**CALL FOR PROPOSALS**

**FISONG 2020 - ONE HEALTH**

**"CONTRIBUTING TO PEOPLE'S RESILIENCE IN THE FIELD OF GLOBAL HEALTH"**

**PUBLISHED ON APRIL 21, 2020**

**Please note that the original version, or in other words the French version, is the authentic text and shall prevail in the case of inconsistencies.**

Within the framework of the Sectoral Innovation Facility for NGOs (FISONG), the French Development Agency (AFD) proposes to subsidize NGOs for the implementation of innovative field projects according to a defined framework.

AFD recognizes that NGOs have specific know-how, a capacity for innovation, proximity to the field and the target groups of its action, and an advocacy capacity that interests it. The "Sectoral Innovation Facility for NGOs" (FISONG) aims to enhance their value and capitalize existing and potential complementarities with AFD's actions and expertise around concrete actions. The FISONG mechanism aims to finance innovative development projects led by French and international NGOs in partnership with organizations in the South.

This call for proposals aims to implement innovative operations on the theme "One health" to contribute to the resilience of populations in the field of global health. It has a budget of €2.5 million.

The selection is made on the basis of a project note accompanied by an administrative file relating to the NGO submitting the request for co-financing. The complete file is submitted by the NGOs within ten weeks of the publication of the call for proposals, i.e. **on 30 June by noon (Paris time) at the latest to AFD.**

**Full proposals, project note and administrative file in electronic version, must be received no later than noon (Paris time) on 30 June at the following address:** [**fisong@afd.fr**](mailto:fisong@afd.fr)

Documents must be in pdf format and the maximum size of the submission (message and attached document(s)) is limited to 8 MB.

The subject of the email must be: FISONG 2020\_One health\_[name of the CSO].

**Any proposal arriving after the date and time indicated above or incomplete will be disqualified.**

**The paper version of the complete proposal can be sent to the following address:**

**French Development Agency**

Marie EDAN

Agriculture, Rural Development and Biodiversity Division

**5, rue Roland Barthes**

**75598 PARIS cedex 12**

Requests for information can be sent to AFD by 15 May 2020 at the latest by **email only** to the following address: [fisong@afd.fr](mailto:fisong@afd.fr) . **After this deadline, AFD will not receive any further questions**. It will publish on its website all the answers to questions sent by 29 May 2020 at the latest.

**Composition of this call for proposals :**

1) General framework of FISONG

2) Procedures for pre-selection and final selection of proposals

3) Terms of Reference

4) Model project note

1. **GENERAL FRAMEWORK OF THE FISONG**

The financing instrument "Sectoral Innovation Facility for NGOs" differs from traditional instruments for financing or cofinancing projects led by NGOs by its willingness to promote innovation on the one hand, and sectoral dialogue between AFD and NGOs on the other, as well as by its operating mode. Sectoral innovation means shared research between AFD and NGOs on new modes of intervention, technical procedures, organisational arrangements or partnerships that make it possible to create new dynamics and play a driving role in a specific development sector.

FISONG is an instrument based on experimentation, the search for creativity, research - development and modelling. Its vocation is to promote innovation from the very definition of intervention themes. Thus, the AFD-NGO consultation process on the definition of themes, followed by the organization of a specific consultation on each theme, aims to allow a better identification of innovation potential before launching calls for proposals.

**Article 1. General clauses and conditions**

**1.1** The Sectoral Innovation Facility for NGOs aims to finance innovative development projects carried out by French, international or foreign NGOs corresponding either to the experimentation of a change of scale based on pre-existing localised innovations, or to the identification, design and/or development of small-scale innovations likely to feed into or even influence sectoral policies. The projects supported will have to fit into one or other of these two scenarios. Conceptual innovations (the creation of techniques, forms of organisation, action mechanisms, etc.) or contextual innovations (the grafting of already known elements into a new context) may be considered.

**1.2** Partnership between international or French NGOs and local NGO(s) is strongly recommended and is a criterion for analysing proposals. The AFD defines a partner as a civil society organisation which, in partnership with the NGO carrying the project, is responsible for identifying, designing and implementing the co-financed project in the field. The structure may be formal or informal.

**1.3** The purpose of this instrument is to finance, on the basis of subsidies, operational projects in sectors deemed to be a priority after consultation between the AFD and the NGOs.

**1.4** Each NGO may - alone or in a group - submit only one proposal. If an NGO participates in several proposals as leader or partner, these will be eliminated. In the case of a grouping of NGOs, the activities and remuneration of each organisation must appear explicitly in the various project components.

**1.5** The AFD reserves the right not to respond to calls for proposals.

**Article 2. Method of operation**

**2.1** Within the framework of FISONG, AFD proposes to contribute to the financing of the expenses necessary to carry out projects designed and defined by NGOs with an average duration of 3 to 5 years.

**2.2** The AFD's contribution may not finance more than 90% of the project's total budget (including taxes). Moreover, the following are ineligible for FISONG financing:

1. expenditure not directly related to the project,
2. services carried out in the framework of an intervention as operator in other projects financed by the AFD that are being appraised or implemented,
3. expenses for which funding was originally granted by another donor,
4. new tranches of funding for a project supported by a previous FISONG.

**2.3** If the project is selected, the financing of the operations will be advanced as follows: 30% advance on signature of the financing agreement, 60% advance after submission of a financial audit report and an implementation report on the first part of the operation, and a 10% instalment on submission of the final audit and the final implementation report.

**2.4** The NGOs will bear all costs relating to the preparation of their bids. The AFD shall in no way be responsible for these costs, nor be required to pay them.

**Article 3. Submission of Proposals**

The selection is made on the basis of a project note accompanied by an administrative file relating to the NGO submitting the request for cofinancing, submitted within ten weeks of the publication of the call for proposals, i.e. **the complete file must be submitted to AFD by noon (Paris time) on 30 June at the latest**. If its proposal is selected, the NGO will then be invited to prepare a technical and financial file, including any elements resulting from a dialogue with the Project Team Leader designated at AFD, and to submit the administrative files for all project partners.

**Article 4. Audit, evaluation and capitalisation**

The NGOs receiving a grant contract with an audit firm to carry out checks on the use of project funds, the choice of which will be subject to a no-objection agreement by the AFD. This service is provided for in the financing plan and charged against project funds. It is recommended that the audit costs correspond to 2% of the requested budget.

The NGO must also budget for an external ex-post evaluation. The financing agreement will then specify that an AFD ANO will have to be requested on the terms of reference and the methods for selecting the evaluators.

Capitalisation actions will also be planned to draw lessons from the various projects of each FISONG.

**Article 5. Contract and payment currencies**

NGOs must draw up their proposals in euros, which is the currency of the financing agreement.

The budget will be drawn up on a global and flat-rate basis, including taxes, firm and non-revisable.

**Article 6. Knowledge of the location and conditions of the call for proposals**

By the very fact of submitting their proposals, NGOs are deemed:

- To have read and accepted the conditions of the call for proposals described herein;

- Have a perfect knowledge of the nature and scope of the actions to be carried out, the local working conditions and all the constraints that these actions entail.

**Article 7. Opening of proposals and selection committee**

The opening and then the selection of proposals will be made in Paris, at the headquarters of the French Development Agency by a Commission composed of at least 3 persons and chaired by the person in charge of the thematic FISONG. A representative of Coordination SUD will be present at the opening committee and the selection committee as an observer of the regularity of the procedure.

**Article 8. Clarifications to the proposals**

In order to facilitate the examination, evaluation and comparison of proposals, the Selection Committee may ask NGOs for clarifications concerning their proposal.

**Article 9. Determination of conformity of proposals**

The Commission may eliminate proposals from NGOs which clearly lack the human and financial capacity to implement a project in the country concerned.

**Article 10 Evaluation and ranking of proposals**

The Commission for the selection of proposals will carry out the evaluation and comparison of proposals that have been found to comply with the provisions laid down. Proposals will be scored out of 110 points according to the following scale[[1]](#footnote-1):

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Title | Points | Will be evaluated |
| **Relevance of the project in terms of innovation and integration in the local context (20)** | | |
| Innovative character | 10 | The existence of a diagnosis and the argumentation developed on this basis to justify the innovative character of the project at the thematic / technical level as well as at the level of the selected country or countries. |
| Relevance of the proposed project in relation to the FISONG | 10 | - response to present and future needs  - effectiveness and efficiency in meeting these needs  - acceptability and consistency with the context  - Explanation of the integration of the proposed project in a "One Health / EcoHealth" approach and by the communes.  - activities mainly carried out by multidisciplinary teams |
| **Driving the innovation process (30)** | | |
| Innovation process | 10 | The presentation of the innovation stage submitted for funding and its articulation with what has been done upstream and what is envisaged downstream. The clarity and feasibility of the process |
| Partnerships for innovation | 10 | The diversity of the proposed partnerships, the approach aimed at consolidating them and encouraging the appropriation of innovation, with a view to its dissemination, the cooperation arrangements between the partners |
| Evaluation and capitalisation | 10 | Quality of advanced arrangements for the evaluation of innovations, capitalisation and dissemination of achievements |
| **Local integration of the project (20)** | | |
| Valorization of local resources | 10 | Valorization of local and national knowledge, know-how and skills for the development of innovation |
| Coherence / public policies | 10 | The coherence of the innovation process with respect to the institutional context, public policies and its capacity to inspire them |
| **Means used (40)** | | |
| Budget | 10 | Adequacy between objectives and means, justifications put forward, efficiency, sustainability |
| Capacity of the NGO or consortium | 10 | Capacity to lead an innovation process and a sectoral dialogue with AFD or arrangements to acquire it |
| Methodology | 10 | The general methodology for project implementation |
| Gender | 10 | Contribution to the reduction of inequalities in rights between women and men, the elimination of discrimination and violence against girls/women, or the justification of the absence of negative impacts. |

**Article 11. AFD's recognised right to reject any proposal**

The AFD reserves the right to reject any proposal, to cancel the call for proposals procedure as long as it has not awarded the grant(s), without incurring any liability whatsoever towards the NGOs concerned and without having to inform them of the reasons why it has cancelled the call for proposals or rejected their proposal.

**Article 12. Validation of technical and financial files**

After the project has been selected by the Selection Committee, the Project Team Leader appraises the project in the framework of a sectoral dialogue. The NGO remains free to integrate the suggestions or not, and AFD is free not to pursue the appraisal of the proposal. The following elements, among others, may constitute one of the reasons why the NGO's final proposal is not validated:

* Refusal to take part in a sectoral dialogue with the Project Team Leader aimed at enriching the proposal,
* Refusal to present arguments explaining the non-integration of amendments suggested by the FISONG Project Team Leader,
* Difference of more than 10% between the budget requested from AFD in the project note and the budget developed in the technical and financial file.

**Article 13. Confidentiality**

**13.1.** No information relating to the review, clarification, evaluation, comparison of proposals and recommendations for the award of the grant(s) may be disclosed to NGOs or any other person outside the review and evaluation process, after the opening of the bids and until the announcement of the award of the grant(s) to the successful NGO(s).

**13.2.** Any attempt by an NGO to influence the Commission during the procedure for the examination, evaluation and comparison of proposals will lead to the rejection of that NGO's proposal.

**Article 14. Information on the selection and award process**

**14.1.** The NGOs which have been selected by the Selection Committee will be informed by mail, the latter setting the deadline for the preparation of the complete technical and financial file which will serve as a basis for dialogue with the Project Team Leader, as well as the administrative files for all the project partners.

**14.2.** Once the technical and financial files have been formally validated by the NGO and the assistance granted by the internal decision-making bodies, the AFD will inform the NGO(s) by mail.

**Article 15. Signature of the financing agreement**

The Project Team Leader will send a letter to the NGO beneficiary of the grant informing it of the award of the grant and then the draft financing agreement for agreement before signature.

1. **PROCEDURES FOR THE SELECTION AND FINAL VALIDATION OF PROPOSALS**

The process leading to the funding agreement is a two-step process:

1) Selection on the basis of a project note accompanied by an administrative file relating to the NGO submitting the request for co-financing,

* Concerning the main partner(s), the "Information sheet for project partner(s)", annexed to the model project note, must be completed in full.
* For the other structures (secondary partners, specific interlocutors, stakeholders...), it is not necessary to provide an administrative file or a specific form. However, it is important to clearly mention in the project note the roles and interventions of these structures during the project and to indicate them as "local partners" in the sheet "Data concerning the NGO" in Annex 1 of the call for proposals.

2) Validation of a technical and financial file drawn up by each NGO whose project has been selected.

**2.1 PROCEDURES FOR SELECTING PROPOSALS**

The selection is made on the basis of a project note and its annexes accompanied by an administrative file relating to the NGO submitting the request for co-financing, written in French. Applications in English are also accepted provided that the project note is accompanied by a summary in French.

Full proposals, project note and administrative file in electronic version, must be received no later than noon (Paris time) on 30 June at the following address: [fisong@afd.fr](mailto:fisong@afd.fr)

Documents must be in pdf format and the maximum size of the submission (message and attached document(s)) is limited to 8 Mb.

The subject of the email must be: FISONG 2020\_One health\_[name of the CSO].

Full proposals should include: the project note and its annexes compiled in a single document (so that they can be sent to the various committee members by computer) as well as the complete administrative file.

**Any proposal arriving after the date and time indicated above or incomplete (see check list below) will be discarded.**

In case of physical deposit at the AFD (not mandatory), complete proposals must include :

* a "paper version" with 1 copy of the project note and 1 copy of the administrative file
* an "electronic version" on CD or USB key of the project note and its annexes compiled into a single document (so that it can be sent to the various committee members by computer) as well as the complete administrative file.

These elements must be placed in two sealed envelopes. The outer envelope will bear only the address of the addressee (see below). The inner envelope will only bear the words: "Response to the AFD Fisong 2020 One health call for proposals - To be opened only during the counting session".

Full proposals must be received no later than noon on 30 June 2020 at the following address:

French Development Agency

Marie EDAN

Agriculture, Rural Development and Biodiversity Division

5, rue Roland Barthes

75598 PARIS cedex 12

**Detailed list of documents that must be provided for the proposal to be eligible:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Items to be provided | Verification |
| **DRAFT NOTE** | |
| Single project note document, carefully drafted according to the [attached model](#_IV._MODEL_PROJECT), in electronic version (pdf format) |  |
| Cover page of the project note signed by a person authorised to apply for co-financing for the NGO |  |
| Budget integrated into the project note and signed by a person authorised to request co-financing for the NGO. |  |
| Applicant information sheet completed and inserted in the project note |  |
| Information sheet(s) on project partner(s) completed and inserted in the project memorandum |  |
| ADMINISTRATIVE FILE | |
| Administrative file of the NGO submitting the application for funding, provided in electronic version |  |
| 1. Copy of the articles of association certified as being in conformity with the original |  |
| 1. Copy of the declaration of registration in the prefecture and copy of the publication in the Official Gazette [or equivalent according to the legislation in force in the country where the NGO is established]. |  |
| 1. Dated list of Board members, officers and key executives and their contact information, including the date of the last elections. |  |
| 1. Organizational chart dated and signed by the manager ; |  |
| 1. Last minutes of the general meeting or at least the agenda of the last general meeting and the main resolutions, as well as any document showing the activities undertaken and carried out and the proven associative life; |  |
| Balance sheets and operating accounts for the last three financial years (with annexes and explanatory notes), validated by the GA, showing the origin (public or private) of the financial resources. This information will then have to be updated each year. When applying the following year, send the accounting documents for the previous year:  1) complete accounting documents (for NGOs with less than €153,000 of public funding)   1. 2) all certified or audited accounting documents (for NGOs with more than €153,000 in public funding) |  |
| 1. Provisional budget for the current financial year, including a list of public funding approved by the body responsible for drawing up and approving the NGO's accounts (indicating if possible whether it has been acquired, applied for or is to be applied for). |  |
| 1. List of private funders contributing more than 15% of the NGO's last validated annual budget and the composition of their Board of Directors. |  |

**2.2 DEVELOPMENT AND FINAL VALIDATION OF PROPOSALS**

As soon as the NGO receives notification of its project selection, it may begin the process of building its final proposal, according to the technical and financial file model provided by the AFD. The NGO is invited to elaborate it by integrating possible elements resulting from a dialogue with the Project Team Leader designated at AFD, and to submit the administrative files for all the project partners.

The technical and financial files will be provided no later than two months after the notification of the selection decision by the Selection Committee, in 2 dated and signed copies, one original and one copy, marked as such.

As one of the objectives of the FISONG mechanism is to promote a sectoral dialogue between NGOs and AFD, it is hoped that such a dialogue will take place during the elaboration of each final proposal, so as to enrich the project for its validation. For that, each NGO (or leader of a group of NGOs) will contact the FISONG manager(s) to know the identity of the project team leader designated at AFD as his interlocutor (it can be the FISONG thematic manager or another sectorial manager). She will then contact this Project Team Leader to envisage one or several meetings to exchange on the basis of the technical and financial file.

At the end of this process, the project team leader will give his agreement for the validation of the technical and financial file, if he considers that the final proposal reflects the content of the project note while integrating certain elements resulting from the dialogue he will have conducted with the NGO. In case of disagreement between the Project Team Leader and the NGO on certain project orientations, the NGO remains free to make its own choices, provided that they are in conformity with the selected proposal (and in particular with the project note) and that the NGO has presented its arguments justifying its refusal to adopt the modifications requested by the Project Team Leader.

Once the technical and financial files have been validated by the Project Team Leader and the NGO (lead NGO in the case of a consortium), they will be submitted to the award decision bodies.

**III. TERMS OF REFERENCE**

**FISONG 2020 - ONE HEALTH**

**"CONTRIBUTE TO THE RESILIENCE OF POPULATIONS**

**IN THE FIELD OF GLOBAL HEALTH."**

[LIST OF ACRONYMS 11](#_Toc38546454)

[1. RECALL ON THE FISONG INSTRUMENT 12](#_Toc38546455)

[2. THE "ONE HEALTH" APPROACH: FROM THE INTEREST OF WORKING AT THE INTERFACES BETWEEN HUMAN, ANIMAL AND ECOSYSTEM HEALTH 12](#_Toc38546456)

[THE GENESIS OF THE "ONE HEALTH" CONCEPT 12](#_Toc38546457)

[THE ADDED VALUE OF THE "ONE HEALTH" APPROACH 14](#_Toc38546458)

[THE EMERGING FACE OF "ONE HEALTH": ZOONOSES AND ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE 14](#_Toc38546459)

[INCREASING TENSIONS AT THE HUMAN-ANIMAL HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL INTERFACE 15](#_Toc38546460)

[THE SUBMERGED FACE OF "ONE HEALTH": TOMORROW'S PUBLIC HEALTH ISSUES? 15](#_Toc38546461)

[THE LIMITS OF THE CONCEPT 15](#_Toc38546462)

[THE PLACE OF ECOSYSTEM HEALTH 16](#_Toc38546463)

[THE LESSONS OF THE COMMONS APPROACH 18](#_Toc38546464)

[EVALUATION OF "ONE HEALTH": WHERE DO WE STAND? 19](#_Toc38546465)

[3. ORIENTATIONS OF THE CALL FOR PROPOSALS 19](#_Toc38546466)

[PURPOSE 19](#_Toc38546467)

[GENERAL GUIDELINES 20](#_Toc38546468)

[THEMATIC PERIMETER 20](#_Toc38546469)

[GEOGRAPHICAL PERIMETER 20](#_Toc38546470)

[DURATION OF PROJECTS 20](#_Toc38546471)

[BENEFICIARIES 20](#_Toc38546472)

[GENDER APPROACH 21](#_Toc38546473)

[TRANSVERSAL MODES OF INTERVENTION 21](#_Toc38546474)

[DETAILED GUIDELINES 22](#_Toc38546475)

[POLICY FRAMEWORK 22](#_Toc38546476)

[CONTEXT ANALYSIS 22](#_Toc38546477)

[EVALUATION AND CAPITALIZATION FROM AN INNOVATION PERSPECTIVE 22](#_Toc38546478)

[QUALIFICATION AND EXPERIENCE OF NGOS 23](#_Toc38546479)

[BUDGET 23](#_Toc38546480)

[PROPOSAL EVALUATION CRITERIA 24](#_Toc38546481)

[PROVISIONAL TIMETABLE 25](#_Toc38546482)

[4. THE FFEM: A COMPLEMENTARY FINANCING TOOL FOR INNOVATIVE "ONE HEALTH" PROJECTS 26](#_Toc38546483)

[SUBMITTING A PROJECT TO THE FFEM 26](#_Toc38546484)

# LIST OF ACRONYMS

AFD Agence française de développement

WRA Agriculture, Rural Development and Biodiversity Division (AFD)

CBD Convention on Biological Diversity

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations FAO

FISONG NGO Innovation Facility

SDO Sustainable Development Goal

OIE World Organisation for Animal Health

WHO World Health Organization

NGO Non-governmental organization

POS IV Strategic Orientation Plan IV (AFD)

EU European Union

# RECALL ON THE FISONG INSTRUMENT

Created in 2007, FISONG enables the development of partnerships between French or international NGOs and AFD, around the co-financing of innovative projects in the various sectors that affect development. **The innovation criterion is the specificity of FISONG financing** and as such it differs from other financing lines proposed by AFD to NGOs. Thus, this method of financing restricts the panel of projects likely to be financed to those that propose the exploration of new ways of doing things.

By "innovation", AFD means the search for new modes of intervention that provide real added value in the technical, methodological, organisational and/or partnership processes implemented and that are likely to create new dynamics and play a driving role in a specific development sector.

**These innovative processes may correspond either to the experimentation of a change of scale, based on pre-existing localized innovations, or to the identification, design and/or development of small-scale innovations likely to feed into or even influence sectoral policies.** Can be considered as :

* **Conceptual innovations:** the creation of techniques, forms of organization, mechanisms of action, etc., which are likely to contribute to or influence sectoral policies.
* **Contextual innovations:** the grafting of already known elements into a new context. In this case, the context of implementation will have to be both radically new and present in other situations, so that the innovative operation can provide useful lessons for other fields.

The purpose of FISONG is to :

* to develop and encourage the capacities of innovation and capitalization of NGOs;
* create synergies between AFD and NGOs to improve the coordination of public policies with non-governmental cooperation initiatives;
* strengthen partnerships with NGOs as aid vectors adapted to situations of absence or failure of public project management.

Since 2008, 32 calls for proposals have been launched and 85 projects have been selected for total financing of approximately 55.8 million euros (an average of 650 000 euros per project).

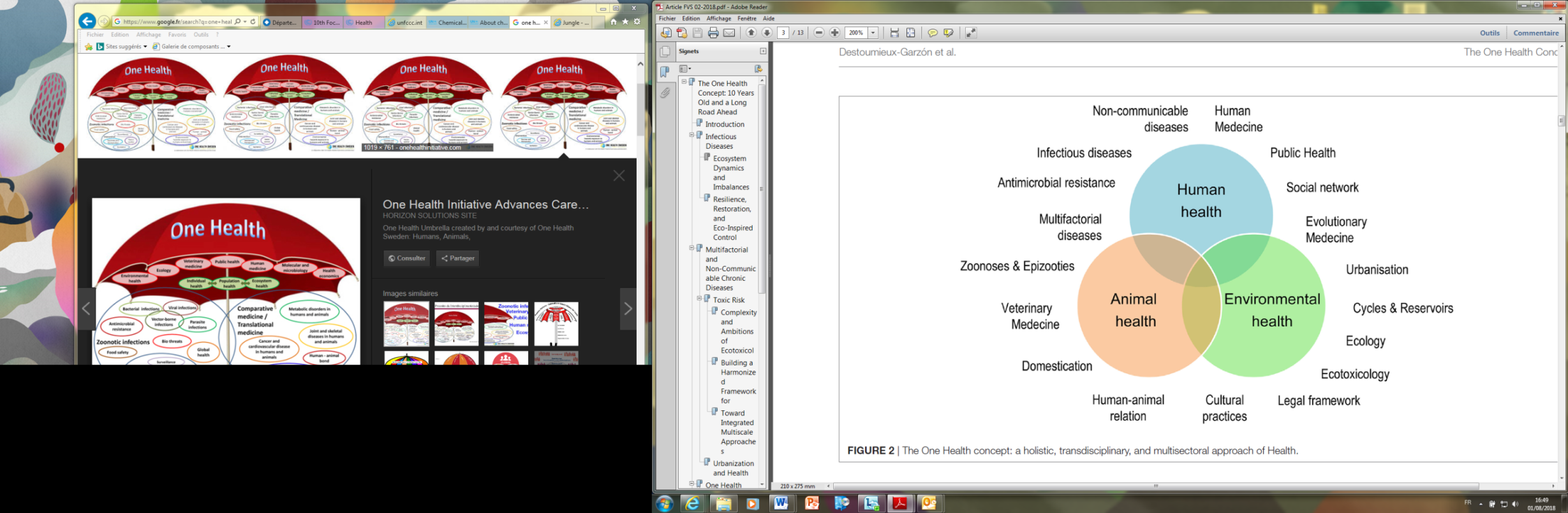
To find out more about the FISONG tool: <https://www.afd.fr/fr/les-financements-des-projets-des-ong>

# 2. THE "ONE HEALTH" APPROACH: FROM THE INTEREST OF WORKING AT THE INTERFACES BETWEEN HUMAN, ANIMAL AND ECOSYSTEM HEALTH

## THE GENESIS OF THE "ONE HEALTH" CONCEPT

For several years now, a term has been circulating in health expert circles: "One Health". Before considering its operational application, it should be noted that "One Health" is a concept whose primary objective has been to raise awareness about the very way of thinking about health. Often represented by a Venn diagram (figure 1), the "One Health" approach can be described **as the will to promote interdisciplinary collaboration between three fields of health: systems and actors in human health, animal health and ecosystem or environmental health, and even the environment in the broad sense.** There is no strict definition of the concept, which is at the root of both the opportunities and the limitations of the concept. However, the various descriptions of "One Health" share two characteristics in common: 1) the desire to think about health in a holistic way with the three pillars of humans, animals and ecosystems as reference points, and through this broader view, 2) the objective of triggering concrete collaborations at the interface between these different health spaces.

*Figure 1: “One Health” representations[[2]](#footnote-2)*



The recognition at the heart of "One Health" of the intimate links between human health, animal health and the environment is far from new. On the contrary, it refers to ancient conceptions as expressed in the writings of Hippocrates or Aristotle. Many doctors and veterinarians after the Renaissance infused their work with a transdisciplinary view of health[[3]](#footnote-3). Has this intuition of the interconnection between human, animal and environmental health faded in practice as a result of the specialisation and sectorialisation of health in our modern societies? However, several epidemics originating in the animal world strongly marked the international community at the turn of the 21st century, giving rise to the terminology "One Health" and giving a new lease of life to this holistic understanding of health (bovine spongiform encephalopathy in the 1990s, severe acute respiratory syndrome in 2003, H5N1 avian influenza in 2004, Ebola virus disease between 2014 and 2016). These globalized health crises have reminded us of the importance of putting human health in context, alongside and in connection with animal health and the environment.

At the international level, WHO, OIE and FAO have come together in 2010 as a tripartite alliance to bring together the "One Health" approach and embody collaboration in health at the human-animal-ecosystem interface. **This alliance is the closest there is today to an "institutional face" of "One Health".** As a support for political advocacy at the international level, it is structured around priority topics set out in an initial note in 2010[[4]](#footnote-4), renewed and extended in a note in autumn 2017[[5]](#footnote-5). In the international strategic landscape, the "One Health" approach also refers to SDO 3 on health and well-being, SDOs 2 and 6 in relation to food security, SDO 13 on climate change and SDOs 14 and 15 on health and protection of fauna and flora (SDO 14 and 15).

## THE ADDED VALUE OF THE "ONE HEALTH" APPROACH

Conceptually, the "One Health" approach allows us to look away from an anthropocentric perception of health reduced to human illnesses and diseases. It calls for the development of interdisciplinary strategies and operations that link health to human and animal activities and ecosystem management. The "One Health" approach offers real added value at three different levels (Figure 2), which can be represented by an iceberg.

*Figure 2: Metaphor of the iceberg to represent the different levels of subjects concerned by the "One Health" approach*

### THE EMERGING FACE OF "ONE HEALTH": ZOONOSES AND ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE

The interest of the approach is visible and intuitive with regard to its "original subjects", in particular zoonoses and antimicrobial resistance, which are by nature transdisciplinary:

* The "One Health" approach has from its emergence been seized upon to rethink the management systems for infectious diseases, in particular **zoonotic diseases** that are transmitted between animals and humans and which today constitute 60% of human infectious diseases and 75% of emerging diseases. In 2010, WHO recalled the importance of 17 neglected tropical diseases, six of which are zoonotic[[6]](#footnote-6). They particularly affect poor communities in developing countries, which bear a triple burden in the face of these diseases: a greater risk of being infected, greater vulnerability once infected, and lower chances of being diagnosed and cured; a reality that is all the more marked among women. While the general patterns of transmission of zoonotic diseases have long been known, the pressure brought about by globalization on the frequency and transmission of these diseases has revealed the fragility of surveillance, preparedness and response systems. The "One Health" approach has highlighted the importance of prevention and collaborative preparedness between human and animal health systems. Today, human populations still too often serve as sentinels for diseases that can be detected in wildlife or domestic animals. According to the World Bank, while pandemics are among the three major global risks along with climate change and financial crises, the resources allocated to their mitigation are significantly lower than for the latter two.
* **Antimicrobial resistance** is also a major public health issue. The accelerated increase in bacterial resistance to the action of previously effective antibiotics could reverse many of the gains of modern medicine. While it is estimated that antimicrobial resistance is now responsible for 700,000 deaths worldwide each year, a UK government study (2014) projects that 10 million people will die each year from antimicrobial resistance if concerted action is not taken on a global scale[[7]](#footnote-7).

### INCREASING TENSIONS AT THE HUMAN-ANIMAL HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL INTERFACE

The "One Health" approach is in keeping with the times and is particularly relevant in light of a range of contemporary anthropogenic factors that affect the human-animal-ecosystem interface. They constitute a second level of analysis that calls for attention to all the emerging and submerged themes that the approach addresses. Demographic pressure, urbanisation, migration and increased traffic are all elements of globalisation that break down barriers and increase contact between humans, animals and natural spaces. This increase in human-nature interfaces, as well as pollution and current agricultural production methods, contribute to the erosion of biodiversity. Climate change and natural disasters are also vectors of change in the face of the planet. All of these factors have an impact at different levels on ecosystems and, with them, on risks to human and animal health. These aggravating factors, in addition to reminding us of the importance of the core "One Health" subjects, also give rise to a broader set of themes to which the approach can also contribute.

### THE SUBMERGED FACE OF "ONE HEALTH": TOMORROW'S PUBLIC HEALTH ISSUES?

The themes mentioned above at the interface between human and animal health are only some of the subjects that can benefit from a "One Health" approach. The open definition of the concept and the aggravating factors associated with it lead us to consider a set of emerging issues that could be addressed. The effects of climate change and natural disasters on health is a subject for which an interdisciplinary and ecosystemic approach is required. Ecotoxicological issues also require the study of the impacts of polluting agents on ecosystem health. The impact of the use of chemical inputs in agriculture, the links between the erosion of biodiversity and health and air pollution are also part of cross-cutting themes towards which the "One Health" approach could be more oriented. Finally, urban health issues related to the expansion of cities, population growth and urban pollution also constitute a set of problems at the interface between the environment and health.

## THE LIMITS OF THE CONCEPT

The "One Health" concept is powerful in its ability to emphasize the importance of health. It differs from the compassionate perception of health often equated with the fight against human disease by demonstrating the interdependence between humans, animals and ecosystems. Despite this appeal, "One Health" has a number of weaknesses, starting with the lack of consensus on its scope. Does it concern the triple interface between human, animal and ecosystem health which, apart from theory and a few examples, allows for a limited application of the concept? Or can it be about the interfaces between human and animal health on the one hand, but also between human and ecosystem health on the other? The trend seems rather to have been towards this second declination, in particular at the interface between human and animal health by dealing with the 2 "subjects of origin" that are zoonoses and antimicrobial resistance.

### THE PLACE OF ECOSYSTEM HEALTH

The virtual absence of ecosystem health in the implementation of "One Health" may only be a matter of time. Environmental health topics in general have indeed been gaining in importance for several years, with topics related to air pollution, climate change and its impacts on vector-borne diseases, water quality, chemical waste and pollutants, food and nutrition leading the way. These are environmental risks, but they may well be seen as markers of ecosystem health.

The importance of ensuring ecosystem health has led to the emergence of the EcoHealth[[8]](#footnote-8) concept, which is mainly driven by ecologists. It addresses the ecosystem and social determinants of health and ranges from wildlife diseases, waterborne diseases, air pollution, land use, urban health, and pandemic prevention. Thus, while EcoHealth is part of a dynamic similar to "One Health", it is more directly concerned with ecosystem health, is driven by specific actors, more of whom come from the social sciences and humanities, and is perhaps more a field of research than an approach with a political vocation. Two flagship subjects are emerging today and may represent ways of operationalizing this concept:

#### BIODIVERSITY & HEALTH

Attention to the linkages between biodiversity and health has been gaining importance for several years in international technical fora and partly in the context of the "One Health" and "EcoHealth" approaches. The 196 member states of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) adopted a strategic plan in 2010 and, in collaboration with WHO, a comprehensive report on the links between biodiversity and human health[[9]](#footnote-9) was published in 2015 to consolidate and upgrade knowledge on this subject. In particular, it distinguishes three forms of linkages:

1. The protection of biodiversity can lead **to indirect co-benefits or impacts on health** (e.g. diversity of genotypes leads to a variety of nutrients and medicinal compounds; the preservation of pollination, the cornerstone of agricultural crops, has obvious co-benefits for nutrition). However, the impacts of biodiversity are not always positive and it can be a source of pathogens that cause increased risks to human health.
2. **Biodiversity and health are affected by the same aggravating factors** (antimicrobial resistance, climate change or air and water pollution) and can therefore benefit together from a shared response to these risks.
3. Interventions in the health and biodiversity sectors can have **direct impacts on each other**. In general, there are four themes at the interface between health and biodiversity that nourish these various links:

Biodiversity plays a key role **in nutrition** by providing a range of genetic resources for crops and species consumed and by enabling a diversity of species to perform their ecosystem regulatory services. Under a "One Health" approach, the links between biodiversity and health therefore refer to agricultural practices and their impacts on biodiversity and nutrition.

Biodiversity provides a range of key resources **for medical research and traditional medicine**, which is used by 60% of the world's population.

The links between biodiversity and **infectious diseases** are complex and depend on the diseases and ecosystems in question. However, it is recognised that the emergence and distribution of these diseases are sensitive to changes in ecosystems.

Microorganisms are the most abundant form of biodiversity on Earth and among them, **human microflora** is sometimes described as the "underestimated link between biodiversity and human health".

The above themes are not exhaustive. The links between **urban biodiversity** - through green spaces - and **physiological and mental health**, or the **spiritual co-benefits of biodiversity**, called "cultural ecosystem services", are sometimes also cited.

Despite these numerous themes, few actors seem to have taken up these subjects and development projects at this interface are rare. The guidance document developed by the CBD on this subject highlights five types of measures to apply the "One Health" approach to health and biodiversity:

* Working towards an "enabling environment" for health-biodiversity linkages: establishment of dedicated multidisciplinary governance spaces, development of public policies, application of relevant international regulatory standards, and so on.
* Integrating Health Impacts into Strategic Environmental Assessments and Environmental Impact Assessments
* Integrate data collection and surveillance by promoting exchanges between the public health, environment and wildlife sectors.
* Develop indicators to assess the impact of biodiversity loss on health and vice versa.
* Capacity building, education and communication around this interface
* Supporting research in this interdisciplinary field

#### CLIMATE & HEALTH

Since the publication of the French Government's "Climate Plan" in July 2017, AFD has become the leading development bank with an explicit mandate to implement the Paris Climate Agreement (POS IV). The deployment of climate change mitigation and adaptation means is one of the five priorities of France's development policy, the urgency of which is undeniable.

While climate change is an aggravating factor calling for the implementation of the "One Health" approach on many issues, the cross-cutting issues of climate change and health are in themselves a specific and operational aspect of this approach. This can even be placed at the human health/ecosystem health interface, considering climate as an abiotic component of the latter. **Although the recent rise of health/climate change issues on the international agenda has not been supported by the "One Health" approach, it is relevant here to combine them in order to achieve greater political coherence and support.**

For more than ten years, the WHO has been highlighting the complexity of the impact of climate change on the health of populations and ecosystems.

It should be remembered that the links between climate change and human and animal health are complex, variable, and part of a broad and ramified mechanism involving many environmental, social and economic factors. While climate change may induce benefits in some regions with, for example, reduced winter mortality or increased food production, a strong consensus has crystallized that its effects on health are and will be largely negative overall. The WHO thus projects that an additional 250,000 people will die annually as a result of climate change between 2030 and 2050, and classifies the health effects of climate change into three main categories according to their origin (extreme heat, natural disasters and variations in rainfall, infectious diseases).

The "climate" entry of "One Health" thus opens the door to development projects dedicated to strengthening the "climate resilience" of health systems. This resilience can materialize through two systems in particular: **the development of disease surveillance and early warning systems, and the strengthening of health structures.**

### THE LESSONS OF THE COMMONS APPROACH

In its classic formulation, the "One Health" approach follows the trajectory of global public goods, which presuppose a supra-state global governance capable of implementing regulatory and economic tools that are binding on all actors: it is thus mainly steered "from above" by international organisations and is mainly concerned with transboundary zoonoses and their monitoring via the strengthening of the capacity of States, in an anthropocentric vision of global health. However, addressing the links between human, animal and ecosystem health in a given territory deserves the mobilisation of other actors in these territories. This mobilization goes beyond simple consultation: it is a matter of these actors being mobilized to preserve, enrich and create common resources. In this respect, the "One Health" approach deserves to be enriched by the mobilization of the commons.

Since 2015, the commons have been the subject of a work program piloted by AFD's research team in collaboration with operational teams. AFD has taken up this concept, which originated in the academic field of social sciences, and has focused on the emergence and support of communes in its various sectors of intervention: land tenure, natural resource management, access to water or energy, irrigation, transport, access to health and nutrition, and the collaborative economy. Far from being a watchword, the communes are mobilized as an approach to support collective action carried out by actors closest to the production/preservation of common resources.

The academic study of commons abounds with various analytical frameworks that can help to promote the success of these collective actions.

**Understanding the commons**

Commons refers to collective action and modes of governance set up around shared resources, whether tangible or intangible. They characterise the way in which communities of users or interests emerge in contact with resources, or are formed to produce them, and draw up rules to organise their use while preserving the ecosystem of which they are an element. Much studied for the management of natural resources, commons now extend to many fields: production of a service, conservation of old know-how or even collective construction of knowledge *via* digital technology by revisiting the notion of intellectual property. More recently, commons have gained political and activist recognition by being perceived as a social project that opens the way to active citizenship and values such as equity and living well together.

Compared to the "One Health" approach, the commons allow us to complete the questioning:

* How is an interdisciplinary collective action on a subject at the human/animal/ecosystemic health interface instituted? How does it fit in and reinforce initiatives already anchored in the territory? To what extent does the emerging mode of governance cover the different social and environmental systems at stake?
* Are collective resources generated? Is knowledge co-constructed? How is their dissemination and access organised and to what extent do all social categories benefit from them?
* How do the different actors, whose interests may differ, organise themselves along a common trajectory and draw up shared rules? How is compliance with these rules monitored?
* How is traditional knowledge - in human medicine, about local ecosystems - valued, for the benefit of these traditional societies, and mobilized in order to make the link between human health and the environment? This issue can integrate a gender perspective, with particular attention to the roles of women in the construction and transmission of this knowledge.
* How are monitoring-evaluation frameworks defined, involving a variety of actors whose interests may differ? How are they oriented towards global results (which are concerned with the paths taken and not only with the final results)? What vision of the world and value system do these frameworks convey?

## EVALUATION OF "ONE HEALTH": WHERE DO WE STAND?

Despite the ten years of existence of the terminology "One Health", **few studies have evaluated its impacts in operational contexts**. If the World Bank explains this by the limited number of operations[[10]](#footnote-10), it should be noted that nearly a hundred "One Health" networks have been identified by the study published in 2018 in the *Lancet Planetary Health[[11]](#footnote-11)*. However, the study also notes that few evaluations are planned or carried out within the framework of these networks: only 15% have a strategy for monitoring and evaluating impacts. This study and the latest World Bank report therefore both advocate for more robust and transparent capitalization systems for the operationalization of "One Health".

# 3. ORIENTATIONS OF THE CALL FOR PROPOSALS

## PURPOSE

This FISONG aims to innovate by testing and documenting new approaches for the operationalisation of the "One Health" / "EcoHealth" approach by putting, in a logic of approach by the commons, the populations and the actors at the centre of the challenges of construction and governance of health at the level of the territories in order to improve their resilience, in particular in the face of the hazards linked to climate change. With the help of research tools (epidemiology, modelling, mapping, etc.), it should make it possible to objectively assess situations experienced or perceived by populations, and perhaps to anticipate changes or occurrences of events having an impact on health. The innovations relate to (i) the experimental dimension of operationalization, (ii) the approach by territory (and not by sector), (iii) the cross-sectoral mobilization around common health and well-being issues, and (iv) moving beyond a position of beneficiaries and passive participation of local communities towards a position of actor and shared governance.

## GENERAL GUIDELINES

### THEMATIC PERIMETER

Proposals submitted by NGOs will have to propose and test ways of operationalisation which should be based on the following principles:

* **Moving beyond the One Health approach to an Eco Health approach**. Populations and social groups do not live, perceive and manage the determinants of health in the same way. In this context, placing them at the centre of health issues allows us to go beyond the framework of conventional approaches by emphasizing their involvement and by addressing socio-economic issues related to health and health governance. It is also based on a "by the commons" approach, favouring the creation of new resources through the involvement of beneficiaries and the emergence of new modes of governance.
* **Making the link between the health of populations and territories.** The improvement of animal or human health cannot be approached through the technical input of clinicians alone, but must take into account the entire territory in which individuals live and which includes a variety of inter-correlated health determinants.
* **Target the actors and practices according to a strategic group approach**. A better understanding of the needs or demands of populations must be based on an involved anthropological approach that recognises conflicts, convergent or divergent interests, and power relationships as elements of health regulation and production.
* **Documenting and sharing the issues surrounding the production and management of health.** The objectification of health facts based on research (scientific or human sciences), mapping, modelling, etc. should make it possible to draw up a picture of a social ecology of health, to objectify facts or situations, to orient research, to test new approaches and to propose monitoring tools based on the needs and demands of populations.

The topics covered may cover a wide range of subjects (see Chapter 2) and must clearly be part of a "One Health / EcoHealth" approach at the territorial level.

### GEOGRAPHICAL PERIMETER

In line with AFD's priorities, projects must be located in Africa.

Priority will be given to projects concerning a single country, with a view to simplifying implementation. Nevertheless, multi-country projects may be selected, but elements of justification for this choice will have to be provided (regional approach, capitalisation of experience in various contexts, possibility of South-South cooperation, etc.).

### DURATION OF PROJECTS

The average duration of a FISONG project is typically three years. Under the present call for projects, the duration of projects may reach 5 years and a mid-term evaluation will then be required. This evaluation will have to be integrated into the financing plan and the steering of the project.

### BENEFICIARIES

The direct beneficiaries will be:

* the human and animal populations of the territories targeted by the project;
* the ecosystems in which these populations live;
* civil society, local communities, and the competent authorities in charge of human or animal health or the environment at decentralised or central level.

### GENDER APPROACH

Gender inequalities exist in all human societies. Failure to take these inequalities into account is, in fact, tantamount to perpetuating or reinforcing them. AFD is committed to an approach that aims to reduce gender inequalities (publication of the first "CIT gender" in 2013). The 2018 CSO CIT, which defines the main lines of AFD's strategy towards civil society organizations, also reminds us that these CSOs must aim to "not only ensure that women have access to the services put in place, but [that they are included] as actors in projects and local life on an equal footing with men". It also states that CSOs should "further question the effective achievement of gender objectives of projects and evaluate successes and failures in order to collectively improve gender practices[[12]](#footnote-12).

To respond to gender issues, NGOs will adopt a specific approach aimed at reducing inequalities:

* Proposals should detail how gender relations influence the methodology of the activities to be implemented;
* The proposed methodology should be based on an a priori analysis of gender relations and existing social structures and local hierarchies;
* NGOs should cite the sources of information used to prepare their proposal.
* This analysis should be used to pre-identify different strategic and/or interest groups. The following elements should be pre-identified:
* Different socio-economic groups or interest groups in relation to the subject matter of the project;
* constraints on the participation of men and women, as well as other strategic socio-economic groups.

This will be assessed and seen as a real added value in the selection of projects supported.

NGOs are encouraged to consult and use the "Gender Toolkits developed for AFD in 2015" available at https://www.afd.fr/fr/ressources/boite-outils-genre-sante and <https://www.afd.fr/fr/ressources/boite-outils-genre-agriculture-developpement-rural-et-biodiversite> .

In addition, in collaboration with AFD, the F3E has set up a support mechanism for NGOs to strengthen gender mainstreaming in their projects. This mechanism will be activated for the present FISONG with:

* A collective training-awareness raising of the NGOs that will have been selected to integrate a gender perspective in their projects. This collective time could be extended to NGOs working in the same fields and places of intervention as the selected NGOs;
* An individual exchange with each selected NGO, in order to develop a concrete action plan;
* If the schedule allows, support for the NGOs selected to start activities.

### TRANSVERSAL MODES OF INTERVENTION

NGOs should respect the following principles of action:

* Concertation, to ensure the appropriation by the populations, in their diversity;
* Contribution to creating and/or sustaining a local public space;
* Contribution to inclusive public policies;
* Reinforcement of actors and support for local authorities.

The NGOs will have to implement innovative intervention methods for diagnosis, consultation / participation / co-construction and social mobilisation, dialogue between experiential knowledge and scientific knowledge, in a context of uncertainty (particularly climate change), which can feed into collective action policies and practices.

Projects must be designed on the basis of initial diagnoses (based on prior knowledge of the context and to be completed at the beginning of the project). These diagnoses must be, as far as possible: territorial, participatory, including an analysis of gender relations, including an analysis of socio-economic vulnerability, etc. The methodology will be documented in such a way that it can possibly be repeated later by a third party. The two main results expected from the diagnosis are : 1) prioritize the issues and degrees of uncertainty that influence collective action and 2) define target groups for social mobilization activities. The diagnosis also makes it possible to establish the baseline and indicators (disaggregated by gender, if applicable) that will be used to monitor and evaluate the project's results.

## DETAILED GUIDELINES

### POLICY FRAMEWORK

Project leaders are invited to specify:

* The objectives targeted by the project;
* The inclusion of these objectives in a "One Health / EcoHealth" approach;
* The insertion of the methodology in a common approach;
* The scale(s) of intervention of the project;
* The project stakeholders, taking care to include women, girls and other disadvantaged social groups where appropriate.

### CONTEXT ANALYSIS

Each project proposal will provide a detailed analysis of the stakeholders, as well as the possible power relationships that are anticipated.

### EVALUATION AND CAPITALIZATION FROM AN INNOVATION PERSPECTIVE

#### INNOVATION PROCESS

NGOs will have to present the innovative hypotheses they are seeking to test. They will propose how they intend to do this:

* identify the main research questions;
* specify the indicators to be used to answer the questions, and the sources of information to be used to answer them;
* establish the steps in the reasoning that will allow the questions to be answered.

#### PROJECT MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The NGOs will propose a mechanism for monitoring-evaluation of the activities they intend to implement. They will define modalities for defining indicators of expected final results and how they will be measured and discussed among stakeholders. In a logic of commonality, they will also be interested in the evaluation of overall results and the evaluation of the processes themselves.

This monitoring-evaluation could lead to the questioning of certain project activities, which are entirely conceivable within the framework of the present FISONG.

#### CAPITALIZATION

Capitalisation is an important objective of the innovative projects financed by FISONG. Within this framework, each NGO is invited to explain the capitalisation modalities specific to the financed project. In particular, NGOs should, on the basis of a critical analysis of the context and on the basis of their experiences, ask themselves a certain number of questions and state hypotheses for intervention. Capitalisation and M&E will make it possible to monitor the achievement of these hypotheses, seeking to identify and understand the conditions that have or have not made it possible to achieve the objectives defined ex ante. Thus, capitalization here does not focus on results, but on the conditions that made it possible to achieve them, whatever they may be.

At the same time, a service provider will be recruited by the AFD following a call for tenders to carry out an overall capitalisation of the "One Health" projects financed by the AFD. In the specific framework of FISONG, the objective will be to take the innovations implemented beyond the scale of projects. The main expectations associated with this cross-cutting mechanism are as follows:

* to assess and document the feasibility of operationalizing the "One Health / EcoHealth" approach and its impacts on health indicators;
* to evaluate the possibility of scaling up these approaches;
* to put into perspective and enrich the lessons learned from this FISONG by exchanging with other projects, outside the framework of this FISONG;
* to nourish a multi-actor reflection on the relevance of this approach according to the territories, the actors, the health contexts, etc.

This work of capitalisation will be nourished by the reflection of a Scientific Committee which will be able to question the project leaders throughout the implementation period.

### QUALIFICATION AND EXPERIENCE OF NGOS

Any NGO, whatever its nationality, is eligible for FISONG. An NGO wishing to submit a project will be able to rely on partners from the countries of intervention. In order to cover all the themes envisaged and to promote different visions and approaches, NGOs will have to demonstrate their capacity to mobilise an interdisciplinary team either internally or by building NGO groupings or consortia. Complementary partnerships may, where appropriate, be established with institutions in the field of research.

NGOs are asked to justify a presence of at least three years of intervention in the project country in order to ensure their knowledge of the local context, in particular at the political, institutional and socio-political levels.

NGOs must demonstrate experience in the design and implementation of specific approaches to reduce gender inequalities or, failing that, explain how they plan to work towards this reduction within the framework of the project they are presenting. NGOs will mobilize teams adapted to the methodologies they propose. These teams will be placed under the responsibility of locally based mission leaders.

### BUDGET

This FISONG is endowed with an amount of EUR 2.5 million, broken down - as an indication at this stage - as follows :

* EUR 2.2 million to finance field projects;
* 0.3 million euros to finance the cross-cutting capitalisation scheme, which will be provided by a service provider recruited through a call for tenders.

This FISONG aims to finance 1-3 project(s) for a minimum amount of € 700 000, bearing in mind that the financial contribution of the FISONG cannot exceed 90% of the total cost of the project.

The financing plan submitted by the NGO will have to integrate a minimum lump sum of 2% of the total amount of the project for the realization of external audits. This amount will be mobilised directly by the NGO which will contract with an external auditing firm to ensure the verification of the expenses made.

The NGOs are also asked to secure a budget to cover travel expenses related to cross-cutting activities (gender workshop, cross-cutting capitalisation workshops/participation in scientific committee meetings) on the basis of one meeting per year for one of the project's operational staff.

### PROPOSAL EVALUATION CRITERIA

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Heading | Pts | Will be evaluated |
| **Relevance of the project in terms of innovation and integration in the local context (20)** | | |
| Innovative character | 10 | The existence of a diagnosis and the argumentation developed on this basis to justify the innovative character of the project at the thematic / technical level as well as at the level of the selected country or countries. |
| Relevance of the proposed project in relation to the FISONG | 10 | - response to present and future needs  - effectiveness and efficiency in meeting these needs  - acceptability and consistency with the context  - Explanation of the integration of the proposed project in a "One Health / EcoHealth" approach and by the communes.  - activities mainly carried out by multidisciplinary teams |
| **Driving the innovation process (30)** | | |
| Innovation process | 10 | The presentation of the innovation stage submitted for funding and its articulation with what has been done upstream and what is envisaged downstream. The clarity and feasibility of the process |
| Partnerships for innovation | 10 | The diversity of the proposed partnerships, the approach aimed at consolidating them and encouraging the appropriation of innovation, with a view to its dissemination, the cooperation arrangements between the partners |
| Evaluation and capitalisation | 10 | Quality of advanced arrangements for the evaluation of innovations, capitalisation and dissemination of achievements |
| **Local integration of the project (20)** | | |
| Valorization of local resources | 10 | Valorization of local and national knowledge, know-how and skills for the development of innovation |
| Coherence / public policies | 10 | The coherence of the innovation process with respect to the institutional context, public policies and its capacity to inspire them |
| **Means used (40)** | | |
| Budget | 10 | Adequacy between objectives and means, justifications put forward, efficiency, sustainability |
| Capacity of the NGO/consortium | 10 | Capacity to lead an innovation process and sectoral dialogue with AFD or arrangements to acquire it |
| Methodology | 10 | The general methodology for project implementation |
| Gender | 10 | Contribution to the reduction of inequalities in rights between women and men, the elimination of discrimination and violence against girls/women, or the justification of the absence of negative impacts. |

### PROVISIONAL TIMETABLE

The indicative provisional calendar for this FISONG is as follows:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **FISONG CALENDAR 2020** | |
| * 21 April 2020 | PUBLICATION CALL FOR PROPOSALS |
| * 15 may 2020 | * DEADLINE FOR RECEIPT OF QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE CALL FOR PROPOSALS |
| * 29 May 2020 | * PUBLICATION ON THE AFD WEBSITE OF ANSWERS TO NGOS' QUESTIONS |
| * 30 June 2020 | * RECEIPT OF BIDS - OPENING OF TENDERS |
| * July 2020 | PRE-SELECTION - AMBASSADORS/FDP AGENCIES' OPINION |
| * September 2020 | * SELECTION |
| * September 2020 | * ANNOUNCEMENT OF RESULTS TO NGOS |
| * October 2020 | TRAINING / COLLECTIVE GENDER SENSITIZATION OF SELECTED NGOS AND INDIVIDUAL SUPPORT FOR GENDER MAINSTREAMING IN PROJECTS. |
| * November 2020 | RECEPTION OF FILES - INSTRUCTION |
| * January 2021 | * SIGNATURE OF AGREEMENTS |
| * 1st quarter2021 | * START OF PROJECTS |

# 4. THE FFEM: A COMPLEMENTARY FINANCING TOOL FOR INNOVATIVE "ONE HEALTH" PROJECTS

The French Global Environment Facility (FGEF) has been working for 25 years in developing countries to finance projects that reconcile environmental preservation and local development.

It occupies a unique place in the landscape of bilateral international donors, putting innovation at the heart of its action.

Its projects aim to preserve biodiversity, the climate, international waters, land, the ozone layer, and to combat chemical pollution.

For the period 2019-2022, the FGEF is focusing its action on five priority themes: Protection and enhancement of biodiversity, Sustainable forests and agricultural land, Resilience of aquatic ecosystems, Energy transition and resilient cities, Life cycle of products, pollution and waste.

Considering the links between pollution and health as being at the heart of today's sustainable development issues, as part of its strategy for the period 2019-2022**, the FGEF particularly wishes to promote projects built around a "One Health" approach.**

**It therefore presents itself as an additional funding tool to FISONG.**

NGOs who wish to do so can present an additional component in their project, which is the subject of a request for co-financing from the FGEF. The FFEM will be able to study these projects within the framework of its eligibility criteria and its appraisal cycle.

This additional component must be able to be appraised independently of the FISONG financing (so that obtaining or not obtaining financing from the FGEF does not jeopardize the part of the project financed by the AFD within the framework of this FISONG).

### SUBMITTING A PROJECT TO THE FFEM

Any legal entity[[13]](#footnote-13) may submit a project to the FGEF.

Each project co-financed by the FGEF is presented to its steering committee under the responsibility of one or more of its six member institutions (Ministries: Economy and Finance, Europe and Foreign Affairs; Ecological and Solidarity Transition; Higher Education, Research and Innovation; Agriculture and Food; and the French Development Agency (AFD)), which supports or back the project. Thus, to present a project to the FGEF, the project leader must obtain the support of one of the six FGEF member institutions.

Projects presented to the FGEF must demonstrate that they meet the following eight criteria:

* contribution to the preservation of the global environment ;
* contribution to local sustainable development in one or more developing countries;
* innovative nature;
* demonstrative and reproducible nature;
* post-project economic and financial sustainability;
* ecological and environmental sustainability;
* social and cultural acceptability;
* adequate institutional framework.

The FGEF grant is between €500,000 and €2,000,000 per project. It represents a maximum of 30% of the overall project budget in general, 50% of the overall budget for a project with a remarkable innovative character or carried out by actors from the South and whose co-financing comes from the South.

The financing requested from AFD in the framework of this FISONG may be included in the co-financing expected by the FGEF.

However, the reverse will not be possible, i.e. the financing requested from the FGEF will not be counted as own financing expected by AFD in the framework of this FISONG (at least 10% of the project amount).

The duration of FGEF operations is generally 3 to 5 years.

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON THE FFEM, ITS STRATEGY AND INTERVENTION MODALITIES: [**https://www.ffem.fr/fr/ressources/strategie-2019-2022?origin=/fr/ressources**](https://www.ffem.fr/fr/ressources/strategie-2019-2022?origin=/fr/ressources)**.**

# IV. MODEL PROJECT NOTE

**Sector Innovation Facility - NGOs**

**Call for Proposals**

**Theme:**

**Name of applicant:**

**Signature by a person authorised to apply for co-financing for the NGO :**

**Detailed list of documents that must be provided for the proposal to be eligible:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Elements to be provided | Verification |
| **DRAFT NOTE** | |
| Single project note document, carefully drafted in accordance with the attached model, provided in electronic version (pdf format). |  |
|  |  |
| Cover page of the project note signed by a person authorised to apply for co-financing for the NGO |  |
| Budget integrated into the project note and signed by a person authorised to request co-financing for the NGO. |  |
| Applicant information sheet completed and inserted in the project note |  |
| Information sheet(s) on project partner(s) completed and inserted in the project memorandum |  |
| **ADMINISTRATIVE FILE** | |
| Administrative file of the NGO submitting the application for funding, provided in electronic version |  |
| 9. Copy of the articles of association certified as being in conformity with the original. |  |
| 10. Copy of the declaration of registration in the prefecture and copy of the publication in the Official Gazette [or equivalent according to the legislation in force in the country where the NGO is established]. |  |
| 11. Dated list of Board members, officers and key executives and their contact information, including the date of the last elections. |  |
| 12. Organizational chart dated and signed by the manager ; |  |
| 13. Last minutes of the General Meeting or at least the agenda of the last General Meeting and the main resolutions, as well as any document demonstrating the activities undertaken and carried out and the proven associative life; |  |
| 14. Balance sheets and operating accounts for the last three financial years (with annexes and explanatory notes), validated by the General Assembly, showing the origin (public or private) of the financial resources. This information will then have to be updated each year. When applying the following year, send the accounting documents for the previous year:  3) complete accounting documents (for NGOs with less than €153,000 of public funding)  4) all certified or audited accounting documents (for NGOs with more than €153,000 of public funding) |  |
| 15. Provisional budget for the current financial year and a list of public funding approved by the body responsible for drawing up and approving the NGO's accounts (indicating if possible whether it has been acquired, requested or is to be requested). |  |
| 16. List of private funders contributing more than 15% of the NGO's last validated annual budget and the composition of their Board of Directors. |  |

**1. DATA CONCERNING THE NGO AND THE PROJECT**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Title of the call for proposals** |  |
| Applicant |  |
| Acronym |  |
| Nationality |  |
| Legal status |  |
| Adress |  |
| Phone number |  |
| Fax number |  |
| Organization's e-mail address |  |
| Website of the organization |  |
| Contact – project |  |
| Project contact e-mail address |  |
| Project Title |  |
| Local Partners |  |
| Places (country, region(s), city(ies)) |  |
| Total cost of the action |  |
| Contribution requested from AFD |  |
| Contribution from other potential partners |  |
| Duration of the action |  |

**2. PROJECT PRESENTATION NOTE**

**2.1 Brief description of the proposed project (1 page)**

* 1. **Innovation**: which innovation is at the heart of the project?
  2. **Geography and context** of project implementation
  3. **General objective** of the project
  4. **Partners** and beneficiaries
  5. Expected **results** - **impact** of the project
  6. Main elements of the proposed **budget**

**2.2 Framework of the innovation process (2 pages)**

1. **To which needs/problems does the innovation intend to respond?**

It should be specified how the proposed innovation responds to present and future needs.

1. **Inventory of the existing situation in the field and justification of the innovative nature of the project.**

A brief inventory of the existing situation in the field of innovation that the project intends to explore will be drawn up and, on this basis, the innovative nature of the proposal will be justified.

1. **Presentation of elements of ex-ante evaluation of innovation**

We will specify how innovation is a relevant response to the needs mentioned, and how it is a response that can be considered effective, efficient, acceptable and controllable in the long term by the parties concerned, consistent with the social, economic, environmental and cultural context. Its possible impacts should be mentioned.

1. **Description of the innovation process and positioning of the project**

The project will be situated in an innovation process that may include stages such as problematization (precise definition of the problem to which an innovative response is intended); the design or identification of innovations; the networking of actors, skills and organizations that will carry out the innovation; small-scale experimentation; evaluation and validation of the innovation; capitalisation and dissemination of the innovation; experimentation of a scaling up... We will specify which stage(s) of the innovation process is (are) concerned by the project, what has been done upstream and what is envisaged downstream of the FISONG project.

1. **Presentation of the partnerships envisaged around innovation**

Both the partners involved in the innovation process and the project (direct beneficiaries, grassroots organisations, companies, NGOs, research, public partners, etc.) and the way in which these partnerships are to be consolidated (role of each, forums for dialogue, planned expansions, etc.) will be presented.

1. **Valuation and Funding Proposals**

We will present what is envisaged to accurately evaluate the results of the planned experiments, then what is envisaged in terms of capitalisation and dissemination (how, to whom?).

1. **Link with public policies**

We will present how the project could contribute to, or even inspire, reflection on existing public policies and what has been planned to do so.

**2.3 The project: relevance, objectives, mechanism, methodology, interventions, risks, gender mainstreaming (3 pages)**

**a. Description of the relevance of the proposal to the local situation.**

In particular, the question will be answered as to why it is relevant to conduct this innovation process there, with these local actors.

**b. Expected local results, possible impacts**

Expected results for direct beneficiaries will be presented, as well as potential impacts for the intervention area.

**c. Organizational chart**

Questions will be answered such as: Who will the project be implemented with? Who are the project partners? What bodies and mechanisms will be put in place to steer the project and manage relations with the partners?

**d. How will the project operate?**

A description of the general methodology envisaged as well as the operating methods relating to actions that are particularly decisive for the success of the project will be given.

**e. Description of the main interventions**

The project will be broken down into interventions to be considered simultaneously or in the order in which they will be presented.

**f. Implementation costs**

Elaborate a one-page TTC budget clearly showing each project component and the different financing. The most important expenses can be briefly explained. The NGO may use the model financing plan available for the co-financing of NGO initiatives:



**g. Likely risks and the means planned to deal with them**

The contextual risks to be considered, as well as the risks specifically related to the innovative nature of the project, will be outlined, followed by the measures envisaged to deal with them.

**h. Gender**

Clarify how innovation can have positive gender effects (contributing to the reduction of inequalities in rights between women and men, the elimination of discrimination and violence against girls/women, social justice for gender equality) and how they ensure that there are no possible negative effects.

**2.4 Project implementation capacity, expertise (1 page)**

**(a) Project implementation capacity (organization and partners)**

**(b) Mobilized expertise**

**(c) Ability of the NGO to lead a process of innovation**

In addition to its capacities, the NGO will refer to the experience it has in this area and the tools at its disposal (e.g. in terms of capitalization and dissemination). NGOs that do not have such capacities will explain what they plan to do to acquire them.

**d) Capacities to conduct sectoral dialogue with AFD**

The NGO will present the sector skills it has and intends to mobilize for a close dialogue with AFD's sector managers, particularly at AFD headquarters.

**3. FACT SHEETS**

* **Applicant Information Sheet**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Full name of organization :** |  |
| **Acronym:** |  |
| **Mailing address :**  (to which all correspondence regarding this project should be sent) |  |
| **Location of head office:** (if different from mailing address) |  |
| **Phone:** |  |
| **Fax :** |  |
| **E-mail address :** |  |
| **Website :** |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Object of the association :** |  |
| **Area(s) of intervention :** |  |
| **Sector(s) of intervention :** |  |
| **Existence of a strategic document validated in GA[[14]](#footnote-14) :** |  |
| **Main financing and partnerships established between the NGO and AFD over the last 3 years.** (specify the purpose, the amount of financing and the AFD department concerned) |  |
| **Main funding and partnerships established between the NGO and the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs over the last 3 years.** (specify the purpose, the amount of funding and the department of the MFA concerned) |  |
| **Membership in collectives, networks, platforms :** |  |
| **Main publications of the NGO:** |  |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Contact person(s) for this project** | **Name** | **Telephone** | **E-mail address** |
| Technical reference : |  |  |  |
| Financial referent : |  |  |  |
| Administrative referent : |  |  |  |
| **Surname and first name of the executive director :** |  | | |
| **Surname, first name and capacity of the person responsible for this application for co-financing[[15]](#footnote-15) :** |  | | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Date of creation :** | |  | | | |
| **Legal status :** | |  | | | |
| **References of the declaration to the Prefecture :** | | | | | |
| N° |  | Date |  | Department |  |
| **The date of publication in the Official Journal :** | |  | | | |
| **Where appropriate, the date of recognition of public utility:** | |  | | | |
| **Where applicable, the date of approval by a ministry, which** | |  | | | |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Surname and first name of the president:** |  |
| **Surname and first name of the Secretary-General:** |  |
| **Surname and first name of the treasurer :** |  |
| **Number of members composing the Board of Directors [[16]](#footnote-16):** |  |
| **Is there an agent of the Agence Française de Développement among its members? :**  if yes, please indicate his name and function |  |
| **Is there a politically exposed person among its members? [[17]](#footnote-17):**  if yes, please state name and position. |  |
| **Date of the General Assembly at which the current Board and Bureau members were elected :** |  |
| **Date of expiry of the terms of office of these members :** |  |
| **Provisional date of the next General Assembly:** |  |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **20..** | **20..** | **20..** |
| **Number of members** |  |  |  |
| **Number of Contributors** |  |  |  |
| **Amount of contributions** |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Staffing at NGO headquarters:** | Total (FTEs[[18]](#footnote-18)) | T Full-time | Part-time |
| Employee(s) |  |  |  |
| Volunteer(s) |  |  |  |
| Total |  |  |  |
| **Staff abroad:** | Total (FTE) | Full-time | Part-time |
| Expatriate employee(s) |  |  |  |
| Local employee(s) |  |  |  |
| Volunteer(s) |  |  |  |
| Total |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Budget headings by area of expenditure** | **Total amount of funds allocated over the last three years** | | | | | | | | | |
| **Year 20.** | **%** | **Year 20.** | **%** | **Year 20.** | | **%** | **Total** | | **%** |
| **Operation of the association** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Staff costs (headquarters and field staff [expatriates and local]) |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  | |
| Rental expenses |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  | |
| Financial expenses and taxes |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  | |
| Communication and fundraising expenses |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  | |
| Sub-total |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  | |
| **Interventions[[19]](#footnote-19)** | | | | | | | | | | |
| International solidarity actions |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  | |
| Development awareness / education |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  | |
| Food Aid |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  | |
| Emergency assistance |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  | |
| Sending volunteers (for volunteer-sending NGOs) |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  | |
| Action in favour of refugees |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  | |
| Missions |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  | |
| Others |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  | |
| Sub-total |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  | |
| **TOTAL** |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Year** | **Turnover of the NGO** | **Of which public funds[[20]](#footnote-20)** | | **% of total turnover** | **Of which private funds** | | **% of total turnover** |
| **20..** |  | **Total amount** |  |  | **Total amount** |  |  |
| Of which AFD |  |  | Contributor(s) to more than 15% of the total budget of the NGO[[21]](#footnote-21) : |  |  |
| Of which other central ministries: |  |  |
| **20..** |  | **Total amount** |  |  | **Total amount** |  |  |
| Of which AFD |  |  | Contributor(s) to more than 15% of the total budget of the NGO : |  |  |
| Of which other central ministries: |  |  |
| **20..** |  | **Total amount** |  |  | **Total amount** |  |  |
| Of which AFD |  |  | Contributor(s) to more than 15% of the total budget of the NGO : |  |  |
| Of which other central ministries: |  |  |

**Amount of overall financial resources for the last three years:**

* **Information sheet on project partner(s)**

**The NGO submitting the application for FISONG funding confirms that all partners involved in this proposal have been consulted and have agreed to participate.**

Specify the total number of partners involved in the project. :

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Full name of the organization :** |  |
| **Acronym:** |  |
| **Mailing address:** |  |
| **Location of head office : (if different from mailing address)** |  |
| **Phone:** |  |
| **Fax :** |  |
| **E-mail address :** |  |
| **Website :** |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Contact person(s) for this project :** |  |
| **Name and surname of the executive director :** |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Date of creation :** |  |
| **Legal status :**  (Attach to the technical file the registration certificate or equivalent, if the structure is informal, specify it here). |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Surname and first name of the president :** |  |
| **Number of members composing the Board of Directors :** |  |
| **List of the members of the Board of Directors:** |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Purpose of the association:** |  |
| **Main fields of intervention :** |  |
| **Human resources of the association:** |  |
| **Total annual budget in euros:** |  |
| **Main donors :** |  |
| **Membership of networks, federations, collectives, networks, etc. :** |  |
| **History and nature of cooperation with the partner(s) : Institutional and contractual links** |  |
| **Role and involvement in the preparation of the proposed project :** |  |
| **Role and involvement in the implementation of the proposed project:** |  |
| **Experience of similar actions in relation to its role in the implementation of the proposed action :** |  |

1. NB: Proposals judged by the Selection Committee to be off-topic will not be scored. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Source : Destoumieux Garzón D et al. 2018. Frontiers in Veterinary Science [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. The article "A history of 'One Health'" by B.R. Evans and F.A. Leighton (2014) offers one of the most comprehensive overviews of the origin of "One Health" in the different currents of Western thought: DOI: 10.20506/rst.33.2.2298 [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Available at : <http://www.who.int/foodsafety/zoonoses/final_concept_note_Hanoi.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Available at : <http://www.fao.org/3/b-i7377e.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Rabies, sleeping sickness, leishmaniasis, cysticercosis, echinococcosis and foodborne trematodes. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. O’Neill Jim, *Tackling Drug-resistance Infections Globally : Final Report and Recommendations*, 05/2016 : <https://amr-review.org/sites/default/files/160518_Final%20paper_with%20cover.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. One Health and EcoHealth: the same wine in different bottles?, F. Roger, infection ecology &epidemiology, 2016. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. Available at : <https://www.cbd.int/health/SOK-biodiversity-en.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. World Bank, *One Health: Operational Framework*, 2018 [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. Khan Mishal S et al., *Lancet Planetary Health*, “The growth and strategic functioning of One Health networks: as systematic analysis”, 2018 : <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/29880158> [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. Agence française de Développement, *L’Agence française de Développement partenaire des organisations de la société civile – cadre d’intervention transversal 2018-2023*, 2018, 61p. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. With the exception of individual actors, natural persons [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. Attach the NGO's strategy document to the administrative file. This document is mandatory to apply for a grant under a programme agreement. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. Attach to the administrative file the list of persons authorized to sign conventions and any other official document for the association. [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. Attach the detailed list to the administrative file. [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. A politically exposed person (PEP) is a person who holds or has held important public office in a foreign country; for example, a head of state or government, senior politicians, high-ranking government officials, senior members of the judiciary or military, managers of a state-owned enterprise or political party officials. Business relationships with family members of a PEP or persons closely associated with it present reputational risks similar to those associated with the PEPs themselves. This term does not cover middle- or lower-ranking persons falling into the above-mentioned categories. [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. Full Time Equivalent. [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. Activities of International Solidarity and Development Education. [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
20. Include here all funds of public origin: grants and benefits; public funds of local, national, international, etc., origin. [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
21. Please list here all the private contributors contributing more than or equal to 10% of the total budget of the NGO (with reference to the latest annual accounts validated at the General Assembly). If it is a legal entity, communicate the list of the members of the Board of Directors of this organization (name, first name, position and address) or if it is a natural person, communicate its identity (name, first name, position and address). [↑](#footnote-ref-21)