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CSO Readiness to the GCF in Africa

• PACJA, CARE, GermanWatch, ENDA with support from IKI

• Focused on Kenya, Malawi, Ghana, Morocco and Senegal

• The project aims to scale up the capacities of CSOs to increase their involvement in the GCF.
Why engagement at the national level?

• The real action happens at the national and local level.

• Opportunity for meaningful influence and engagement.
Starting out to engage and possible strategies

Where and how to start?
1) Capacity building
2) Map present players
3) Start to engage with the NDA and Accredited entities

Now:
Formalized meetings, e.g. CSOs are part of coordination committees and project preparation committees.
Results achieved and envisioned

• CSOs envision to streamline GCF working by providing solutions to existing challenges.

• A Fund accessible to the communities through supportive frameworks.

• E.g Now Kenya has a draft GCF Strategy which secures space of CSOs in GCF engagement.
Challenges

• The understanding of the NDA.

• Governments are mostly slow, not much effort in delivering project proposals for the country e.g since there is no designate office to focus on this at NIE level (Kenya’s case).

• There should be set and well defined structures to support accessing GCF (coordination and project development).

• Technical capacity on the GCF is still quite low among institutions that should lead the various work.
Lessons learned

1. NDAs are key drivers of the process. Our approach, a diplomatic approach, and solution oriented engagement was appreciated as most NDAs are still learning to understand the fund.

2. Keep up to date with on issues as the GCF is dynamic and things are changing/improving really fast.
Take-aways

• Keep track of the process at global and national level to enrich your engagement.

• Strongly understand and present the opportunities for the country, have discussions with the NDA, AEs on how to leverage on them with CSO voice and women agenda being taken into account.

• There are opportunities such as developing country GCF programme, setting up GCF structures and developing other climate change frameworks- All these require strong women involvement to secure women’s agenda.
Take-aways

• The GCF is a practical fund: we need international decisions at the Board being implemented at the country level and CSOs playing a strong oversight role to ensure communities interests are considered in decision making, implementation of decisions, development of project proposals (non-accredited CSOs can be executing entities and benefit) and monitoring of ongoing project implementation.

• Securing women role in gender frameworks is important both at national and international levels to facilitate an effective engagement.