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| Call for Proposals | 26 January 2022 |

**Notice of a Call for Proposals**

**FISONG 2022 - Support for the Social and Inclusive Economy**

**“SOCIAL AND INCLUSIVE BUSINESS AS A VECTOR OF SOLUTIONS FOR WASTE PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT”**

**Published 26 January 2022**

# Notice of a Call for Proposals

As part of its Sectoral Innovation Facility for NGOs (known as FISONG), the French Development Agency (AFD) offers grants to NGOs willing to carry out innovative local projects within a given framework.

AFD recognises that NGOs have special knowledge, a capacity for innovation, connections with local communities and their target groups, as well as advocacy skills, all of which AFD is keen to support. The FISONG is designed to add value to these organisations and exploit existing and potential synergies between them and AFD’s own work and expertise in the form of specific projects. The facility provides funding for innovative development projects led by French and international NGOs in partnership with organisations in the Global South.

With this call for proposals, AFD hopes to identify **innovative programmes aimed at using social and inclusive business as a vector of solutions for waste prevention and management.** The overall budget for this FISONG will be €2.5 million.

Proposals will be selected based on a Project Outline and an administrative dossier about the NGO that is submitting the application for joint financing. **All documents must reach the AFD no later than midday, Paris time, on Monday 9 May 2022**.

**The complete proposals, project outlines and the administrative file, in electronic form, must be received no later than 12 am, Paris time, on Monday 9 May 2022 at the following address**:

[fisong@afd.fr](mailto:fisong@afd.fr)

Documents must be in PDF format and the maximum permitted file size (message and attachments) is 7 MB.

The subject of the email must be: FISONG 2022\_ESI et déchets\_[name of your NGO].

**Any incomplete proposals or proposals received after the deadline will be disqualified.**

**AFD will contact each civil society organisation to confirm receipt of the proposal within two days. It is up to the organisation to check that the file has been received. Claims will only be accepted if the organisation is able to prove that it received confirmation of receipt.**

Requests for further information can be sent to the AFD by no later than February 16th, **by email only**, to [fisong@afd.fr](mailto:fisong@afd.fr). **After this deadline, AFD will not accept any further questions.** It will publish the answers to all questions on its website, no later than March 2nd.

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# General scope of the FISONG

The Sectoral Innovation Facility for NGOs, or FISONG, is different from typical funding or joint financing instruments for NGO projects insofar as it endeavours not only to promote innovation but also to encourage sectoral dialogue between AFD and the NGOs, and it comes with a unique mode of operation. Sectoral innovation means the mutual search, by AFD and NGOs, for new ways of working, technical processes, organisational arrangements and partnerships enabling the emergence of new dynamics and allowing AFD and its partners to be a driving force in a particular sector.

Designed as an instrument based on experimentation, a search for creativity, research/development and modelling, the FISONG aims at promoting innovation even in the very definition of what topics should be targeted. The process whereby AFD and NGOs define these targets together through consultations helps optimising the identification of potential for innovation, even before the launch of the calls for proposals.

**Article 1. General terms and conditions**

**1.1.** The Sectoral Innovation Facility for NGOs is designed to fund innovative development projects led by French, international or foreign NGOs involving either (i) an experiment to scale-up existing local innovations, or (ii) work to locate, design and/or improve upon grass-roots innovations whose results can be fed into discussions into sector-based policies, or even influence those policies. The selected projects must fall into one of these two categories. Both conceptual innovations (creation of new techniques, organisational methods, mechanisms of action etc.) and contextual innovations (taking known factors and transposing them to a new context) will be considered.

**1.2.** The international or French NGO is strongly advised to partner with one or more local NGOs as this counts as one of the criteria to be assessed during the selection process. AFD defines “partner” as a civil society organisation that, in partnership with the NGO running the project, is in charge of identifying, designing and implementing the jointly-financed project in the field. It may have a formal or informal structure. Partnerships with financial institutions (e.g. MFI, bank, fintech), research centres and design offices are also highly recommended.

**1.3.** The purpose of this facility is to finance, through grants, operational projects in the sectors identified as a priority during consultations between AFD and NGOs.

**1.4.** Each NGO, whether alone or as part of a consortium (or grouping), may only submit one proposal. If an NGO is involved in several proposals as lead or partner, they will be rejected. For consortia, the role and remuneration of each organisation within that group must be clearly stated for each of the various components of the project.

**1.5.** AFD reserves the right to to decide not to proceed with the call for proposals.

**Article 2. Procedure**

**2.1.** Through the FISONG, AFD will contribute to the running costs of projects designed and defined by NGOs over a three-year period.

**2.2.** AFD’s contribution may not fund more than 90% of the total gross cost of the project. The following items are not eligible for FISONG funding:

* 1. expenses not directly linked to the project,
  2. services provided in the capacity as operators of other AFD-funded projects that are currently in the appraisal or implementation stage,
  3. expenses for which funding was initially granted by another donor,
  4. new funding tranches for a project supported by a previous FISONG.

**2.3.** If a project is selected, the funding will be provided in the following instalments: 30% upon signature of the financing agreement, 60% after submission of a financial audit report and an interim report on the implementation of the first part of the operation, and 10% upon submission of the final audit report and final report.

**2.4.** The NGOs are responsible for all costs related to the preparation of their proposals. AFD will not under any circumstances be deemed responsible for these costs or be required to reimburse them.

**Article 3. Submission of proposals**

Proposals will be selected based on the Project Outline together with an administrative file containing all necessary information about the applicant NGO, both of which must be received within four months from publication of the call for proposals i.e. **all documents must be received by the AFD no later than 12 am, Paris time, on 9 May 2022**. If a proposal is selected, the NGO will then be asked to produce a technical and financial file, including any information about any issues identified during discussions with AFD’s designated Project Team Leader, and submit an administrative file for all partners of the project.

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

Any NGO that is awarded a grant must instruct an auditor to oversee the use of the project funds. The choice of auditor will be subject to AFD no objection. This service must be included in the budget and covered by the project funds. AFD recommends that audit costs account for 2% of the requested funding.

The NGO must also budget for an external ex-post evaluation. The funding agreement will state that the evaluators terms of reference and selection process will be subject to AFD’s no objection.

In addition, steps must be taken to capitalise upon the experience and lessons learnt from the various projects funded by each FISONG.

**Article 5. Contract and payment currency**

NGOs must submit their proposals in euros, which will be the currency of the funding agreement.

The budget must be expressed as a total firm and non-revisable global single figure, including all taxes and duties.

**Article 6. Acceptance of the terms of the call for proposals**

By submitting a proposal, NGOs:

- confirm they have read and accepted the terms of the call for proposals, as described in this document;

- confirm they are fully aware of the nature and scope of the proposed work, the local working conditions and all other restrictions involved.

**Article 7. Opening the proposals - Selection committee**

The proposals will be opened and selected in Paris, at the head office of the French Development Agency, by a Selection Committee of at least three people, chaired by the Project team leader in charge of the thematic FISONG. A representative from Coordination SUD will attend the opening of the proposals and the Selection Committee meetings as an observer, to ensure all procedures are observed.

**Article 8. Clarifications on proposals**

In order to help the appraisal, assessment and comparison of the proposals, the Selection Committee may ask the NGOs to provide clarifications on the content of their proposals.

**Article 9. Compliance**

The Committee may reject any proposals from NGOs that clearly do not have the human or financial resources needed to execute a project in the country concerned.

**Article 10. Assessment and ranking of proposals**

The Selection Committee will assess and compare all proposals that meet the requirements. **Proposals will be given a score** out of 110, based on the following criteria[[1]](#footnote-1):

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Category | Points | To be assesses |
| **Project relevance in terms of innovation and suitability for the local context (10)** | | |
| Innovative nature | 10 | The existence of a diagnosis and the arguments developed on this basis to justify the innovative nature of the solution both at the thematic/technical level and at the level of the country or countries selected |
| **Managing the innovation process (20)** | | |
| Innovation process | 5 | Presentation of the innovation stage for which funding is being requested, and how it connects to previous and future stages of the project. Clarity and feasibility of the process |
| Innovation partnerships | 10 | Diversity of the proposed partnerships, measures for consolidating and encouraging uptake of the innovation, with a view to its dissemination, methods for cooperation between partners |
| Assessment and capitalisation | 5 | Quality of the proposed methods for assessing the innovations, capitalising upon and sharing lessons |
| **Social and Inclusive Business approach (20)** | | |
| Business model | 10 | Implementation of the solution is based on a sustainable or financially balanced business model. |
| Potential to scale up | 10 | The innovation proposed demonstrates strong growth potential |
| **Integrated approach to waste management (5)** | | |
| Waste prevention and management | 5 | The project proposes an integrated approach to waste-related issues, ideally at different levels of the value chain, in terms of both prevention and management |
| **Consideration of environmental and social risks (15)** | | |
| Informal population and workers | 5 | Consideration of the populations directly or indirectly impacted by the project  Integration of informal populations taking into account the different social groups |
| Biodiversity and environment | 10 | Analysis and consideration of any effects on the environment and biodiversity |
| **Local integration of the project (15)** | | |
| Recovery of local resources | 5 | Enhanced use of local and national knowledge, expertise and skills to further the innovation |
| Coherence/public policies | 10 | Coherence of the innovation process in light of the institutional context, public policies and its ability to inspire them |
| **Resources (25)** | | |
| Budget | 5 | Are the project’s goals consistent with the intended resources, justification, efficiency and longevity? |
| NGO/consortium capabilities | 5 | Ability to conduct an innovation process and sectoral dialogue with the AFD, or proposed methods to acquire that ability |
| Method | 5 | General methodology for implementation of the project |
| Gender | 10 | Contribution to reducing gender inequality, eliminating discrimination and violence towards women/girls, or proof of no negative impact |
| **Total** | **110** |  |

**Article 11. Right of rejection**

The AFD reserves the right to reject any proposal or cancel the call for proposals at any point prior to awarding the grants, without incurring any liability towards the NGOs and without having to explain the reasons for the rejection or cancellation.

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

Once the Selection Committee has selected a project, the Project Team Leader will appraise it within the framework of a sectoral dialogue. The NGO is free to include or reject any suggestions that are made, and the AFD is free to halt its appraisal of the proposal. The following are some of the reasons why AFD may decide not to validate the final proposal:

* refusal to participate in the sectoral consultation with the Project Team Leader, the purpose of which is to improve upon the proposal,
* refusal to explain why changes suggested by the FISONG Project Team Leader have not been incorporated into the proposal,
* discrepancy of more than 10% between the amount requested from the FISONG in the Project Outline and the figure stated in the technical and financial file.

**Article 13. Confidentiality**

**13.1.** Once the proposals have been opened, no information about the appraisal, clarification, assessment or comparison of the proposals or about the recommendations for the award of a grant or grants may be disclosed to the NGOs or to any other person not party to the examination and assessment procedure, until the winning NGOs have been informed of their grant.

**13.2.** Any attempt by an NGO to influence the Committee during its appraisal, assessment and comparison of the proposals will result in that NGO’s proposal being rejected.

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

**14.1.** The NGOs shortlisted by the Selection Committee will be sent an email stating the deadline for submission of the full technical and financial file, which will be used during discussions with the Project Team Leader, together with the administrative files for all of the project’s partners.

**14.2.** Once the technical and financial file has been formally validated and AFD’s internal executive bodies have taken their decision, AFD will inform the NGO by email.

**Article 15. Signing the funding agreement**

The Project Team Leader will send a funding agreement to the NGO that is due to receive the grant, which it must approve and sign.

# Final validation and selection process

The process for granting the funding takes place in two stages:

1) Shortlist based on a Project Outline and an administrative file about the NGO submitting the application.

* + - A Project Partner Information Form (see annex to the Project Outline template) must be completed in full for the main partner or partners.
    - No administrative file or specific document is needed for any other structures (secondary partners, occasional correspondents, stakeholders etc.). However, it is important that the Project Outline describes the roles and contributions of each of these structures throughout the project, and that they are named as “local partners” in the form “Information about the NGO” (see annex 1 to the call for proposals).

2) Validation of a technical and financial file elaborated by each NGO whose proposal has been shortlisted.

# 3.1. Proposal selection process

Proposals will be shortlisted based on a Project Outline and appendices, together with an administrative file about the NGO submitting the application, all written in French. **Any reports and files in English will also be accepted, provided the Project Outline is accompanied by a summary in French**. Proposals are only deemed complete if they contain both the Project Outline and the administrative file.

The complete proposals must be received no later than 12 am, Paris time, on Monday 9 May 2022 at the following address:

[fisong@afd.fr](mailto:fisong@afd.fr)

**Any incomplete proposals (see checklist below) or proposals received after the deadline will be disqualified. AFD will contact the civil society organisation to confirm receipt of the proposal within two days. It is up to the organisation to check that the file has been received. Claims will only be accepted if the organisation is able to prove that it received confirmation of receipt.**

**Detailed list of documents that must be included for the proposal to be valid:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Document | Done |
| **PROJECT OUTLINE** | |
| A single Project Outline, carefully produced using the [enclosed template](#NoteProjet), and submitted in electronic format (PDF) |  |
| Cover note for the Project Outline, signed by a person authorised to apply for joint financing on behalf of the NGO |  |
| Budget, included in the Project Outline (or un Excel format), signed by a person authorised to apply for joint financing on behalf of the NGO |  |
| Completed information form for the applicant, included in the Project Outline |  |
| Completed information form(s) for the project’s partners, included in the Project Outline |  |
| **ADMINISTRATIVE DOSSIER** | |
| Administrative dossier about the NGO submitting the application for joint funding, in electronic format |  |
| 1. Certified copy of the articles of association |  |
| 1. Copy of the registration with the local authority and copy of the announcement in the Official Gazette [or equivalent in the country where the NGO is based]. |  |
| 1. Dated list of board members, officers, key managers and their details, including the date of the most recent elections |  |
| 1. Organizational chart, dated and signed by the manager; |  |
| 1. Minutes of the most recent annual general meeting (AGM), or at least the agenda for the most recent AGM and the main resolutions, together with any document evidencing the commitments made and actions taken and their confirmed links to the charitable sector |  |
| 1. Balance sheets and accounts for the past three financial years (with annexes and notes), ratified by the AGM, showing the source (public or private) of all financial resources: 2. all accounting documents (for NGOs with less than €153,000 in public funding) 3. all certified or audited accounting documents (for NGOs with more than €153,000 in public funding) |  |
| 1. Provisional budget for the current year, giving a breakdown of all public funding approved by the body in charge of ratifying and approving the NGO’s accounts (stating, if possible, whether the funding is acquired, requested or to be requested). |  |
| 1. If applicable, a list of private financial backers that have contributed more than 15% of the NGO’s most recent approved annual budget and the names of their board members. |  |

# 3.2. PRODUCTION AND FINAL VALIDATION OF PROPOSALS

As soon as an NGO is notified that its proposal has been shortlisted, it may begin work on its final project, using the template for the technical and financial file supplied by AFD. The NGO will be asked to elaborate on the initial proposal, possibly incorporate any suggestions made during discussions with AFD’s designated Project Team Leader, and submit an administrative file for all partners of the project.

The technical and financial files must be received no later than two months after the Selection Committee informs the NGO of its selection. They must be signed and submitted in duplicate, marked as “original” and “copy” accordingly.

One of the aims of the FISONG is to encourage sectoral dialogue between NGOs and AFD, so the NGO should endeavour to participate in such discussions whilst preparing its final proposal, in order to improve upon the project and maximise its chances of approval. Each NGO (or lead member of an NGO consortium/grouping) should therefore contact the FISONG manager(s) in order to get the details of the Project Team Leader appointed by AFD as their point of contact (this may be the FISONG’s area manager or another sectoral manager). The NGO should then contact this Project Team Leader to arrange one or more meetings to discuss the technical and financial file.

At the end of this process, the Project Team Leader will decide whether the final proposal reflects the Project Outline and has incorporated some of the suggestions made during its discussions with the NGO, and whether to give its approval on the project. If the Project Team Manager and NGO disagree over some of the directions for the project, the NGO will remain free to make its own decisions provided they are consistent with its initial proposal (especially the Project Outline), and that the NGO has clearly explained its reasons for rejecting the suggestions made by the Project Team Leader.

Once the technical and financial files have been approved by the Project Team Leader and NGO (or lead NGO, if a consortium/grouping), they will be submitted to the decision bodies in charge of awarding the grants.

# Terms of reference

# About the FISONG

Established in 2007, the FISONG creates partnerships between French or international NGOs and the AFD, based on the joint financing of innovative projects in a range of sectors relating to development. **The FISONG’s funding is specifically aimed at supporting innovation,** which is what sets it apart from other programmes offered by the AFD to NGOs for jointly financing their initiatives or services. This method of funding therefore limits the range of projects eligible for financing to only those which want to explore new ways of doing things.

By “innovation”, the AFD means research into new methods of working that give genuine added value to existing technical, methodological and organisational processes and/or partnerships which have the ability to create new dynamics and synergies and be a driving force in a specific area of development.

These novel processes may **either experiment with the scaling-up of existing local innovations, or locate, design and/or improve upon grass-roots innovations whose results can be fed into discussions into sector-based policies, or even influence those policies.** The following definitions are used:

* **Innovation in the solution (value proposition):** This is a concrete response to a need that is not covered or poorly covered. This response may result in the creation of a product or service that did not previously exist, but it may also involve introducing into a territory, while adapting it, a solution that had already existed elsewhere: this is known as extension.
* **Innovation in the operation (value chain):** It may also involve innovating in the value chain, inventing a new, collective and structured way of working, in order to co-construct and deploy the innovative response. The objective of the initiator of the innovation is to be able to multiply the potential for action and impact by relying on the complementarity of the actors to be mobilised and on a clear distribution of the roles of each of them.

The purpose of the FISONG is to:

* Exploit and encourage the innovation and capitalisation skills of NGOs;
* Create synergies between the AFD and NGOs, to improve the coordination between public policy and initiatives for non-government cooperation;
* Strengthen partnerships with NGOs in their capacity as channels for providing suitable aid, in situations where public contractors are lacking or insufficient.

Since 2008, 33 calls for proposals have been launched and 97 projects chosen to receive a total of around €70 million (an average of €688,000 per project).

To find out more about the FISONG, visit [https://www.afd.fr/en/financing-ngo-projectsg](https://www.afd.fr/en/financing-ngo-projects).

# AFD Strategies and Interventions

## In terms of Social and Inclusive Business

The AFD has had a strong interest in social business since the emergence of this hybrid approach combining the fight against poverty and entrepreneurial dynamics. After launching a first initiative in 2015, the AFD Group today relies on a Social and Inclusive Business roadmap aimed at supporting the entire ecosystem.

Two types of actors are targeted:

* **Social business,** which includes organisations with a clear and prioritised social/environmental mission; a sustainable business model (or one that aims to be sustainable); and an internal organisation that reflects their social mission (limited salary scale, limited redistribution of dividends, participatory governance, social performance monitoring, etc.).
* **Inclusive business,** which integrates low-income, or demonstrably excluded, populations with little or no access to essential goods and services into sustainable business activity, specifically targeting them as customers, suppliers or intermediaries to generate a clear social or environmental impact.

This system is based on three main areas of intervention:

* Supporting the emergence of young actors, with a particular focus on enterprises promoting equality between women and men, in particular by providing assistance to support and funding structures.
* Guiding economic actors towards a more inclusive approach and supporting their growth.
* Stimulating advocacy actions in the countries of intervention in order to promote the establishment of a favourable institutional framework (legal and fiscal framework, adoption of a common definition, creation of a label, etc.) to boost the local social and solidarity economy.

To do so, the AFD uses a wide range of financial tools such as loans, guarantees, grants and capital investments, either directly or through funds. Thanks to this diversified range, the AFD Group supports a wide range of private and public partners: NGOs, support structures such as incubator networks, all types of social and/or inclusive enterprises from start-ups to large companies, public or private, as well as public actors and policymakers. The number of projects considered by the Group and the amounts committed, €213 million in 2020, are rising each year.

Social and inclusive business is a common factor of the AFD Group’s strong commitments: social links, climate, intervention in crisis zones and vulnerable regions. Gender mainstreaming in social and inclusive enterprises should not be taken for granted. It is therefore essential that the issues linked to gender inequality be clearly identified and taken into account in the structuring of the enterprise’s project. This point will be developed in a future issue note. Social and Inclusive Business, as well as the French SSE model, are undeniable vectors for building the world in common aspired to by the AFD around the five global common goods: Planet, Population, Peace, Shared Prosperity and Partnerships. Through its social and/or environmental purpose, its objective of financial autonomy and the diversity of its stakeholders and actors, this sector contributes to (i) preserving the Planet, (ii) building a social link for the well-being of the Populations through Shared Prosperity resulting from these social and economic innovations, and (iii) accelerating the construction of multi-stakeholder Partnerships between NGOs, large companies, start-ups and the public sphere, with a view to achieving Peace.

Social enterprises involved in waste management can propose solutions and act across the entire sector, from pre-collection to waste treatment and recovery, including awareness of sorting and source reduction.

## Illustrations:

## In Lebanon, the arcencial social business is based on a method of consultation and participation of local populations (refugees and hosts) in order to improve the management of household waste through a system for sorting, collecting, recycling and recovering waste in twelve municipalities affected by the Syrian crisis. This project, financed by the AFD, is based on strengthening the resilience of the waste collection and storage service, the implementation of awareness-raising activities and the distribution of a manual for the sorting and recycling of household waste to the relevant ministries and municipalities in Lebanon. The establishment of a sustainable municipal waste management system has positive effects that are economic (income generation through the sale of recycling waste and extension of the life of existing landfills), environmental (pollution of water, soil and air minimised by recycling and reuse) and social (reduction of health risks related to proximity of waste and reduction of sources of tension between communities).

## In Ghana, the EazyWaste social enterprise specialises in managing recyclable waste (plastics, paper and cans) and buys recyclable waste that is then sold to local recycling companies. The mission of this social enterprise is to raise awareness and assist decision-makers and policymakers in making consistent decisions taking into account the economic, environmental and social challenges that communities face.

## In Kenya, the inclusive social enterprise Mr. Green, working in partnership with over 2,500 informal pre-collectors, transforms recyclable material into raw material and feeds it back into the supply chain of plastic manufacturers. In order to guarantee the sustainability of its economic model, Mr. Green secures and increases collection volumes with a strong social objective: helping vulnerable workers out of poverty.

## In terms of waste prevention and management

The AFD has been involved in the solid waste management sector since the early 2000s. Over the period 2010–2020, the AFD supported more than sixty projects for an amount of around €500 million. Over the past five years, its interventions in the sector have been growing, due to increasing global awareness of the growing needs in the waste sector. The increase in demands is mainly linked to social emergencies and the desire to control the impact of waste on urban hygiene, health and the environment.

In the countries in which it operates, the AFD seeks to adopt an integrated approach to the sector, resulting in support for structuring at each stage of waste management: pre-collection, collection, transport, sorting and treatment. It offers technical support to local authorities in order to adapt the infrastructures and treatment methods to the local context, depending on the sources of waste to be treated, the maturity of the sector and technical skills. Support for capacity building is often needed in order to structure the sector’s regulatory and legislative framework, but also to find sustainable sources of financing and ensure the activity’s sustainability. Through its actions, the AFD aims to significantly improve the quality of life of the inhabitants affected by its projects, thanks to the improvement of health and environmental conditions. They thus provide a favourable framework for the socioeconomic development of beneficiaries. Through these projects, the AFD is actively involved in reducing GHG emissions and thus contributing to the mitigation of global warming.

The intervention strategy includes five cross-sectional themes, the aim of which is to increase synergies from projects, paying particular attention to the following points:

* Acting for the climate through mitigation and adaptation projects;
* Protecting informal workers and integrating them fully into the sector;
* Ensuring an inclusive gender approach by better taking into account the role of women in waste projects;
* Minimising the impact on biodiversity by fully including environmental protection in the design of its projects;
* Developing the circular economy concept in order to help counterparties move towards a more sustainable business model.

## Illustrations:

## Through its support of the city of Lomé in Togo, the AFD aims to reconcile urban growth and climate change by improving the living environment of populations and the management of essential urban services. The AFD#s support for a sustainable urban transition in Lomé has resulted in the implementation of three projects (PEUL I, II and III) and a fourth project currently under appraisal (PEUL IV). Among the expected impacts are more than 1.5 million people with improved quality of life through access to essential public services and 325 beneficiaries of technical professional training. The project has progressively addressed different segments of the value chain, from collection to disposal and final recycling/recovery, enabling the improvement of existing infrastructure and structuring local legislation on municipal waste management. The AFD continues to help the counterparty facilitate dialogue between the administrative entities and establish a sustainable financing method to ensure the sustainability of the new solid waste treatment infrastructure.

## The issue of waste management in the Pacific poses a major challenge for the sustainable development of the Small Island States and Territories of Oceania. The vulnerability of these territories to climate change and natural disasters makes the issue of waste management even more significant and necessary if ecosystems and a safe environment for their inhabitants are to be protected. The objective of the PROE programme is to treat and reduce the impacts of marine debris, used oils and post-catastrophic waste in a number of areas where the problem is most significant. By contributing to the reduction and recovery of waste degrading natural environments, the project will directly impact the environment, the fight against climate change, the living environment and natural resources at local level. The effects on ecosystems and biodiversity represent a contribution to the production of global public goods. In the longer term, it will affect the quality of life of the most disadvantaged populations, more dependent on the quality of natural environments and ecosystem subsistence services.

# General framework of the FISONG 2022 call for proposals “Social and Inclusive Business as a vector of solutions for Waste Prevention and Management”

This call for proposals addresses social and inclusive business as a vehicle for solutions in the prevention and sustainable management of waste.

## The challenge of global warming

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) published the first part of its 6th report on 9 August 2021.[[2]](#footnote-2) This assessment report released by the UN scientific body provides new estimates of the possibility of global warming exceeding 1.5°C (the limit set for 2100 by the 2015 Paris Climate Agreement) in the coming decades. The report argues that unless immediate, rapid and massive reductions in greenhouse gas emissions are made, limiting warming to around 1.5°C, or even 2°C, will be out of reach. Climate change is causing many changes that differ from region to region and will increase with further warming. These changes relate to humidity and drought, winds, snow and ice, coastal areas and oceans. These physical changes in the climate, in addition to the intensification of weather and climate phenomena, are having significant consequences for both ecosystems and society.

For the AFD, the observation is clear: sustainable development and the fight against poverty **cannot be dissociated from the fight against global warming and the protection of the environment and biodiversity**. Since the AFD’s climate ambition is to be a development bank that is 100% compatible with the Paris Agreement,[[3]](#footnote-3) the Agency is committed to the climate through three main areas: mitigating climate change, adapting to the impacts of climate change and supporting states, local authorities and territories in implementing low-carbon development trajectories that are resilient to the effects of climate disruption. This FISONG proposes a theme, waste prevention and management, aligned with the focus on climate change mitigation.

## The challenge of waste prevention and management

On a global scale, solid or liquid waste is a major contributor to climate change and is one of the largest sources of pollution. According to the World Bank’s What a Waste 2.0[[4]](#footnote-4) report, the situation is particularly critical for plastic waste, which represented 242 million tonnes worldwide in 2016, accounting for 12% of all global solid waste. In addition, an estimated 1,6 billion tonnes of carbon dioxide (CO2 equivalent) generated by solid waste is estimated to be due, in particular, to inadequate collection and management. This represents about 5% of global greenhouse gas emissions. These emissions could be reduced by improving the collection, prevention, reuse, recycling and management of organic waste (among other routes). Without any significant improvement in the sector, solid waste emissions are expected to increase to 2.6 billion tonnes of CO2 equivalent by 2050. The World Bank’s report indicates that the volume of waste produced each year will increase by 70% over the next 30 years, to 3.5 billion tonnes. This is because of rapid urbanisation, population growth and economic development.

The people most affected by the negative repercussions of poor waste management are those considered vulnerable: collapsing landfills that bury makeshift houses and their inhabitants under the rubbish, soil pollution, respiratory and neurological illnesses linked to the toxins and particles resulting from the open-air burning of waste, health risks and particularly the spread of disease, etc. These so-called vulnerable populations are low-income populations, often from very disadvantaged social classes, even considered inferior in some cultures, who live in unhealthy conditions, without social protection and whose economic and professional alternatives are limited due to a low level of education and training. Gender inequality within this heterogeneous population is high. Waste management is not immune to gender issues and the sexual division of labour.[[5]](#footnote-5)

Waste management remains a particularly difficult challenge. Globally, only 13.5% of waste is recycled and composting accounts for only 5.5% of waste.

The management of liquid and solid waste produced by cities plays a central role: it depends at once on the improvement of the living conditions of the population, the protection of the environment and, ultimately, the fight against climate change. However, sustainable management of solid waste is often overlooked in planning for sustainable, healthy and inclusive urban development. The transition to sustainable household waste management involves long-term efforts and considerable cost. However, these investments are economically justified. Indeed, the health and environmental consequences of uncollected and poorly treated waste have a higher cost than that associated with the establishment and operation of simple and appropriate collection and treatment systems. In South-East Asia, a 2016 McKinsey[[6]](#footnote-6) estimates the economic cost of uncollected household waste being burned, dumped or discharged into waterways at $375/tonne, while in the same region, the World Bank estimates the cost of integrated waste management that meets international hygiene standards to be between $50 and $100/tonne.

## Waste management value chain

In order to analyse the complex system of waste management, the value chain is a widely used tool to identify the bottlenecks that constrain the development or potential for job creation and innovation. The actors in the waste management sector and the associated innovations can therefore intervene at different levels of the value chain:

Prevention

Figure 1: Simplified global diagram of the waste management value chain

Prevention is deliberately added as a cross-sectional element to the waste management value chain. Upstream of waste management, waste prevention consists in reducing the quantity of waste to be treated as well as its toxicity. It is a fundamental approach to saving exhaustible raw materials, reducing the impacts of the production, processing, transport and use of materials and products that generate this waste, and reducing the cost of waste management. The FoodWise social enterprise, which fights food waste in Mauritius, Madagascar and Côte d’Ivoire, estimates that 30% of the food produced worldwide is wasted. Targeting food waste helps combat food insecurity and malnutrition by reducing food production and thus the pressure on exhaustible resources and raw materials. The issue of prevention is essential in the issue of waste management. Projects submitted that target or integrate this cross-sectional approach will be particularly appreciated.

Waste management is often administered by local authorities, which operate with limited resources and capacities in terms of contractual management and operational monitoring. These factors make sustainable waste management a complicated challenge for many developing countries.

## Specifics of developing countries

Although wild landfills and open-air incineration remain common in developing countries, there is an increasingly rapid improvement in waste recycling, treatment or landfill. Waste collection in low-income countries has increased in recent years, from around 22% in 2012 to 39% in 2020.[[7]](#footnote-7) This is part of a global trend of increasing recycling and composting.

**The total amount of waste produced in developing countries is expected to increase more than threefold by 2050.** Waste management, a key component of healthy and inclusive urban development, represents a high cost for municipalities: up to 20% of their total budget (versus 4% for cities in rich countries). As a result, the least expensive solution is favoured: 93% of solid household waste is discharged into wild or burned landfills.

There is also a notable difference in the management of waste between urban and rural areas in developing countries: low-income countries collect 48% of waste in cities but only 26% outside urban areas. Another specific feature concerns the composition of waste, which depends heavily on the level of income: **low-income countries generate 56% of food and green waste, while this waste only accounts for 32% of waste in high-income countries**. The specific management of this waste therefore represents a significant opportunity for these countries. The composition of waste, its volume and the way in which it is treated has a significant impact on greenhouse gas emissions.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | **East Asia and Pacific** | **South Asia** | **Latin America and the Caribbean** | **Sub-Saharan Africa** | **Middle East and North Africa** |
| **Waste generated** | | 468 m tonnes | 334 m tonnes | 231 m tonnes | 174 m tonnes | 129 m tonnes |
| **Medium / per capita / day** | | 0.56 kg | 0.52 kg | 0.99 kg | 0.46 kg | 0.81 kg |
| **Composition of waste** | Food and green waste: | 53% | 57% | 52% | 43% | 58% |
| Paper: | 15% | 10% | 12% | 9% | 13% |
| Plastic: | 12% | 8% | 13% | 10% | 12% |
| **Waste collection** | Overall level: | 71% | 51% | 80% | 44% | 82% |
| Urban environment: | 77% | 77% | 85% | 43% | 90% |
| Rural environment: | 45% | 40% | 30% | 9% | 74% |
| **Waste disposal** | Controlled landfills: | 46% | / | 15% | 11% | 14% |
| Open-air landfills: | 18% | 75% | 27% | 69% | 52.70% |
| Incineration: | 24% | / | / | / | / |
| Recycling: | 9% | 5% | 4.50% | 6.60% | 9% |

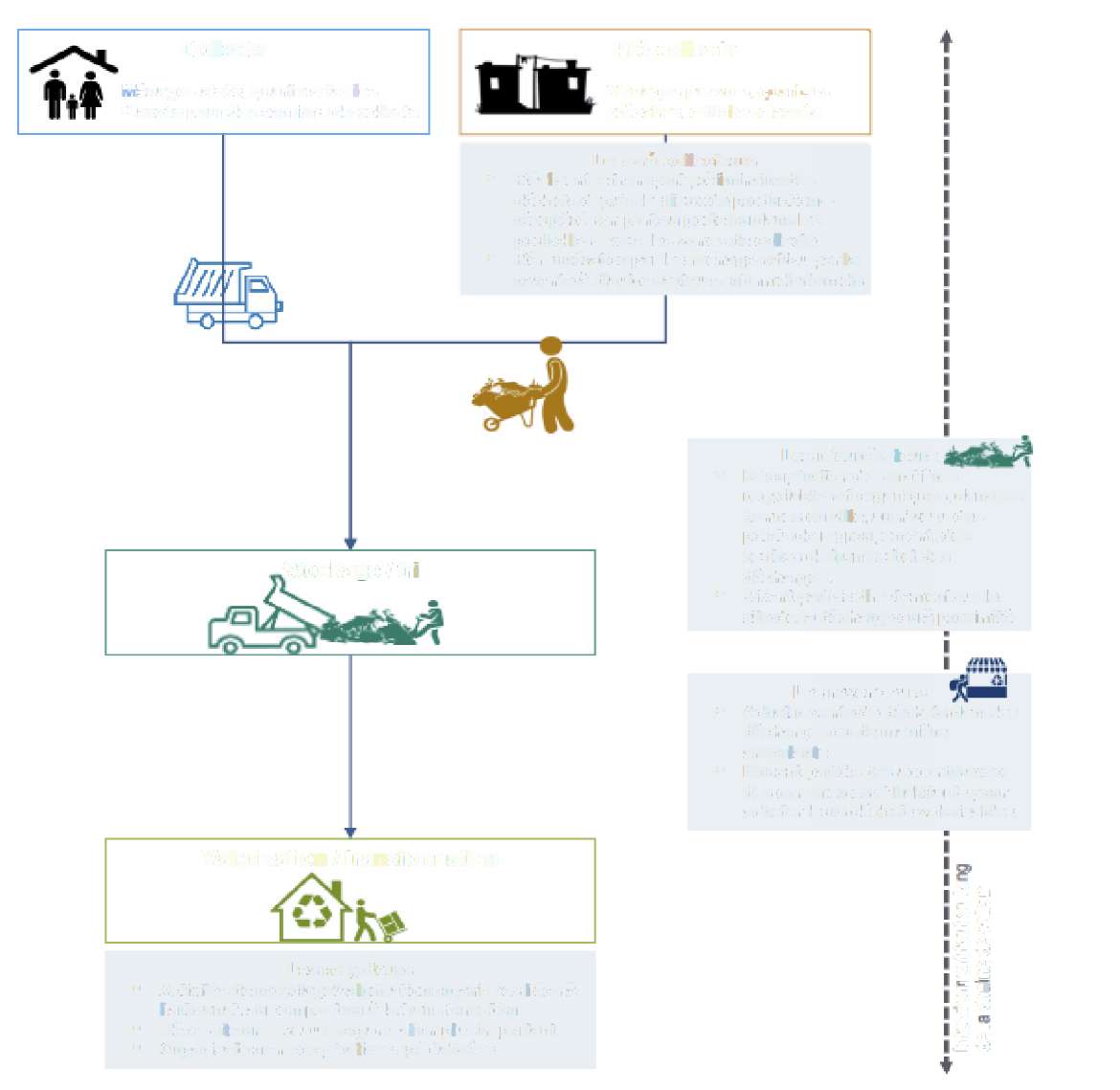
**Table 1:** Regional specifics related to household waste and its management (based on the data available for 2016 in the *What a Waste 2.0* report, World Bank)

## Vulnerable populations and the informal sector

Called *cartoneros/cartoneras, pepanadores, zabbalun or ragpickers*, it is often the poorest who have taken charge of waste management when the public service is lacking. These individuals who have become informal “small private operators” (waste collectors, wholesalers, traders, etc.) number more than 15 million in developing countries, representing more workers than those in the formal sector in many cities.

Waste collectors – often women, children, the elderly, unemployed and/or migrant workers – are a particularly vulnerable and heterogeneous demographic group. They present specific features to be taken into account for each social group. Women are often overrepresented in this segment. In fact, the responsibility for domestic tasks such as rubbish collection is seen in a majority of companies as an extension of the domestic tasks performed by women and girls (in line with their reproductive role).

Without a solution coordinated by the public authorities, informal practices predominate in waste management. Actors in the informal sector play a vital role in it and operate at different levels of the value chain: waste collection, sorting, recovery and transformation. Furthermore, the recycling rates experienced by informal workers are particularly high and sometimes better than those in the formal sector.



**Collection**

Wealthy households, easy-to-access neighbourhoods for collection trucks

**Pre-collection**

Poor households, deprived neighbourhoods, difficult to access

**Pre-collectors**

* Carry out preliminary transport of waste from production sites – recovered from door-to-door or dustbins – to collection areas
* Remuneration by households and/or by resale to other informal/formal players

**Waste pickers**

* Recovery of recyclable and organic materials, in towns, at clustering points, transfer centres and landfills.
* Sometimes living directly on the landfill site or nearby

**Resellers**

* Purchase/resale of waste in landfills or on the move
* Sometimes enter into agreements with shops and residents to buy their recoverable waste

**Intervening along the entire value chain**

**Recyclers**

* Recycling/recovery activities organised related to crafts, compost or transformation
* Requires a higher level of organisation
* Organisation of specialised cooperatives

**Recovery/transformation**

**Storage/sorting**

**Figure 2:** Overview of businesses by waste management value chain (Archipel&Co)

Informal workers are defined as “persons or enterprises involved in waste recycling and management activities that are not sponsored, funded, supported, organised or recognised by the official solid waste authorities, or who operate in breach of or in competition with official authorities,” the variety of situations being wide.[[8]](#footnote-8)

Taking into account the informal sector is a complex operational challenge because it involves reconciling different dimensions: cost and quality of service, protection and inclusion of informal workers, respect for human rights and combating child labour in particular, consideration of environmental issues, fight against corruption and Mafia-style practices.

**These vulnerable populations, through their BoP dimension and their importance in waste management processes, represent particularly relevant targets for an inclusive and social business approach to the problem.** The Methodological Guide “Managing informal actors in the context of waste management programmes in the countries of the South”, published by the AFD and produced by Archipel&Co, presents a set of best practices to better take these actors into account. This guide and the various tools presented in it can be shared with selected project sponsors.

## Waste management and gender

In low-income countries, 92.1% of women vs. 87.5% of men are employed informally.[[9]](#footnote-9) In addition, the income received by these women is lower than those of men. This is due to both a sexual division of labour in the informal economy and the absence of equivalent working conditions. [[10]](#footnote-10) Women are often in charge of lower value-added tasks such as waste collection, scanning and sorting, while men take care of the purchase and resale of recyclable materials, which are often more profitable activities. In addition, when taking care of the same types of tasks as men, women tend to receive lower wages.[[11]](#footnote-11)

According to the UNPD’s Gender and Waste Nexus study (2019),[[12]](#footnote-12) there is an urgent need to focus on gender equality in decision-making and policy development in the waste sector. As the sector modernises, policies should take gender-specific considerations into account and increase the opportunities available to women, from contracting to promoting them as leaders and entrepreneurs.

Implementation of these policies must be based on factual data and precise information on the situation in terms of gender equality. Currently, gender-specific statistics are not systematically collected. In order to provide benchmarks for assessing changes and developments in this sector, impact measurement will need to be carried out through the identification of relevant indicators and the development and collection of differentiated data according to gender. The collection of gender-specific data must be accompanied by contextualisation and consideration of gender-related social norms. In addition, it is important not to consider women as a uniform group and to consider gender in all its aspects.

## Waste management levers

The aim of this call for projects is therefore to develop innovative solutions led by NGOs with an approach to social and inclusive business or to develop partnerships with social and/or inclusive enterprises proposing an innovative project that addresses the issue of waste prevention and management. The projects supported will detail the innovation proposed, specify the social and environmental impacts sought and the economic model put in place in order to guarantee the economic sustainability of the innovation put in place. This section provides a non-exhaustive list of approaches and ways to intervene in waste management.

## Social and Inclusive Business and Waste Management

**Faced with the challenges of waste prevention and management, social and inclusive business appears to be a particularly relevant means of providing innovative, effective and sustainable solutions to these challenges.**

As a reminder, any structure is classified as part the **social business**, regardless of its legal status: (1) whose formal **social and/or environmental mission** constitutes the enterprise’s raison d’être; (2) having a **sustainable economic model** or aiming for sustainability; (3) whose **internal organisation is consistent** with and reflects its social and/or environmental mission.

On the other hand, **so-called inclusive enterprises** are structures that (1) specifically target low-income populations, or are subject to a proven exclusion, with little or no access to essential goods and services, (2) in a sustainable commercial activity, by integrating them into their value chain as customers, suppliers and distributors in order to generate an identified social or environmental impact.

Social and Inclusive Business appears to be a particularly relevant approach to meeting the challenge of waste management in the long term, since the structures adopting this approach have a clear and priority environmental mission and must develop a sustainable economic model in order to ensure the sustainability of their environmental and social impacts.

These types of actors, adopting various legal forms (cooperative, enterprise, association, etc.), offer sustainable, effective and innovative solutions to current social and environmental issues. This is particularly the case with waste management. Waste production will increase considerably in the years to come and the ecological stakes are enormous. The global market for waste recycling services was estimated at $47.17 billion in 2016, at $53.71 billion in 2019, and the latest forecasts show a total of $80.3 billion in 2027.[[13]](#footnote-13) The sector’s growth is substantial, along with opportunities for entrepreneurs. These opportunities will include developing countries, where recycling rates are well below global averages. Many solutions from the private sector are emerging in a number of the world’s regions, and developing countries, with less infrastructure and fewer effective public waste management policies, will need these solutions all the more. Indeed, despite an improvement in waste management standards in some countries, the legal framework is generally less restrictive than in Europe, for example.

In addition, developing countries often have ecosystems that are less favourable to entrepreneurs.[[14]](#footnote-14) For example, there is little or no access to financing for actors, poor social standards, particularly for women, a lack of dedicated support services (incubators, accelerators) or difficult access to reliable and high-quality infrastructure (electricity, telecommunications, transport, digitisation, etc.). Women are particularly affected by these shortcomings. In developing countries, 59% of women have a bank account with a financial institution or via a mobile phone banking service provider, compared with 67% for men.[[15]](#footnote-15) The fact is that financial inclusion is an essential condition for long-term business.

These challenges, particularly in low-income countries, are obstacles to the emergence of innovative waste management solutions. This naturally leaves room for an informal economy and subsistence business, particularly in the waste management sector. The formalisation, sustainability and skills development of stakeholders in waste management are therefore an important issue when it comes to enabling more environmentally responsible treatment, but also to creating sustainable employment and combating poverty.

## Prevention and citizen mobilisation

The success of the sustainable management of solid waste is closely linked to the mobilisation and participation of residents. Waste managers rely on citizens to reduce the amount of waste produced, separate or manage certain types of waste at home, dispose of waste properly and pay for waste management services where they exist. Although changes in behaviour may take time, the **commitment** of citizens and, in particular, female citizens (in conjunction with social roles, women are more in charge of household management and therefore waste produced in this context) is essential for the proper functioning of waste management systems.

Thus, **raising awareness** and **educating** the various social groups of populations about good waste management seems necessary to encourage their support. Governments have a key role to play in this process, both nationally and locally. Cities, and in particular metropolises, generate most of the waste and therefore have a major responsibility for its collection and treatment. In developing countries, few of them are now able to coordinate an effective policy in this area and there are many opportunities for multi-stakeholder waste management partnerships. These partnerships with private and non-profit organisations concern not only traditional collection, sorting and recycling operations through the delegation of public services, but also the dynamics of citizen mobilisation, education and **prevention**, which must incorporate a gender perspective in order to be as relevant as possible. Targeting and differentiated means to reach target populations are key to success.

A number of initiatives illustrate the above points:

* The provision of sorting bins with clear and harmonised indications to the population and from all places open to the public;
* The dissemination of explanatory manuals directly intended for the population or for waste management professionals or teaching professionals who are responsible for sharing its content with the population;
* The organisation of training measures in schools and workplaces;
* The creation of learning content for young people (company games or video games, animated drawings, etc.)

Furthermore, in a 2015 document[[16]](#footnote-16) co-produced with ADEME, the National Commission for Decentralised Cooperation and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the AFD called on French local authorities to grasp the matter by cooperating with their counterparts in less developed countries. Since July 2014, the law has encouraged local authorities responsible for the collection and treatment of household waste to allocate up to 1% of the resources of these services to international cooperation initiatives. (Article L1115-2 of the French General Local Authorities Code)

## Illustration

## The Gevalor association (Association for the Sustainable Management and Recovery of Waste and Mineral Commodities) is mobilising stakeholders in the waste sector in France to support the “1% waste” mechanism. Gevalor and its partners propose supporting French local authorities and partner CSOs for three years in the design and financing of projects in the waste sector in developing countries. This multi-stakeholder project is structured around three components:

## - Providing information to and raising awareness for local and elected local elected officials, municipal technical teams and public inter-communal cooperation establishments on the 1% waste system

## - Targeted technical support for a few local authorities in France and the South for the effective implementation of 1% waste systems

## - Production of technical capitalisation and extension documents on waste management and recovery.

## In this project, gender aspects, taking into account informal actors, risk and safety at work, are integrated across the board.

## Technology trends

As technology changes the way people live, communicate and interact, it also affects how waste is managed. Governments and enterprises that manage waste can integrate the use of technologies at different stages of the value chain to reduce costs, optimise the amount of materials recovered for energy recovery and be in contact with the beneficiaries of the service.

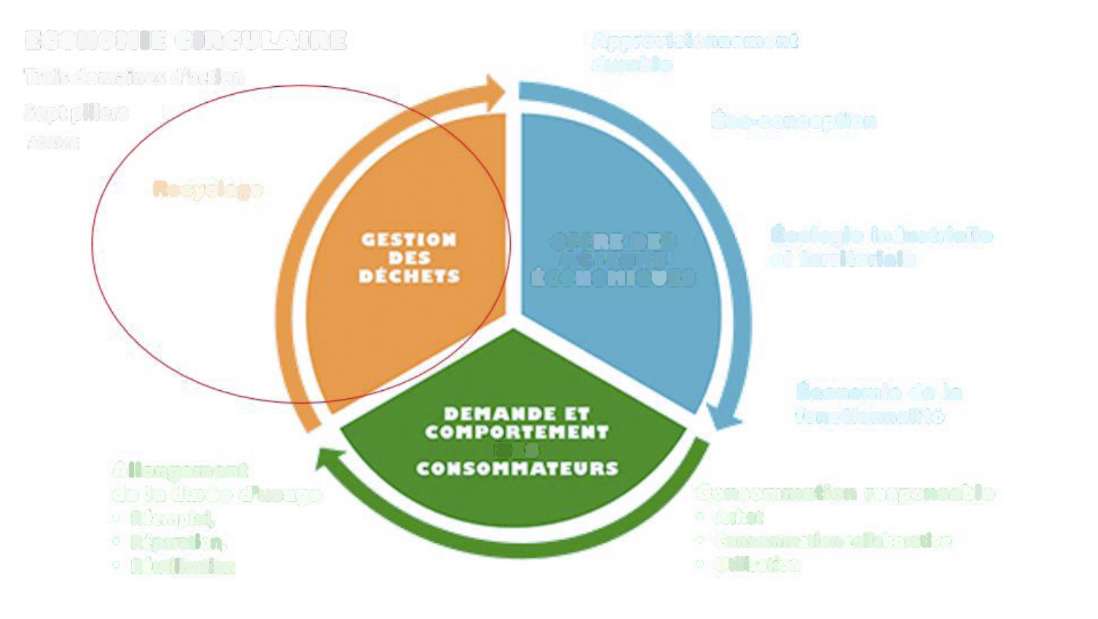
While technologies and digitisation can be powerful factors in improving waste management, it is important to consider gender inequalities. Less access to education, so-called cultural restrictions and the modest economic power of women are all obstacles to their digital inclusion.

Despite the ability of these solutions to improve the way resources are used and recycled, their selection differs depending on the situation. In fact, the contexts vary depending on the geography, the capacities and technical skills of the actors involved, the composition of the waste generated and the level of income. While technology cannot be seen as a miracle solution to the waste problem, it is still a tool worth considering: the best solution is often neither the latest nor the most technologically advanced but the most suitable at local level.

## Circular Economy

To meet the challenge of waste prevention and management, the circular economy offers interesting solutions since it is defined as an economic system of exchange and production which, at all stages of the product life cycle, aims to increase the efficiency of the use of resources and to reduce the impact on the environment while developing the well-being of individuals,[[17]](#footnote-17) thereby reducing the amount of waste to be treated.

Waste management is one of the three areas of action in the circular economy. The other two are waste prevention levers and are based on extending the life of the product and optimising the resource used in order to reduce waste. In the hierarchy of treatment methods, recycling occurs last, after prevention, reuse, repair or recovery.



**CIRCULAR ECONOMY**

Three areas of action

Seven pillars

ADEMC

**Recycling**

**WASTE MANAGEMENT**

**OFFER FROM ECONOMIC PLAYERS**

**Sustainable sourcing**

**Eco-design**

**Industrial and territorial ecology**

**Economy of functionality**

**Responsible consumption**

* **Purchase**
* **Collaborative consumption**
* **Usage**

**CONSUMER DEMAND AND BEHAVIOUR**

**Extension**

**of the duration of use**

* **Re-employment.**
* **Repair,**
* **Reuse**

**Figure 3:** Circular Economy, ADEME

Efforts to move towards a circular economy are gaining ground, particularly in Europe.[[18]](#footnote-18) The circular economy model aims, among other things, to use waste flows as secondary resources by recovering them in order to reintroduce them into the production cycle (reuse, repair, recovery and recycling). In this case, non-recoverable waste would be in smaller quantities. This approach should support economic growth while reducing the environmental impacts of the current linear system. In a circular economy, products are designed and optimised for a cycle of dismantling and reusing. The aim is to extend the life of consumables and minimise their environmental impact.

Outside Europe, the concept of a circular economy is sometimes known and implemented through local and small-scale initiatives. On the other hand, it is not adopted by national and local governments.

# 4.4 Focus of the Call for Proposals

## General guidelines

## Scope

The proposals submitted by NGOs should be based on an analysis of the context of the area of intervention according to the waste categorisation, the existing organisation for waste management, the vulnerabilities of the beneficiary populations, and their specific needs. This analysis of the context must incorporate a gender perspective.

The proposed projects must combine the following three dimensions:

* **Social or inclusive business** as defined in section 2.3.1. In particular, each project must be based on a sustainable economic model.
* **Innovation,** as specified in section 1.

As a reminder, projects that offer **innovation in the solution** will be regarded as eligible for this FISONG: This is a concrete and new response to a need that is not or is poorly covered. This answer is the result of the creation of a solution that did not previously exist. The innovation can be complete (the proposed solution is entirely new), or partial (a significant part of the solution is new and has not already been implemented in a similar way in the country of intervention or in any other country) or an **innovation in the operation**: It may also involve innovating in the value chain, inventing a new, collective and structured way of working, in order to co-construct and deploy the innovative response. The objective of the driving force behind innovation is to be able to increase the potential for action and impact, drawing on the complementarity of the actors being mobilised and on a clear distribution of each person’s roles.

* **Preventing and/or managing waste as a lever for combating climate change.**

In addition, the AFD will be particularly sensitive to the following dimensions:

* Approach integrating prevention AND waste management
* Partnership approach, aiming to bring together different types of actors and different types of structures.
* Ability to replicate innovation
* Taking into account gender inequalities with, as far as possible, a transformative approach to these inequalities
* Inclusion of informal populations who are dependent on the waste value chain
* Linkage and synergies with public policies and local authorities

## Geographical scope

The geographical scope of this FISONG is:

* Open to all AFD countries of intervention in the African continent, including Madagascar[[19]](#footnote-19) ;
* Exclusively for urban and peri-urban projects.

Single-country projects will be favoured in order to simplify their implementation and facilitate capitalisation. Multi-country projects may be selected, but justifications for this choice must be provided (regional approach, capitalisation of experiences in various contexts, possibility of south-south cooperation, etc.).

For cross-sectional capitalisation issues, the selected projects will have to be located in two different countries.

## Project duration

The duration of the project will be three years.

## Beneficiaries

Direct beneficiaries may be:

* Populations of neighbourhoods and communities targeted by the project, in particular populations that are usually excluded and/or discriminated against;
* Local associations representing civil society, in all its components (including associations or groups of women, young men and young women, people living or working in landfills, etc.);
* Local and regional authorities, their departments, local government representatives (neighbourhoods) as well as the authorities concerned at central level (departments in charge of waste management, etc.);
* Entities in charge of running waste management services (public or private companies, service operators, nationally or locally);
* Applied research institutions in the South, but also potentially in the North.

A partnership approach is strongly recommended, combining as an example (non-exhaustive list) NGOs from the North, NGOs from the South, research centres, local associations representing targeted populations, public actors and those from the private sector.

The project leader must coordinate his or her actions with the other actors in this sector in the area of intervention with a view to collaboration and consultation.

## Gender perspective

In collaboration with the AFD, the F3E network of actors in solidarity and international cooperation has set up a support system for NGOs to strengthen the consideration of gender in their projects.

The following resources are already available online:

* Issue note [“The gender approach in cleanliness and waste management projects in the public space”](https://f3e.asso.fr/wp-content/uploads/Note-enjeux-genre-dans-projets-gestion-dechets-et-proprete.pdf)
* Issue note [“Gender issues in citizen participation in water and sanitation”](https://f3e.asso.fr/wp-content/uploads/Note-enjeux-genre-eau-et-participation-citoyenne.pdf)
* Issue note [“Taking account of gender in the financial inclusion of refugees, displaced persons and intracontinental migrants”](https://f3e.asso.fr/wp-content/uploads/F3E_Note-inclusion-financiere_genre_migration.pdf)
* Online resources [“Gender in digital inclusion”](https://f3e.asso.fr/video-le-genre-dans-linclusion-numerique/)

This programme will be available for this FISONG and includes:

* Drafting of an issue note “Gender and social and inclusive business”;
* A Group training/awareness session for the winning NGOs, on how to incorporate a gender perspective into their projects. This collective timer may be expanded to include CSOs working in the same fields and areas of intervention as the winning CSOs;
* An individual session with each winning NGO, to produce a specific action plan to accompany the proposal.

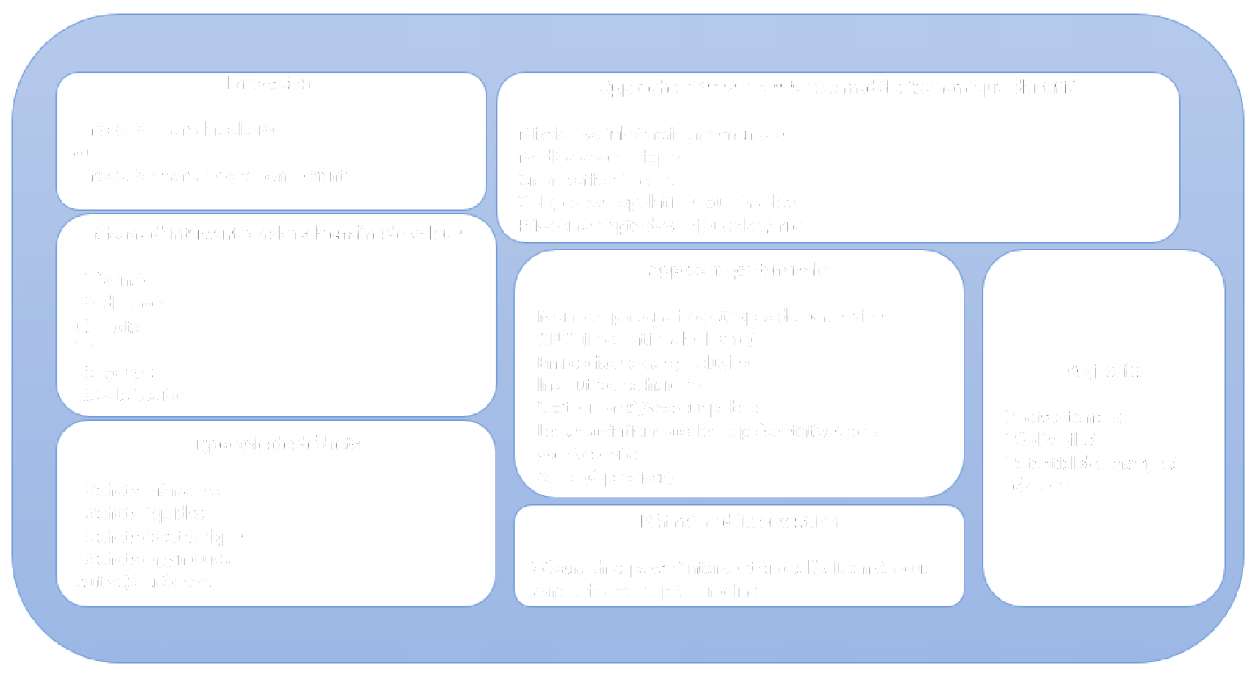
As this programme is free and compulsory, the winning CSOs agree to actively participate in it. CSOs are also encouraged to include in their project budget support on gender issues to be mobilised during implementation and will thus take over from the support provided by the F3E.

## Detailed guidelines

## Scope of action

Through this FISONG, the AFD has set itself the twofold objective of (1) supporting the implementation of innovative projects to improve waste prevention and management through social and inclusive business and (2) carrying out capitalisation work to learn lessons from these targeted experiences in order to improve the AFD’s ability to support projects that offer effective and sustainable alternatives to waste prevention and management and thus contribute to the fight against global warming through innovative economic and social models.

So that the different proposals can be ranked and compared, projects must be presented in a way that makes it possible to assess all the various elements listed below.



**Innovation**

Innovation in the solution

or

Innovation in operation

**Level of intervention in the value chain**

Prevention

Production Collection

Sorting

Recycling

Reclamation

**Type of waste**

Household waste

Liquid waste

Electronic waste

Organic waste

Other (specify)

**Scope of intervention**

Geography: AFD countries of intervention in Africa Urban or peri-urban area

Partnership set-up and types of partners:

NGOs (international, local)

Social/inclusive enterprise

Research institute

Private sector/Public sector

Local authorities representing

civil society

Other (specify)

Social/environmental mission

Economic model

Internal organisation

Targeting vulnerable populations Taking account of gender issues

**Entrepreneurial approach and identified business model**

**Partnerships**

**Objectives**

Expected effects Ability to replicate

Potential to scale up

**Matrix:** Framework of intervention of the FISONG

Project sponsors are therefore invited to specify, in particular:

* **The level at which innovation is situated:**
  + **Innovation in the solution** (value proposition): This is a concrete response to a need that is not covered or poorly covered. This response may result in the creation of a product or service that did not previously exist, but it may also involve introducing into a territory, while adapting it, a solution that had already existed elsewhere: this is known as extension.
  + **Innovation in the operation** (value chain): It may also involve innovating in the value chain, inventing a new, collective and structured way of working, in order to co-construct and deploy the innovative response. The objective of the initiator of the innovation is to be able to multiply the potential for action and impact by relying on the complementarity of the actors to be mobilised and on a clear distribution of the roles of each of them.
* **The entrepreneurial approach and the business model identified:**
  + With regard to **social business**, the following criteria must be clarified: 1. A priority and formal social and/or environmental mission, constituting the enterprise’s raison d’être; 2. A sustainable business model or one that aims to be sustainable; 3. An internal organisation consistent with its social and/or environmental mission.
  + With regard to **inclusive business**, the project will have to provide goods, services and livelihoods, with a viable economic approach, to people living at the base of the economic pyramid or to clearly identified vulnerable populations, by integrating them into the value chain, as suppliers, distributors, customers or employees. The desired social impact must be specified.
* **The context, type of waste and level of intervention planned by the project in the value chain:**

The proposal must explain:

* + The type of waste covered and its characteristics
  + A comprehensive analysis of the current context of the identified area of intervention, incorporating a gender perspective
  + A presentation of the formal and informal actors working in the sector and how they are organised
  + The level(s) of the value chain covered by the project.
* **Partnership and/or consortium approaches to be implemented:**

Although the project must be carried out by an NGO (French or non-French), a partnership approach is strongly recommended, combining in particular and as an example NGOs from the North, NGOs from the South, social/inclusive business, research institute, local associations representing vulnerable populations. The proposal must describe the role of each chosen partner and what added value they bring, and explain how the partnerships will be formalised and managed.

* **The objectives targeted by the project:**

The proposal must explain the purpose of the project by presenting in particular the general and specific objectives of the project as well as the conditions for scaling up the proposed innovation.

## Context analysis

Business is a changing economic dynamic in a context of increasing awareness of global environmental issues. Through the creation of new products, procedures and services, it is possible to consider new models of production, consumption and distribution, promoting both economic growth objectives and the integration of social and environmental aspects. However, there are many challenges that entrepreneurs face, particularly female entrepreneurs. These challenges and obstacles should be identified in the context of intervention and propose projects that take this analysis into account.

The barriers to efficient waste management are numerous and multidimensional, so the proposal must provide a mapping of those barriers within the specific context of the project. Measures must also be suggested for overcoming these obstacles, since they pose a risk to the success of the project. The project does not need to tackle every obstacle, simply acknowledge that they exist and focus on relatively sustainable solutions within the more restricted framework of the project’s goals.

The proposal will also need to provide elements of analysis on the informal sector and gender-specific data, as well as an analysis of such data with a gender perspective. Each proposal must provide an analysis of the stakeholders, and any expected power struggles.

## Risk analysis

Based in particular on the context analysis, each proposal must provide an analysis of the main risks of the project and suggest an appropriate way of monitoring and managing those risks.

For information, the AFD pays particular attention to the management of the environmental and social risks of the projects it finances, and as such follows the standards developed by the World Bank. In the event of significant risks, specific environmental and social due diligence measures might be requested.[[20]](#footnote-20)

Regarding the waste sector, the AFD analyses the impacts of the projects across the entire sector and its structure. It is therefore important to explain how the proposed project fits into the sector and what needs it meets.

If infrastructure is to be built as part of the project, then it is necessary to verify the risks associated with: (i) the security of land (availability of the plot, lack of housing and economic activities, even informal activities, etc.), (ii) construction site management (labour employment, safety, materials used and waste management, etc.), (iii) the energy efficiency of infrastructures and their impact on the environment and natural resources, etc.

This call for projects will be particularly sensitive to projects that offer a holistic approach to managing environmental and social risks. We believe that taking into account the management of the following risks is particularly important:

* The informal sector
* Pollution and environmental impacts
* Health and safety of riverside populations
* Working conditions
* Mobilisation of property, land or equipment

## Analysis of the conditions for the longevity and scaling-up of the proposed innovation

The proposal must set out what measures are planned to ensure, on the one hand, after the project ends, the longevity of the dynamics that have been unlocked especially in terms of robustness of the economic model, and, on the other hand, potential scaling up of the project. The lead NGO must provide:

* An analysis of scaling-up assumptions;
* A description of actors who will take over the longevity/scaling up of the project;
* The change of position by the NGO (e.g. switching from the role of operator to the role of consultant);
* A critical path analysis for longevity, achieving viability of the economic model or scaling up;
* A description of the management and monitoring of social and environmental performance

The proposal must demonstrate that these longevity and/or scaling-up measures continue to respect the project’s gender-based approach.

## Assessing and capitalising upon the innovation

## Innovation approach

The NGOs and their partners must describe the innovative solutions that they wish to test. The innovative solution(s) that they wish to implement must be specified and the following information must be detailed:

* Description of the innovative process, product or service
* Global status of similar solutions, comparisons and information detailing the disruptive component of this solution

## Project monitoring and assessment

The NGO must propose a monitoring and assessment mechanism which, in addition to quantitative monitoring the project’s activities, must incorporate qualitative and participatory monitoring for measuring the satisfaction level of the target population using tracking indicators. This monitoring and assessment mechanism, incorporating quantitative and qualitative elements, must be gender-specific in order to measure any reduction in gender gaps.

The ability of the project to meet the waste management objective(s) should be central to the evaluation process. It is expected that monitoring and evaluation will take into account the entrepreneurial nature of the target populations and the area of intervention.

The monitoring and assessment mechanism and the rationale must therefore include qualitative and quantitative tracking indicators, as well as elements relating to the local context.

## Capitalisation

Capitalisation is a key element of all projects funded by the FISONG. Each NGO must integrate a capitalisation mechanism into its project, which will adopt a gender perspective.

The “project” capitalisation proposed by the NGO must be designed jointly with the beneficiaries (local actors, financial backers, project leaders, etc.). The mechanism must also specifically take account of the approach used to reduce gender inequalities, using indicators broken down by gender. The NGO must quantify the scope and signs of longevity (or irreversibility) of the project’s impact on the population, especially in terms of behavioural change.

In addition, this “project” mechanism must interplay with a “cross-sectional” mechanism that will be implemented by the FISONG. This cross-sectional capitalisation mechanism will be led and managed by a provider recruited by the AFD following a call for tenders. The main aim is to capitalise on the funded experiments in order to draw lessons and share the benefits with all parties concerned by the issues being tackled (primarily people in the beneficiary countries, but also NGOs and backers), in order to carry on the innovations well beyond the scale of just these projects. The main expectations of this cross-sectional mechanism are:

* Help finalise the documents for the shortlisted projects and structure the capitalisation method;
* Identify, stimulate and assess the innovations introduced by the projects, based on regular reports provided by the NGO;
* Reorient some of a project’s lines of research during the project, if necessary;
* Assess the quality and impact of each of the funded projects;
* Formulate and share the lessons learned from the FISONG 2022 based on the capitalisation goals to be defined;
* Put the lessons learned from the FISONG 2022 into perspective and build upon them, through discussions with other projects outside the scope of this FISONG.

## NGO qualifications and experience

Every NGO, whatever its nationality, is eligible for the FISONG. Any NGO wishing to submit a proposal can use partners in the target countries. Partnerships (groupings or consortia) are strongly encouraged within the framework of this FISONG, in particular between NGOs and social enterprises, other private service providers specialised in waste management, local authorities or actors from the research field.

NGOs must have at least three years’ experience of working in the target country or countries. If the lead NGO is unable to provide evidence of at least three years in the target country, the chosen partnership approach must provide clear evidence of the NGO’s local involvement through its partners. The aim is to guarantee knowledge of the local context, particularly in political, institutional and sociopolitical terms. Understanding the local context will allow the NGOs to understand and integrate into the network of local players.

NGOs will have to have proven experience of intervention on the given theme, as well as in the deployment of activities to vulnerable populations.

NGOs and their partners, where appropriate, will have to demonstrate strong experience in waste prevention and/or management.

The FISONG is aimed at NGOs with the capacity and tools needed to implement innovation processes and hold consultations with the AFD sectoral managers (problem identification, design, experimentation, evaluation, capitalisation, distribution, scaling up etc.) in their specialist areas.

The NGOs and their partners must allocate appropriate teams based on their proposed methodologies. These teams will be under the responsibility of local mission managers.

## Budget

This FISONG has a budget of €2.5 million, distributed – as an indication at this stage – as follows:

* €2.3 million to fund field projects;
* €0.2 million to fund the cross-sectional capitalisation mechanism, which will be supplied by a provider recruited following a call for tenders.

This FISONG aims to fund two projects, contributing around €800,000 to €1m for each project. The total financial contribution of the FISONG to any individual project may not exceed **90% of the total cost of the project**.

NGOs are also required to ensure that their budget includes travelling costs for the various cross-sectional activities (cross-sectional capitalisation workshops), based on one meeting per year for one member of the project’s operational staff.

## Criteria for evaluation of proposals

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| A11 | Points | To be assesses |
| **Project relevance in terms of innovation and suitability for the local context (10)** | | |
| Innovative nature | 10 | The existence of a diagnosis and the arguments developed on this basis to justify the innovative nature of the solution both at the thematic/technical level and at the level of the country or countries selected |
| **Managing the innovation process (20)** | | |
| Innovation process | 5 | Presentation of the innovation stage for which funding is being requested, and how it connects to previous and future stages of the project. Clarity and feasibility of the process |
| Innovation partnerships | 10 | Diversity of the proposed partnerships, measures for consolidating and encouraging uptake of the innovation, with a view to its dissemination, methods for cooperation between partners |
| Assessment and capitalisation | 5 | Quality of the proposed methods for assessing the innovations, capitalising upon and sharing lessons |
| **Social and Inclusive Business approach (20)** | | |
| Business model | 10 | Implementation of the solution is based on a sustainable or financially balanced business model. |
| Potential to scale up | 10 | The innovation proposed demonstrates strong growth potential |
| **Integrated approach to waste management (5)** | | |
| Waste prevention and management | 5 | The project proposes an integrated approach to waste-related issues, ideally at different levels of the value chain, in terms of both prevention and management |
| **Consideration of environmental and social risks (15)** | | |
| Informal population and workers | 5 | Consideration of the populations directly or indirectly impacted by the project  Integration of informal populations taking into account the different social groups |
| Biodiversity and environment | 10 | Analysis and consideration of any effects on the environment and biodiversity |
| **Local integration of the project (15)** | | |
| Recovery of local resources | 5 | Enhanced use of local and national knowledge, expertise and skills to further the innovation |
| Coherence/public policies | 10 | Coherence of the innovation process in light of the institutional context, public policies and its ability to inspire them |
| **Resources (25)** | | |
| Budget | 5 | Are the project’s goals consistent with the intended resources, justification, efficiency and longevity? |
| NGO/consortium capabilities | 5 | Ability to conduct an innovation process and sectoral dialogue with the AFD, or proposed methods to acquire that ability |
| Method | 5 | General methodology for implementation of the project |
| Gender | 10 | Contribution to reducing gender inequality, eliminating discrimination and violence towards women/girls, or proof of no negative impact |
| **Total** | **110** |  |

## Provisional schedule

The indicative provisional schedule for this FISONG is as follows:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **FISONG 2022 schedule** | |
| January 2022 | Publication of the Call for Proposals |
| May 2022 | receipt of tenders – opening of envelopes |
| May/June 2022 | shortlist – ambassador recommendations |
| August 2022 | selection |
| August 2022 | announcement of the results to the NGOs |
| September 2022 | gender-based training for the winning NGOs |
| September/October 2022 | gender-based support for writing the proposals |
| October 2022 | dossiers received – appraisal |
| December 2022 | Agreements signed |
| Q1 2023 | Project launch |

# Project outline template

**Sectoral Innovation Facility - NGO**

**Call for Proposals**

**Topic:**

Send the full proposal, project outline and administrative dossier, in electronic format (PDF). The maximum size (message and attachments) must not exceed 7MB.

The subject of the email must be: FISONG 2022\_ESI et déchets\_[name of your NGO].

**Name of the lead applicant:**

**Signature by a person authorised to request joint financing for the NGO:**

**Detailed list of documents that must be included for the proposal to be valid:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Document | Done |
| **PROJECT OUTLINE** | |
| A single Project Outline, carefully produced using the [enclosed template](#NoteProjet) , and submitted in electronic format (PDF) |  |
| Cover note for the Project Outline, signed by a person authorised to apply for joint financing on behalf of the NGO |  |
| Budget, included in the Project Outline (or in Excel format), signed by a person authorised to apply for joint financing on behalf of the NGO |  |
| Completed information form for the applicant, included in the Project Outline |  |
| Completed information form(s) for the project’s partners, included in the Project Outline |  |
| **ADMINISTRATIVE FILE** | |
| Administrative file about the NGO submitting the application for joint funding, in electronic format |  |
| 1. Certified copy of the articles of association |  |
| 1. Copy of the registration with the local authority and copy of the announcement in the Official Gazette [or equivalent in the country where the NGO is based]. |  |
| 1. Dated list of board members, officers, key managers and their details, including the date of the most recent elections |  |
| 1. Organizational chart of the NGO, dated and signed by the manager; |  |
| 1. Minutes of the most recent annual general meeting (AGM), or at least the agenda for the most recent AGM and the main resolutions, together with any document evidencing the commitments made and actions taken and their confirmed links to the charitable sector |  |
| 1. Balance sheets and accounts for the past three financial years (with annexes and notes), ratified by the AGM, showing the source (public or private) of all financial resources: 2. all accounting documents (for NGOs with less than €153,000 in public funding) 3. all certified or audited accounting documents (for NGOs with more than €153,000 in public funding) |  |
| 1. Provisional budget for the current year, giving a breakdown of all public funding approved by the body in charge of ratifying and approving the NGO’s accounts (stating, if possible, whether the funding is acquired, requested or to be requested). |  |
| 1. If applicable, a list of private financial backers that have contributed more than 15% of the most NGO’s most recent approved annual budget and the names of their board members. |  |

**1. Information about the NGO and project**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Title of the Call for Proposals** |  |
| Applicant |  |
| Acronym |  |
| Nationality |  |
| Legal form |  |
| Address |  |
| Telephone no. |  |
| Fax |  |
| Email address |  |
| Website |  |
| Project contact |  |
| Project contact email address |  |
| Project title |  |
| Local partners |  |
| Location (country, region(s), city(ies)) |  |
| Total cost |  |
| Contribution required from AFD |  |
| Contribution from any other partners |  |
| Project duration |  |

**2. Project Outline**

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

1. **Innovation**: What innovation lies at the heart of the project?
2. **Geographical scope and context** of the project
3. **Overall aim** of the project
4. **Partners** and beneficiaries
5. Expected **results** - project **impact**
6. Main elements of the proposed **budget**

**2.2. Scope of the innovation (2 pages)**

1. **What needs/problems does the innovation hope to address?**

Explain how the proposed innovation responds to present and future needs

1. **Description of the existing situation and why this project constitutes an innovation**

Provide a brief overview of the current issue that the project intends to address and, on this basis, explain why the proposal constitutes an innovation

1. **Ex-ante assessment of the innovation**

Explain why the innovation is a relevant response to the identified needs, then why you expect this response to be effective, efficient, acceptable and eventually manageable by the parties involved, and how it is appropriate for the social, economic, environmental and cultural context. Describe its potential impacts.

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

The project must form part of an innovation process that may include various stages such as problem identification (exact definition of the problem to which an innovative solution will be found); innovation design and identification; involvement of other players, skills and organisations that can provide the innovation; small-scale experimentation; assessment and validation of the innovation; capitalisation and dissemination of the innovation; a scaling-up experiment etc. Describe which stages of the innovation process are concerned by the project, what has been done in advance of and what actions are proposed after the FISONG.

1. **Presentation of expected partnerships based on this innovation**

Describe not only the partners involved in the innovation process and the project (direct beneficiaries, community-based organisations, companies, NGOs, researchers, public partners etc.), but also the way in which you intend to consolidate these partnerships (role of each, forums for dialogue, proposed expansions etc.)

1. **Proposed evaluation and capitalisation methodology**

Explain how you intend to produce an accurate assessment of the results of the proposed experiments, then how you intend to capitalise upon the results and share them (how, for whom?).

1. **Links to public policies**

Explain how the project may provide useful input for discussions into existing public policies, or even inspire new ones, and what has been planned for that eventuality.

**2.3. The project: relevance, goals, mechanism, methodology, actions, risks, gender considerations (3 pages)**

1. **Describe why the proposal is relevant for the local situation.**

In particular, explain why this particular innovation process is relevant for this location, with these local actors.

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

Describe the expected results for the direct beneficiaries, as well as the potential impacts for the target region

1. **Organisational structure**

In particular, describe who will assist with implementing the project. Who are the project’s partners? What bodies and mechanisms will be set up to steer the project and manage relationships with the partners?

1. **Project operating procedure**

Describe the proposed general methodology and the operating procedures for any actions that are particularly key to the success of the project.

1. **Description of the main actions**

Provide a breakdown of the main actions of the project, and state whether they will be carried out simultaneously, or in the order in which they are presented.

1. **Implementation costs**

Produce a one-page budget, including all taxes, clearly showing each component of the project and the various sources of funding. You may provide a brief explanation for the biggest items of expenditure. The NGO may use the proposed Expenditure Forecast template for jointly financed initiatives:



1. **Probable risks and proposed mitigation solutions**

Describe any likely context-based risks, and any risks linked specifically to the innovative nature of the project, then how you propose to deal with these risks.

1. **Gender**

Explain how the innovation could have a positive effect for gender (e.g. help reduce inequalities in men’s and women’s rights, eliminate discrimination and violence towards women/girls, promote social justice in favour of gender equality) and how you can guarantee that there will be no possible negative effects.

**2.4. Ability to implement the project, expertise (1 page)**

1. **Ability to implement the project, expertise (organisation and partners)**
2. **Expertise mobilised**
3. **Ability of the NGO to conduct an innovation process**

In addition to its capacities, the NGO must describe its experience in this field and the tools at its disposal (e.g. in terms of capitalisation and dissemination). If the NGO does not have these capacities, it must explain how it intends to acquire them.

1. **Ability to conduct sector-based dialogue with AFD**

The NGO must describe the sectoral skills that it intends to use during close discussions with the AFD technical teams, especially at the head office of AFD.

**3.** **Information form**

* + **Applicant Information Form**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Full name of the organisation:** |  |
| **Acronym:** |  |
| **Postal address:**  (for all correspondence relating to the project) |  |
| **Location of head office:** (if different to the postal address) |  |
| **Telephone:** |  |
| **Fax:** |  |
| **Email address:** |  |
| **Website:** |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Purpose of the organisation:** |  |
| **Region(s) where it works:** |  |
| **Sector(s) in which it works:** |  |
| **Does it have a strategy document approved by the AGM?[[21]](#footnote-21):** |  |
| **Main funding and partnerships between the NGO and AFD in the past three years** (state the purpose, amount of funding and AFD department concerned) |  |
| **Main funding and partnerships between the NGO and the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the past three years** (state the purpose, amount of funding and the Ministry department concerned) |  |
| **Membership in groups, networks, platforms:** |  |
| **Main publications by the NGO:** |  |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Contact person(s) for this project** | **Name** | **Telephone** | **Email address:** |
| Technical correspondent: |  |  |  |
| Financial correspondent: |  |  |  |
| Administrative correspondent: |  |  |  |
| **Full name of the Executive Director:** |  | | |
| **Full name and position of the person in charge of this application for joint financing[[22]](#footnote-22):** |  | | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Date created:** | |  | | | |
| **Legal form:** | |  | | | |
| **Prefecture** [*or equivalent authority in the country where the organisation is based*] **registration details:** | | | | | |
| No. |  | Date |  | Department |  |
| **Date of publication in the official gazette:** | |  | | | |
| **If applicable, date of recognition as a public interest association:** | |  | | | |
| **If applicable, date of ministerial approval, and name of the ministry:** | |  | | | |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Full name of Chairperson:** |  |
| **Full name of the General Secretary:** |  |
| **Full name of Treasurer:** |  |
| **Number of members on the Board of Directors[[23]](#footnote-23):** |  |
| **Do these members include an agent from the French Development Agency?**  If yes, state their name and position |  |
| **Do these members include a politically exposed person?[[24]](#footnote-24)**  If yes, state their name and position |  |
| **Date of the General Meeting which elected the current Directors and Corporate Officers:** |  |
| **Date on which their term of office expires:** |  |
| **Provisional date of the next general meeting:** |  |

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

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Number of staff working at the NGO’s head office:** | Total (FTE)[[25]](#footnote-25) | Full time | Part time |
| Employees |  |  |  |
| Informal volunteers |  |  |  |
| Total |  |  |  |
| **Staff working abroad:** | Total (FTE) | Full time | Part time |
| Expatriate employees |  |  |  |
| Local employees |  |  |  |
| Contracted volunteers |  |  |  |
| Informal volunteers |  |  |  |
| Total |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Budget items by expense category** | **Total funds allocated over the past three years** | | | | | | | | | |
| **Year 20..** | **%** | **Year 20..** | **%** | **Year 20..** | | **%** | **Total** | | **%** |
| **Operating costs** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Personnel expenses (HQ and field employees [expatriates and local]) |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  | |
| Rental charges |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  | |
| Financial charges, taxes and duties |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  | |
| Communication and fundraising expenses |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  | |
| Subtotal |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  | |
| **Project costs[[26]](#footnote-26)** | | | | | | | | | | |
| International solidarity actions |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  | |
| Education/awareness of development issues |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  | |
| Food aid |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  | |
| Emergency aid |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  | |
| Despatch of contracted volunteers (if applicable) |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  | |
| Refugee actions |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  | |
| Missions |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  | |
| Other |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  | |
| Subtotal |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  | |
| **TOTAL** |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  | |

**Total financial resources for the past three years**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Year** | **Turnover of the NGO** | **Of which public funds[[27]](#footnote-27)** | | **% of total income** | **Of which private funds** | | **% of total income** |
| **20..** |  | **Total amount:** |  |  | **Total amount:** |  |  |
| of which from the AFD: |  |  | Contributors of over 15% of the total budget of the NGO:**[[28]](#footnote-28)** |  |  |
| Of which from French government ministries: |  |  |
| **20..** |  | **Total amount:** |  |  | **Total amount:** |  |  |
| of which from the AFD: |  |  | Contributors of over 15% of the total budget of the NGO: |  |  |
| Of which from French government ministries: |  |  |
| **20..** |  | **Total amount:** |  |  | **Total amount:** |  |  |
| of which from the AFD: |  |  | Contributors of over 15% of the total budget of the NGO: |  |  |
| Of which from French government ministries: |  |  |

* + **Project Partner(s) Information Form**

**The NGO submitting the application for FISONG funding declares that all partners involved in the proposal have been consulted and confirmed their participation.**

Total number of partners involved in the project:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Full name of the organisation:** |  |
| **Acronym:** |  |
| **Postal address:** |  |
| **Location of head office:** (if different to the postal address) |  |
| **Telephone:** |  |
| **Fax:** |  |
| **Email address:** |  |
| **Website:** |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Contact person(s) for this project** |  |
| **Full name of the Executive Director:** |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Date created:** |  |
| **Legal form:**  (Enclose the registration certificate or equivalent with the Technical File; alternatively, state here if the structure is informal) |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Full name of Chairperson:** |  |
| **Number of members on the Board of Directors:** |  |
| **List of members of the Board of Directors:** |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Purpose of the organisation:** |  |
| **Main areas of activity:** |  |
| **Human resources available:** |  |
| **Total annual budget (€):** |  |
| **Main donors:** |  |
| **Membership in networks, federations, groups 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 execution of the proposed project:** |  |
| **Experience with similar projects, consistent with its role in the execution of the proposed project:** |  |

1. NB: Proposals that the Selection Committee considers to be off-topic will not be scored. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Source: [IPCC\_WGI-AR6-Press-Release\_fr.pdf](https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/2021/08/IPCC_WGI-AR6-Press-Release_fr.pdf) [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. [Climat | AFD – Agence Française de Développement](https://www.afd.fr/fr/page-thematique-axe/climat) [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. *Kaza, Silpa; Yao, Lisa C.; Bhada-Tata, Perinaz; Van Woerden, Frank. 2018. What a Waste 2.0 : A Global Snapshot of Solid Waste Management to 2050. Urban Development; Washington, DC: World Bank. © World Bank.* [*https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/30317*](https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/30317) *Licence: CC BY 3.0 IGO* [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Issue note: *“The gender approach in cleanliness and waste management projects in the public space”* [The issues of the gender approach in the One Health theme (f3e.asso.fr)](https://f3e.asso.fr/wp-content/uploads/Note-enjeux-genre-dans-projets-gestion-dechets-et-proprete.pdf) [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. McKinsey. 2016. “*The Circular Economy: Moving from Theory to Practice*.” McKinsey Center for Business and Environment Special Edition [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. World Bank Group, “*What a Waste 2.0”* [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. *Scheinberg, A., M. Simpson & Y. GUPT et al. (2010): Economic Aspects of the Informal Sector in Solid Waste Management. GTZ (German Technical Cooperation) and the Collaborative Working Group on Solid Waste Management in Low and Middle Income Countries (CWG), Eschborn, Germany. Available at* [*www.giz.de/recycling-partnership*](http://www.giz.de/recycling-partnership) [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. International Labour Office, (2019) *Women and men in the informal economy: A statistical overview (third edition)* [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. Issue note: *“The gender approach in cleanliness and waste management projects in the public space”* [The issues of the gender approach in the One Health theme (f3e.asso.fr)](https://f3e.asso.fr/wp-content/uploads/Note-enjeux-genre-dans-projets-gestion-dechets-et-proprete.pdf) [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. Idem [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. UNEP-IETC and GRID-Arendal (2019). *Policy Brief. Gender and waste nexus: experiences from Bhutan, Mongolia and Nepal* [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. *Waste Recycling Services Market Size, Share & Trends Analysis Report By Product (Paper & Paperboard, Metals, Plastics), By Application (Municipal, Industrial), By Region, And Segment Forecasts,* 2020–2027 [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. *Small Business Acts & Startup Acts in Africa*, Innovation for Policy Foundation [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. Demirgüç-Kunt, Asli, Leora Klapper, Dorothe Singer, Saniya Ansar, and Jake Hess. (2018), The Global Findex Database 2017: Measuring Financial Inclusion and the Fintech Revolution. Washington, World Bank, DC [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. [*Local authorities, act to improve waste management around the world!*](https://www.optigede.ademe.fr/sites/default/files/collectivites-locales-ameliorer-gestion-dechets-monde.pdf) *PRIMER* [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. [Circular economy – Sustainable consumption – ADEME](https://www.ademe.fr/expertises/economie-circulaire) [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. [New action plan for the circular economy (europa.eu)](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/fr/ip_20_420) [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. AFD countries of intervention available in the AFD’s strategic orientation plan: <https://www.afd.fr/en/ressources/afd-group-2018-2022-strategy> [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
20. [Policy for managing environmental and social risks related to AFD-financed operations | AFD – Agence Française de Développement](https://www.afd.fr/fr/ressources/politique-de-maitrise-des-risques-environnementaux-et-sociaux-lies-aux-operations-financees-par-lafd) [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
21. Enclose the strategy document with the Administrative File; this document is a required component of all grant applications under a programme agreement. [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
22. Enclose with the Administrative File a list of all persons authorised to sign agreements and other official documents on behalf of the organisation. [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
23. Enclose a detailed list with the Administrative File. [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
24. A **politically exposed person (PEP)** is someone who holds or has held a prominent public function in a foreign country; for example, head of state or government, high-ranking politician, senior executive of public authorities, high-ranking judge or military personnel, director of a public enterprise, or political party manager. In terms of reputation, business relationships with *family members or close associates of a PEP* present similar risks to those of actual PEPs. This term does not include mid- or low-ranking people within these same categories. [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
25. Full-time equivalent [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
26. International solidarity and development education costs [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
27. Include all funds from public sources: grants and benefits, public funds from local, national or international sources etc. [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
28. Please list all private sources whose contribution was greater than or equal to 15% of the NGO’s total budget (referring to the most recent financial statements ratified by the AGM). If a legal entity, list the organisation’s board members (full name, position and address); if an individual, provide that person’s details (full name, position and address) [↑](#footnote-ref-28)