

**REDAA WEBINAR**  
**PROGRAMME GRANTS - CALL 2 STAGE 1: QUESTIONS AND RESPONSES**



REDAA KEY TERMS	QUESTION	RESPONSE
<b>Locally led</b>	What do you mean by 'Locally led'?	"Locally led" refers to initiatives that engage residents in their design and implementation, and their leadership has strong local involvement. These initiatives are likely to employ and empower women and youth, and show concrete benefits for local communities. Lead Organisations should have proven effective systems for supporting Indigenous Peoples' and local communities' efforts to improve their evidence, tools, civic space and governance powers.
	Are local communities receiving a license from the government to manage a small-sized coastal areas considered as local-led ?	To be eligible, the concept note must demonstrate that the proposed programme will be locally led. This will likely depend on the programme lead's relationships and engagement with these local communities and perhaps other local organisations, their role in the programme and how involved they are in programme design and decision making. In this grant call a lead organisation and a second organisation, as a partner, is required at a minimum.
<b>Research to action</b>	What do you mean by 'Research to action'?	Research-to-action involves both rigorous research and the uptake of research findings to bring about change. It is likely to include the use of research findings in training or improving the capability of people to make positive changes and the use of research findings in developing tools and approaches to improve or influence policy and institutional decision making and practice.
	The funding will be for research-to-action programs... is there information on what REDAA is leaning more into i.e., 60% research 40% implementation	The relative weight or emphasis given to research versus solutions and action is not prescribed. Programmes should include both a research and action element but are not required to have an equal focus on research and action elements and therefore can be focused more strongly on one or the other.
<b>Nature, climate and people</b>	What is meant by the 'Nature, climate and people' requirement?	<p>Concept Notes should demonstrate that they are proposing positive and integrated activities for nature, climate and people. Concept Notes should therefore clearly identify the main:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate change, nature loss and human wellbeing challenges that will be tackled</li> <li>• Improvements that can be directly achieved by the programme for Nature (in terms of protection, restoration, regeneration and/or sustainable management of specified ecosystems or landscapes or their components), Climate (in terms of mitigation and/or adaptation for specified people, economies, sectors or infrastructure), and People (in terms of improvement to livelihoods, wellbeing, poverty status, rights and inclusion, particularly including those who are most affected by climate change and nature loss and are most often marginalised groups.)</li> <li>• Synergies and trade-offs expected between the benefits for people, nature and climate, and how they will be managed — optimising synergies so that benefits for nature bring specific benefits for climate and/or people, and handling trade-offs in scientifically valid, ethical and policy-relevant ways</li> </ul> <p>REDAA-supported research-to-action programmes should have positive impacts for people, nature and climate. Projects may have a small but positive impact on one or more of these three elements and a larger impact on other elements.</p>
	Could an outcome for people include food & nutrition as part of livelihoods?	Yes, those would count as positive outcomes for people.

<b>Multi-location</b>	What does REDAA consider to be multi-location?	<p>This grant call is for larger-budget programme grants, with a focus on <b>scaling up</b> locally led restoration. Because of that focus on scaling up, and the need to see value for money from those larger sums being granted, we expect to see proposed programme activities taking place on a larger scale - either in multiple locations within a country, or across multiple countries in the region of focus.</p> <p>It will be up to the lead applicant to ensure the case is made clearly in the concept note that the proposed scale of operation is appropriate and that it will achieve sufficient impact and value for money for the amount being requested.</p>
	Can we submit a proposal in multiple parts of the same country? Or in multiple countries? Or in multiple regions?	Proposals may focus on multiple (more than one) locations within a single project country, or within multiple countries within a single sub-region. However, proposals must only be focused on a single, eligible region.
	What locations are included?	<p>Proposed programmes must be focused in one of the six regions listed in the guidance and on one of the environments selected for this grant call in that region.</p> <p>Proposed programmes must take place in more than one location, either in one country or in different countries in the same region.</p>
	One of the programme requirements is 'All programmes should involve research-to-action for ecosystem restoration in more than one location...'. Can the locations, e.g. 2 or 3 locations, be situated in one same province? For instance, 2-3 sites in 2-3 districts in one same province.	See above. If the locations are the focus of action or are appropriately large scale they could be in the same province.
	What do you mean by two locations in one country? I assume two neighbouring villages are not regarded as two locations? Is there some minimal distance between two locations?	See above. There is no minimal distance prescribed, but it will be up to the lead applicant to make the case clearly in the concept note that the proposed scale of operation is appropriate and that it will achieve sufficient impact and value for money for the amount being requested.
	It is mentioned in the guidance that: "Proposed programmes must take place in more than one location, either in one country or in different countries in the same region."  Is it preferred to implement the project in different countries or in only one country?	REDAA does not have a preference for whether a project is in a single country or multiple countries. It will be up to the lead applicant to make the case clearly in the concept note that the proposed scale of operation is appropriate and that it will achieve sufficient impact and value for money for the amount being requested.
	<b>REGIONS AND ENVIRONMENTS</b>	<b>QUESTION</b>
<b>ENVIRONMENTS</b>	What definitions does REDAA use for the environments?	You can find the definitions of each environment in the Guidance for applicants document here: <a href="https://www.redaa.org/guidance-applicants-grant-call-2">https://www.redaa.org/guidance-applicants-grant-call-2</a> and the REDAA Strategy document here: <a href="https://www.redaa.org/strategy-research-action-programme-redaa">https://www.redaa.org/strategy-research-action-programme-redaa</a> For this grant call, we are specifically looking for only these environments.
	How was the choice of environment made? What is the rationale for inclusion of the ones listed?	The selection of geographies and environments has been made based on our scoping studies and regional consultations as well as on gaps in the existing Grant Call 1 portfolio.
	How does REDAA define Urban and Peri-urban areas?	<p>REDAA defines Peri-urban environments as zones of transition from rural to urban land uses located between the outer limits of urban centres and the rural environment. The boundaries of peri-urban areas are porous and transitory as people, resources and goods connect and move between rural and urban areas.</p> <p>Urban environments are defined as: ecological systems located within a city or other densely settled area.</p>

Is there a more detailed definition of 'coastal' e.g., does this refer to landscapes/sites only within the inter-tidal zone, or would an inland site close to the coast qualify (e.g. 10-15km from coast low laying, 1m above sea level sites experiencing salination)?	The example you suggest would qualify. The environments that this grant call focuses on are not tightly defined. If you believe that your proposal can meet the requirements for the defined environments, we would welcome a proposal from you.
Are the key environments for each of the target region strictly followed? e.g. Peatlands in farm-forest landscape or peri-urban or coastal lands, including mangroves in Southeast Asia.	For this Grant call, proposed programmes <b>must</b> be focused in one of the six regions listed in the guidance and on one of the environments corresponding to that region. It is up to grantees to determine if their proposals can meet the definitions of the relevant environments.
Can programmes include more than one ecosystem?	Yes. Activities can also take place in other environments, provided the focus of the programme is in one of the eligible environments and regions.
Would the lower Mekong delta be classified as coastal lands?	Potentially yes, recognising that definitions of the Lower Mekong Delta may vary - so a concept note would need to present a definition - and recognising that REDAA's broad definition of coastal lands: Coastal lands are here defined as the lands and ecosystems near a coast, including the intertidal zone and the areas of ground and their uses by people for purposes such as farming or building.
I found the list of environmental focuses by each region for Southeast Asia, is peatlands in agro/forest farms and coastal ecosystem (including mangrove). Does it mean that the project focus on agro/forest frontier will not be considered?	For this grant call, proposals for programmes in Southeast Asia must be focused on: - Peatlands in farm-forest landscape; or - Peri-urban environments; or - Coastal lands, including mangroves So if your proposal is for action at the agro/forest frontier in peatland landscapes, or in peri-urban areas, or in coastal lands, it would qualify.
Is Bamboo as restoration species accepted by REDAA?	The environments that this grant call focuses on, and specific species within those environments, are not tightly defined. If you believe that your proposal can meet the requirements for the defined environments, we would welcome a proposal from you.
If a specific landscape (e.g. mangroves in Myanmar) was funded in Grant Call 1, would that make it less likely for the same country and environment to be funded under this grant call?	No. REDAA does not attach any priority to the specific environments and regions focused on for this Grant Call. Applications based in Southeast Asia (including Myanmar) in coastal lands, including mangroves, are eligible under this grant call.
To make sure I understand this correctly, for Southeast Asia, the project should be carried out only on peatlands/mangrove?  Will it be possible to have a project proposal which happens in the oil palm plantations (e.g. in peri-urban) to restore the soil & ecosystem?	Eligible environments in Southeast Asia are: (1) peatlands in farm-forest landscape or (2) peri-urban areas or (3) coastal lands, including mangroves. Peatlands only refers to farm-forest landscapes. However an urban area or a coastal land that also includes peatlands could be eligible. If your proposal is not tackling peatlands but is focused on peri-urban environments, then please select that category instead.
Would bioenergy with carbon capture and sequestration through biochar be considered in scope?	Potentially yes - if the concept meets the requirements and makes a strong case.
In REDAA, coastal lands are defined as the lands and ecosystems near a coast, would this include intertidal seagrass meadows or subtidal coral reefs?	REDAA adopts a definition, in this grant call, which includes intertidal but does not include subtidal zones. This means that a programme should focus activity in the eligible environment but a case could be made for a small minority of linked activity in a connected environment.
Would Mangrove forests in Central Africa be considered Forests for the purpose of this grant.	Yes, mangrove forest could fall under the 'forest' and/or 'wetland' environment option for the Central Africa region.

	Do proposals have to cover the specific sites or priority landscapes identified in the scoping studies? Or can they focus on other areas within the specified environments?	The environments identified for this grant call in each region should be the focus of your programme. Applicants may choose to focus on the specific sites or landscapes mentioned in the scoping studies, but there is no requirement to focus on these as long as proposals are within the regions and environments specified in the grant call guidance.
	Would plastics pollution mitigation fall within the scope of this call?	Potentially yes - if the concept meets the requirements and makes a strong case.
	Is the category "West Africa Farm-forest landscape or wetlands" applicable only to landscapes outside the Sahel region? In other words which region do we use for landscapes with farms (agroforestry parklands) and forests and pastoralism within the Sahel zone? How do you define the Sahel region? We wondering how far south sites can be.	There are some countries in the part of the Sahel identified in this grant call as eligible that are also in West and Central Africa. A concept note could make the case for the majority of programme activity in an eligible environment in one of these three regions and a minority of programme activity in an eligible environment in another of these three regions. Please see pages 10-12 of the 'Guidance for Applicants' document for detailed information on eligible countries and definitions of environments. <a href="https://www.redaa.org/guidance-applicants-grant-call-2">https://www.redaa.org/guidance-applicants-grant-call-2</a>
	In the description of the call, you write that the preferred environment is farm-forest landscape, are you looking for innovation in agriculture or for forest restoration and biodiversity conservation ?	Farm-forest landscape is specified as an eligible environment for West Africa. In Southeast Asia, it is an eligible environment if focused on peatlands specifically. Agricultural innovation, forest restoration and biodiversity conservation are all potentially appropriate activities to support in these environments
	Specific marginalised communities are in rural areas, but this call is mainly in urban and peri urban areas. Kindly also consider rural indigenous/marginalised communities in Southern Africa.	Marginalised communities should be considered within all of the specified regions and environments. Peri-urban environments include transition zones between urban and rural. For this call, we are seeking proposals in Southern Africa which focus on either urban or peri-urban environments, but not the purely rural. We recognise the huge importance of rural environments in Southern Africa, but these are not the focus of this particular grant call.
<b>REGIONS</b>	Is there a preference for any of the regions? Is it feasible to submit a proposal that includes African and Asian countries in the eligible countries?	No priority is given to any specific region. Ideally we would like to fund at least one proposal in each of the six regions, but this will depend on the quality of the proposals received. All proposed programmes must be focused within a single region, so on this grant call it is not possible for a programme to include both African and Asian countries as its focus.
	Are partnerships between regions eligible? For example, an organization from central Africa will be the lead organisation and will collaborate with an academic institution from Asia.	Proposals must focus on a single region. However, organisations from outside the focal region are eligible for inclusion in a programme partnership as long as their role is adequately justified.
	Is there a specific area in Indonesia (which is in south east area)? like only in Kalimantan (Borneo) or Papua. Or we could propose any places in Indonesia that fulfil the qualifications?	Locations in Indonesia in the following environments could be the focus of a programme: peatlands in farm-forest landscapes, or in peri-urban areas, or in coastal lands, including mangroves. Please note that since the REDAA programme began planning this grant call, Indonesia has been reclassified as an Upper Middle Income Country. Proposals focused in Indonesia will therefore still be eligible, but only if they meet the additional requirements for UMICs. Please refer to page 11 of the call Guidance for Applicants document for further details.
	It is mentioned that the existence of lead organisation should be in six focal regions . here what is the boundary of a particular region we are talking about?	Please see pages 10-12 of the 'Guidance for Applicants' document for more detail on how regions and environments are defined and what countries fall under certain regions.
<b>COUNTRIES</b>	<b>QUESTION</b>	<b>RESPONSE</b>
<b>General</b>	Which countries are eligible for this grant call?	A full list of eligible countries is available in the guidance for applicants document.
	Is there any preference for multi-countries vs single country?	There is no preference for single vs multiple countries, provided you can make a clear case in your concept note for the proposed scale and ambition of the programme. Programmes must take place in multiple locations, but these locations may be within one country or across multiple countries.

<b>East Africa</b>	Is East Africa eligible for this grant call?	East Africa is not eligible as a region for this specific grant call. However, we anticipate it being eligible in future grant calls. Some countries considered part of East Africa may be eligible as part of other African regions, so we recommend that you check the full list of eligible countries in the Guidance for Applicants document: <a href="https://www.redaa.org/guidance-applicants-grant-call-2">https://www.redaa.org/guidance-applicants-grant-call-2</a> . East African countries are ineligible in this particular grant call because the call focuses on other regions that REDAA consultation processes have highlighted. East Africa is also well represented in projects that REDAA is already supporting from the first grant call.
	Can institutions from East Africa Participate in this grant call?	Organisations based in East Africa can be included in proposals, as either a partner or as the Lead Organisation, as long as their involvement is suitably justified and provided the focus of the programme is in an eligible region and environment.
<b>India</b>	Is India eligible for this grant call?	REDAA is not able to accept programme proposals led by organisations in India. If activities in India are proposed, they should constitute a minor component of a programme focused on the South Asia region. The costs of minor component activities in India in such a programme should make up no more than 25% of the budget. This restricted eligibility of India in the current grant call is because UK FCDO, which funds REDAA, is providing its bilateral funding to India primarily through its India country office.
	Are organisations based in India but planning work outside of India eligible?	REDAA is not able to accept programme proposals led by organisations in India.
<b>UMICs</b>	How would selecting an Upper Middle income country (UMIC) affect how the concept note/proposal is assessed	<p>Concept Notes for programmes working in a UMIC must clearly demonstrate a stronger case for support. Concept Notes focused on UMICs will need to achieve consistent reviewer scores of 5 or more across the different criteria listed in the Guidance for Applicant (p23), rather than 4. Proposals focused in UMICs must also meet additional eligibility criteria which are listed on page 11 of the Guidance for Applicants.</p> <p>Please note that since the REDAA programme began planning this grant call, Indonesia has been reclassified as an Upper Middle Income Country. Proposals focused in Indonesia will therefore still be eligible, but only if they meet the additional requirements for UMICs. Please refer to page 11 of the call Guidance for Applicants document for further details.</p>
<b>LEAD ORGANISATIONS</b>	<b>QUESTION</b>	<b>RESPONSE</b>
<b>General</b>	Cooperatives are established to provide service for members they also generate income to pay cost also make some profit. Are cooperatives or their federation considered non-profit organizations?	Cooperatives would be considered non-profit if they are legally registered as such.
	we are student led research team who recently won grant for a proof of concept research. We are not yet registered. Can we still apply for this?	Lead Organisations must be legally registered as an organisation. Registration certificates will be required during Stage 2 as part of the due diligence requirements.
	Are regional networks who work in specified areas eligible to apply?	Yes if the member organisations meet the criteria for Lead Organisation or partners, they would be eligible for REDAA funding.
	Are PPP projects eligible to apply?	Public-Private Partnerships (PPP), may be vital project partners. Whilst we encourage such partnership, PPPs will not be eligible to receive funding from the REDAA programme.

<p>We operate as a social enterprise and are for profit. Do we qualify to apply to the Grant if our impacts are visible.</p>	<p>A for-profit social enterprise would <b>not</b> be eligible to lead a proposal but could be eligible as a partner.</p> <p>Lead Organisations must be able to demonstrate that they are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A non-profit organisation, which may be a non-governmental organisation, research institution or community-based organisation that is legally registered in the country in which it operates</li> <li>- Experienced in the kind of work they propose to undertake</li> <li>- Financially sound</li> <li>- Staffed with the appropriate technical and financial capacity and expertise to manage and implement programmes successfully and deliver technical and financial reporting, and</li> <li>- Able to demonstrate proven management systems that can achieve impact with programmes at a budget scale of between £1,000,000 and £1,500,000 (GBP).</li> <li>- Able to provide the last three years of audited accounts and details of average turnover (income) at Concept Note stage. The expected annual expenditure of the proposed programme must be no more than 25% of this average annual turnover/income figure.</li> <li>- NOT a Government agency, Inter-governmental Organisation, or UN agency.</li> </ul> <p>This definition could include a social enterprise as long as the enterprise meets the above requirements. But as a for-profit entity, your organisation would not be able to lead a proposal.</p>
<p>Would an organisation less than 3 years old be eligible?</p>	<p>An organisation less than 3 years old would not be able to lead a proposal, but might be involved as a non-leading partner if they meet the criteria for partner organisations.</p> <p>The Lead Organisation must be able to provide the last 3 years of audited accounts at concept note stage, and these accounts must show that the planned average annual expenditure of the programme does not exceed 25% of the Lead Organisation's average annual income. This is a mandatory requirement for these larger programme grants, so an organisation that does not have the last three years of audited accounts will not be able to lead.</p>
<p><b>Research institutes</b></p>	<p>Would a CGIAR centre be considered eligible as a funded or a non-funded partner?</p> <p>Yes, as non-profit international research organisations, CGIAR centres would be considered eligible for this grant call as either Lead Organisation or a funded or non-funded partner.</p> <p>Would a Public research institute or government agency be considered eligible?</p> <p>Government agencies and inter-governmental and UN agencies are not eligible to receive funding from the REDAA programme. They may be vital project partners, where appropriate, and offer in-kind contributions.</p> <p>A research institute which receives public/government funding may be eligible as a Lead or funded partner organisation if it can demonstrate sufficient independence, in terms of its governance, from government. If you would like to check the eligibility of a specific research institute, please email the details of your specific case to <a href="mailto:enquiries@redaa.org">enquiries@redaa.org</a>.</p> <p>What type of research institute did you say it is eligible to apply for this grant</p> <p>Not-for-profit research institutes, university research departments, not-for-profit NGOs, and not-for-profit think-tanks are eligible to lead proposals. If a research institute is for-profit / private sector, they would not be able to lead a proposal but could be eligible as a partner.</p> <p>Are research institutions like laboratories affiliated to universities eligible?</p>
<p><b>Universities</b></p>	<p>Can a university in one of the focus regions be the lead organisation?</p> <p>Yes, focal region universities &amp; academic institutions can be leads, provided they meet the criteria for Lead Organisations.</p> <p>Can UK universities/research institutes/non-profit organisations be partners in the project?</p> <p>Yes, UK universities/research institutes/non-profit organisations are eligible to be partners.</p> <p>Are National Universities considered government partners?</p> <p>This would depend on the University itself and its exact relationship with the government. Such organisations would have to demonstrate a sufficient level of independence, in terms of its governance, through supporting documents. These supporting documents are normally provided during Stage 2 as part of the due diligence requirements (e.g. registration certificates, details of governance structure and board members etc). If you would like to check the eligibility of a specific university during Stage 1, please email the details of your specific case to <a href="mailto:enquiries@redaa.org">enquiries@redaa.org</a>.</p>

<b>Umbrella organisations &amp; affiliates</b>	Please can you confirm that local affiliates (locally registered NGOs) that belong to international NGOs (e.g. with Head Office in UK) do not count as a 'local entity'	Such affiliates might well be counted as a local entity if they can demonstrate that they/the programme is locally led, based in the region and has strong partnerships with other local organisations and communities in that region. However, they would be classed as the same entity as their parent organisation, which means they can only lead on one proposal among all the parent organisation's offices and affiliates. This might therefore require some internal communication across the international organisation and its affiliates to agree which one proposal should be submitted with the named organisation as lead.
	Can a country office located in the region but part of a global research institute be a lead?	Yes, they can lead. However, the overall organisation would only be able to lead on one proposal from among all its country offices/affiliates. This mean you would need to liaise internally within the international organisation to agree which one proposal should be submitted as lead. However, they can be non-leading partners on multiple proposals.
	If we are a large organisation with lots of affiliate / subsidiary offices in different countries, can different offices each submit their own proposal?	An organisation may lead only one proposal (but can be involved as non-leading partner in more than one). Country offices and affiliate organisations of an international entity will be considered as subsidiaries, and international entities will be considered as one Lead Organisation
	Regarding lead organisations: in the guidance document, it is stated that "Therefore, international entities will be considered as one Lead Organisation." But an international entity could be just a partner in a partnership (with a local non-profit as a lead organization), couldn't it?	Yes an international entity can be a partner in a proposal led by a local organisation. Organisations are able to be involved as partners on multiple proposals, but can only lead on one.
<b>REDAA grantees</b>	Are organisations receiving a grant under the first call still eligible to apply for future calls overlapping with the then running grant?  Are we eligible to apply for the other rounds as well if we receive the funding for this round?	Lead Organisations can apply for, and be awarded multiple grants from within and across different grant calls simultaneously. Lead Applicants (individuals) who are successful during competitive grant calls are not precluded from applying for later grant calls. However, it is only possible for a Lead Applicant to hold a Catalytic Grant and a Project or Programme Grant simultaneously. Lead Applicants would not be eligible to hold a Project Grant and a Programme Grant simultaneously (although they can still be involved as a non-leading member of the team).
	Is our organisation eligible if we have already received a REDAA grant? Either as a partner or a Lead organisation?	If a Lead Organisation has already been awarded a REDAA Project Grant under the first REDAA grant call, the organisation is still permitted to apply for a Programme Grant under this new call, provided they meet the specific eligibility criteria for this call. They would also be eligible to be a partner.  However, if a Lead Applicant (individual person) is already leading an awarded REDAA Project Grant under Grant Call 1, they won't be allowed to lead on a Programme Grant proposal - although they can still be a non-leading member of the team.
<b>Financial eligibility</b>	Does the annual budget of a university serve as turnover and can it be used to access financial eligibility?	The last three years of annual audited accounts for the Lead Organisation must be provided. These accounts must show the annual income (turnover) of the organisation. The expected annual expenditure of the proposed programme must be no more than 25% of the average annual income/turnover figure as demonstrated in the audited accounts provided.  The calculation will be conducted on the audited <b>income</b> of the organisation rather than on their planned budget.

<p>What is the financial competency and requirement for lead organisations?</p>	<p>Lead Organisations based within one of the six regions will be prioritised for funding. A minority of programme with a Lead Organisation based outside the region or country of focus may be considered for funding if the proposals demonstrate strong partnerships with locally led organisations.</p> <p>The Lead Organisation must be able to demonstrate that they are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A non-profit organisation, which may be a non-governmental organisation, research institution or community-based organisation that is legally registered in the country in which it operates</li> <li>- Experienced in the kind of work they propose to undertake</li> <li>- Financially sound</li> <li>- Staffed with the appropriate technical and financial capacity and expertise to manage and implement programmes successfully and deliver technical and financial reporting, and</li> <li>- Able to demonstrate proven management systems that can achieve impact with programmes at a budget scale of between £1,000,000 and £1,500,000 (GBP)</li> </ul> <p>At Concept Note stage, the last three years of audited accounts and information about the average turnover (income) in GBP of the Lead Organisation over the last three years are required. The expected annual expenditure of the proposed project must be no more than 25% of this average annual turnover/income figure.</p> <p>At Stage 2 (Full Proposals), financial policies and subgrant management processes of the Lead Organisation will be assessed through a due diligence questionnaire that will need to be submitted for Stage 2 along with supporting documents.</p>
<p>Regarding the last 3 years of audited accounts, any specific format or file type?</p>	<p>Copies of the last three audited accounts can be provided by uploading files to FlexiGrant at the relevant question. The preference would be for files to be uploaded as PDF documents, and to upload them as three separate files (one for each year's accounts provided).</p>
<p>It is required for the organizations to present their annual audits of last three years. The fiscal year in some countries end in July, meaning the formal audit report comes only after the submission of the concept note. Does REDAA allow to have the provisional audits for this year (2024) i.e. until June 2024?</p>	<p>You can submit the latest audited accounts available so if there is none available for 2024, please provide the audited accounts for years 2023, 2022 and 2021, for example. The concept note form allows you to specify which fiscal years you are providing the accounts for.</p>
<p>If the expected annual expenditure must be less than 15%, is there a minimum annual income requirement for the lead organisation?</p>	<p>The expected annual expenditure of the proposed programme must be no more than <b>25%</b> of the Lead Organisation's average annual income, not 15%. Since these are four-year programmes for a minimum £1M value, this effectively means that the minimum average annual income of the Lead Organisation must be £1M for a £1M grant value. If you are requesting more than £1M as the grant value, then this minimum income figure will increase accordingly, up to £1.5M minimum income needed for a budget request of the maximum £1.5M over the four years.</p>
<p>Govt. university receives annual budget from the Government. In that case, what would be the Turnover/income?</p>	<p>The annual income/turnover for the Lead Organisation should include all sources of income, including the income received from the government. The income information must be supported by the last three years of audited accounts which should include details of turnover (income). The expected annual expenditure of the proposed programme must be no more than 25% of the Lead Organisation's average annual turnover/income figure. The calculation will be conducted on the audited income of the organisation rather than on their planned budget.</p>
<p>Do we have to provide the annual budget of the research institution to be eligible to apply for it?</p>	<p>At Concept Note stage, the Lead Organisation must provide its last three years of audited accounts and information about the average turnover (income) of the organisation over the last three years. The expected annual expenditure of the proposed project must be no more than 25% of this average annual turnover/income figure. The eligibility calculation is conducted on the <i>income</i> figure (in past years), not the organisation-level annual <i>budget</i> (of current/future years).</p>



<b>Leads based outside the region</b>	We are a European based organisation. Our potential action-based partners in the region don't have the capacities to manage such large sums. The regulations say that it is possible for an organization outside the regions to take the lead - in this case, we would leave the action lead in the hands of our partners in the region but we'd be the ones handling finances etc. How much would that diminish our chances to be selected?	Such an arrangement described, whereby the 'technical/action lead' role is fulfilled by partner(s) based in the region and the 'administrative lead' role is fulfilled by an organisation outside of the region would be considered if this can be justified sufficiently in the proposal. REDAA will prioritise proposals being led by organisations based within the regions, but we recognise that there are specific circumstances in some countries which make it very difficult for in-country organisations to lead this type of grant (for example, restrictions on financial transfers). REDAA will consider any specific circumstances such as these when evaluating how well justified the proposed leadership/partnership arrangement is.
	Please clarify the difference between administrative lead and project lead	In most cases we expect both of these leadership roles to be fulfilled by the same entity, being the named Lead Organisation. However, REDAA recognises that there are specific circumstances in some countries which make it very difficult for in-country organisations to lead this type of grant (for example, restrictions on financial transfers). In such cases, the applicants can make a case for having one organisation named as Lead Organisation for administrative purposes (managing the grant and finances etc) with recognition that intellectual/technical leadership of the programme will be driven by in-country partners.
	Can a US non profit be the lead and work with locally led organisations?	Yes, this is allowed. However, this set up would have to be adequately justified in the concept note.
	Does an organisation with offices, staff and programmes in the region qualify as being 'in the region' even if they are registered in a country outside the region?	Provided you can demonstrate the presence of the organisation in the region and their track record, they may still be considered as being 'in the region' even if legally registered elsewhere.
	What is the difference between a lead organisation and a lead applicant?	Lead Organisation: This is the organisation that will make an agreement with the REDAA programme and receive a grant, if the proposal is successful, and will be ultimately responsible for delivery and management of the programme, including management of any partners and subgrantees.  Lead Applicant: This refers to the individual person who, on behalf of the Lead Organisation, takes responsibility for the management and accountability of the programme and will be the main contact point for all aspects of project management. The Lead Applicant must be an employee of the Lead Organisation.  Please see the Guidance for Applicants document for more detail. <a href="https://www.redaa.org/guidance-applicants-grant-call-2">https://www.redaa.org/guidance-applicants-grant-call-2</a>
<b>LEAD APPLICANT</b>	<b>QUESTION</b>	<b>RESPONSE</b>
	Is it compulsory the Lead applicant should be employed by the Lead Organisation or can they go into partnership with the organisation?	The Lead Applicant takes responsibility for the management and accountability of the project, on behalf of the Lead Organisation. It is therefore expected that the Lead Applicant is employed by the Lead Organisation.
	Can an individual apply for this grant call?	No, the Lead Applicant should submit an application through a Lead Organisation, which should be their employer.
	What is the difference between a lead organisation and a lead applicant?	Lead Organisation: This is the organisation that will make an agreement with the REDAA programme and receive a grant, if the proposal is successful, and will be ultimately responsible for delivery and management of the programme, including management of any partners and subgrantees.  Lead Applicant: This refers to the individual person who, on behalf of the Lead Organisation, takes responsibility for the management and accountability of the programme and will be the main contact point for all aspects of project management. The Lead Applicant should be an employee of the Lead Organisation. In more academic research programmes, this role is often referred to as the Principal Investigator (PI).  Please see the Guidance for Applicants document for more detail. <a href="https://www.redaa.org/guidance-applicants-grant-call-2">https://www.redaa.org/guidance-applicants-grant-call-2</a>

Are there criteria for the Lead Applicant for the application?	REDAA programme is not an academic research programme. Lead Applicant criteria are not quantified but the Lead Applicant should have the appropriate level of experience, qualifications, authority, capability and capacity to manage the project, and should have a full understanding of their role and obligations to take responsibility for delivering value for money, managing risk and financial controls, and fulfilling the terms and conditions of the grant. At Stage 2, applicants are required to submit CVs.										
<b>PARTNERS</b>	<b>QUESTION</b>										
Is the partnership with other organisations/sub-grantee essential?	<p>For this Grant Call, the minimum required partnership is 2 organisations (including the Lead Organisation) which must include at least one research or academic organisation and at least one action-oriented non-profit organisation. Therefore the Lead Organisation must partner with at least one other organisation/subgrantee to fulfil this requirement, and may partner with multiple other organisations.</p> <p>In addition to the Lead Organisation and the required non-profit partner described above, other non-profit organisations and private sector organisations can be listed as funded or non-funded partners. Government agencies and intergovernmental and United Nations agencies can be listed as non-funded partners. Proposed programmes should be co-designed with partners.</p>										
Could the partnership be between two NGOs which conduct research?	<p>The minimum required partnership of two organisations (a non-profit Lead Organisation and a non-profit partner) must include a research or academic organisation and an action-oriented non-profit organisation (which may include Indigenous Peoples’ and local community organisations). Two separate organisations should between them demonstrate these characteristics - with one organisation taking the lead on research activity and the other leading action-oriented activity.</p> <p>The table below shows which organisation types will be considered a “research or academic organisation” and which an “action-oriented non-profit organisation” when reviewing whether a concept note meets the minimum partnership requirements.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="929 726 1601 845"> <thead> <tr> <th>Research or academic organisations</th> <th>Action-oriented non-profit organisations</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>University or other academic institution</td> <td>NGO or CSO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Research institute or think-tank</td> <td>Indigenous People’s Organisation</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Community-based organisation (CBO)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>INGO</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Research or academic organisations	Action-oriented non-profit organisations	University or other academic institution	NGO or CSO	Research institute or think-tank	Indigenous People’s Organisation		Community-based organisation (CBO)		INGO
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Does the research/academic partner need to be a university or research institute? Or can it be any organisation that conducts research like some NGOs?	See above.										
Are partnerships between regions eligible? For example, an organization from central Africa will be the lead organisation and will collaborate with an academic institution from Asia.	Proposals must focus on a single region. However, organisations from outside the focal region are eligible for inclusion in a programme partnership as long as their role is adequately justified.										
Can a research institute outside of the 6 regions be a partner and receive funding?	Yes, partners may be based outside of the focal region and still receive funding.										

Do the ultimate grantees need to be known at the start of the project period?	For this Grant Call, the minimum required partnership is 2 organisations which must include a research or academic organisation and an action-oriented non-profit organisation. This partnership needs to be known at the Concept Note stage.
Can we change the mentioned partners in the proposal later if things don't work out?	For any wider partnership proposed, providing details of plans at Stage 1 (Concept Notes) will be advantageous for the review and selection process. However, applicants will also have the opportunity to provide details about and justification for their proposed partnerships at Stage 2 (Full Proposals), and may make changes to the partnership during Stage 2 if necessary. Any changes to the partnership in Stage 2 will still need to meet the minimum requirements under this call.  The Lead Organisation and the Lead Applicant must not be changed between Stages 1 and 2.  We understand that changes to partnerships might be necessary during the course of a programme. Should a grantee need to end a partnership early or change a named partner organisation, they can request the change using a Change Request form. Any new partners added during the project lifetime would need to fulfil the eligibility requirements.
Can the consortium partner help the Lead Organisation meet the required turnover?	No. The Lead Organisation must meet the 25% financial threshold for turnover alone.
Is it a requirement to have a partner in the UK? Or to collaborate with a UK institution?	No, it is not a requirement to have a UK partner or to collaborate with a UK-based institution.
Are partnerships between European based institutions and Southern Africa organisations eligible?	Yes.
Can Intergovernmental partners be included? What about non-for-profit intergovernmental organisations?	While government agencies and inter-governmental and UN agencies may be vital project partners, and we strongly encourage such partnership, they will not be eligible to receive funding from the REDAA programme. So they may be included as unfunded partners; their contributions to the programme would therefore need to be funded through other sources (or in-kind).
Please what do you mean by partnerships with intergovernmental organisations can only be in-kind or through co-funding. Does it me that we (the intergovernmental organisation) will provide funds in-kind? or if it's in the case of co-funding - we provide the co-finance to execute the project?	Yes. If intergovernmental organisations are involved as partners, they would need to be co-funded through other sources of income, whether in-cash or in-kind. They would not be able to receive any REDAA grant funds.
Does this call consider the IPLCs group application and partnerships with universities and NGOs	Yes. A consortium must have the minimum required partnership of two organisations (a non-profit Lead Organisation and a non-profit partner) which must include a research or academic organisation and an action-oriented non-profit organisation (which may include Indigenous Peoples' and local community organisations). The Lead Organisation must be a legally registered entity and fulfil the other requirements for Leads.
Are consortiums of three partners eligible?	Yes. A consortium must have the minimum required partnership of two organisations (a non-profit Lead Organisation and a non-profit partner) which must include a research or academic organisation and an action-oriented non-profit organisation (which may include Indigenous Peoples' and local community organisations). There is no maximum size of a consortium as long as all partners' roles in the programme can be justified in the proposal.
Could a consortium consist of an in-country organisation and a partner based outside the region?	Yes
If one organisation is joining two consortia/partnerships (as a partner), can it propose the same topic-site for the two proposals, or it must propose different topics/sites ?	It is fine for an organisation to be involved with more than one proposal as a partner, and these proposals may well be focused on the same region and environment. But the proposals must be sufficiently different to each other in their aims and objectives. Duplicate applications will not be accepted.

<p>What are the eligibility requirements for sub awardees of a programme?</p>	<p>Partner Organisations should be non-profit organisations, (which may be non-governmental organisations, research institutions or community-based organisations) or private sector organisations, businesses or business associations. The Lead Organisation will be responsible for conducting appropriate due diligence on subgrantees, and managing agreements with them, and managing and delivering the grant including the finance, reporting and governance.</p> <p>Inter-governmental agencies and government agencies may be valuable partners of REDAA-supported initiatives but are not eligible to receive funding from the REDAA programme. Queries about specific cases should be sent to <a href="mailto:enquiries@redaa.org">enquiries@redaa.org</a>.</p>
<p>Do ultimate recipients of funding need to be registered orgs / do they need to be known at the outset of the project or at application phase / and what due diligence expectations will have to flow down from the lead org to local partners?</p> <p>What due diligence expectations will flow down to eventual grantees? E.g. will unregistered organisations be eligible?</p>	<p>For this Grant Call, the minimum required partnership is 2 organisations which must include a research or academic organisation and an action-oriented non-profit organisation. This partnership needs to be known at the Concept Note stage.</p> <p>For the rest of the partnership, providing details of plans at Stage 1 (Concept Notes) will be advantageous for the review and selection process. However, applicants will also have the opportunity to provide details about and justification for their proposed partnerships at Stage 2 (Full Proposals), and may make changes to the partnership during Stage 2 if necessary. Any changes to the partnership in Stage 2 will still need to meet the minimum requirements under this call.</p> <p>We understand that changes to partnerships might be necessary during the course of a programme. Should a grantee need to end a partnership early or change a named partner organisation, they can request the change using a Change Request form. Any new partners added during the project lifetime would need to fulfil the eligibility requirements.</p> <p>The Lead Organisation will be responsible for conducting appropriate due diligence on subgrantees, and managing agreements with them, and managing and delivering the grant including the finance, risk, reporting and governance.</p> <p>We recognise that some local organisations and community groups might not be legally registered entities. The Lead Organisation will need to develop appropriate funding mechanisms for such partners in order to manage the fiduciary risks appropriately.</p>
<p>In the SEA workshop report there is a section on "strengthening collaborations and build new partnerships among existing complementary initiatives" – does this mean we need to connect to specific types of networks that already exist? Is building a network among local communities and organizations on the ground considered duplication?</p>	<p>Where relevant networks and partnerships already exist, it can be better value for money and more sustainable in the long term if these can be used and built upon rather than starting new ones from scratch. However, it is up to applicants to assess the situation in the local / regional context and make a case for whatever approach they feel will be most appropriate and effective to achieve the programme's goals.</p>
<p>What about receiving funds, if one of the consortium partner is Government University.</p>	<p>This would depend on the University itself and its exact relationship with the government. Such organisations would have to demonstrate a sufficient level of independence, in terms of its governance, through supporting documents such as its registration certificates and governance structure/board membership. If you would like to check the eligibility of a specific university, please email the details of your specific case to <a href="mailto:enquiries@redaa.org">enquiries@redaa.org</a>.</p> <p>Government-run institutions may be included as non-funded partners.</p>
<p>is there any preference for the organizations - UK based vs others and NGO vs INGOs, and academia vs development partners etc?</p>	<p>For this Grant Call, the minimum required partnership is 2 organisations which must include at least one research or academic organisation and at least one action-oriented non-profit organisation. Lead Organisations should be a non-profit organisation based within one of the six focal regions for this grant call. A small minority of programmes with a Lead Organisation based outside the region or country of focus may be funded through this grant call, as long as the main local partner demonstrates strong local leadership and such leadership is further invested in by the programme. It is not a requirement to have a UK partner or collaboration with a UK-based institution.</p>
<p>Are INGOs eligible to lead, given the need to be 'locally led'?</p>	<p>INGOs are eligible to apply as Lead Organisation, provided they can demonstrate the project will fulfil the locally led requirement as defined in the guidance.</p>

	Do partner organizations need to have an office in the program location? Is it enough that only the lead organization has an established presence?	It is ok if only the Lead Organisation or one key partner has a presence in the focal region, provided roles of all organisations can be fully justified in the context of the proposed programme.
<b>BUDGET</b>	<b>QUESTION</b>	<b>RESPONSE</b>
<b>Equipment/capital items</b>	What project based equipment can be included in the budget?	There are no restrictions on equipment type which can be included in the budget as long as there is a clear need for the item and that this need can be fully justified in terms of achieving the objectives of the programme, and offering value for money. Costs of equipment are capped at 5% of the total programme costs. Programmes which need more than 5% equipment/capital items might be considered for funding if the Lead Organisation can make a strong justification.
	How much can be allocated to Capital items/equipment?	No more than 5% of the total budget should be allocated to these costs, except in exceptional circumstances where a robust justification for exceeding the 5% cap will be required during Stage 2
	I understand that from Stage 1 - the budget is just a ballpark, however, for concept design and planning - what aspects of infrastructure, equipment and renewable energy technology can be funded? Does REDAA fund Capex?	Yes, capital costs can be funded through the programme but up to a limit of 5% of the total budget. There are no restrictions on equipment type which can be included in the budget as long as there is a clear need for the item and that this need can be fully justified in terms of achieving the objectives of the programme, and offering value for money.
<b>Indirect costs/overheads</b>	What indirect costs are allowed?	The maximum proportion of indirect costs permitted is no more than 20% of the total programme costs. To be considered reasonable and justifiable, the costs claimed must be less than or equal to the organisation's actual overheads for the programme and appropriately apportioned between all the organisation's activities/projects. The amount claimed for indirect costs will need to be supported by evidence, audited financial statements and/or internal cost recovery policies. Such evidence will be requested at Stage 2 (Full Proposal).
	What is the maximum % of overhead provision under this bid?	
	Can you please explain more on the allowable overhead costs?	
<b>Travel &amp; Subsistence</b>	We cannot include government agencies as funded partners, but can we cover per diem for when they're included in activities? (If a gov agency is a non-funded partner in the project.)	REDAA funds can be used to cover reasonable travel and subsistence costs supported by actual costs incurred by government agency staff. Such costs must be for actual incurred expenses and cannot be used for paying 'sitting costs', honoraria or incentives for attending meetings.
<b>Staff costs</b>	What is the maximum staff cost allowed?	There is no maximum staff cost. However, at Stage 2, the Lead Organisation will be required to explain how the resources requested are necessary, reasonable and justified in the context of the programme and how the programme will deliver value for money.
	Is there any cap on the staff costs for the grant?	
	Will the project support research students (MS, PhD) and postdoc?	Bearing in mind the need for REDAA-funded initiatives to be locally led - PhD and postdoc salaries/stipends are eligible costs, provided they can be justified within the context of delivering the programme effectively and offering value for money. Academic tuition fees are not eligible but stipends/salaries are eligible costs.
	Any fee caps or other regulations on day rates submitted by Leads or sub-grantees? (more for full proposal but would be good to have early sight of budget guidelines on this).	Staff costs should be costed as actual salary on-costs (actual salary inclusive of contractual benefits such as pension and national insurance contributions) and should not include any uplift, bonuses or overhead element. For consultancies, fee rates will need to demonstrate value for money and must be evidenced by previous similar contracts and/or benchmarking exercise. At Stage 2, the Lead Organisation will be requested to explain how the resources they have requested are necessary, reasonable and justified in the context of the programme and how the programme will deliver value for money.
<b>Budget split</b>	Is there any expectation or requirement on split of budget between global north and global south/ODA eligible partners?	REDAA initiatives should be locally led. We expect the majority of the budget to be allocated to global south/ODA eligible partners but there is no predefined % split.
	Are there restrictions on budget allocation across different activity types for example proportion of budget attributed to research actions, training, capacity building activities and direct conservation activities (e.g. agro-forestry, patrols)?	There are no restrictions on how budget is allocated across different activity types. However, indirect costs are capped at 20% of the total programme costs and equipment/capital items are capped at 5% of the total programme costs. At Stage 2, the Lead Organisation will be required to explain how the resources requested are necessary, reasonable and justified in the context of the programme and how the programme will deliver value for money.

<b>Grant disbursements</b>	What are payment terms (e.g., in arrears, in advance)? Is it payment by result process after the award?	Payments will generally be made quarterly throughout the lifetime of the programme. Payments will be made in arrears according to actual expenditure, except for organisations who can provide justification for advance payments. Reconciliation to actual costs will be needed for both type of payment terms.
<b>Co-funding</b>	Is there a matched/co-funding requirement for REDAA grants?	Matched/co-funding is not a requirement of REDAA grants, however it is strongly encouraged.
	Could REDAA funding be among co-funding with other programs? (I know it has to be well presented in the rationale)	Matched/co-funding is not a requirement of REDAA grants, however it is strongly encouraged.  If the proposed REDAA-funded programme is part of a wider programme which has (or seeks) other sources of funding as well, please make this clear in the concept note so that reviewers can understand exactly how the REDAA-funded activities fit within the wider programme: e.g. What exactly would REDAA be funding? What parts of the wider programme have secure funding, and what funding is not yet secured? What are the risks to delivery of REDAA programme objectives if that co-funding is not obtained?
	We have an existing project. Could we submit the entire project for a REDAA grant for funding or should we only focus on specific parts?	If the existing project you mention already has funding from elsewhere: If the proposed REDAA-funded programme is part of a wider programme which has (or seeks) other sources of funding as well, please make this clear in the concept note so that reviewers can understand exactly how the REDAA-funded activities fit within the wider programme: e.g. What exactly would REDAA be funding? What parts of the wider programme have secure funding, and what funding is not yet secured? What are the risks to delivery of REDAA programme objectives if that co-funding is not obtained?  If the existing project you mention is a fully formed idea but not yet funded by anyone: You can submit your idea for this grant call, provided it meets all the requirements and funding criteria to be eligible and competitive under the terms of this grant call. This might mean focusing on particular parts of your project idea that are most relevant to this grant call, if the whole project is not eligible. This is up to you to judge.
<b>Concept Note budget &amp; eligible costs</b>	How detailed should be the budget in the concept note? What should be included in the budget?	The budget at the Concept Note stage is very high level - only a ballpark figure for the total programme budget is required. A detailed budget will be required for Stage 2 (Full Proposal). For more information about budgeting, please refer to section Budgeting in the Guidance for Applicants document.
	Does the grant support capacity-building activities (i.e. training)? Does the grant also support publication of educational materials (i.e. research, primers)? Thank you!	Yes, relevant capacity-building activities (including training) and publication costs are eligible, provided those costs can be justified in terms of delivering the programme's objectives.  Costs must be incurred within the start and end dates of the grant, so please consider if some publication costs (e.g. for final programme outputs) might fall beyond the end date - in this case, those costs would need to be funded by other sources.
<b>CONCEPT NOTE APPLICATION FORM AND SUBMISSION</b>	<b>QUESTION</b>	<b>RESPONSE</b>
	What is meant by the concept note is submitted via an online form? Are there any doc/pdf proposal templates to upload or similar?	Applications must be completed via the Flexigrant online portal system. Applications submitted any other way will not be considered for REDAA funding. There is a Word document template available on the REDAA website that covers the questions you will be asked on the Flexigrant portal. This is to aid with the writing of your concept note and collaborating with partners, and should not be submitted itself. The responses to each question must be entered into the online form and submitted in the Flexigrant portal.  The supporting documents required for a concept note must be uploaded in the Flexigrant portal at the appropriate point in the online form. Applicants should only upload the documents required - other types of document not requested will be removed from the application.

Does the application need to be submitted by the individual who will lead the programme, or can it be submitted by someone else (e.g., fundraising officer) within the lead organisation?	Proposals must be submitted by the Lead Applicant who will be the individual person to lead the project, if awarded.
Can we submit multiple proposals?	Under this funding call, an organisation may lead on only one proposal but may be involved as a non-leading Partner in more than one proposal. Country offices and affiliate organisations of an international entity will be considered as subsidiaries, even if legally registered in the country. Therefore, international entities will be considered as one Lead Organisation. The Lead Organisation cannot be changed between Stage 1 (Concept Notes) and Stage 2 (Full Proposals). If a Lead Organisation has already been awarded a REDAA Project Grant under the first REDAA grant call, the organisation is still permitted to apply for a Programme Grant under this new call, provided they meet the specific eligibility criteria for this call.
is there any specific structure and words limits for the concept note	Yes, word limits apply. Please see the offline application form for more details (this form is for drafting purposes only - all applications should be submit via the online Flexigrant portal).  <a href="https://www.redaa.org/application-form-grant-call-2">https://www.redaa.org/application-form-grant-call-2</a>
On the website it is mentioned for the Application form - Grant Call 2 "This is a Word version of the online application form". However the download contains a PDF file. Is this the correct file or will a Word version be available later?	Thanks for pointing this out. This document should be in Word and we have now uploaded the correct version.
Can we submit a proposal in any language other than English?	All proposals to REDAA must be submitted in English. Proposals in any language other than English will not be accepted.
In case some applicants have ready submitted a concept note, is it possible to edit for more inputs?	Once submitted, you can log in at any time to view your application (through My applications page), but you will not be able to add to or change it. You will be able to make edits if your application has not been submitted.
Can we resubmit the same proposal submitted in Grant one call last year?	REDAA's first grant call had different requirements to this current grant call, including a smaller budget and different technical focus. In addition, the application form has had some revisions for this current grant call. It is therefore unlikely that a proposal submitted for Grant Call 1 would be eligible for this grant call without substantial revisions. Any concept notes received in this current round will be reviewed afresh and evaluated based on meeting this current grant call's requirements and funding criteria.
Can we get in person supports and discuss in person via webinar, direct call during the process of developing concept note and full proposal	The REDAA programme requires applicants to use an online grants management platform called flexigrant ( <a href="https://grants.iied.org/">https://grants.iied.org/</a> ) to submit their Concept Note applications. Although the application process is mostly automated, there are real people behind it who can provide support if needed. If you experience any issues while using the online system or have any questions while developing your application, please contact us by sending an email to <a href="mailto:enquiries@redaa.org">enquiries@redaa.org</a> .  The REDAA team is able to provide support in terms of answering queries and resolving technical issues with the application portal, but is unable to provide substantial support in terms of developing the content of proposals.

ON-GRANTING

QUESTION

RESPONSE

	Please can you explain what is meant by term on-granting	<p>On-granting initiatives are small grants awarded through a competitive process to civil society organisations, community-based organisations or business entities running small locally led restoration activities. Activities funded through on-granting initiatives must contribute to the wider objectives and outcomes of the Programme Grant. Programmes may include an on-granting component of their initiative though this is not a requirement.</p> <p>Any on-granting component being proposed should be less than 15% of the total programme's budget. The Lead Organisation will manage the on-granting process and oversee the implementation, reporting and governance of on-granting, along with providing technical assistance and capacity building support where appropriate.</p> <p>In Stage 2 full proposals, applicants will need to explain in detail how they will manage any on-granting processes, including how they will identify suitable organisations and manage any competitive selection process required, as well as how they will manage the due diligence on grantees and install grant terms and conditions of the wider REDAA-supported programme into on-granting agreements, including reporting requirements.</p>
	On the criteria related to on-granting, would programmes qualify if 15% of the programme's budget is fulfilled using the REDAA grant (with the other 75% on-granted via different finance sources)?	<p>If you want to include in your proposed programme an on-granting element (but note this is not a requirement), its budget can only be up to a maximum of 15% of the total proposed programme's budget funded by REDAA.</p> <p><b>EXAMPLE:</b> As an example, let's say an applicant is planning to submit a REDAA proposal for a £1M programme, and they want to include on-granting in their activity plan to support some local restoration initiatives which will contribute to the programme's objectives. That on-granting element could have a maximum budget of £150,000 out of the total £1M requested (i.e. 15% of the programme total). If they wanted to expand the on-granting element beyond £150,000, then they could seek co-funding from other sources to support the additional budget.</p> <p>On-granting initiatives are small grants awarded through a competitive process to civil society organisations, community-based organisations or business entities running small locally led restoration activities. Activities funded through on-granting initiatives must contribute to the wider objectives and outcomes of the Programme Grant.</p>
	Could I check if locally led businesses are partners under this grant call that this would not be considered on-granting?	<p>We are using the term 'on-granting' with a specific definition, distinct from sub-granting of programme partners. On-granting initiatives are small grants awarded through a competitive process to civil society organisations, community-based organisations or business entities running small locally led restoration activities. Activities funded through on-granting initiatives must contribute to the wider objectives and outcomes of the Programme Grant. Programmes may include an on-granting initiative though not a requirement. Any on-granting component being proposed should be less than 15% of the total programme's budget.</p> <p>Private sector organisations, businesses or business associations, can be subgranted (or contracted via a consultancy agreement) to undertake specific planned actions for the programme, provided this partnership can demonstrate value for money in its costs and benefits to the programme.</p>
<b>PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION</b>	<b>QUESTION</b>	<b>RESPONSE</b>
	Please could you outline what broad types of activities are eligible?	Please take a look at the REDAA Strategy and the Guidance for this grant call for information about the activities that are eligible.
	How can we incorporate findings into training or improving the capacity of the people?	Training and other activities to improve the decision-making power of Indigenous People and local communities could be a key part of a concept note for a programme under this grant call.



<p>The guidance mentions both restoration and nature stewardship/protection. Would proposals that focus more on the latter but that reduce threats and prevent degradation in the specific landscape context be eligible or must proposals include a significant element of active restoration?</p>	<p>REDAA Strategy adopts quite broad framings of restoration and nature stewardship, and we hope that there is plenty of scope for making the case for programmes of activity focused on either or both.</p>
<p>What M&amp;E requirements will there be for projects?</p>	<p>Organisations receiving 'Programme Grants' will be expected to incorporate appropriate MEL approaches and methods and submit progress reports every quarter. A log frame will be required during Stage 2 (full proposals).</p>
<p>What kind of technical support is available from REDAA and IIED during designing and implementing research, action research and other programme activities?</p>	<p>REDAA facilitates learning and communication actions that have four main objectives: (1) Enable learning; (2) Spread use of evidence and tools; (3) Support particular capability development and influencing opportunities; and (4) Build and strengthen networks. To achieve these objectives, the REDAA programme is creating and nurturing a community of practice, and we encourage engagement in this "REDAA Community" from grantees and other stakeholders. The Community's approach will include opportunities for virtual and in-person learning events and tailored capacity-boosting support driven by demand.</p>
<p>My question is about legal and regulatory compliance: what specific regulatory compliance issues are most critical for REDAA? Are there particular legal framework or standards we must adhere to?</p>	<p>REDAA initiatives (lead organisation and any person, organisation, company or other third-party representative engaged as part of a REDAA initiative (project partners)) will need to comply at all times with all applicable legislation, regulations and rules both in the countries they are registered and operating in. REDAA initiatives must also adhere to the UK's General Data Protection Regulation and FCDO's standards around safeguarding.</p>
<p>Every region sometimes needs permitting access: what are your expectations regarding the status and timeline of obtaining necessary permits and approval?</p>	<p>This will vary depending on the country of operation and specific permits required. REDAA expects applicants to be aware of the permits and approvals required and the timelines needed to obtain them - and to build this into the programme's activity plan in a realistic way. Where there is a risk of permits being delayed or not granted, this should be recognised and highlighted as a key risk in the proposal.</p>
<p><b>EVALUATION, REVIEW &amp; SELECTION</b></p>	<p><b>RESPONSE</b></p>
<p>What are the criteria for evaluating 'Value for Money'?</p>	<p>The criteria for this can be found on p23 of the guidance for applicants document.</p>
<p>How highly does REDAA prioritize self-sustainability after the grant is given?</p>	<p>Sustainability of the programme's outcomes and impacts beyond the lifetime of the REDAA grant will be a key scoring criteria in Stage 2 (Full Proposals), and applicants in Stage 2 will be expected to describe their project's 'exit strategy' to maximise long-term sustainability. REDAA's focus on locally led initiatives and capacity strengthening are intended to enhance the prospects of such sustainability.</p>
<p>How many applications will be invited to stage 2?</p>	<p>Because of the level of effort required to develop a full proposal, the REDAA team believes that applicants invited to Stage 2 should have a 'reasonable' chance of being funded - we feel that something between 1-in-2 and 1-in-3 odds are 'reasonable'. This means that we are likely to invite between 18-27 applicants through to Stage 2, but the final number will depend on the number of high-quality applications received in Stage 1, and their spread across regions and environments.</p>
<p>What is the total amount for this call, are there specific allocation based on areas mentioned?</p>	<p>The funding available for Grant Call 2 (Programme Grants) is approximately £10.5M GBP, which we expect to allocate to up to 9 programmes. Final selection of proposals will take into account the reviewer scores as well as the potential portfolio of programmes across regions, environments and approaches. We will aim to fund at least one programme per focal region; however, the final balance in funded programmes between the regions will likely depend on the quality of proposals received.</p>
<p>As there would be only 9 selected project, is there any quota for each region/subregion considered within this call</p>	<p>The funding available for Grant Call 2 (Programme Grants) is approximately £10.5M GBP, which we expect to allocate to up to 9 programmes. Final selection of proposals will take into account the reviewer scores as well as the potential portfolio of programmes across regions, environments and approaches. We will aim to fund at least one programme per focal region; however, the final balance in funded programmes between the regions will likely depend on the quality of proposals received.</p>

	How important is the scalability of the project to REDAA? Do you expect the project to serve as model that can be replicated in other region?	The focus of this current grant call is on scaling up locally led restoration, so scalability will be important for these programme proposals.
<b>GRANT AGREEMENT / TERMS &amp; CONDITIONS</b>		<b>RESPONSE</b>
	What type of the contract will be made when a proposal is approved, a professional service contract or something else?	It will be a grant agreement.
	What is the maximim project duration?	4 years starting on 1 Feb 2025.
	The Max duration of a project is 4 years. What is the minimum?	All programme grants must have a duration of 4 years and are expected to start on 01 February 2025 and end of 31 January 2029.
<b>GENERAL / MISC.</b>	<b>QUESTION</b>	<b>RESPONSE</b>
	Assuming that these climate finance mechanisms will be managed locally by local communities???	If this refers to one of the approaches we expect concept notes to focus on, 'Development of finance mechanisms', then indeed perhaps an objective of a proposed programme could be to increase the local decision-making power in management of these mechanisms.
	In the guidance document it is mentioned: "It is recommended that applicants focus on one of these approaches; however, more than one may be selected if well justified." To have a holistic approach we focus on one approach, but find it important to also add elements from the other two approaches. As they are not the main focus but will be partially covered, is it recommended to also answer these with 'yes' or 'no'?	We suggest you answer 'yes'
	Can you clarify exactly what you mean by "nature-based enterprises"? Any limitations or criteria for enterprises?	No strict criteria - we are looking for effective, sustainable approaches that work for nature, climate and people and thus innovation.
	I would ask if there are any relationship about the different calls (if ones could not apply for a grant-project call in 2026 and a catalytic grant 2025 (is this a prerequisite?).	Lead Organisations can apply for, and be awarded multiple grants from within and across different grant calls simultaneously. Lead Applicants (individuals) who are successful during competitive grant calls are not precluded from applying for later grant calls. However, it is only possible for a Lead Applicant to hold a Catalytic Grant and a Project Grant, or a Catalytic Grant and a Programme Grant simultaneously. Lead Applicants would not be eligible to hold a Project Grant and a Programme Grant simultaneously (although they can still be involved as a non-leading member of the team). It is not a prerequisite to hold a Catalytic Grant in order to apply for a subsequent Project Grant.
	Are there specific research methodologies recommended for the grant? Is there scope for Impact Evaluations / RCTs?	Grantees should select or devise what they feel are the most appropriate methodologies. Impact evaluation might form part of a project, but it is unlikely to be suitable on its own for meeting full strategic requirements of the grant.
	Is it acceptable to use data and information from previous related research or we have to generate the research work from the beginning?  The REDAA guidance states that " Research may have been largely conducted prior to the start of a REDAA-supported programme — by the programme team or by others — or may be a central part of the programme." can you just expand on this a little more? Can therefore the focus be the scaling up of research through policy outreach or even implementation of research findings?	Applicants may use previous research. Research may have been largely conducted prior to the start of a REDAA-supported programme — by the programme team or by others — or may be a central part of the programme. Either way, the Concept Note should demonstrate that the research previously undertaken or proposed meets the requirements described in this grant call. If using existing research, applicants should demonstrate how they can build on and/or improve it, or demonstrate why it is important to improve knowledge uptake/impact linked to this data and how they plan to achieve this.

Is it ok to address cross-cutting issue among the three approaches?	Yes, cross-cutting issues among the three approaches would be eligible. Concept Notes must include specific research-to-action activities which adopt one or more of the three approaches specified (use of legal tools; development of finance mechanisms; development or strengthening of productive ecosystem enterprises). It is recommended that applicants focus on one of these approaches; however, more than one may be selected if well justified.
After today, will we still be allowed to ask questions?	Yes - If you have a question or need further support, please contact the REDAA team at <a href="mailto:enquiries@redaa.org">enquiries@redaa.org</a> . Please include in the email subject line what your query relates to.