## DRAFT





Global Network of Environment and Economic Development Research







REVIEW OF PRACTICES ON CSOS ENGAGEMENT WITH THE CIFS AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

Istanbul, Turkey

November 4, 2012

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## I. Introduction

#### Survey purpose

- Gather information, experience and opinions that should be considered to strengthen engagement of Civil Society Organizations in Climate Investment Funds (CIF) in:
  - Design national investment plans,
  - Project design and implementation.

#### Survey scope:

- Results and analysis are intended to inform civil society consultation during the CIF Partnership Forum.
- This survey does not relate to issues surrounding the governance system of the CIF, previously addressed in other surveys.











# II. Civil Society Organizations and the Climate Investment Funds

- CIFs are designed to pilot low-carbon and climateresilient development.
- A strong stakeholder base is a critical element of CIF success. Its stakeholder base includes:
  - Countries,
  - MDBs, UN and UN agencies, GEF, UNFCCC, Adaptation Fund, bilateral development agencies,
  - Civil society organizations (CSOs),
  - Indigenous peoples,
  - Private sector entities, and
  - Scientific and technical experts.
- These actors have both an opportunity and a responsibility to support effective implementation of CIF investments.











## III. CIF Elected Observers

- There are 34 observers in the CIF Trust Fund Committees and sub-Committees from 2012 -2015.
- It includes representatives of:
  - Civil Society Organizations,
  - Indigenous peoples, and
  - Private sector—
- These representatives were nominated through self-selection process from all regions including Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, North America and Europe.



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## ... CIF Observers Role

- Broaden perspectives, support transparency and accountability, and ensure more targeted and effective action on the ground.
- Participate in the CIF meetings to serve primarily as representatives of their entire constituencies.
- Represent the interests of a broader community, not just that of their own organization.



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## IV. Methodology

- A semi-structured questionnaire was developed by CSO representatives at the CIF and:
  - It was administered via an online hosting site and was made available in English, Spanish, French and Portuguese.
  - It consisted of 10 questions that covered aspects such as CSO familiarity with the CIF, barriers to CSO involvement in CIF country level program.
- 106 CSOs responded to the online call for input (15 in Spanish, 82 in English, 3 in French, and 6 in Portuguese).





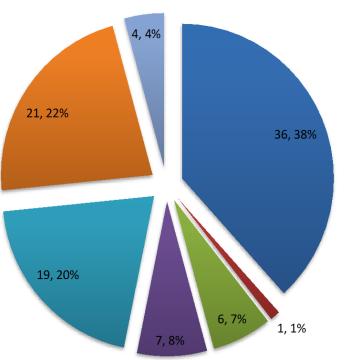






## V. Results

#### **Global Distribution of Respondents**



31% were female and 69% Male.

#### Asia

Middle East, North Africa, and Greater Arabia

Europe

- North America
- Latin America and the Carribean
- Sub-Saharan Africa

Australia and Oceania

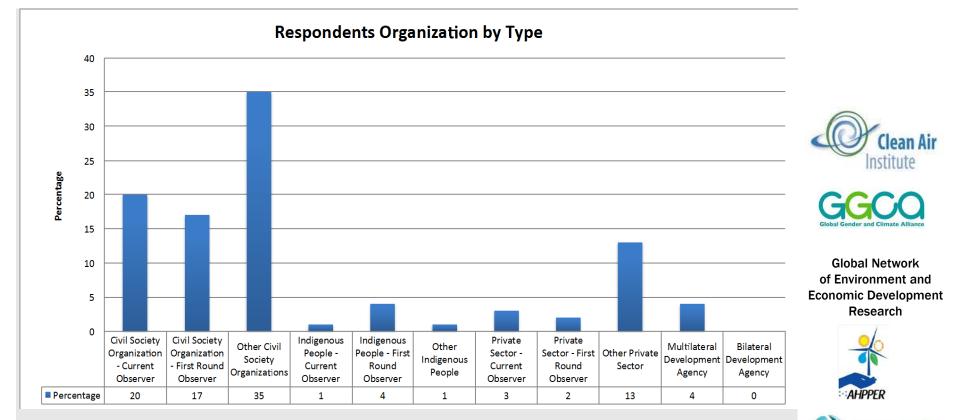


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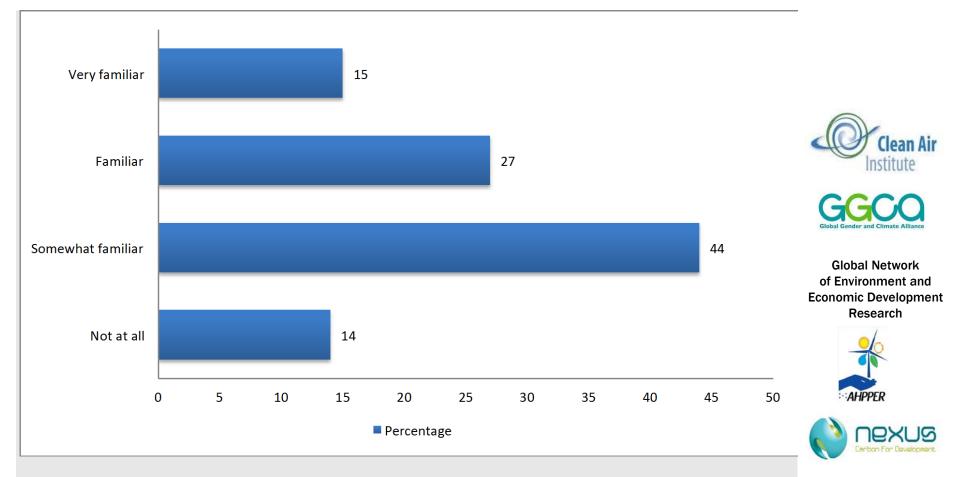




Type of organizations that responded:

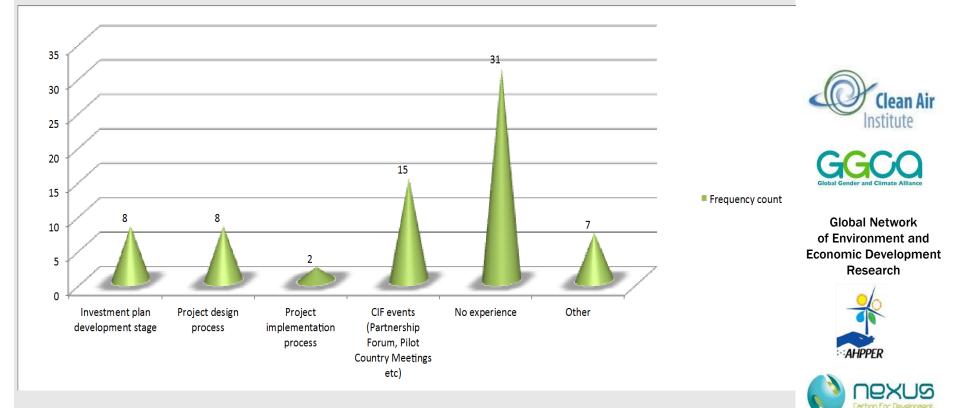
- 20% are current CIF observers,
- 17% are first round CIF observers,
- 35% are non-observer CSOs and
- the rest are bilateral agencies, private sector and indigenous peoples.





#### **CSO** Familiarity with the CIF Programs





**Civil Society Organization experience with the CIF at the country level** 



- Respondents believe that CSOs engagement and involvement in design and implementation of CIF programs and projects funded by the CIF could result in the following benefits:
  - Bridge the gap between multiple stakeholders. For example between Governments and the private sector.
  - input into monitoring and evaluation processes (e.g. through technical committees etc.) given as many have technical expertise (see Figure 5 below).
  - Act as "watchdogs" that ensure transparency and accountability in country level projects. In other words they can play an important role in ensuring good governance occurs.











- Educate local stakeholders (e.g. trade unions, non-governmental organizations and youth) and disseminate important information about country level processes.
- Facilitate capacity building activities at the community level
- Feed specific country level information into baseline studies, planning, implementation, M&E processes and impact assessment.



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- Respondents believe that CSO engagement and involvement in design and implementation of CIF programs and projects could result in the following **benefits**:
  - Increase the overall legitimacy of investments with broader stakeholder groups.
  - Increase the social dimensions of investments and the social appropriateness of programs/projects.
  - Guide successful implementation and ensure country ownership based on CSOs comparative advantage on the ground/country level
  - Improve transparency in country-level programs.
  - It could help foster effective partnership between various stakeholder groups at various levels (e.g. From grassroots to national). This would enable effective upstream participatory planning.











- Increase the overall sustainability of programs/projects through e.g. community involvement and the input about vital information on the ground.
- Ensure a "reality check" of plans and procedures is conducted.
- improve technical aspects of projects such as monitoring and evaluation procedures.
- increase innovation in country level programs and projects given that numerous CSOs have extensive experience and wide stakeholder buy-in.
- Help to increase the dissemination of information and allow for effective feed down and capture of best practice and lessons learned.
- Help to increase the equitable sharing of benefits from the CIF programs and projects e.g. through the integration of gender considerations and the inclusion of local communities.
- Hinder major delays and reduce the risk profile of programs and projects as additional information and local realities are integrated into procedures.











- Barriers identified for participation of CSOs in the design and implementation of programs funded by the CIF at the country level.
  - Internal CSO barriers:
    - Insufficient resources to adequately engage in country level projects
    - Limited training opportunities
    - Low level of understanding of the CIF processes
    - Institutional weakness of CSOs
    - Limited funding
    - Limited experience in climate finance
    - Language barriers











#### • Country level barriers:

- Lack of creative engagement approaches
- Ambiguous and unclear planning horizons by project developers etc.
- Complex bureaucracies
- Short term vision
- Limited transparency
- CIF governance level barriers:
  - No CIF mandates for CSO involvement at the country level
  - Limited resources for CSO engagement



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Resources needed identified to enhance CSO engagement in CIF

- 98% of respondents believed the CIF should allocate additional resources to enhance CSO involvement.
- Key needs identified:
  - 62% rated financial resources as the most important
  - 50%, access to information and training opportunities
  - 46%, training to information.











# Thanks to all respondents for their opinions and support



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## Discussion

## Your feedback is highly appreciated



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