

## Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

### **I. Who can be an Applicant?**

Applicants are legal entities whose statutory goals and actual activities include the submitted project measures. Applicants for matching (doubling) of donations can also be natural persons.

### **II. Is having a local project partner in the target country a requirement?**

Yes, in order for international cooperation projects to be eligible for subsidy funding, a cooperation with a registered organisation in the target country is required. The project partner is responsible for operational implementation of the project in the target country. Projects in the areas of developmental information, education and awareness raising and international humanitarian aid are not required to have a local project partner.

### **III. Do Applicants need to contribute their own funding?**

Yes, a minimum of 10% of the costs eligible for subsidy funding must be own resources.

### **IV. What types of projects can receive funding?**

International cooperation is based on the principles of non-discrimination, humanity, neutrality, impartiality, independence and transparency. Subsidised projects must meet the standards of effectiveness, sustainability, gender equality, inclusion and mutual accountability of all parties involved in the cooperation. Further thematic and regional requirements are set out in the funding scheme for Tyrolean international cooperation projects with a specific focus.

### **V. For which countries can projects be subsidised?**

The OECD publishes an annual list (DAC list) of countries that receive support in the context of international cooperation. The current list of potential target countries can be found on the website of the OECD.

### **VI. Are wages, remuneration and travel expenses incurred by the Applicant eligible for funding?**

No, only expenses incurred on site in the target country can be subsidised. The Funding Guideline issued by the Government of Tyrol contains further details on eligible expenses. Only the funding scheme for projects on developmental information, education and awareness raising allows for expenses incurred in Tyrol to be subsidised.

### **VII. When can funding applications be submitted?**

Applications for matching of donations can be submitted at any time. Funding applications for international cooperation projects without a specific focus and projects on developmental information, education and awareness raising can be submitted by 30 April and 31 October of any given year.

For international cooperation projects with a specific focus and projects on international humanitarian aid, the Government of Tyrol will announce a call for proposals with a pre-set deadline.

**VIII. In what file format should funding applications and reports be submitted?**

The public authorities of Tyrol only accept and process funding applications submitted as a PDF file to the official email address [aussenbeziehungen@tirol.gv.at](mailto:aussenbeziehungen@tirol.gv.at).

**IX. How long does it take for funding applications to be processed?**

Funding applications are usually processed within six weeks if all the required documents are complete. Project implementation can only start after receiving funding approval.

**X. Who will decide on whether or not funding is granted?**

Selected qualified employees at the Office for External Relations of the Tyrolean Government will decide on funding applications based on a transparent set of evaluation criteria.

For funding decisions on international cooperation projects with a specific focus, external experts will be consulted and the Applicants will be invited to present their projects (pitch) if required.

**XI. What does it mean that Applicants and/or project partners should have 'a connection to Tyrol'?**

It is important for the Tyrolean Authorities to support the activities of Tyrolean players and stakeholders, as this will effectively raise awareness among the Tyrolean population about development policy. The connection to Tyrol must therefore be demonstrated, e.g., organisation based in Tyrol, residency in Tyrol, special relation with Tyrol.

**XII. What needs to be done if delays or problems arise during project implementation?**

The Tyrolean authorities must be informed immediately and in writing about implementation problems. If the project cannot be completed in time, a written request for extension must be submitted, including the reasons for the delay.

**XIII. Can audit reports be presented instead of original receipts for the final billing?**

Yes, audit reports are mandatory for funding amounts of 20,000 euros and more; for lower amounts, audit reports are optional. Only audits conducted by an officially accredited certification body will be accepted.

**XIV. Can investment costs also be subsidised?**

Investment costs, e.g., for construction, equipment or machinery, are only eligible for funding if they are required for the success of the project, if their operation or use is guaranteed in the long term and if they are part of an extended project environment.

**XV. Is the delivery of second-hand goods eligible for funding?**

No, generally not, provided that such goods (glasses, computers, furniture for schools, etc.) can be bought locally with equal quality and at comparable costs.

**XVI. What does ecofeminist transformation mean?**

Women still bear the brunt of unpaid work; they live more often than average in precarious situations and they are the first ones to feel the consequences of the exploitation of nature and

environmental destruction. Women in the global South (mothers, small and subsistence farmers, in particular) are even more affected. In light of simultaneous ecological challenges, feminist solutions should therefore also include an ecological perspective. This means that projects should take the environment, climate and gender into account.

**XVII. What does ownership mean?**

Ownership means that local project partners propose and develop the project together with beneficiaries. This aims to make sure that the project actually meets real needs, and that the local community feels responsible for the project and its successful implementation.

**XVIII. What does phasing out mean?**

It must be ensured at the end of a project that the positive change brought about by the project will be sustainable. Depending on the project type, considerations need to be made on who will continue or fund activities when subsidies have been used up. A jointly developed 'exit strategy' ensures transparency and clarity about the end of a cooperation and allows project partners to find alternative funding in time or to phase out project activities without any damage.

**XIX. What does capacity development mean?**

Capacity development means that local project partners and their team members must be trained in terms of technical as well as methodological know-how. This can be done through training, exchange visits, new tasks, etc. Measures for institutional capacity building can be put in place in parallel, e.g., developing an organisation manual, a strategy or an internal monitoring system.

**XX. What is the Paris Declaration?**

The Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness is an international consensus paper that was adopted in Paris in 2005, which sets out the main requirements for effective development aid based on an equal partnership.

**XXI. What is the do-no-harm principle?**

'Do no harm' refers to a concept for conflict-sensitive planning and implementation of aid, in particular in war or disaster regions. This should avoid activities carried out by aid organisations further aggravating a situation, e.g., by provoking violence.

**XXII. When will the thematic focus for international cooperation projects with a specific focus be announced?**

The thematic focus will be announced during the Tyrolean Development Day in the year prior to the call for proposals. The focus area will be outlined in more detail during the event.