**Are host families considered Ukrainian partners?**

Yes, provided the project meets all the other eligibility criteria, host family members can be the Ukrainian partner with whom you are working.

**Are publicly funded Ukrainian schools and universities eligible to apply for grants or are they considered government organizations?**

Universities or other publicly funded educational institutions are technically part of local government, but because they are allowed to open charitable bank accounts, they are eligible for grants. Educational institutions are therefore eligible for Peremoha Mini-Grants, or to fund projects that go beyond their basic, government-funded operations (such projects might be humanitarian assistance to internally displaced persons, trainings, workshops, camps, etc.), provided that these projects meet the eligibility requirements and funding goals stated in the Request for Proposals. Public educational institutions are not eligible to receive funding under this grant that they would otherwise get from a government entity (ex: they cannot receive money for core operations or supplies, like textbooks, standard building maintenance, or teacher salaries, beyond the 25% operating expenses allowed under this grant.

Organizations that are considered government entities may also partner with local NGOs on projects to apply for grants. Such arrangements have been used by public institutions such as national parks and regional youth centers.

**How much of the grant can be used for operating costs?**

Up to 25% of the grant award can be used towards operating expenses. Please note that an earlier version of the application stated that 20% could be used for this. If you submitted an application before the change and would like to update your application, please reach out to [grants@allianceforukraine.org](mailto:grants@allianceforukraine.org).
Can the Ukrainian partner be somebody I’m working with now, even if I didn’t work with them previously during service?

For this initial rapid-response grant, your Ukrainian partner must be a person or organization you collaborated with during your Peace Corps service, as indicated in the Request for Proposals. We hope we’ll be able to keep making grants in the future, and with time we may be able to expand eligibility. However, in order for us to deploy funding as quickly and flexibly as possible, with minimal application or reporting burdens, the connection from Peace Corps service is important. That added layer of trust and accountability enables us to move faster and with less administrative work than we would be able to otherwise.

Do boots/shoes donated to soldiers qualify as an eligible expense, or would they be considered tactical gear (an ineligible expense)?

Tactical gear, as commonly understood and defined, does include footwear - especially if footwear is specifically intended for military use. While we know how important it is for Ukraine’s defenders to be well-supplied, we are not able to fund footwear for active-duty soldiers under this grant. Even though we are an independent nonprofit organization, our name and brand indicate a clear Peace Corps connection. On a global scale, it is highly important to maintain a clear boundary between Peace Corps and military or defense operations. This distinction is a part of ensuring that host countries trust and welcome Peace Corps Volunteers and do not associate them with military operations.