Getting started on the ground: independent insight from the AF NGO Network

Alpha Oumar Kaloga
Lead Analyst
AF NGO Network

Tuesday, 15 July 2014
Structure of the presentation
1. AF NGO Network
2. Consultative process
3. Key lessons from project start-up
4. Success stories
5. Conclusions
Structure of the presentation

1. AF NGO Network
2. Consultative process
3. Key lessons from project start-up
4. Success stories
5. Conclusions
AF NGO Network

- Platform for a multi-stakeholder participation, hosted by Germanwatch
- Contribute to successful outcomes in the interest of the most vulnerable communities.
- Support NGOs in developing countries by increasing their capacity to track the performance of IE and projects
- Promote the integration of climate change into development by actively participating in the NAPs process
- Track the effectiveness and impacts of project on the ground
- More than 90 subscribed members and 8 partners: Senegal, Benin, South Africa, Jamaica, Kenya, Cambodia, Tanzania, Honduras
- Provide regular briefing reports of the AF Board meeting and engage in regular CSO dialogue with the AF Board
Structure of the presentation

1. AF NGO Network
2. Consultative process
3. Key lessons from project start-up
4. Success stories
5. Conclusions
Consultative process
Structure of the presentation
1. AF NGO Network
2. Consultative process
3. Key lessons from project start-up
4. Success stories
5. Conclusions
Key lessons from project start-up

- **Enabling governance system**: Post-accreditation arrangement matters a lot for the project phase.
- **Learning by doing process**: While designing projects is an important part - and in fact this is already part of the adaptation process.
- **No common approach for consultation**: Ongoing household visits (Senegal), some have been ongoing broadcasting in local languages communities radios (Tanzania), and other have set-up NIE multi-stakeholder Steering Committee and a complaint mechanism either at national or local level in the project areas (Rwanda and Honduras).
- **Meaningful adaptation takes time to be elaborated**, as to be responsive to the needs of the most vulnerable communities and gender group.
- **CP is an opportunity to foresee and/or resolve potential obstacles and distribute the benefits equitably**.

**Cause of delay:**
- Political change that lead to interference in project business.
- Lack of clear of enabling governance structure as well as lack of skilled people or organisation to undertake certain activities planned in a project.
Structure of the presentation

1. AF NGO Network
2. Consultative process
3. Key lessons from project start-up
4. Success stories
5. Conclusions
Success stories: Concrete examples observed

- Drafting process of projects included: a) inputs and concerns that arose during the design of the strategy, b) lessons learned from other projects, c) opinion of local people (South Africa and Senegal)

- **Inter-institutional coordination/arrangement:** In Honduras six inter-institutional teams have been set up, while in Rwanda a local steering committee has been established in each project area.

- **Comments on the concept note** and full proposal development phase is important to align the project proposal development with national priorities (Kenia, Senegal).

- Project development has been successful for the synergy of different institutions, government, civil society, NGOs, Academy and beneficiaries (Honduras).

- It is not clear for instance in Senegal, whether other sponsors supported additional activities around the project, because of the pertinence of the project itself or because of the direct access approach. The constellation of both is an incentive for scaling up adaptation finance.

- PFG has proven to be critical to undertake studies as well as to undertake capacity building also among EE (Jamaica).
Structure of the presentation
1. AF NGO Network
2. Consultative process
3. Key lessons from project start-up
4. Success stories
5. Conclusions
Conclusion

- A two steps proposal submission process for the first project submission by a NIE as it will allow the NIE to better understand how to develop fundable projects
- To maintain/increase coordination and participation at governmental and local level
- Not only the direct access but a good project elaboration and implementation is a great signal to sponsor to scaled up finance as well as to replicate and mainstream what is being learned
- There is no one recipe of undertaking consultation. Given its nature, the process will always be context-specific, iterative and ongoing
- Participatory processes can yield a number of benefits for the different stakeholders involved.
- Ownership is higher when project has infrastructure components or tangible deliveries
- IE should seek to develop projects that are truly responsive to the needs of the mvc, rather than accommodate a proposal as to meet AF requirement
Merci

For further information: www.af-network.org

Kaloga@germanwatch.org