fight violence, including gender-based violence:

- 1. preventing and combating at all levels all forms of gender-based violence against women and girls and domestic violence, also by promoting the standards set out in the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and*

⁴ World Vision (2020). Our Research, Our Rights, Ending violence against children through the lens of child researchers from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Indonesia, Nicaragua, Romania and Sierra Leone and World Vision (2020) A perfect storm: Millions more children at risk of violence under lockdown and into the 'new normal'.

⁵ World Vision (2020) A perfect storm: Millions more children at risk of violence under lockdown and into the 'new normal'. Recently more connections have also been made on the devastating links between increased violence against children and climate change.

⁶ [Global status report on preventing violence against children](#), UNICEF/WHO, 2020.

⁷ https://ec.europa.eu/info/policies/justice-and-fundamental-rights/rights-child/eu-strategy-rights-child-and-eu-child-guarantee_en

combating violence against women and domestic violence (the Istanbul Convention);

2. *preventing and combating all forms of violence against children, young people, as well as violence against other groups at risk, such as LGBTIQ people and people with disabilities;*
3. *supporting and protecting all direct and indirect victims of such violence, such as domestic violence exerted within the family or violence in intimate relationships, including children orphaned by domestic crimes, and supporting and ensuring the same level of protection throughout the Union for victims of gender-based violence.*

Policy initiatives supported: Gender Equality Strategy, EU strategy on the rights of the child EU Strategy on victims' rights and EU Strategy on the rights of the child.

Themes and priorities (scope)

1. Early detection, prevention and protection of and/or support to women, children, young people and LGBTIQ victims or potential victims of violence, with specific attention paid to situations emerging from the COVID-19 pandemic

Helplines and support services reported that violence against women, children and LGBTIQ people has been on the rise during the COVID-19 pandemic and as a consequence, the need for psychosocial support and assistance has increased. Staying at home because of the lockdown has affected in particular women and children living with a perpetrator, those negatively affected by prolonged judicial procedures, women and children with disabilities or in migration, as well as children in alternative care. Increased internet usage during lockdown has also led to a rise in incidents of online violence. Many support services – whether formal or within the social circle, were interrupted or no longer available, making it even more difficult than usual for victims to seek for help. Lastly, families have been suffering from exceptional strains, worry, anxiety, loneliness - which could in some cases have led to an increase of violence and neglect.

The aim of this priority is to address (potential) victims' needs within existing support mechanisms, or establishing new ones, in order to respond better to specific needs of women, and children during and after the pandemic, as well as to fund programmes that provide early detection, prevention and adequate support. This involves the strengthening of gender-specific and child-centred responses to violence, through capacity-building and strengthened multi-disciplinary cooperation and coordination among relevant actors, such as law enforcement and judicial professionals, IT platforms and regulatory bodies.

When related to children, the design and implementation of actions should be done in cooperation with children to make sure that the action is well tailored and replies to children's needs. The actions may include capacity building for helplines, support centres at schools, updates of existing support websites, peer support groups, psychological support provided in other forms in order to address impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

This call aims to contribute to the implementation of:

- EU Gender Equality Strategy
- the provisions of the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Istanbul Convention), particularly Chapters IV and V related to support and protection measures;

- Directive 2012/29/EU establishing minimum standards on the rights, support and protection of victims of crime.

[- EU Strategy on the rights of the child](#)

Indicative funding available for this priority: EUR 13 475 300.

2. Preventing gender-based violence by addressing masculinities and the engagement of men and boys

The objective is to end men's violence against women and girls, including honour-related violence and oppression, while acknowledging that men and boys have an important role to play in violence prevention. Actions can focus on different areas such as: i) early intervention to address adverse childhood experiences and break the cycle of violence; ii) a universal (primary) prevention approach, for example, by working with young people; and iii) a targeted prevention approach through perpetrator treatment programmes to prevent recidivism.

The focus is on: (i) addressing violent norms of masculinities; (ii) supporting the development of non-violent relationships by engaging men and boys as allies; (iii) treatment of perpetrators through prevention programmes; and (iv) ensuring that men and boys become change agents benefitting from non-violence and gender equality. The involvement of men and boys in the prevention of gender-based violence against women can take on many forms, including by using role models, agents of change and advocates for equality between women and men and mutual respect.

The focus should be on engaging with men to challenge other men's behaviour to transform unequal power relations between women and men and to tackle violence against women. Women's and girls' safety and rights must be central in all actions.

Indicative funding available for this priority: EUR 4 224 700.

Projects addressing any of the two priorities listed above should pay attention to the specific needs and circumstances of women and men, girls and boys, in all their diversity.

Activities that can be funded (scope)

Activities shall include:

- awareness-raising and empowerment activities;
- capacity-building and training for professionals;
- design and implementation of protocols, development of working methods and tools, coordination platform and groups;
- exchange of good practices, mutual learning;
- creation and implementation of data collection strategies and systems;
- establishing or strengthening existing support mechanisms;
- Evaluating lessons learned from Covid-19 situation in the context of its impact on the well-being of children and the functioning of the support systems;

- In cooperation with children, designing, establishing and/or strengthening protocols and mechanisms providing support to children mostly affected by the Covid-19 situation. The protocols should take into account the gender perspective when appropriate;
- Establishing national, local, regional support centres, including in schools;
- Based on the children's input and in cooperation with children, build capacity of relevant professionals (e.g. teachers, psychotherapists, educators, medical staff), design and test or roll out existing training activities, design and implement or adapt existing information campaigns for relevant staff, including sharing good practices.

Applying organisations are encouraged to use, disseminate and build on already existing materials (e.g tools, projects' deliverables, handbooks, research, studies, mapping exercises, reports, etc).

Practical projects developing and implementing specific measures are preferred. While research is not excluded, if research activities are to be part of the project, they must be strictly linked to the project as a whole and are to pay duly attention to gender and disaggregate data by sex.

It is strongly encouraged to involve a public authority to actively participate in the projects. This requirement will be assessed under award criterion (b) quality of the proposed action.

Expected impact

1. Early detection, prevention and protection of and/or support to women, children, young people and LGBTIQ victims or potential victims of violence, with specific attention paid to situations emerging from the COVID-19 pandemic:

- increased access to support services, such as, helplines, shelters and counselling services;
- changed attitudes and behaviours concerning domestic violence and online violence (including lower tolerance of violent behaviour and decreased victim-blaming) among the general population and particular groups, e.g. relevant professionals, witnesses and bystanders, vulnerable groups, etc.;
- prevention of violence before it happens through education about gender equality and healthy relationships, as well as the empowerment of women;
- improved detection and reporting of (early signs of) violence;
- increased capacity of stakeholders and relevant professionals to address issues related to domestic violence, including through strengthened multi-agency cooperation;
- victims' safety is guaranteed and further violence prevented;
- cross-border cases of violence are properly addressed, through the application of Directive 2011/99/EU on the European protection order;
- increased reporting of violence to the police and other services, with appropriate mechanisms in place to facilitate this;
- increased likelihood of bystander intervention;
- increased prevention of situations of violence against women, children, young people and LGBTIQ;
- strengthened protection and support to women, children, young people and LGBTIQ victims of violence;
- reinforced capacity of professionals to prevent, detect and respond to violence against women, children, young people and LGBTIQ;

- strengthened child protection systems; increased cooperation among relevant services;
- better response to the COVID-19 pandemic with respect to the needs of children;
- Increased knowledge about the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on children, as well as of the public policy responses taken – and lessons learnt for the future, including in mental health aspects;
- Established or adapted mechanisms supporting well-being of children, their specific needs and mental health difficulties, arising from the Covid-19 pandemic;
- Increased expertise of professionals working with children in responding to their specific well-being needs, arising from the Covid-19 pandemic;
- Increased child participation in decision making processes in emergency situations.

2. Preventing gender-based violence by engaging men and boys:

- increased engagement of men and boys in tackling gender-based violence against women and supporting the development of non-violent relationships;
- prevention of violence before it happens through education about gender equality and healthy relationships;
- increased likelihood of bystander intervention;
- increased capacity of stakeholders and relevant professionals to address issues related to gender-based violence and engagement of men and boys, including through strengthened multi-agency cooperation;
- changed attitudes and behaviours concerning gender equality and gender-based violence (including lower tolerance and decreased victim-blaming) among men and boys;
- increased treatment of perpetrators of violence;
- increased safety of women and their children and others at risk from violence in close relationships, through the promotion of effective work with those who perpetrate this violence;
- increased promotion and support of gender-sensitive prevention of violence in close relationships through awareness raising, sharing of information and knowledge and the creation and dissemination of training opportunities.

Guidelines for the submission of proposals

Practical projects developing and implementing concrete measures are preferred. While research is not excluded, if some research activities are to be part of the project, they shall be strictly linked to the project as a whole. Activities such as the development of materials, the mapping of existing materials or research should be, at most, minor components of project proposals. If included, the need should be solidly justified in the proposal; they should lead to practical applications and interventions. Research activities, especially data collection activities, are to pay duly attention to gender and disaggregate data by sex. While the **projects should build on evidence of what works** (e.g., from previous available research), they should have an applied nature and lead to practical applications. Projects should not only develop a **sound methodology** using available evidence and recognised existing good practice or tried and tested intervention models but also include a large proportion of practical implementation measures and outcomes. These aspects will be taken into account when evaluating the quality of proposals. Applicants are invited to consider the weighting of the work packages, with a view to ensuring **maximum practical benefits**, positive outcomes and impacts for the target groups and the final beneficiaries, and to check that the management and coordination work packages

(including travel) are not over-resourced. All **applications should describe how access to the selected target group(s) will be assured**, considering, where appropriate, whether it is useful to ground activities to a place/geographical space also, e.g. school, workplace, museums, city, etc.

Any **training and/or practical tools should have an overarching objective** to make the system work better to improve outcomes for women and/or children. This may include development and delivery of new training modules/tools or roll out and delivery of previously tried and tested training modules/tools. Proposals should describe how access to those to be trained will be assured and describe how training/tools will be rolled out in the participating countries. In terms of promoting sustainability, capacity-building should preferably focus on train-the-trainer approaches and may also include tools such as checklists/draft protocols, etc. For transnational projects, **any training modules developed should be made available with a view to being replicated or adapted for reuse in other EU Member States**. New training modules must be piloted and, if necessary, adapted prior to delivery, taking into account the trainees' diversity.

Projects for each of the priorities under this call can be either national or transnational and should be **elaborated in close partnership with and/or be led by appropriate key players**, such as women's shelters, child protection agencies, Barnahus, police, health services, the education sector, the judiciary, victim support organisations, etc. Applicants must document that they have the **prior commitment of participating key players**. Good quality cooperation among partners will be instrumental in making innovative projects successful. Regardless of whether projects are national or transnational in nature, they should aim to **produce results that create or contribute to implementation of standards at European level, or that could be transferable to other Member States**.

Applicants are invited to take note of and learn from previously funded projects (see bibliography). The continuation or follow-up of successful initiatives, including the scaling-up of existing initiatives and/or testing them in a different context, may be funded if it is aligned with one of the priorities. However, **the exact duplication of an initiative will not be funded**.

For projects in the area of violence against children, projects must take a rights-based approach⁸ and be clearly grounded in the EU Charter of Fundamental rights and the UN Convention on the rights of the child (UNCRC). Applicants are required to include clear and explicit references to EU and international law and standards they will adhere to or be guided by in project design, implementation, evaluation and monitoring and explain the project rationale.

Support of public authority

It is strongly encouraged to involve a public authority, including regional and local authorities, to actively participate in the projects. For projects related to gender-based violence, these public authorities can be national, regional or local Ministries/agencies/equality bodies responsible for gender equality and/or provision of services to victims of violence or perpetrators; police, judicial, health or education authorities etc., as relevant.

The rationale for the choice must be documented and explained in Part B Project description and implementation.

This support will be expressed through an Annex to the application to the application (Letter from the public authority) and will be assessed under the award criterion b) quality.

⁸ For projects relevant to children, see child rights approach definition: paragraph 59 of General Comment No 13 of the UN Committee on the rights of the child

Applying behavioural insights

Applicants are encouraged, whenever possible, to apply insights and practical tools from behavioural sciences in their projects in view of achieving changes in attitudes and behaviour. Below is a step-by-step approach to guide applicants in the incorporation of behavioural insights in their projects.

1) First, applicants should provide a clear description of the issue that will be tackled by the proposed action. If we consider gender-based violence, the description should specify the type(s) of violence (for example physical, emotional), its characteristics (for example prevalence, severity) and the concrete context(s) (for example university, workplace, household) that will be covered by the proposed action. Additionally, the objective(s) of the action should be clearly defined. These should be specific, measurable, attainable, realistic and timely (SMART) and should be set ahead of the action.

2) Second, the proposed action should identify the underlying determinants (also called behavioural causes) of the issue at stake⁹. This could be, for example, passive stance of bystanders, low reporting of violence by victims. As the issues identified under point 1 likely have multiple underlying determinants, the proposed action could focus on several of these, or on only one. Each of the different underlying determinants the projects aims to tackle should be clearly indicated in the proposal.

3) Third, the proposed action should encourage a specific target group(s) to perform target behaviour(s) or discourage them from doing so¹⁰. Actions may aim, for instance, at encouraging victims of violence to report the incidences of violence to the relevant authorities and/or to seek help in dedicated shelters; aim at changing ways of working of professionals to make it easier to report incidences of violence; aim at motivating journalists to avoid stereotypes by changing the way they report on and portray violence against women; or aim at changing men's perception of traditional gender roles, which support the acceptability of violence against women, etc.

4) Fourth, once the target group(s), the underlying determinants and the target behaviour are identified, applicants should describe the solutions (also called behavioural levers) that will be implemented¹¹. For example, if the proposed action aims at reducing the social acceptance of gender-based violence, the project could focus on changing social norms (for example, signalling the appropriate behaviour by comparing an individual's conduct with that of the majority of his /her peers/neighbours/friends), or make use of so-called "commitment devices" (convincing the target group to make a public pledge to carry out a certain behaviour/support the target group in developing a specific plan to achieve a certain goal) as part of the intervention.

5) Fifth, the proposed action should specify the outcome that the proposed solution aims at generating and how the outcome(s) will be measured. Outcomes refer to impact, change in attitudes or behavioural change resulting from the action, and

⁹ Further details can be found in Section 3 'Understanding the causes of target behaviour' Sara Rafael Almeida, Joana Sousa Lourenço, Dessart François Jacques, and Emanuele Ciriolo. Insights from behavioural sciences to prevent and combat violence against women. [Literature review](#) (2016) pp. 8-13

¹⁰ Further details on potential target groups, subgroups and behaviours to be targeted by actions can be found in Section 2 'Identifying the target group and target behaviour' Sara Rafael Almeida, Joana Sousa Lourenço, Dessart François Jacques, and Emanuele Ciriolo. Insights from behavioural sciences to prevent and combat violence against women. [Literature review](#) (2016) pp. 7-8

¹¹ Further details on behavioural solutions can be found in Section 4.3.1. 'Content of the message: behavioural levers' Sara Rafael Almeida, Joana Sousa Lourenço, Dessart François Jacques, and Emanuele Ciriolo. Insights from behavioural sciences to prevent and combat violence against women. [Literature review](#) (2016) pp. 16-25

should not be confused with project outputs (e.g. number of leaflets published, number of people reached). If possible, projects should propose a measurable objective, compared to a baseline. For example, if the goal is to increase reporting of violence, a valuable outcome measure would be the number of cases reported to the police following the implementation of the project. If the goal is to change attitudes of a certain group of professionals, projects should not only measure how many attended training, but also ask them about their attitudes before and after the training. All interventions should include collection of relevant data, to be able to compare the situation before and after the project. Collected data are to be disaggregated by sex.

6) Sixth, to find out whether the proposed actions will have the desired effects, ideally the project should include a phase of pre-testing the solutions before implementing them in full-scale¹². Such ex-ante assessment of the expected effect of the intervention will provide valuable insights on whether the proposed action has the intended effects and helps to ensure that, once fully deployed, the action focus is on what works. One possibility would be to use a randomised controlled trial¹³.

7) Seventh, the proposed action should include an evaluation of impact. Such evaluation should be part of the initial project plan, to make sure that the most appropriate evaluation design is used, and to set up valid outcomes measures (together with robust and feasible metrics) that allow the actual impact of the action to be determined. Several evaluation methods can be used such as after-only designs, before-after or pre-post designs, RCTs and field experiments¹⁴.

Mainstreaming

Projects funded under this call shall seek to **promote equality between women and men and the rights of the child**. Gender and rights of the child mainstreaming means integrating a gender and rights of the child perspective in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of a project, as appropriate. Consequently, when relevant, the applicant shall take the necessary steps to ensure that gender equality and child-related issues are taken into account by paying attention to the situation and particular needs of women and men and of children. It is, for example, essential that projects do not silence, stereotype, stigmatise, lay the blame on or discriminate against women or men. Projects should contribute to empowering women and to ensuring that they achieve their full potential and enjoy the same rights as men.

Non-discrimination

Projects funded under this call shall also **comply with the prohibition of discrimination based on any of the grounds listed in Article 21 of the Charter**

¹² Further details on qualitative and quantitative pretesting methods can be found in Section 5 'Pretesting the initiative' Sara Rafael Almeida, Joana Sousa Lourenço, Dessart François Jacques, and Emanuele Ciriolo. Insights from behavioural sciences to prevent and combat violence against women. [Literature review](#) (2016) pp. 25-28

¹³ In case quantitative pretesting using a randomised controlled trial (RCT) is carried out, this phase includes the identification of the most feasible randomisation unit (i.e., individual or group). For example, the initiative could be delivered in all universities of Region A (the treatment group), keeping the curriculum of universities of Region B (the control group) unchanged (randomisation at the group level). The inclusion of a control group and the use of randomisation allow the comparison of the outcome of in Region A against the outcome in Region B, hence determining whether the intervention was effective, all other things being equal. See « Test, Learn, Adapt » (UK BIT, 2012) for more information on this approach.

¹⁴ Further details on evaluation methods can be found in Section 6 'Evaluating the impact of the initiative' Sara Rafael Almeida, Joana Sousa Lourenço, Dessart François Jacques, and Emanuele Ciriolo. Insights from behavioural sciences to prevent and combat violence against women. [Literature review](#) (2016) pp. 28-33

of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (the "Charter"), in accordance with and within the limits set by Article 51 of the Charter. Among others, the Commission encourages applicants to promote equal employment opportunities for all its staff and team. The beneficiary is encouraged to foster an appropriate mix of people, whatever their ethnic origin, religion, age, gender and ability.

Finally, all projects under this call shall respect and shall be implemented in line with the rights and principles enshrined in the Charter.

Child participation

All proposals are expected to respect the child's right to participate¹⁵ and all project activities must clearly integrate and protect the child's right to be heard¹⁶. Proposals must make children's involvement central and integral in every stage of the project's design, implementation and evaluation.

Monitoring and evaluation

Appropriate attention has to be given to **developing a robust evidence base and involving reliable monitoring, evaluation and reporting procedures** based on recognised methodological approaches, developed by a competent and experienced policy impact evaluator¹⁷, in consultation with the relevant project partners. All monitoring, evaluation and reporting activities are to pay duly attention to gender. This should include defining the expected impact of the activity in measurable terms and defining a robust methodology and indicators to measure the impact of the activity. This should go well beyond simply surveying participants on their appreciation of activities and deliverables, and consider how best to assess how activities and the use of project outputs impact on attitudinal and behavioural changes among the target group(s) E.g. there is lower tolerance of gender-based violence and the target group reports actual intervention or states they are more likely to intervene when witnessing it, or when witnessing a situation that could lead to gender-based violence, victims are more likely to report experiences of violence, the target group uses learned techniques in their daily/working life, etc. Though applicants are free to choose the method for evaluating the impact of the activities, the method should be robust and appropriate, and involve rigorous data collection and monitoring (see also section above "Applying behavioural impact"). It should provide reliable results on "what works" and "what does not work".

Proposals must make provisions to document the number of persons reached, provide anonymised data disaggregated by sex and by age, and must describe in their grant application how this will be done and how the target group will be reached.

Sustainability of projects and dissemination of results

Applications should also include a clear communication, dissemination and sustainability plan, with measures to maintain and monitor results after the end of funding. Applicants should also describe the potential for scaling up the measure, should the activities produce the expected results. The projects should aim at ensuring their durability and appropriate dissemination, including at the end of funding (by promoting and enabling access to their results to the widest possible audience).

¹⁵ Aligned with Article 24 of the Charter, relevant EU law and the UN Convention on the rights of the child

¹⁶ As set out in UNCRC Article 12 and General Comment No 12

¹⁷ For further details please refer to "Applying Behavioural Sciences to EU Policy-making", Joint Research Centre Scientific and Policy Report (2013): <http://ftp.jrc.es/EURdoc/JRC83284.pdf>

 For more information see:

Policy documents/background information

- [EU Gender Equality Strategy 2020-2025](#)
- Commission and EEAS Communication "[Towards the elimination of female genital mutilation](#)"
- [EU LGBTIQ Equality Strategy 2020-2025](#)

Rights of the child

- [EU strategy on the rights of the child](#)
- Report : [Our Europe, Our Rights, Our Future](#)
- [Compilation previously funded projects on violence against children and the rights of the child, 2013 – present](#)
- [United Nations Convention on the rights of the child](#)

Covid -19 and the rights of the child

- [Growing up in lockdown: Europe's children in the age of Covid-19](#) (Eurochild)
- [Averting a lost COVID generation - A six-point plan to respond, recover and reimagine a post-pandemic world for every child](#) (Unicef)
- [Protect a Generation: the impact of COVID-19 on children's lives](#) (Save the Children)
- [Children's voices in the time of COVID-19: Continued child activism in the face of personal challenges](#) (World Vision)

Child Participation

- [General Comment no 12 \(2009\) on the right of the child to be heard](#)
- [Report from the study on child participation in EU political and democratic life and its accessible version.](#)
- [Council of Europe Recommendation on the participation of children and young people under the age of 18](#) (2012)
- Council of Europe: [child participation assessment tool](#)
- [The Lundy model of child participation](#):
- [Inclusion Europe participation rights children with disabilities](#)

Child safeguarding policies

- [Keeping Children Safe standards](#)
- [Comic Relief's safeguarding framework](#)

Domestic violence

- [Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence](#) (Istanbul Convention)

- [Covid-19 and gender-based violence: Has the pandemic taught us anything?](#) (EIGE)
- [The Covid-19 pandemic and intimate partner violence against women in the EU](#) (EIGE)
- JRC policy report: [How will the COVID-19 crisis affect existing gender divides in Europe?](#)
- [Women's rights and the COVID-19 pandemic](#) (CoE)
- [The Shadow Pandemic: Violence against women during COVID-19](#) (UNWomen)

Role of men/Masculinities

- [Study on the role of men in gender equality](#)

Online violence against women

- [Sexism, harassment and violence against women in parliaments in Europe](#). Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) and the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE)
- [UN Special Rapporteur on violence against women, thematic report on violence against women in politics](#)
- [European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs, Cyber violence and hate speech online against women](#)
- [Council of Europe resources on cyberviolence](#)
- [The #DigitalRespect4Her Campaign](#), launched by the European Commission to raise awareness about online violence against women and promote good practices to tackle this issue
- European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE)'s [report on cyber violence against women and girls](#)

Behavioural insights and experimentation

- Sara Rafael Almeida, Joana Sousa Lourenço, Dessart François Jacques, and Emanuele Ciriolo. Insights from behavioural sciences to prevent and combat violence against women. [Literature review](#) (2016)

Data and reports

- Results of the European Fundamental Rights Agency (FRA) [survey on women's experiences of violence](#)
- European Fundamental Rights Agency (FRA) [Crime, safety and victims' rights – Fundamental Rights Survey](#)
- [Eurofound's European Working Conditions Surveys](#) (EWCS)
- Report on [Attitudes Towards Violence Against Women in the EU](#)
- [Report on FGM in Europe – An analysis of court cases](#)
- European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE)'s [studies on gender-based violence](#)
- [Eurobarometer on gender-based violence](#)

3. Available budget

The available call budget is **EUR 17.700.000**. This budget might be increased by maximum 20%.

We reserve the right not to award all available funds or to redistribute them between the call priorities, depending on the proposals received and the results of the evaluation.

4. Timetable and deadlines

Timetable and deadlines (indicative)	
Call opening:	20 April 2021
Deadline for submission:	<u>15 June 2021 – 17:00:00 CET</u> (Brussels)
Evaluation:	June – October 2021
Information on evaluation results:	October – November 2021
GA signature:	December 2021 – February 2022

5. Admissibility and documents

Proposals must be submitted before the **call deadline** (see timetable section 4).


Proposals must be submitted **electronically** via the Funding & Tenders Portal Electronic Submission System (accessible via the Topic page in the [Search Funding & Tenders](#) section). Paper submissions are NOT possible.

Proposals (including annexes and supporting documents) must be submitted using the forms provided *inside* the Submission System (⚠ NOT the documents available on the Topic page — they are only for information).

Proposals must be **complete** and contain all the requested information and all required annexes and supporting documents:

- Application Form Part A — contains administrative information about the participants (future coordinator, beneficiaries and affiliated entities) and the summarised budget for the project (*to be filled in directly online*)
- Application Form Part B — contains the technical description of the project (*to be downloaded from the Portal Submission System, completed and then assembled and re-uploaded*)
- Part C (to be filled in directly online) containing additional project data including mandatory indicators
- **mandatory annexes and supporting documents** (*to be uploaded*):
 - detailed budget table: not applicable
 - CVs (standard) of core project team
 - activity reports of last year of the coordinator

- list of previous projects (key projects for the last 4 years) of the coordinator
- for participants with activities involving children: their child protection policy covering the four areas described in the [Keeping Children Safe Child Safeguarding Standards](#)

 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 child protection policies must be available online and transparent to everyone who comes in contact with the organisation. They must include clear information about the recruitment of staff (including trainees and volunteers) and include background checks (vetting). They must also include clear procedures and rules to staff, including reporting rules, and continuous training.

At proposal submission, you will have to confirm that you have the **mandate to act** for all applicants. Moreover you will have to confirm that the information in the application is correct and complete and that the participants comply with the conditions for receiving EU funding (especially eligibility, financial and operational capacity, exclusion, etc). Before signing the grant, each beneficiary and affiliated entity will have to confirm this again by signing a declaration of honour (DoH). Proposals without full support will be rejected.

Your application must be **readable, accessible and printable**.

Proposals are limited to maximum **45 pages** (Part B). Evaluators will not consider any additional pages.

You may be asked at a later stage for further documents (*for legal entity validation, financial capacity check, bank account validation, etc*).

 For more information about the submission process (including IT aspects), consult the [Online Manual](#).

6. Eligibility

Eligible participants (eligible countries)

In order to be eligible, the applicants (beneficiaries and affiliated entities) must:

- be legal entities (public or private bodies)
- be established in one of the eligible countries, i.e.:
 - EU Member States (including overseas countries and territories (OCTs))
 - non-EU countries:
 - listed EEA countries and countries associated to the CERV Programme ([associated countries](#)) or countries which are in ongoing negotiations for an association agreement and where the agreement enters into force before grant signature
- other eligibility conditions:
 - the project can be either national or transnational;
 - the application must involve at least two organisations (applicant and partner);
 - the EU grant applied for cannot be lower than EUR 75.000;
 - organisations which are profit-oriented must submit applications in

partnership with public entities or private non-profit organisations.

Beneficiaries and affiliated entities must register in the [Participant Register](#) – before submitting the proposal – and will have to be validated by the Central Validation Service (REA Validation). For the validation, they will be requested to upload documents showing legal status and origin.

Other entities may participate in other consortium roles, such as associated partners, subcontractors, third parties giving in-kind contributions, etc (*see section 13*).


Specific cases

Natural persons — Natural persons are NOT eligible (with the exception of self-employed persons, i.e. sole traders, where the company does not have legal personality separate from that of the natural person).

International organisations — International organisations are eligible. The rules on eligible countries do not apply to them.

Entities without legal personality — Entities which do not have legal personality under their national law may exceptionally participate, provided that their representatives have the capacity to undertake legal obligations on their behalf, and offer guarantees for the protection of the EU financial interests equivalent to that offered by legal persons¹⁸.

EU bodies — EU bodies (with the exception of the European Commission Joint Research Centre) can NOT be part of the consortium.

Associations and interest groupings — Entities composed of members may participate as 'sole beneficiaries' or 'beneficiaries without legal personality'¹⁹.  Please note that if the action will be implemented by the members, they should also participate (either as beneficiaries or as affiliated entities, otherwise their costs will NOT be eligible).

Countries currently negotiating association agreements — Beneficiaries from countries with ongoing negotiations (*see above*) may participate in the call and can sign grants if the negotiations are concluded before grant signature (with retroactive effect, if provided in the agreement).

EU restrictive measures — Special rules apply for certain entities (*e.g. entities subject to [EU restrictive measures](#) under Article 29 of the Treaty on the European Union (TEU) and Article 215 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the EU (TFEU)*²⁰ and entities covered by Commission Guidelines No [2013/C 205/05](#)²¹). Such entities are not eligible to participate in any capacity, including as beneficiaries, affiliated entities, associated partners, subcontractors or recipients of financial support to third parties (if any).

 For more information, see [Rules for Legal Entity Validation, LEAR Appointment and Financial Capacity Assessment](#).

Consortium composition

Proposals must be submitted by a consortium of at least 2 organisations (beneficiaries; not affiliated entities)

¹⁸ See Article 197(2)(c) EU Financial Regulation [2018/1046](#).

¹⁹ For the definitions, see Articles 187(2) and 197(2)(c) EU Financial Regulation [2018/1046](#).

²⁰ Please note that the EU Official Journal contains the official list and, in case of conflict, its content prevails over that of the [EU Sanctions Map](#).

²¹ Commission guidelines No [2013/C 205/05](#) on the eligibility of Israeli entities and their activities in the territories occupied by Israel since June 1967 for grants, prizes and financial instruments funded by the EU from 2014 onwards (OJEU C 205 of 19.07.2013, pp. 9-11).

Eligible activities

Eligible activities are the ones set out in section 2 above.

Projects must comply with EU policy interests and priorities (*such as environment, social, security, industrial and trade policy, etc*).

Financial support to third parties is not allowed.

Geographic location (target countries)

Proposals must relate to activities taking place in the eligible countries (*see above*).

Duration

Projects should normally range between 12 and 24 months (extensions are possible, if duly justified and through an amendment).

Ethics and EU values

Projects must comply with:

- ethical principles
- EU values based on Article 2 of the Treaty on the European Union and Article 21 of the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights and
- other applicable EU, international and national law (including the General Data Protection Regulation 2016/679).

Projects must seek to promote gender equality and non-discrimination mainstreaming in accordance with the [Gender Mainstreaming Toolkit](#). Project activities should contribute to the equal empowerment of women and men in all their diversity, ensuring that they achieve their full potential and enjoy the same rights (*see [Non-discrimination mainstreaming instruments, case studies and ways forward](#)*). They should also seek to reduce levels of discrimination suffered by particular groups (as well as those at risk of multiple discrimination) and to improve equality outcomes for individuals²². Proposals should integrate gender and non-discrimination considerations in proposals and target a gender-balanced representation in project teams and activities. It is also important that individual data collected by the beneficiaries are broken down by sex (*[sex-disaggregated data](#)*), disability or age whenever possible.

Applicants must show in their application that they respect ethical principles and EU values based on Article 2 of the Treaty on the European Union and Article of the 21 EU Charter of Fundamental Rights.

Participants with activities involving children must moreover have a child protection policy covering the four areas described in the [Keeping Children Safe Child Safeguarding Standards](#). This policy must be available online and transparent to everyone who comes in contact with the organisation. They must include clear information about the recruitment of staff (including trainees and volunteers) and include background checks (vetting). They must also include clear procedures and rules to staff, including reporting rules, and continuous training.

7. Financial and operational capacity and exclusion

Financial capacity

²² [Non-discrimination mainstreaming- instruments, case studies and way forwards](#)

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.

The financial capacity check will be carried out on the basis of the documents you will be requested to upload in the [Participant Register](#) during grant preparation (*e.g. profit and loss account and balance sheet, business plan, audit report produced by an approved external auditor, certifying the accounts for the last closed financial year, etc*). The analysis will be based on neutral financial indicators, but will also take into account other aspects, such as dependency on EU funding and deficit and revenue in previous years.

The check will normally be done for all beneficiaries, except:

- public bodies (entities established as public body under national law, including local, regional or national authorities) or international organisations
- if the individual requested grant amount is not more than EUR 60 000.

If needed, it may also be done for affiliated entities.

If we consider that your financial capacity is not satisfactory, we may require:

- further information
 - an enhanced financial responsibility regime, i.e. joint and several responsibility for all beneficiaries or joint and several liability of affiliated entities (*see below, section 10*)
 - prefinancing paid in instalments
 - (one or more) prefinancing guarantees (*see below, section 10*)
- or
- propose no prefinancing
 - request that you are replaced or, if needed, reject the entire proposal.

 For more information, see [Rules for Legal Entity Validation, LEAR Appointment and Financial Capacity Assessment](#).

Operational capacity

Applicants must have the **know-how, qualifications** and **resources** to successfully implement the projects and contribute their share (including sufficient experience in projects of comparable size and nature).

This capacity will be assessed on the basis of the competence and experience of the applicants and their project teams, including operational resources (human, technical and other) or, exceptionally, the measures proposed to obtain it by the time the task implementation starts.

Applicants will have to show their operational capacity via the following information:

- general profiles (qualifications and experiences) of the staff responsible for managing and implementing the project
- description of the consortium participants
- applicants' activity reports of last year
- list of previous projects (key projects for the last 4 years)

Additional supporting documents may be requested, if needed to confirm the operational capacity of any applicant.

Public bodies, Member State organisations and international organisations are exempted from the operational capacity check.

Exclusion

Applicants which are subject to an **EU exclusion decision** or in one of the following **exclusion situations** that bar them from receiving EU funding can NOT participate²³:

- bankruptcy, winding up, affairs administered by the courts, arrangement with creditors, suspended business activities or other similar procedures (including procedures for persons with unlimited liability for the applicant's debts)
- in breach of social security or tax obligations (including if done by persons with unlimited liability for the applicant's debts)
- guilty of grave professional misconduct²⁴ (including if done by persons having powers of representation, decision-making or control, beneficial owners or persons who are essential for the award/implementation of the grant)
- committed fraud, corruption, links to a criminal organisation, money laundering, terrorism-related crimes (including terrorism financing), child labour or human trafficking (including if done by persons having powers of representation, decision-making or control, beneficial owners or persons who are essential for the award/implementation of the grant)
- shown significant deficiencies in complying with main obligations under an EU procurement contract, grant agreement, prize, expert contract, or similar (including if done by persons having powers of representation, decision-making or control, beneficial owners or persons who are essential for the award/implementation of the grant)
- guilty of irregularities within the meaning of Article 1(2) of Regulation No [2988/95](#) (including if done by persons having powers of representation, decision-making or control, beneficial owners or persons who are essential for the award/implementation of the grant)
- created under a different jurisdiction with the intent to circumvent fiscal, social or other legal obligations in the country of origin or created another entity with this purpose (including if done by persons having powers of representation, decision-making or control, beneficial owners or persons who are essential for the award/implementation of the grant).

Applicants will also be refused if it turns out that²⁵:

- during the award procedure they misrepresented information required as a condition for participating or failed to supply that information
- they were previously involved in the preparation of the call and this entails a distortion of competition that cannot be remedied otherwise (conflict of interest).

²³ See Articles 136 and 141 of EU Financial Regulation [2018/1046](#).

²⁴ Professional misconduct includes: violation of ethical standards of the profession, wrongful conduct with impact on professional credibility, false declarations/misrepresentation of information, participation in a cartel or other agreement distorting competition, violation of IPR, attempting to influence decision-making processes or obtain confidential information from public authorities to gain advantage.

²⁵ See Article 141 EU Financial Regulation [2018/1046](#).

8. Evaluation and award procedure

The proposals will have to follow the **standard submission and evaluation procedure** (one-stage submission + one-step evaluation).


An **evaluation committee** (assisted by independent outside experts) will assess all applications. Proposals will first be checked for formal requirements (admissibility, and eligibility, *see sections 5 and 6*). Proposals found admissible and eligible will be evaluated against the operational capacity and award criteria (*see sections 7 and 9*) and then ranked according to their scores.

For proposals with the same score a **priority order** will be determined according to the following approach:

Successively for every group of *ex aequo* proposals, starting with the highest scored group, and continuing in descending order:

- 1) The *ex aequo* proposals within the same topic will be prioritised according to the scores they have been awarded for the award criterion 'Relevance'. When these scores are equal, priority will be based on their scores for the criterion 'Quality'. When these scores are equal, priority will be based on their scores for the criterion 'Impact'.

All proposals will be informed about the evaluation result (**evaluation result letter**). Successful proposals will be invited for grant preparation; the other ones will be put on the reserve list or rejected.

 No commitment for funding — Invitation to grant preparation does NOT constitute a formal commitment for funding. We will still need to make various legal checks before grant award: *legal entity validation, financial capacity, exclusion check, etc.*

Grant preparation will involve a dialogue in order to fine-tune technical or financial aspects of the project and may require extra information from your side. It may also include adjustments to the proposal to address recommendations of the evaluation committee or other concerns. Compliance will be a pre-condition for signing the grant.

If you believe that the evaluation procedure was flawed, you can submit a **complaint** (following the deadlines and procedures set out in the evaluation result letter). Please note that notifications which have not been opened within 10 days after sending are considered to have been accessed and that deadlines will be counted from opening/access (*see also [Funding & Tenders Portal Terms and Conditions](#)*). Please also be aware that for complaints submitted electronically, there may be character limitations.

9. Award criteria

The **award criteria** for this call are as follows:

- **Relevance:** extent to which the proposal matches the priorities and objectives of the call; clearly defined needs and robust needs assessment; clearly defined target group, with gender perspective being appropriately taken into account; 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 (40 points)

- **Quality:** clarity and consistency of project; logical links between the identified problems, needs and solutions proposed (logical frame concept); methodology for implementing the project with gender perspective being appropriately taken into account (organisation of work, timetable, allocation of resources and distribution of tasks between partners, risks & risk management, monitoring and evaluation); ethical issues are addressed; feasibility of the project within the proposed time frame; financial feasibility (sufficient/appropriate budget for proper implementation; cost-effectiveness (best value for money) (40 points)
- **Impact:** ambition and expected long-term impact of results on target groups/general public; appropriate dissemination strategy for ensuring sustainability and long-term impact; potential for a positive multiplier effect; sustainability of results after EU funding ends (20 points)

Award criteria	Minimum pass score	Maximum score
Relevance	25	40
Quality – Project design and implementation	n/a	40
Impact	n/a	20
Overall (pass) scores	70	100

Maximum points: 100 points.

Individual threshold for the criterion 'Relevance': 25/40 points.

Overall threshold: 70 points.

Proposals that pass the individual threshold for the criterion 'Relevance' AND the overall threshold will be considered for funding – within the limits of the available call budget. Other proposals will be rejected.

10. Legal and financial set-up of the Grant Agreements

If you pass evaluation, your project will be invited for grant preparation, where you will be asked to prepare the Grant Agreement together with the EU Project Officer.

This Grant Agreement will set the framework for your grant and its terms and conditions, in particular concerning deliverables, reporting and payments.

The Model Grant Agreement that will be used (and all other relevant templates and guidance documents) can be found on [Portal Reference Documents](#).

Starting date and project duration

The project starting date and duration will be fixed in the Grant Agreement (*Data Sheet, point 1*). Normally the starting date will be after grant signature. Retroactive application can be granted exceptionally for duly justified reasons – but never earlier than the proposal submission date.

Project duration: between 12 and 24 months (extensions will be possible only exceptionally, for duly justified reasons and through an amendment).

Milestones and deliverables

The milestones and deliverables for each project will be managed through the Portal Grant Management System and will be reflected in Annex 1 of the Grant Agreement.

Beneficiaries will have to ask attendees in events to participate in the EU Survey on Justice, Rights and Values. This survey allows the granting authority to closely monitor training, mutual learning and awareness-raising events. The beneficiaries will receive a link to the survey, to be forwarded to the attendees. They will then have access to the results of the survey linked to their project and can use it for their project evaluation. The granting authority will aggregate the results of all the projects financed under the CERV programme.

Form of grant, funding rate and maximum grant amount

The grant parameters (*maximum grant amount, funding rate, total eligible costs, etc*) will be fixed in the Grant Agreement (*Data Sheet, point 3 and art 5*).

Project budget: No limit. The grant awarded may be lower than the amount requested.

The grant will be a budget-based mixed actual cost grant (actual costs, with unit cost and flat-rate elements). This means that it will reimburse ONLY certain types of costs (eligible costs) and costs that were *actually* incurred for your project (NOT the *budgeted* costs). For unit costs you can charge the amounts calculated as explained in the Grant Agreement (*see art 6 and Annex 2 and 2a*).

The costs will be reimbursed at the funding rate fixed in the Grant Agreement (**90%**).

Grants may NOT produce a profit (i.e. surplus of revenues + EU grant over costs). For-profit organisations must declare their revenues and, if there is a profit, we will deduct it from the final grant amount (*see art 22.3*).

Moreover, please be aware that the final grant amount may be reduced in case of non-compliance with the Grant Agreement (*e.g. improper implementation, breach of obligations, etc*).

Budget categories and cost eligibility rules


The budget categories and cost eligibility rules are fixed in the Grant Agreement (*Data Sheet, point 3, art 6 and Annex 2*).

Budget categories for this call:

- A. Personnel costs
 - A.1 Employees, A.2 Natural persons under direct contract, A.3 Seconded persons
 - A.4 SME owners and natural person beneficiaries
 - A.5 Volunteers
- B. Subcontracting costs
- C. Purchase costs
 - C.1 Travel and subsistence
 - C.2 Equipment
 - C.3 Other goods, works and services
- E. Indirect costs

Specific cost eligibility conditions for this call:

- personnel costs:
 - SME owner/natural person unit cost²⁶: Yes
 - volunteers unit cost²⁷: Yes (without indirect costs)
- travel and subsistence unit cost²⁸: Yes
- equipment costs: depreciation
- other cost categories:
 - costs for financial support to third parties: not allowed; maximum amount per third party EUR 60 000, unless a higher amount is required because the objective of the action would otherwise be impossible or overly difficult to achieve and this is duly justified in the Application Form
 - indirect cost flat-rate: 7% of the eligible direct costs (categories A-D, except volunteers costs, if any)
 - VAT: non-deductible VAT is eligible (but please note that since 2013 VAT paid by beneficiaries that are public bodies acting as public authority is NOT eligible)
- other:
 - in-kind contributions for free are allowed, but cost-neutral, i.e. they cannot be declared as cost
 - kick off meeting: costs for kickoff meeting organised by the granting authority are eligible (travel costs for maximum 2 persons, return ticket to Brussels and accommodation for one night) only if the meeting takes place after the project starting date set out in the Grant Agreement; the starting date can be changed through an amendment, if needed
 - project websites: communication costs for presenting the project on the participants' websites or social media accounts are eligible; costs for *separate* project websites are not eligible
 - other ineligible costs: No

 Volunteers costs — Volunteers costs are not a classic cost category. There are no costs because volunteers work for free, but they may nonetheless be added to the budget in the form of a prefixed unit cost (per volunteer) and thus allow you to benefit from the volunteers' work for the grant (by increasing the amount of reimbursement up to 100% of the normal costs, i.e. cost categories other than volunteers). More information is available in the [AGA — Annotated Grant Agreement, art 6.2.A.5](#).

Reporting and payment arrangements

The reporting and payment arrangements are fixed in the Grant Agreement (*Data Sheet, point 4 and art 21 and 22*).

After grant signature, you will normally receive a **prefinancing** to start working on

²⁶ Commission [Decision](#) of 20 October 2020 authorising the use of unit costs for the personnel costs of the owners of small and medium-sized enterprises and beneficiaries that are natural persons not receiving a salary for the work carried out by themselves under an action or work programme (C(2020)7715).

²⁷ Commission [Decision](#) of 10 April 2019 authorising the use of unit costs for declaring personnel costs for the work carried out by volunteers under an action or a work programme (C(2019)2646).

²⁸ Commission [Decision](#) of 12 January 2021 authorising the use of unit costs for travel, accommodation and subsistence costs under an action or work programme under the 2021-2027 multi-annual financial framework (C(2021)35).

the project (float of normally 80% of the maximum grant amount; exceptionally less or no prefinancing). The prefinancing will be paid 30 days from entry into force/financial guarantee (if required) – whichever is the latest.

In addition, you will be expected to submit one or more progress reports not linked to payments.

Payment of the balance: At the end of the project, we will calculate your final grant amount. If the total of earlier payments is higher than the final grant amount, we will ask you (your coordinator) to pay back the difference (recovery).

All payments will be made to the coordinator.

Please note that you are responsible for keeping records on all the work done and the costs declared.

Prefinancing guarantees

If a prefinancing guarantee is required, it will be fixed in the Grant Agreement (*Data Sheet, point 4*). The amount will be set during grant preparation and it will normally be equal or lower than the prefinancing for your grant.

The guarantee should be in euro and issued by an approved bank/financial institution established in an EU Member State. If you are established in a non-EU country and would like to provide a guarantee from a bank/financial institution in your country, please contact us (this may be exceptionally accepted, if it offers equivalent security).

Amounts blocked in bank accounts will NOT be accepted as financial guarantees.

Prefinancing guarantees are formally NOT linked to individual consortium members, which means that you are free to organise how to provide the guarantee amount (*by one or several beneficiaries, for the overall amount or several guarantees for partial amounts, by the beneficiary concerned or by another beneficiary, etc*). It is however important that the requested amount is covered and that the guarantee(s) are sent to us in time to make the prefinancing (scanned copy via Portal AND original by post).

If agreed with us, the bank guarantee may be replaced by a guarantee from a third party.

The guarantee will be released at the end of the grant, in accordance with the conditions laid down in the Grant Agreement.

Certificates

Depending on the type of action, size of grant amount and type of beneficiaries, you may be requested to submit different certificates. The types, schedules and thresholds for each certificate are fixed in the grant agreement (*Data Sheet, point 4 and art 24*).

Liability regime for recoveries

The liability regime for recoveries will be fixed in the Grant Agreement (*Data Sheet point 4.4 and art 22*).

For beneficiaries, it is one of the following:

- limited joint and several liability with individual ceilings — *each beneficiary up to their maximum grant amount*
- unconditional joint and several liability — *each beneficiary up to the maximum grant amount for the action*

or

- individual financial responsibility — *each beneficiary only for their own debts.*

In addition, the granting authority may require joint and several liability of affiliated entities (with their beneficiary).

Provisions concerning the project implementation

IPR rules: *see Model Grant Agreement (art 16 and Annex 5):*

- rights of use on results: Yes

Communication, dissemination and visibility of funding: *see Model Grant Agreement (art 17 and Annex 5):*

- additional communication and dissemination activities: Yes

Other specificities

n/a

Non-compliance and breach of contract

The Grant Agreement (chapter 5) provides for the measures we may take in case of breach of contract (and other non-compliance issues).



For more information, see [AGA — Annotated Grant Agreement](#).

11. How to submit an application

All proposals must be submitted directly online via the Funding & Tenders Portal Electronic Submission System. Paper applications are NOT accepted.

Submission is a 2-step process:

a) create a user account and register your organisation

To use the Submission System (the only way to apply), all participants need to [create an EULogin user account](#).

Once you have an EULogin account, you can [register your organisation](#) in the Participant Register. When your registration is finalised, you will receive a 9-digit participant identification code (PIC).

b) submit the proposal

Access the Electronic Submission System via the Topic page in the [Search Funding & Tenders](#) section (or, for calls sent by invitation to submit a proposal, through the link provided in the invitation letter).

Submit your proposal in 3 parts, as follows:

- Part A includes administrative information about the applicant organisations (future coordinator, beneficiaries, affiliated entities and associated partners) and the summarised budget for the proposal. Fill it in directly online
- Part B (description of the action) covers the technical content of the proposal. Download the mandatory word template from the Submission System, fill it in and upload it as a PDF file

- Annexes (*see section 5*). Upload them as PDF file (single or multiple depending on the slots; the budget table can be uploaded as Excel file).

The proposal must keep to the **page limits** (*see section 5*); excess pages will be disregarded.

Documents must be uploaded to the **right category** in the Submission System otherwise the proposal might be considered incomplete and thus inadmissible.

The proposal must be submitted **before the call deadline** (*see section 4*). After this deadline, the system is closed and proposals can no longer be submitted.

Once the proposal is submitted, you will receive a **confirmation e-mail** (with date and time of your application). If you do not receive this confirmation e-mail, it means your proposal has NOT been submitted. If you believe this is due to a fault in the Submission System, you should immediately file a complaint via the [IT Helpdesk webform](#), explaining the circumstances and attaching a copy of the proposal (and, if possible, screenshots to show what happened).

Details on processes and procedures are described in the [Online Manual](#). The Online Manual also contains the links to FAQs and detailed instructions regarding the Portal Electronic Exchange System.

12. Help

As far as possible, ***please try to find the answers you need yourself***, in this and the other documentation (we have limited resources for handling direct enquiries):

- [Online Manual](#)
- FAQs on the Topic page (for call-specific questions in open calls; not applicable for actions by invitation)
- [Portal FAQ](#) (for general questions).

Please also consult the Topic page regularly, since we will use it to publish call updates. (For invitations, we will contact you directly in case of a call update).

Contact

For individual questions on the Portal Submission System, please contact the [IT Helpdesk](#).

Non-IT related questions should be sent to the following email address: EC-CERV-CALLS@ec.europa.eu.

Please indicate clearly the reference of the call and topic to which your question relates (*see cover page*).

13. Important



IMPORTANT

- **Don't wait until the end** — Complete your application sufficiently in advance of the deadline to avoid any last minute **technical problems**. Problems due to last minute submissions (*e.g. congestion, etc*) will be entirely at your risk. Call deadlines can NOT be extended.
- **Consult** the Portal Topic page regularly. We will use it to publish updates and additional information on the call (call and topic updates).
- **Funding & Tenders Portal Electronic Exchange System** — By submitting the application, all participants **accept** to use the electronic exchange system in accordance with the [Portal Terms & Conditions](#).
- **Registration** — Before submitting the application, all beneficiaries, affiliated entities and associated partners must be registered in the [Participant Register](#). The participant identification code (PIC) (one per participant) is mandatory for the Application Form.
- **Consortium roles** — When setting up your consortium, you should think of organisations that help you reach objectives and solve problems.

The roles should be attributed according to the level of participation in the project. Main participants should participate as **beneficiaries** or **affiliated entities**; other entities can participate as associated partners, subcontractors, third parties giving in-kind contributions. **Associated partners** and third parties giving in-kind contributions should bear their own costs (they will not become formal recipients of EU funding). **Subcontracting** should normally constitute a limited part and must be performed by third parties (not by one of the beneficiaries/affiliated entities). Subcontracting going beyond 30% of the total eligible costs must be justified in the application.

- **Coordinator** — In multi-beneficiary grants, the beneficiaries participate as consortium (group of beneficiaries). They 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. In mono-beneficiary grants, the single beneficiary will automatically be coordinator.
- **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).
- **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 without funding and therefore do not need to be validated.
- **Consortium agreement** — For practical and legal reasons it is recommended to set up internal arrangements that allow you to deal with exceptional or unforeseen circumstances (in all cases, even if not mandatory under the Grant Agreement). The consortium agreement also gives you the possibility to redistribute the grant money according to your own consortium-internal principles and parameters (for instance, one beneficiary can reattribute its grant money to another beneficiary). The consortium agreement thus allows you to customise the EU grant to the needs inside your consortium and can also help to protect you in case of disputes.

- **Balanced project budget** — Grant applications must ensure a balanced project budget and sufficient other resources to implement the project successfully (*e.g. own contributions, income generated by the action, financial contributions from third parties, etc*). You may be requested to lower your estimated costs, if they are ineligible (including excessive).
- **No-profit rule** — Grants may NOT give a profit (i.e. surplus of revenues + EU grant over costs). This will be checked by us at the end of the project.
- **No double funding** — There is a strict prohibition of double funding from the EU budget (except under EU Synergies actions). Outside such Synergies actions, any given action may receive only ONE grant from the EU budget and cost items may under NO circumstances declared to two different EU actions.
- **Completed/ongoing projects** — Proposals for projects that have already been completed will be rejected; proposals for projects that have already started will be assessed on a case-by-case basis (in this case, no costs can be reimbursed for activities that took place before the project starting date/proposal submission).
- **Combination with EU operating grants** — 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](#)).
- **Multiple proposals** — Applicants may submit more than one proposal for *different* projects under the same call (and be awarded a funding for them).

Organisations may participate in several proposals.

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 one of them (or it will be rejected).

- **Resubmission** — Proposals may be changed and re-submitted until the deadline for submission.
- **Rejection** — By submitting the application, all applicants accept the call conditions set out in this this Call Document (and the documents it refers to). Proposals that do not comply with all the call conditions will be **rejected**. This applies also to applicants: All applicants need to fulfil the criteria; if any one of them doesn't, they must be replaced or the entire proposal will be rejected.
- **Cancellation** — There may be circumstances which may require the cancellation of the call. In this case, you will be informed via a call or topic update. Please note that cancellations are without entitlement to compensation.
- **Language** — You can submit your proposal in any official EU language (project abstract/summary should however always be in English). For reasons of efficiency, we strongly advise you to use English for the entire application. If you need the call documentation in another official EU language, please submit a request within 10 days after call publication (for the contact information, see *section 12*).

- **Transparency** — In accordance with Article 38 of the [EU Financial Regulation](#), information about EU grants awarded is published each year on the [Europa website](#).

This includes:

- beneficiary names
- beneficiary addresses
- the purpose for which the grant was awarded
- the maximum amount awarded.

The publication can exceptionally be waived (on reasoned and duly substantiated request), if there is a risk that the disclosure could jeopardise your rights and freedoms under the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights or harm your commercial interests.

- **Data protection** — The submission of a proposal under this call involves the collection, use and processing of personal data. This data will be processed in accordance with the applicable legal framework. It will be processed solely for the purpose of evaluating your proposal, subsequent management of your grant and, if needed, programme monitoring, evaluation and communication. Details are explained in the [Funding & Tenders Portal Privacy Statement](#).