
1. General Program Information

Q: Is there any of the seven thematic areas that the program is prioritizing this year?

A: The overall thematic focus this year is climate adaptation.

Q: Are there significant changes from the 2024 call besides the thematic and country scope?

A: The key changes include the narrowed focus on climate adaptation and the exclusion of maturation projects.

Q: Are there plans for additional DGBP calls in 2025 or 2026?

A: This depends on future funding cycles, but the current call focuses on 2025 applications.

Q: Does DGBP prioritize smaller or larger projects?

A: No size preference, but projects must be well-structured and aligned with DGBP objectives.

Q: How many proposals have been received in previous years?

A: The exact number varies yearly, but competition is typically strong.

2. Application and Eligibility

Q: Are UK organizations eligible as non-commercial or commercial partners?

A: Yes, UK organizations are eligible.

Q: Can projects be implemented in more than one eligible country?

A: Yes, provided feasibility and impact are demonstrated across all locations.

Q: Would Somaliland be eligible under Somalia?

A: This depends on how it is classified within Denmark's development policy. Please check specific eligibility guidelines.

Q: Is Danish identity a criterion for any partner?

A: No, Danish identity is not a requirement.

Q: Must there be at least one international commercial partner?

A: Yes, at least one international commercial partner is required.

Q: Can the NGO partner be Danish, or must it be local?

A: One of the partners must have a local presence.

Q: Are there requirements for the non-key local commercial partner regarding how long they have been operating in the country?

A: There is no specific requirement regarding the length of operation.

Q: Can an international intergovernmental organization be a non-commercial partner?

A: Yes, but UN agencies cannot be administrative partners.

3. Funding and Financial Contributions

Q: Is the 10% funding for commercial partners to be divided among all commercial partners or per commercial partner?

A: The 10% is for all commercial partners combined.

Q: Can the 25% contribution come from all commercial partners jointly, including those in ODA countries?

A: Yes, the 25% can be contributed jointly by all commercial partners, regardless of their location.

Q: Can funds from other donors increase the project budget, and do they count towards the 25% own contribution?

A: They can increase the budget but do not count towards the 25% commercial partner contribution.

Q: Is co-funding from another project with overlapping activities accepted for the 25% own contribution?

A: No, the 25% own contribution must come from the commercial partners themselves.

Q: Do in-kind contributions count towards the 25% commercial partner contribution?

A: Yes.

Q: What does it mean that commercial partners must advance expenses, and eligible costs are reimbursed annually?

A: Commercial partners must cover their expenses upfront, with reimbursements provided yearly at 25% or 50%, depending on the cost category.

Q: Are commercial partners' expenses only reimbursed after being incurred? Do administrative partners receive advance disbursements?

A: Administrative partners receive yearly disbursements in advance, while commercial partners receive funds on a reimbursable basis.

Q: How much overhead is allowed for NGO partners?

A: Maximum 7% for administration.

Q: Are there recommended budget proportions for capital expenditures, operational costs, and capacity building?

A: No, budget allocation depends on the specific project needs.

Q: What does it mean that financial support for experimental development is capped at 25%?

A: This follows EU state aid rules (GBER).

4. Partnerships and Collaboration

Q: Regarding the commercial/business partner, can you elaborate on the pros and cons of choosing Danish and/or local/international partners? Is there a focus on Danish companies?

A: There is no requirement to have a Danish company as part of the project.

Q: Can the administrative partner be a commercial partner?

A: No, the administrative partner must be a non-commercial entity.

Q: Is preference given to Danish commercial partners?

A: No, there is no preference.

Q: Is preference given to partners not yet funded in previous DGBP rounds?

A: No, DGBP is a challenge fund, and all applications are evaluated equally.

Q: What do you mean by commercial partners? Does this include banks? Can a company in Africa apply independently?

A: Commercial partners refer to private sector companies. All DGBP projects require partnerships, so a single company or organization cannot apply independently.

Q: Would DGBP be open to a landscape approach with multiple commercial partners collaborating on climate adaptation?

A: Yes, provided each partner has a clear business case and contributes meaningfully to the project.

Q: Can local commercial partners such as unions or cooperatives be formally included? Can their working time count as a contribution?

A: Yes, if they have a clear business case. Working time may count as an in-kind contribution.

Q: Can an administrative partner submit multiple applications for different business cases and commercial partners?

A: Yes, multiple applications are allowed if they involve different business cases and partners.

5. Project Scope and Implementation

Q: What do you mean by 'full projects'?

A: Full projects last 3-5 years and require a solid business case with long-term impact.

Q: Can a full proposal be based on a previously matured business case while integrating innovation or a long-term business model?

A: Yes, provided there is a clear link to climate adaptation and long-term commercial interest.

Q: Is it an advantage to have done a maturation project before applying for a full project?

A: Not necessarily, but previous projects may strengthen the business case.

Q: Can a project build on an existing project that is struggling to scale up?

A: Yes, if aligned with DGBP objectives.

Q: Are financial or material support measures for farming communities eligible under DGBP?

A: If aligned with climate adaptation, they may be eligible within project activities.

Q: What defines 'principal climate adaptation impact' versus secondary adaptation benefits?

A: Principal impact means climate adaptation is the primary objective, not just a secondary benefit.

Q: What is the cap for 'limited investments' in climate-resilient infrastructure?

A: There is no specific cap, but large infrastructure investments are generally not supported.

6. Administrative and Miscellaneous

Q: Will the PPT be shared afterwards?

A: Yes, we will upload it to our website.

Q: Can this webinar be recorded for later access?

A: Yes, the webinar is recorded, and another webinar is planned for March.

Q: Shall we send pre-bid queries in an Excel sheet to your team? Would you reply to all queries?

A: If you have specific questions regarding a project idea, you are welcome to send us an email, and we will respond. However, we cannot provide detailed feedback or assessment before the final application.

Q: Does Danida play a role in project implementation, such as facilitating contacts or providing technical assistance?

A: Danida does not directly implement projects but can facilitate connections through Danish embassies and networks.
