

Experiences and lessons from existing funds & institutions

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Overarching issues

- ❑ Unpredictability of resources
 - Need ability to draw on multiple sources, including innovative public sources
- ❑ Adaptation gap
 - CIFS: PPCR has received 15% of funds
- ❑ Proliferation of funds

Board structure: civil society participation

❑ CIFs

- Observers: 3 regional developing country, 1 developed country, 2 private sector, and 2 Indigenous Peoples (for SCF)

❑ Adaptation Fund Board

- Open meetings with limited but increasing participation

❑ Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB & Malaria

- Full board members: 1 developing country, 1 affected communities, 1 developed country, 1 private sector, 1 foundation

❑ Global Agriculture and Food Security Program

- Non-voting full members: 2 developing country, 1 developed country

Country ownership and country-led strategies (1)

❑ CIFs: PPCR

- Programmatic approach
- Country governments and strategies often not in lead
- Focus on 'climate-proofing' ongoing projects, not vulnerability
- Capacity building not a priority

❑ Adaptation Fund

- National Implementing Entities
- Capacity building required

Country ownership and country-led strategies (2)

- ❑ Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB & Malaria
 - CCMs as multi-stakeholder process
 - Designs and oversee Coordinated Country Proposal
 - Not itself an implementing entity or finance channel
 - Clarity and capacity needed to assure oversight function
 - Issues involving conflicts of interest

- ❑ Global Agriculture and Food Security Program
 - Post-CAADP Compact National Agriculture Investment Plans

Country-level civil society input and participation (1)

❑ CIFs: PPCR

- No clear process or mechanism for participation
- Limited consultation processes
- Missions lack civil society members

❑ Adaptation Fund

- No clear process or mechanism for participation at country level

Country-level civil society input and participation (2)

- ❑ Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB & Malaria
 - Civil society representation on CCMs
 - Average of 40% globally, though some countries below target and need to ensure affected communities representation
 - Information provision & transparency need improvement
 - Capacity at CCM secretariat is key

- ❑ Global Agriculture and Food Security Program
 - Input through CAADP compacts
 - Inconsistent and needs metrics

Gender

❑ CIFs: PPCR

- No gender policy, gender addressed in small # of SPCRs

❑ Adaptation Fund

- No gender policy, gender addressed in some project proposals

❑ Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB & Malaria

- Responding to shortcomings, adopted Gender Equality Strategy in 2008
- Also adopted goal of equal representation of women and men on CCMs

❑ Global Agriculture & Food Security Program

- Gender objectives integrated

Key lessons for GCF design: achieving transformation

- ✓ Ability to access innovative sources and equal adaptation/mitigation finance
- ✓ Civil society representation on board
- ✓ Funding on basis of country-driven strategies & plans (not one-off projects)
- ✓ Multi-stakeholder process or mechanism involving civil society and affected communities
- ✓ Clear policies on gender (representation & programs) from the outset

Other key issues for GCF design

- ✓ Linking private sector finance to country strategies and institutions
- ✓ Safeguards (e.g. FPIC)
- ✓ Technical review
- ✓ Monitoring & evaluation
- ✓ Redress mechanism

Thank you!