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Deep dive session: Improving coordination and learning on best practices for GCF projects

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Who are we?

ActionAid

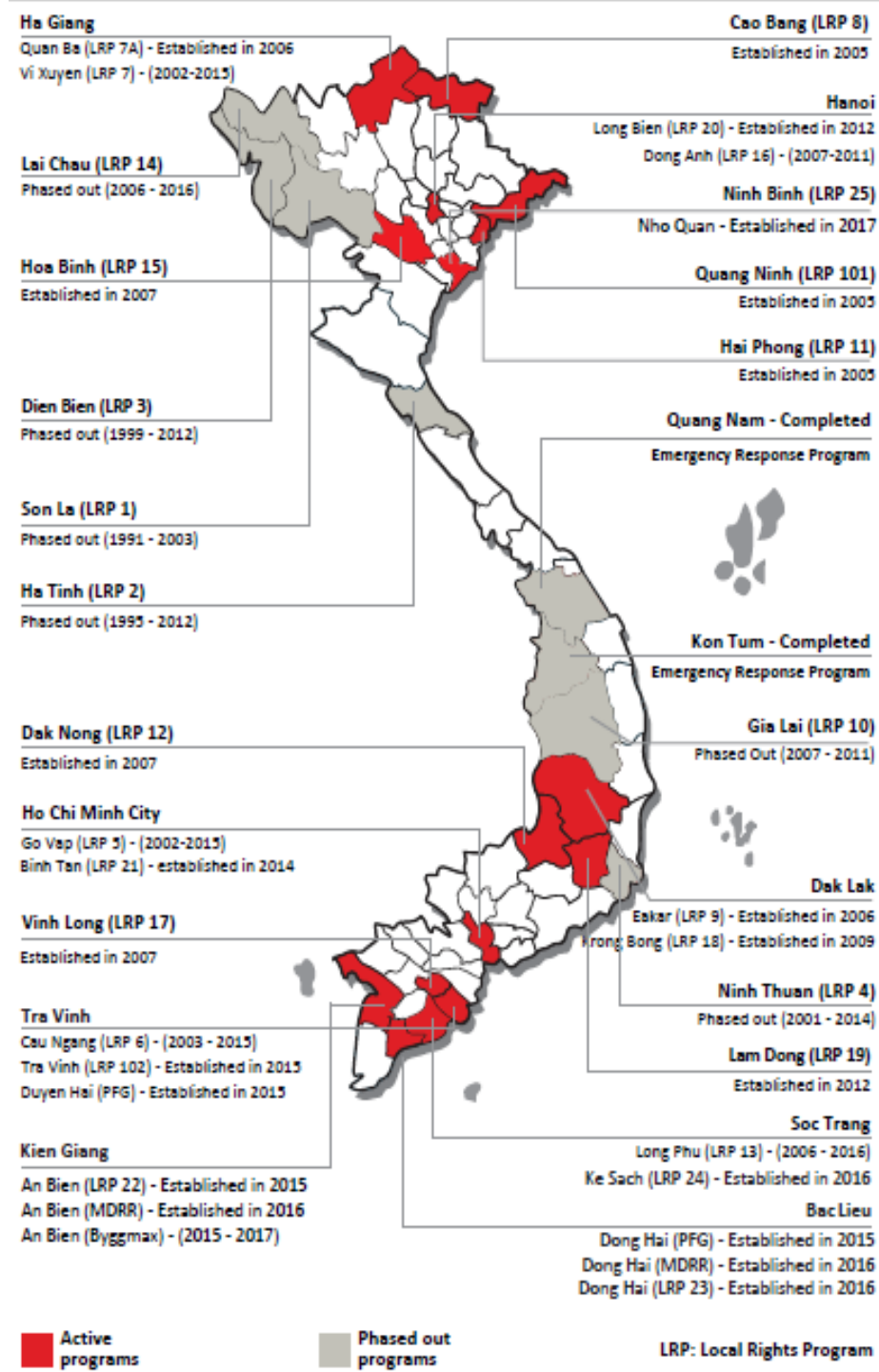
is a global federation, established in 1972, working to end poverty and injustice. It is headquartered in Johannesburg, South Africa.

ActionAid Vietnam

Began work in Vietnam in 1989 and opened its registered office in 1992. Since then, it has expanded programs to 23 provinces.

AFV

is a Vietnamese organization registered in 2016, and is a strategic partner of ActionAid.



Strategy 2018-2023: Advancing Human Rights for Social Justice

Overall Program Goal: to contribute to the establishment of social justice by promoting people's rights, enhancing the quality of gender responsive public services and building community capacity.



Priority 1: Improve people's capacity to build safe communities, and adapt to climate change and disasters, with alternative sustainable livelihoods



Priority 2: Promote grassroots democracy to advance people's rights to gender responsive public services



Priority 3: Support partners, communities and organizations with practical capacity (skills, knowledge, space and networking) to advance social justice

Brief Figures: GCF Projects

93 projects approved globally.

40 of these are in Asia Pacific

39% of projects focus on mitigation, **25%** on adaptation and **36%** are cross-cutting.

Direct access to the fund by national governments or NGOs is limited: only **15%** of approved projects are at national level.

40% of funding has gone to private sector and **60%** to the public sector.

(Source: GCF Portfolio Dashboard)



Coordination at national level

Coordination at national level led by the National Designated Authority (NDA). NDA is responsible for:

- Strategic oversight of GCF activities within the country
- Convening relevant public, private and civil society stakeholders to identify priority sectors to be financed by the Fund.
- Communicate nominations / no-objection of entities (sub-national, national or regional, public and private) seeking accreditation to the GCF under the 'direct access' track
- Implement the no-objection procedure on funding proposals submitted to the GCF
- Provide leadership on the deployment of readiness and preparatory support funding in the country.

(Source: GCF Elements, 2015)

Coordination and consultation at country level

GCF Board ([GCF/B.08/45](#)) has recommended guidelines for conducting country coordination and multi-stakeholder engagement on national strategies and proposals, including:

- Countries could design a consultative process for national climate change priorities and strategies that is ongoing (not one-off), and inclusive of private sector, academia, civil society.
- Options for coordination through consultative processes include:
 - Use of existing regular country meetings or national dialogues
 - Establishment of dedicated country coordination mechanism
 - Integration into other relevant national consultation processes
- CSO observers have argued for stronger engagement of civil society in the formulation, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of climate responsive activities and financing.



Discussion

1. How are GCF activities coordinated in the countr(ies) in which you work?
2. What good practices can you share with others on coordination and stakeholder engagement?
1. What areas for improvement can you identify?

Co-Financing

- To access the GCF, accredited entities are encouraged to source up-front co-financing from other sources.
- Levels of co-financing vary significantly - 2017 E Co Survey estimated that the average co-financing level is 43% ([E Co, 2017](#)).
- GCF data from October 2018: for approved projects, USD 8,226 million has been received in co-financing for total GCF financing of USD 3,530 million.
- 55% of co-financing to date has come from the private sector.
- E Co survey found that 35% of stakeholders are unaware of what level of co-financing is expected by GCF and there is uncertainty about what sources are acceptable.
- A proposal to the most recent Board Meeting clarified that proposals should incorporate 'appropriate levels' of co-financing, to be determined on a case by case basis.

Co-Financing: challenges

- Larger multilateral entities may have easier access to co-funding (esp IFIs)
- Smaller national entities or LDC governments may find co-financing a barrier to access.
- May hamper innovation – by making it easier to propose projects that are already planned or ongoing (and therefore have funding available)



Discussion

1. What are the challenges for potential applicants in accessing co-financing?
2. What innovative approaches to co-financing have you seen that may address these challenges?

