Resource mobilization

*Prepared by the IPPC Secretariat and the FC Chairperson*

1. Background and introduction

1. Adopted by CPM-7 in March 2012, IPPC Resource mobilization strategy (<https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/572/>) has guided IPPC Secretariat resource mobilization efforts ever since. This resource strategy expires at the end of 2021.
2. Since its adoption, all sources of funding for the IPPC Secretariat have increased. In 2019, FAO Council approved an increase of the Regular programme budget given by FAO to the IPPC Secretariat from USD 5.9 million to USD 6.9 for the 2020-2021 biennium. This came after enormous effort by IPPC Contracting parties to ensure sustainable funding of the IPPC Secretariat. It is uncertain whether this increase will remain a permanent addition to future Regular programme allocations to the IPPC.
3. Throughout the implementation of the strategy, IPPC Multi-donor trust fund annual contributions increased from approximately USD 300,000 in 2012 to USD 1.2 million in 2019.
4. IPPC Projects also increased from approximately USD 500,000 per annum in 2012 to almost USD 2 million per annum in 2019. IPPC Projects play a key role in delivery of the IPPC Work programme by allowing Contracting parties and international organization to fund specific set of activities towards a certain goal (e.g. EU support to standard setting, capacity development and ePhyto). Each project has its own logical framework, timeline and budget.
5. In-kind contributions, while virtually non-existent in 2012, reached a level of USD 1 million in 2019. This includes contributions from Contracting parties in both staff time and support of various meetings and other programmes.
6. These quantifiable achievements point out to a successful implementation of the IPPC Resource mobilization strategy for the last 10-year period (please see **Table 1** for more details on achievements).
7. As IPPC approaches 2021 and the expiration of the current strategy, funding realities and circumstances are not expected to be the same they were this past decade.
8. National governments are facing national challenges significantly heightened by the COVID-19 pandemic. In this “new world” the CPM and IPPC Secretariat have to find alternative ways to secure funding for its core work (standard setting and implementation) and other strategic initiatives identified in the new 10-year strategic framework.
9. This paper reports the achievements of the IPPC Resource mobilization strategy for 2012-2021 and seeks to open a fresh discussion on the way forward, possibly leading to a new funding strategy for 2022-2031.
10. The Bureau/SPG are invited to:
11. *Reflect* and *note* the achievements made through the implementation of the IPPC Resource mobilization strategy for 2012-2021, as well as reflect on the lessons learned
12. *Propose* new ways forward for updating IPPC Resource mobilization strategy for 2022-2031.

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| **Table 1.**  | **IPPC Secretariat Resource mobilization strategy for 2012-2021 and self-evaluation (done by IPPC Secretariat) of the goals achieved**  |
| **IPPC RESOURCE MOBILIZATION STRATEGY (2012-2021)** |
| **Goals** | **Title** | **Self-evaluation comment** |
| **A** | **Creating an adequate administrative financial framework** |   |
| A1 | Establishment of a Financial Committee | Achieved. Functioning well since 2012. Meets 3 times a year.  |
| A2 | Improving budget transparency and clarity | Achieved. CPM thanked Secretariat on the improvement. |
| **B** | **Developing communication and information strategies** |   |
| B1 | Development of an IPPC communications strategy | Achieved. Every year CPM notes IPPC Communication strategy.  |
| **C** | **Intensification of the In-kind Contribution System** |   |
| C1 | Strengthening the use of in-kind expertise | Achieved. Various CPs provide in-kind support to the IPPC Secretariat.  |
| C2 | Maximizing existing volunteer programmes | Achieved. Many volunteers help the IPPC Secretariat on various occasions.  |
| C3 | Increasing the use of informal drafting groups | Achieved. This is one the major standard setting operating modalities.  |
| C4 | Introducing “Technical Secretaries” as a new format of human in-kind contribution | Not achieved. This goals interfered with FAO recruiting policies.  |
| **D** | **Institutionalizing the sponsorship of meetings** |   |
| D1 | Institutionalizing a formal system for the sustainable sponsorship of meetings | Achieved without establishment of the formal system.  |
| D2 | Sponsorship of standards | Not achieved. Issue proved to be controversial.  |
| **E** | **Capacity development** |   |
| E1 | Promoting further the Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation (PCE) | Achieved. IFU teams promotes and uses PCE intensively. |
| E2 | Raising service charges for advisory services | Not achieved due to FAO rules and regulations.  |
| **F** | **Strengthening Institutional Financial Instruments and Practices** | Achieved through various formal documents and practices.  |
| **G** | **Technical Improvements, Donor Relations and Incentive Programs** |   |
| G1 | Establish a policy for the use of best available technologies and other nontraditional approaches for conducting IPPC business | Achieved. OCS system, Skype and Zoom meetings became standard way of doing business.  |
| G2 | Establish a formalized program for donor relations | Achieved. IPPC Secretariat created Resource mobilization task force.  |
| G3 | Establish an incentive program for donors | Achieved. Donors have various visibility incentives when providing support.  |
| **H** | **Revising the IPPC** |   |
| **I** | **Implementation** | Achieved through FC, Bureau, Secretariat Task force for resource mobilization.  |
| **J** | **Monitoring** | Achieved through FC, Bureau, Secretariat Task force for resource mobilization.  |
| **K** | **Review** | Initiated through FC, Bureau and SPG. |