

**RESOURCE MOBILIZATION STRATEGY FOR THE ONE UN FUND
OF THE
UN SYSTEM IN THE MALDIVES
2011 – 2015**

BACKGROUND

Country Context

Maldives has made significant achievements in the following areas: democratic reforms, an impressive recovery from the 2004 Asian Tsunami attaining the highest average per capita income (\$3090), and high overall levels of education and health. It has achieved five of the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). It used to have the highest HDI ranking in South Asia; overtaken by Sri Lanka in 2010. Despite its impressive human development performance, Maldives is at great risk of sliding backwards if it could not effectively manage the democratic transition and find long-term solutions to the country's pressing economic, environmental and social development issues. The country must also position itself for imminent transition in January 2011 to middle income status.

The change to a democratic leadership and new governance strategies has brought severe political tensions and conflict that have undermined the newly established independent branches of government and the entire democratization process. Strengthening the rule of law and rolling-out of decentralized governance are areas that need urgent attention.

The country is also in a precarious fiscal situation having experienced a fiscal deficit of 63% of GDP in 2009, although it has improved to 26% in 2009. This highlighted the economic vulnerability of country to external factors such as the global food, fuel and financial crises due to its heavy reliance on tourism and imports. As a small island state, with most of its islands a mere 1 meter above sea level, it is also highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and natural disasters.

There are alarming gaps in social development. One in ten persons are regular drug users , one in five under five children are stunted , only 2 out of 10 children reach higher secondary school and one in three women surveyed were subjected to some form of violence. These problems require attention not only at the legislative and policy levels but also at the community level. There are existing and emerging structural problems such as increasing income disparities and high unemployment among youth and women. These factors are compounded the increasing influence of religious conservatism that could have an impact on women's and children's health, education and other social services.

The next five years is therefore a critical period for the country. Capacities at various levels and sectors of society need to be enhanced to effectively manage this crucial democratic transition phase in the Maldives to address emerging issues and the social challenges in the country.

The sustainable development of the country will be defined by to what and how assistance will be provided at this time underscoring the important role that the international community and the UN system.

AID ENVIRONMENT

The international community has been generous in assisting the Maldives recover from the 2004 tsunami. From the funding requirement of almost US\$ 500 million for the National Reconstruction and Recovery Programme (NRRP) of the Maldives, donor commitment was about US\$ 460 million.¹ Most of the tsunami- assistance projects supported by the donor community have been completed in 2007, although there are still about US\$ 19 million worth of projects pending completion by the end of 2010.

The UN system has been a major source of overseas development assistance for the country. The UN system's contribution to the NRRP was about US\$110 million. The mid-term review of the UN Development Assistance (UNDAF) 2008 – 2010 held in June 2009 showed that the UN system has about US\$ 22 million available fund, despite commitment of only US\$ 16 million for the entire programme cycle. The recently signed UNDAF 2011 – 2015 requires about US\$ 40 million with available UN funds amounting to about US\$ 15 million.

From 2005 – 2009, large donor grant commitments came from Australia (US\$ 8.29 M), China (US\$ 18.2 M); Denmark (US\$ 8.52M); EU (US\$ 15.6M); France (US\$ 2.26M); India (US\$ 14.4M); Japan (US\$ 18.6M); Kuwait Fund (US\$ 1.35M); Singapore (US\$ 3.57M); Sri Lanka (US\$ 1.54M); ADB (US\$ 5.56M); World Bank (US\$ 2.09M). Other donors include: Britain, Canada, Finland, Germany, New Zealand, Pakistan, and the Islamic Development Bank.

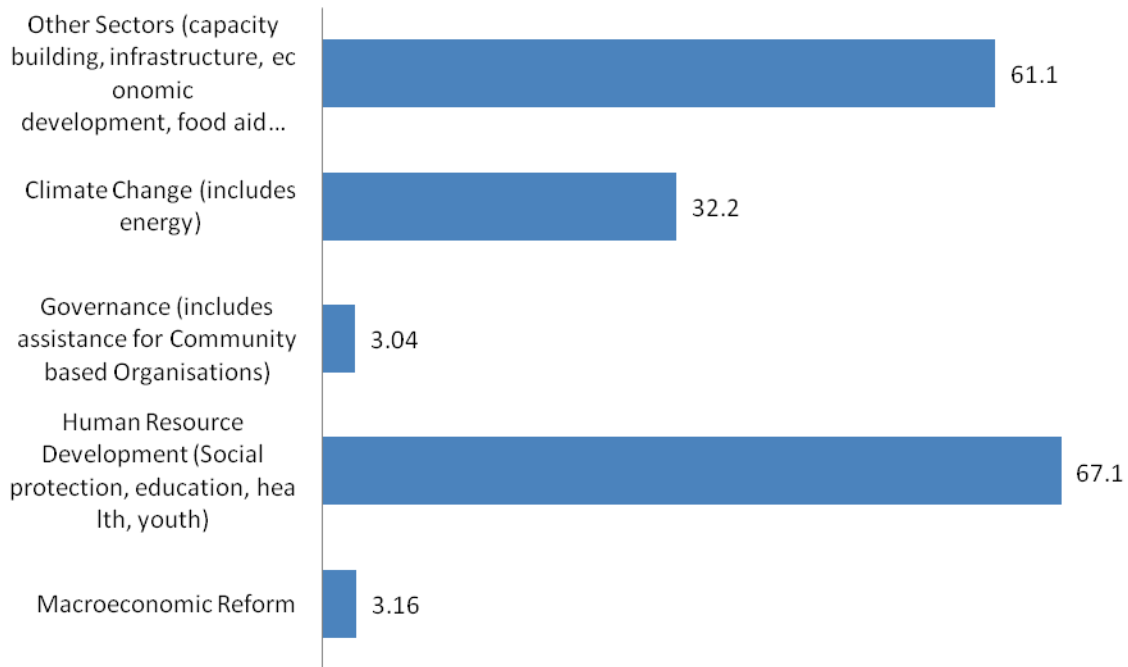
On the same period, the UN system has the biggest share, totaling US\$ 65.210 from FAO, UNDP, GEF, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, and WMO.

In terms of sectors, Human Resource Development received the largest grant commitment (US\$ 67.09M), followed by Environment/Climate Change sector (US\$ 32.21M). Governance (US\$ 3.04M) and Macroeconomic Reform (US\$ 3.16M) follows. A large chunk of the donor commitment went to Other Sectors (US\$ 61.08M) which included infrastructure, food aid, economic development, etc.; items under which could well be categorized in the broader sectors.

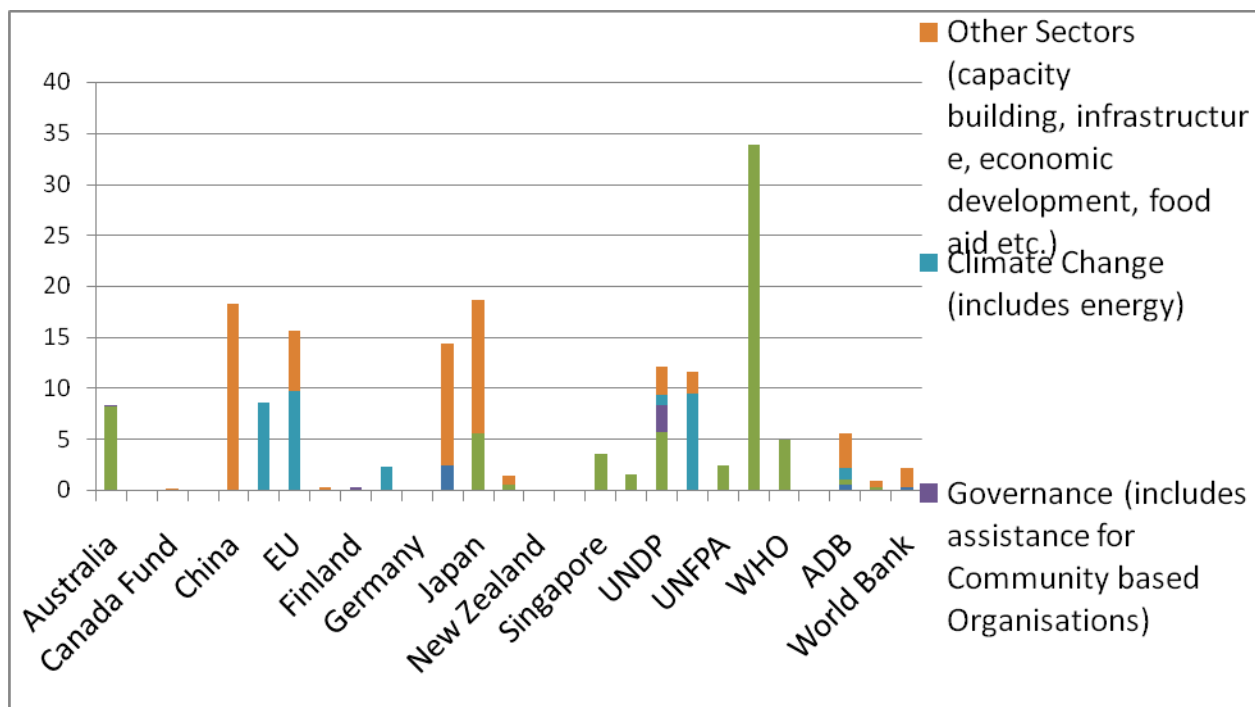
Most grant assistance went to 1 or 2 sectors, although UNDP is the only organization that has provided assistance in all sectors.

¹ Development Assistance Database, 2 January 2008

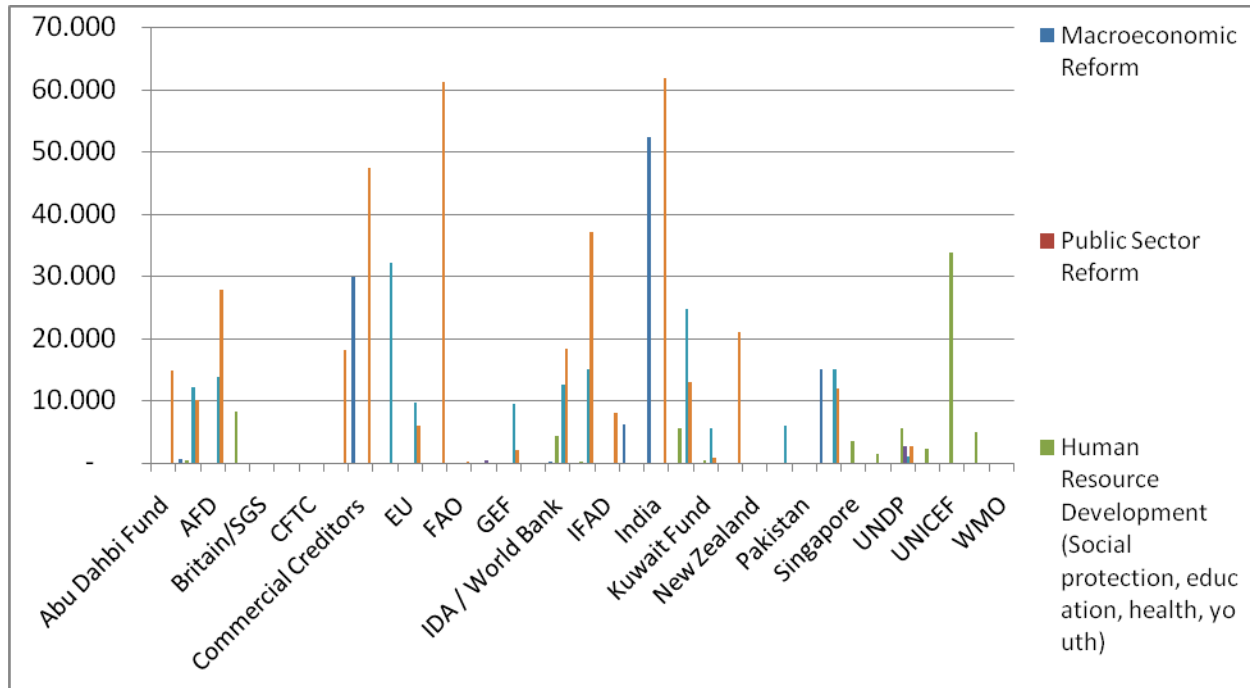
Chart 1: Grant Aid Commitments by Sector (2005 to 2009)
(in US\$ million)



GRANTS BY AGENCIES BY SECTOR (2005 – 2009)



GRANTS AND LOANS BY AGENCY AND BY SECTOR (2005 – 2009)



From 2010 – 2012, there has been a grant commitment of about US\$ 135 million from few donor countries (Brunei, China, Denmark, Finland, France, India, Japan, Kuwait, USA, and EU), US\$55 million from multilateral organizations (mostly from the UN) and US\$ 55 million from financial institutions (ADB, WB and IDB). Most of these commitments will have to be disbursed in 2010 (Annex A- excel sheet).

The UN system has also been promoting aid coordination. It has assisted the Government set-up the Development Assistance Database (DAD) to monitor ODA for the NRRP. Through a UN sponsored annual Maldives Partnership Forum, a platform was created for the government to interact with the international community on national priorities/strategies and areas where the country would need international assistance.

Because of the high profile achieved by the Maldives on climate change in recent years, donor support has focused in this area. Majority of the grant commitments from 2005 – 2009 and 2010 – 2012 is in support to environment and climate change programmes. The successful democratic elections and the transition to middle income status have moved donor attention to equally pressing issues such as strengthening democratic institutions for good governance and social and economic development.

The UN system, in its recent (October 2010) meeting with the development partners in Colombo highlighted that international support is crucial in supporting the country through the democratic transition period and other social concerns. The UN system and the development partners agreed that better aid coordination is necessary to ensure coherent, effective and relevant development assistance to the country.

TOWARDS ENHANCED COHERENT, EFFECTIVE, EFFICIENT AND RELEVANT UN SYSTEM

The UN team in the Maldives has been striving to improve its operational activities for development at the country level for greater coherence, effectiveness and relevance, in accordance with the UN General Assembly mandate. It has developed an UN Development Assistance Framework that is aligned with national priorities to guide UN system's assistance in the country and has developed an UNDAF Action Plan to operationalize UNDAF commitments. It has maintained a close relationship with the Government partners to ensure alignment of UN assistance to national priorities and promote ownership, while addressing capacity development needs.

Past cooperation has yielded significant achievements in all aspects of society. These include support to the drafting of the Constitution and the National Strategic Action Plan, and strengthening of the judiciary and independent commission. UN has provided substantial support to strengthening capacities to deliver social services and in the development of policies and frameworks in the areas of health, including reproductive health, education, social protection including addressing gender-based violence, and HIV and substance abuse prevention. It has also supported at the policy and community-levels programmes that promote environmental sustainability and disaster preparedness.

Globally, UN agencies have indicated lower regular resource income, although impact to the Maldives would only be minimal since it has been receiving minimum allocation in the past years. The UNDAF

funding gap needs to be realized to support the achievement of the UNDAF objectives. A resource mobilization strategy for the UNDAF, therefore, needs to be developed and operationalized.

The resources mobilized will be used primarily to fill-in the funding gap of the UNDAF, including the joint programmes and joint activities that promote behavioral change and advocate for policies that advance human rights and gender equality. Resources will also be mobilized to implement initiatives that will promote coherence and efficiency of UN operations such as strengthening of programme management and coordination and accountability mechanisms.

RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS AND RESOURCE GAPS IN THE UNDAF 2011 – 2015

To fully implement the UNDAF Action Plan, total resources required are estimated at USD 43,994,152; of which USD 15,343,500 is Core Resources from the agencies. USD 28,650,652 will need to be mobilized over the course of the UNDAF.

The following table summarizes the resource requirement for each UNDAF Outcome:

UNDAF OUTCOMES	TOTAL RESOURCES	CORE RESOURCES	NON-CORE RESOURCES	FUNDING GAP
Health	3,339,000.00	1,111,000.00	2,228,000.00	2,228,000.00
Education	1,360,000.00	570,000.00	790,000.00	790,000.00
Social Protection	1,445,000.00	1,045,000.00	400,000.00	400,000.00
Social Security	925,000.00	105,000.00	820,000.00	820,000.00
Substance Abuse and HIV Prevention	4,947,152.00	2,409,500.00	2,537,652.00	2,537,652.00
Economic Sector	4,555,000.00	1,475,000.00	3,080,000.00	3,080,000.00
Decent Work	1,207,000.00	962,000.00	245,000.00	245,000.00
Environment Management and Water and Sanitation	8,273,000.00	1,023,000.00	7,250,000.00	7,250,000.00
Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction	7,365,000.00	1,377,000.00	5,988,000.00	5,988,000.00
Transparency and Accountability	1,430,000.00	730,000.00	700,000.00	700,000.00
Rule of Law	1,330,000.00	230,000.00	1,100,000.00	1,100,000.00
Human Right Promotion	1,625,000.00	1,497,000.00	128,000.00	128,000.00
Civil Society Empowerment	785,000.00	605,000.00	180,000.00	180,000.00
National Development Planning	1,774,000.00	724,000.00	1,050,000.00	1,050,000.00
Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	1,769,000.00	1,180,000.00	589,000.00	589,000.00
UN Coherence, MDG Country Reporting and Aid Effectiveness	1,865,000.00	300,000.00	1,565,000.00	1,565,000.00
TOTAL	43,994,152.00	15,343,500.00	28,650,652.00	28,650,652.00

These are estimated amounts, and actual amounts will depend on availability of UN system agencies' resources and contributions from funding partners. Core and non-core resources indicated are exclusive of funding received in response to emergency appeals.

POTENTIAL DONORS

A quick listing of areas of interest by the traditional donors such as Australia, Canada, EU, Netherlands, New Zealand, Belgium, Switzerland, Norway, Germany, Japan, and US (Annex B) will show alignment with the UNDAF themes. Donors with a history of assistance to the country such as Australia, Britain, Canada, Denmark, WU, France, Germany, Japan, and New Zealand have the most potential.

China, India, and Singapore show some promise because of the history of partnership and their geopolitical interests in the region.

In addition to the traditional donors, the UN should look at Trust funds and funds from private institutions (Annex C).

RESOURCE MOBILIZATION STRATEGY

The UN system agencies are committed to take all reasonable steps to raise additional resources for the programmes. This may be done bilaterally between the UN agency and the donor or jointly with other UN agencies. Resources will be mobilized using the following strategies:

1. The UN system will make available multiple avenues to fund the UNDAF resource shortfall. These will include, but will not be limited to the following:
 - Funding specific outputs/activities through specific agencies
 - Direct budgetary support to government earmarked for UNDAF outputs/activities
 - Common Fund
2. The UNDAF Common Fund, as one funding modality, will be established as an option for donors. It will enhance the flexibility and responsiveness of the UN system through the UNDAF/UNDAF Action Plan to adapt to national priorities and emerging needs. The UNDAF/UNDAF Action Plan budgetary framework that will be the basis of Fund allocation and disbursement will assist in aid coordination and effectiveness and increased accountability. Donor who would like to channel the funds through the Common Fund will be encouraged to provide unearmarked multi-year funding for better management and greater impact of resources. This will also “equalize” funding across the UNDAF. (Annex ___ : TOR of the Common Fund)
3. The UN system will promote that following key messages to donors:
 - Despite successes, Maldives is a country in transition. Critical assistance is required to sustain gains.
 - The UN system has the advantage of having resident presence in the country, history of assistance and strong partnership with the government and national stakeholders.
 - The UNDAF Action Plan is a management tool of the UNCT to ensure greater coherence, relevance, efficiency and effectiveness of development assistance to the country.
4. The UN will endeavour to strengthen UN-Donor partnership through:
 - Engage the development partners in the substantive implementation of the UNDAF by inviting their participation in joint UNDAF Reviews and other critical programmatic activities
 - Promoting transparency by ensuring quality and timely reporting; providing bi-annual and annual reports on the delivery of commitments on the UNDAF and the usage of the

Common Fund and ensuring timely relevant website on fund disbursements (such as the MDFT website)

- Maintain regular communications on country situation, major issues and concerns, new initiatives, etc.
 - Efforts to raise non-financial resources, especially focusing on technical alliances and partnerships will be pursued
 - Hold annual strategic partners meeting with donors/key partners
 - Inviting donor membership to the Board of the Common Fund
 - More frequent face-to-face dialogue with the donors
 - Joint UN/Donor trips to selected project sites
5. The UN will strengthen existing partnerships with the corporate sector (such as the tourism sector and the airlines) , as well as initiate new ones
6. The UN will take a major role in supporting the government in aid coordination and effectiveness. Towards this end, the following steps will be undertaken:
- Strengthen the Maldives Partnership Forum as a platform for government-donor dialogue and interaction
 - Support the development of an International Cooperation Strategy
 - Convene government-donor-UN dialogues on major policy issues such as on climate change
7. The UN will regularly update its donor profile and develop a “Donor directory,” which will include relevant addresses of organisations, instruments and thematic heads under which these institutions fund programmes and projects, their areas of interest for funding, dates and time cycles for call for proposals, etc. The UN will monitor implementation of the resource mobilization strategy, and allocate resources to invest on resource mobilization activities.

GOVERNANCE AND MONITORING OF RESOURCES

The resource mobilization strategy shall be implemented under the guidance of the UN Resident Coordinator and the UN Country Team. The UN Resident Coordinator will ensure that resource mobilization activities are included and budgeted accordingly in the UNCT Annual Workplan.

Monitoring of resource utilization for the UNDAF will be undertaken by the respective agencies who will submit annual reports, or when required by the UNCT, to the RC Office for consolidation, analysis and reporting to the UNCT. Analysis of these reports will be critical inputs to the resource mobilization planning and/or updating of the strategy, when necessary. The RC Office, with the support of the inter-agency Communication Group will maintain an updated profile of donors.

For resources channeled to the Common Fund, the governance arrangement and reporting requirement shall apply.

Annex A: External Grant Aid Disbursements, preliminary figures (as of 2 November 2010) with estimates until 2012 (in excel sheet)

ANNEX B: Donor Priorities

Canada http://www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/foreign_policy/cnd-world/chap6-en.asp	Canadian ODA will concentrate available resources on the following six program priorities: Basic human needs: to support efforts to provide primary health care, basic education, family planning, nutrition, water and sanitation, and shelter. Canada will continue to respond to emergencies with humanitarian assistance. Canada will commit 25% of its ODA to basic human needs as a means of enhancing its focus on addressing the security of the individual. Women in development: to support the full participation of women as equal partners in the sustainable development of their societies. Infrastructure services: to help developing countries to deliver environmentally-sound infrastructure services, with an emphasis on poorer groups and on capacity building. Human rights, democracy, good governance: to increase respect for human rights, including children's rights; to promote democracy and better governance; and to strengthen both civil society and the security of the individual. Private sector development: to promote sustained and equitable economic growth by supporting private sector development in developing countries. The environment: to help developing countries to protect their environment and to contribute to addressing global and regional environmental issues.
EU http://ec.europa.eu/development/policies/consensus_en.cfm	The Consensus identifies shared values, goals, principles and commitments which the European Commission and EU Member States will implement in their development policies, in particular: • reducing poverty - particularly focusing on the Millennium Development Goals. This will help meet other challenges such as sustainable development, HIV/AIDS, security, conflict prevention, forced migration, etc., to bring about equitable globalisation. • development based on Europe's democratic values - respect for human rights, democracy, fundamental freedoms and the rule of law, good governance, gender equality, solidarity, social justice and effective multilateral action, particularly through the UN. • developing countries are mainly responsible for their own development - based on national strategies developed in collaboration with non-government bodies, and mobilising domestic resources. EU aid will be aligned with these national strategies and procedures.
Netherlands www.budget4change.org/.../Netherlands-Donor-ODA-Budget-Profile.docx	the international development budget is divided into a number of policy themes. These are as follows: Policy theme 1: Strengthening the international legal order and respect for human rights Policy theme 2: Promoting security and stability, effective humanitarian assistance and good governance Policy theme 3: Strengthening European cooperation Policy theme 4: Increasing wealth and reducing poverty Policy theme 5: Promoting human and social development Policy theme 6: Protecting and improving the environment Policy theme 7: Promoting the welfare and safety of Dutch nationals abroad and regulating the movement of persons

	Policy theme 8: Raising the Netherlands' cultural profile and creating a positive image in the Netherlands and abroad Policy theme 9: Other spending (mainly administrative costs)
New Zealand http://www.aid.govt.nz/what-we-do/our-priorities.html	Sustainable economic development Sustainable economic development is a central focus for the New Zealand Aid Programme mandate of supporting sustainable development in order to reduce poverty and contribute to a more secure, equitable and prosperous world. Economic growth has the potential to improve the material wellbeing of the people in a developing country, with increased employment and income-generating opportunities. To be sustainable economic development, it must provide ongoing improvements to a country's economy. It requires support through policies that encourage and allow the private sector to grow and invest, programmes and institutions that develop expertise and capability, and infrastructure that supports economic activity. Support focuses on fisheries, agriculture, and tourism sectors, and on activities that contribute to trade. To fulfil the mandate of reducing poverty, economic growth must be inclusive, with the benefits flowing through to the most disadvantaged in a community. The New Zealand Aid Programme supports pro-poor economic growth and livelihood support. <i>Related priorities</i> Environmental and social sustainability are also vital to activities supported by the New Zealand Aid Programme. This ensures that development does not compromise the natural physical environment or the safety, stability, and human development of communities. It also takes into account the cultural context in which development is being encouraged. Development needs are often interrelated, and economic, social, and environmental sustainability can be mutually reinforcing, complementary aims. The New Zealand Aid Programme supports a range of development activities to achieve sustainable development and make tangible differences in the lives of disadvantaged communities. Education Access to education is a universal human right, and a skilled, educated workforce is essential to a productive economy. The New Zealand Aid Programme supports access to education at all levels: primary, secondary, and skills based. The New Zealand Aid Programme also provides scholarships to students from developing countries to study in New Zealand and Pacific training institutions, so that they can return to their own communities and build capacity. Environment Environmental sustainability is integrated into all New Zealand Aid Programme activities to ensure that development does not compromise the natural environment or future use of resources. The small island developing states of the Pacific have limited infrastructure in isolated areas, exist within fragile eco-systems, are highly dependent on natural resources, and are particularly vulnerable to natural and environmental disaster and variability. These environmental factors all effect development activities. For example, sustainable water and sanitation projects and sustainable power generation (for example, through solar power) are addressing the health and economic needs of low population communities with minimal or positive impact on natural resources Gender equality Worldwide, 70 percent of those living in 'extreme poverty' (less than US\$1 a day) are women and children. One-third of all women and girls experience physical and sexual violence and girls are twice as likely as boys to die from malnutrition and preventable diseases. Empowering women and contributing towards gender equality is essential to them having the opportunities they are entitled to and living productive lives.

	Health Access to health services is essential for communities to be healthy and productive. The New Zealand Aid Programme aims to improve health services through improving the capacity and effectiveness of the health sectors within developing countries. It has a focus on supporting child and maternal health, addressing HIV and AIDS, and preventing non-communicable disease. Human rights Human rights are integrated in all New Zealand Aid Programme activities. Integrating human rights and development brings together the standards and principles of human rights with the plans, policies and processes of development. Humanitarian and emergency response Responding to humanitarian need arising from natural disasters or conflict is a vital aspect of the New Zealand Aid Programme. Read more Leadership and governance Leadership and governance in a development context include encouraging accountable democratic institutions, sound economic governance, effective management and delivery of services by public sector agencies. Relationships between the state and other interest groups, including civil society and the poor themselves, are vital for good leadership and growth. Effective governance is essential if poor people are to participate in broader economic development opportunities, and to have access to essential services such as health and education. Peace building and conflict prevention Preventing conflict and promoting peace is essential to creating an environment which supports sustainable development. There are clear links between economic wellbeing and security: least developed countries have poverty rates of around 22 percent; in fragile states poverty rates are typically over 50 percent. The New Zealand Aid Programme support for peace building and conflict prevention includes some valuable partnerships with the New Zealand Defence Force and the New Zealand Police.
Australia http://www.budget.gov.au/2010-11/content/ministerial_statements/ausaid/html/ms_ausaid-05.htm	Australia is committed to being a global leader in education. Education is one of the highest impact development measures and is central to progressing the MDGs and Education for All goals. In 2010-11, education will be a centrepiece of Australia's ODA strategy. The Government's investment in education will increase to over \$744 million, or approximately 19 per cent of total ODA. Support for health and HIV will increase to over \$555 million in 2010-11, or approximately 14 per cent of total ODA. In 2010-11, Australia will provide assistance to priority areas such as addressing the health needs of women and children, tackling regional threats such as HIV and emerging infectious diseases and addressing country specific and regional health problems such as malaria and non-communicable diseases in the Pacific. Australia will work with developing countries to improve the performance of health systems such as health financing, procurement systems and health workforce development. Australia is committed to addressing climate change and other environmental challenges through its efforts to reduce poverty in developing countries. In 2010-11, Australia's support will continue to focus primarily on adaptation to climate change in East Timor and the Pacific and reducing deforestation and forest degradation in Indonesia and Papua New Guinea. Australia will also work to address environment and climate change challenges globally through supporting multilateral environment funds including the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the Climate Investment Funds. Australia will promote the expansion of food security through rural development in Africa, East Asia, South Asia and the Pacific. A multi-country market development facility will be established to support

	sustainable increases in employment and incomes for the poor in rural and urban areas of East Timor, Fiji and the Solomon Islands, with expansion to other countries likely to occur in the future. Consistent with Australia's increased support for social protection measures for the vulnerable, additional assistance will be provided in Bangladesh to deliver economic, health and social support to women to build small businesses and support their families. Australia has long supported microfinance initiatives and is committed to broadening its focus on access to financial services to further break down the barriers to economic participation by the poor. By 2012-13, Australia will double its microfinance expenditure on 2007-08 levels to between \$18-20 million per annum. From training women entrepreneurs in Peru to building the capacity of financial institutions to serve poor people in Afghanistan, Australia will support the expansion of financial services across the world, including in the Pacific, West Asia, Latin America, and Africa. We will build the capacity of financial institutions to offer quality, affordable and fair financial services to the poor, assist governments to create an enabling policy and regulatory environment and support financial literacy programs to help clients understand their finances and the services offered to them to make informed decisions for their future. Direct spending on economic infrastructure, water and sanitation will increase to \$562 million in 2010-11, or approximately 14 per cent of total ODA. Australia will provide assistance to help partner governments maintain and enhance investments in essential infrastructure across the Asia Pacific region and increasingly, in Africa. In 2010-11, it is estimated that governance related ODA will total approximately \$845 million or 21 per cent of total ODA. Australia's governance support will focus on enhancing government effectiveness, building accountability, supporting democratic institution and processes and understanding leadership. The Australian Government will promote gender equality and empower women through its multilateral partnerships. The AusAID — UNFPA agreement, signed on 4 December 2009, will provide UNFPA with \$42.5 million over four years to advance UNFPA's work to eliminate gender-based violence, promote gender equality as well as improve maternal and child health. Similarly, through its Partnership Framework with the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), signed in August 2009 and worth \$17.7 million over four years (to 2012), the Australian Government will work to reduce violence against women by increasing the capacities of law and justice bodies and civil society organisations.
Belgium http://diplomatie.belgium.be/en/policy/policy_areas/	Peace and security Conflict prevention, peacebuilding and peacekeeping are key components of Belgium's policy on peace and security. However, its policy in this area is about much more than just these elements. Promoting peace and security requires an overall multidimensional approach in different areas, such as the fight against terrorism, and non-proliferation and disarmament. Human rights Respect for human rights is of prime importance in itself, but also contributes to peace, security and development in all countries. These three aspects must in turn reinforce the protection of human rights. States have the prime responsibility of respecting, protecting and implementing these rights. The priorities for Belgium in terms of human rights are in particular: • The fight against the death penalty, torture and cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment and punishments. • Respect for civil and political rights, economic, social and cultural rights and the universality of these rights. • The protection of women's and children's rights and the rights of human rights defenders. • The fight against impunity, respect for the rule of law, and the promotion of international criminal justice. • The fight against all forms of racism, xenophobia and intolerance, as well as all forms of discrimination. • Respect for fundamental rights within the framework of the fight against terrorism. • The strengthening of the powers and efficiency of international and regional institutions active in the field of human rights.

	Striving for global solidarity The world has to work towards striking a better balance between human, economic and environmental challenge: sustainable development, climate change, biodiversity, general development issues, regional space cooperation and managing the global economy.
Switzerland http://www.deza.admin.ch/en/Home/Activities/Development_policy/Swiss_development_policy_goals	In its Foreign Policy Report 2009 the Federal Council confirmed this position with the following priorities for Swiss development policy: Achieving the Millennium Development Goals – Reducing poverty With its bilateral and multilateral activities, Switzerland helps partner countries make progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Promoting human security and reducing security risks Switzerland actively strives to prevent and reduce the negative impact of local and regional crises, fragile state institutions, environmental threats caused by climate change as well as uncontrolled migration resulting from underdevelopment or conflicts. Contributing to pro-development globalisation Switzerland contributes to the political and economic development of poor countries as well as to the application and implementation of rules designed to ensure that globalisation brings lasting benefits.
Norway http://www.norad.no/en/	Selected thematic areas <u>Climate Change and the Environment</u> <u>Adaptation to climate change, Climate proofing, Mitigation</u> <u>Education and research</u> <u>From childhood to adulthood, Norwegian support to education, Right to education</u> <u>Energy</u> <u>Clean Energy, Oil for Development, ...</u> <u>Health and aids</u> <u>Global campaign for the health MDGs, Maternal, child and women's health, ...</u> <u>Macroeconomics and public administration</u> <u>Budget support, Decentralisation, Macroeconomics and poverty reduction, Public financial management, Results, Statistics for development, Taxation in developing countries, ...</u>
Germany http://www.bmz.de/en/publications/type_of_publication/special_publications/BMZ_Policy_at_a_glance.pdf	Based on the Coalition Agreement between the parties in Germany's govern-ing coalition, which forms the basis for all actions taken by the German govern-ment, six priority areas for German development cooperation can be identified: 1. Sustainable poverty reduction.The aim of international and also German development policy is to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, the foremost goal being reduction of poverty. For the German government, tackling educational poverty is particularly important. 2. Reducing structural deficits.The German government fosters good governance in the partner countries with which it is engaged in development cooperation and also in international structures. One focus of its efforts is the phasing out of agricultural export subsidies. Another focus of

	German development policy is to achieve greater policy coherence for development within the German government, the European Union and international organisations. 3. Strengthening civil society. Development can only take place as an organic process, stemming from the heart of society. That is why we want to encourage more civil society engagement both in our partner countries and in Germany and harness it in the interests of development.
Japan http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/reform/revision0308.pdf	Poverty reduction is a key development goal shared by the international community, and is also essential for eliminating terrorism and other causes of instability in the world. Therefore, Japan will give high priorities to providing assistance to such sectors as education, health care and welfare, water and sanitation and agriculture, and will support human and social development in the developing countries. At the same time, sustainable economic growth, increase in employment, and improvement in the quality of life are indispensable for realizing poverty reduction and Japan places importance on providing assistance for these issues accordingly. (2) Sustainable growth In order to invigorate developing countries' trade and investment, as well as people-to-people exchanges, and to support sustainable growth, Japan will place importance on providing assistance for the development of the socioeconomic infrastructure - a key factor for economic activity, and also for policy-making, the development of institutions, and human resource development. This will include (i) cooperation in the field of trade and investment including the appropriate protection of intellectual property rights and standardization, (ii) cooperation in the field of information and communications technology (ICT), (iii) the acceptance of exchange students, and (iv) cooperation for research. In addition, Japan will endeavor to ensure that its ODA, and its trade and investment, which exert a substantial influence on the development of recipient countries, are carried out in close coordination, so that they have the overall effect of promoting growth in developing countries. To that end, Japan will make efforts to enhance coordination between Japan's ODA and other official flows such as trade insurance and import and export finance. At the same time, private-sector economic cooperation will be promoted, making full use of private-sector vitality and funds. (3) Addressing global issues As for global issues such as global warming and other environmental problems, infectious diseases, population, food, energy, natural disasters, terrorism, drugs, and international organized crime, further efforts must be given immediately and in a coordinated manner by the international community. Japan will address these issues through ODA and will play an active role in the creation of international norms. (4) Peace building In order to prevent conflicts from arising in developing regions, it is important to comprehensively address various factors that cause conflicts. As part of such undertakings, Japan will carry out ODA to achieve poverty reduction and the correction of disparities, as referred to above. In addition to assistance for preventing conflicts and emergency humanitarian assistance in conflict situations, Japan will extend bilateral and multilateral assistance flexibly and continuously for peace-building in accordance with the changing situation, ranging from assistance to expedite the ending of conflicts to assistance for the consolidation of peace and nation-building in post-conflict situations

ANNEX C: PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS' PRIORITIES

Gates Foundation	Global Development Program • Agricultural Development • Financial Services for the Poor • Special Initiatives ○ Libraries ○ Water, Sanitation, & Hygiene ○ Urban Poverty ○ Emergency Response • Policy and Advocacy Global Health Program • Their work in infectious diseases focuses on developing ways to fight and prevent enteric and diarrheal diseases, HIV/AIDS, malaria, pneumonia, tuberculosis, and neglected and other infectious diseases. • They also work on integrated health solutions for family planning, nutrition, maternal, neonatal and child health, tobacco control and vaccine-preventable diseases.
Clinton Foundation	• Combating Climate Change • Reducing HIV/AIDS & Malaria • Promoting Economic Opportunity • Enabling Sustainable Development
Ford Foundation	• Democratic and Accountable Government ○ Increasing Civic And Political Participation ○

	• strengthening Civil Society ○ promoting Electoral Reform And Democratic Participation ○ promoting Transparent, Effective And Accountable Government • Human Rights ○ protecting Women's Rights ○ reforming Civil And Criminal Justice Systems ○ reducing HIV/AIDS Discrimination And Exclusion ○ strengthening Human Rights Worldwide ○ advancing Economic and Social Rights • Social Justice Philanthropy ○ mobilizing Philanthropic Resources For Social Justice • Economic Fairness ○ ensuring Good Jobs And Access To Services ○ promoting the Next Generation Workforce Strategies ○ building Economic Security Over A Lifetime ○ improving Access To Financial Services ○ expanding Livelihood Opportunities For Poor Households • Sustainable Development ○ expanding Community Rights Over Natural Resources ○ climate Change Responses That Strengthen Rural Communities • Educational Opportunity and Scholarship ○ transforming Secondary Education ○ advancing Higher Education Access And Success
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	uilding Knowledge For Social Justice • - exuality and Reproductive Health and Rights ○ - romoting Reproductive Rights And The Right To Sexual Health ○ - exuality And Reproductive Health Education
Rockefeller Foundation	• - eveloping climate change resilience • - inking global disease surveillance networks • - ransforming health systems
IDRF (International Development and Relief Foundation)	A registered Canadian non-profit organization, dedicated to empowering the disadvantaged people of the world through emergency relief and participatory development programs based on the Islamic principles of human dignity, self-reliance and social justice.