

**FOR INFORMATION**

**BM.02/DOC.08: RESOURCE MOBILISATION**

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**1. PURPOSE**

The purpose of this paper is to provide the GCERF Governing Board (the “Board”) with a progress report on the Secretariat’s resource mobilisation activities and the current status of pledges and contributions. This report covers the period from 1 November 2014 through 31 March 2015.

**2. RESOURCE MOBILISATION PLAN 2015**

In approving the Resource Mobilisation Plan 2015 (BM.01/DEC.07), the Board confirmed the following goals:

Goal 1: To lay the foundations for the sustainable growth of GCERF as the first global effort to support local, community-level initiatives aimed at strengthening resilience against violent extremist agendas, with funding secured to allow grant commitments of at least USD 200 million by 2024

Goal 2: To secure financial contributions to GCERF amounting to a minimum of USD 15.5 million for 2015 and USD 20 million for 2016

to be achieved via the following objectives:

Strategic Objective 1: To develop new and deepen existing relations with governmental donors specifically mandated to support countering violent extremism and to implement the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, in particular Pillar 1.<sup>1</sup>

Strategic Objective 2: To diversify and deepen existing relations with both governmental and non-governmental donors (including foundations) operating at the nexus of security and development, including those whose mandates include ensuring human security and achieving sustainable developmental goals – central to which are peaceful and inclusive societies.

Strategic Objective 3: To develop new and deepen existing relations with potential governmental donors who are not DAC members but who are recognised as emerging donors specifically affected by, or concerned with, radicalisation to violent extremism.

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<sup>1</sup> Measures to address the “conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism,” as detailed in <http://un.org/en/terrorism/strategy-counter-terrorism.shtml#poa1>

Strategic Objective 4: To engage, develop, and strengthen relations with private sector companies to leverage financial and non-financial support.

Strategic Objective 5: To identify and develop relations with high net worth individual philanthropists, who have specific interest in, and/or direct experience with, the impact of radicalisation to violent extremism.

### 3. PROGRESS REPORT

#### *Strategic Objective 1*

3.1 The first priority towards achieving this objective has been to complete negotiations with donors that had already made pledges by the time of the 1<sup>st</sup> Board Meeting. Contribution agreements had already been signed for initial contributions from Switzerland and the United States. As indicated in the table below, more recent contribution agreements have now been signed with Canada, Norway and the United Kingdom. For outstanding pledges, the Secretariat continues to negotiate the terms and conditions with the donors.

<b>Actual Contributions and Pledges in USD (in thousands)</b>			
<b>Donor</b>	<b>Actual Contributions</b>	<b>Pledges</b>	<b>Total Contributions and Pledges</b>
Australia	0	1'231	<b>1'231</b>
Canada	800	0	<b>800</b>
European Union	0	5'922	<b>5'922</b>
Morocco	30	0	<b>30</b>
New Zealand	72	0	<b>72</b>
Norway*	640	0	<b>640</b>
Qatar	0	5'000	<b>5'000</b>
Switzerland	930	4'200	<b>5'130</b>
United Kingdom	945	0	<b>945</b>
United States	1'100	3'000	<b>4'100</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>USD 4'517</b>	<b>USD 19'353</b>	<b>USD 23'870</b>

\*The contribution of Norway includes NOK 1,850,000 (approximately USD 230,000) for the AFM.

3.2 The only new pledge received since the first Board meeting has been from Norway. It is also worth noting that Norway has become the first donor to contribute to the Accelerated Funding Mechanism. In addition, the contribution received from the United Kingdom has almost doubled from the amount initially pledged.

3.3 Relationships have been strengthened with existing donors, and nurtured with new donors, through visits to capitals, briefings for Geneva-based representatives, and regular correspondence. For new donors the focus has been on members of the Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF), including Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Spain, and Turkey. In addition, members of the Secretariat have attended GCTF-related meetings and other relevant international fora, to continue raising awareness of GCERF and its mission.

3.4 For one or two potential donors there is a strong preference that contributions be made initially via a trust fund held by an international organisation. A request to host a GCERF trust fund has been declined by UNICEF, and the Secretariat has ongoing discussions with the World Bank and the United Nations Secretariat through its Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force.

3.5 A donor fact sheet has been prepared and widely circulated, and is accessible on a separate front-page tab on the GCERF website at <http://www.gcerf.org/donor-frequently-asked-questions/>

### *Strategic Objective 2*

3.6 While the approach of GCERF assumes that addressing the drivers of radicalisation to violent extremism requires interventions that go beyond security and that are of direct interest and relevance to achieving human security and sustainable development goals, the linkages between poverty, development and radicalisation to violent extremism remain contested, with relatively little empirical evidence to date.

3.7 Several Board Members have facilitated meetings with international development agencies during visits to capitals, and the Secretariat looks forward to further support in engaging these partners. A letter introducing GCERF and signed by the Executive Director and Chair of the Board has also been delivered to the ministers or their equivalent responsible for the development aid portfolio in all GCTF donor countries.

3.8 The fact that the current pledge from the Swiss Government is funded through the Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation (SDC) provides considerable leverage for the Secretariat in approaching other national development agencies.

3.9 As explained at the 1st Board meeting (BM.01 DOC.06), the Secretariat will be in a position to apply to the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development for inclusion in the List of Official Development Assistance (“ODA”) Eligible International Organisations at the earliest in February 2016, for inclusion by June 2016. In the meantime, several donors may report project contributions to GCERF as ODA-eligible contributions.

3.10 The Secretariat has also engaged foundations as potential donors, including the Aga Khan Foundation, Carnegie Foundation, Ford Foundation, MacArthur Foundation and Rockefeller Foundation. While none of these foundations are currently working directly on countering violent extremism, they are supporting projects in areas relevant to GCERF’s mandate including building resilience, local conflict resolution, and peace-building. The Secretariat plans to host a fundraising roundtable event for foundations based on the East Coast of the United States before the end of the year.

3.11 Cognizant of its mandate as a funding agency, and operating within communications guidelines that have been provided for Board approval (BM.02/DOC.10), the Secretariat has on occasion contributed to the ongoing debate about the security-development nexus, for example

through blog posts (<http://www.brookings.edu/blogs/order-from-chaos/posts/2015/02/20-cve-displacement-refugees-koser>) and contributions at public events, for example the February 2015 World Bank Fragility Forum.

*Strategic Objective 3*

3.12 The Secretariat continues to engage through briefings to Geneva-based representatives of potential donor countries, targeted correspondence, and outreach at GCTF and other relevant fora, with emerging donors such as Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates; as well as the Gulf Cooperation Centre and League of Arab States. Awareness has been raised among these potential donors of both the Core Funding Mechanism and Accelerated Funding Mechanism.

3.13 The Secretariat has received generous offers of support in engaging these potential donors from Hedayah (the International Center of Excellence for Countering Violent Extremism in Abu Dhabi), and the Government of Qatar, and looks forward to continuing support from these and other Board members.

*Strategic Objective 4*

3.14 GCERF is a public-private partnership, and the Secretariat has therefore actively engaged the private sector both in an effort to bolster the private sector Board constituency (see Report of the Executive Director (BM.02/DOC.03) and as part of its resource mobilisation plan for 2015.

3.15 In December 2015, the Secretariat hosted a private sector roundtable in San Francisco, with generous support from the United States and also IBM. The Secretariat has also briefed potential private sector partners at targeted events and meetings, including at the World Economic Forum Annual Meeting 2015 in Davos, Switzerland.

3.16 Some in-kind contributions have been received from the private sector, for example in the form of arranging access to the Davos meeting; hosting roundtables and other meetings; facilitating conference calls and virtual meetings; and providing discounted offers for services.

3.17 The Secretariat has sought to engage the private sector both at the global headquarters level and also in pilot beneficiary countries, the latter with mixed success to date (see Launch of the Core Funding Mechanism BM.02/DOC.04). In all three pilot beneficiary countries visited by the Secretariat to date, private sector partners have been identified to participate in national Country Support Mechanisms.

3.18 The Secretariat has also sought to raise awareness of the relevance to the private sector of contributing to GCERF and the wider effort to counter violent extremism, for example through blog posts (<http://blogs.cfr.org/development-channel/2015/02/23/five-ways-to-engage-the-private-sector-in-countering-violent-extremism/>) and contributions at public events, for example a lunchtime briefing at the World Economic Forum.

*Strategic Objective 5*

3.19 At this stage the Secretariat has not prioritized identifying high net worth individual philanthropists as potential supporters. It continues to engage in relevant fora such as the Brookings Institution, Chatham House, the Lowy Institute, and the World Economic Forum with the potential to provide access to such individuals or families. At the same time, the Secretariat relies on the full spectrum of its Board, from government and civil society, and especially private sector, to make relevant introductions to such families and individuals.

**4. NEXT STEPS**

4.1 The five strategic objectives reported above are intended to achieve the approved year-long resource mobilisation plan. The Secretariat considers that substantive progress has been made towards achieving these objectives and the overall plan by the end of March 2015. Lessons have been learned, contacts identified for follow-up, and concrete next steps identified and budgeted.

4.2 The Secretariat is recruiting a dedicated resource mobilisation staff member with a planned start date of 1 June 2015, to help realize the Resource Mobilisation Plan 2015 and also develop a resource mobilisation strategy for 2016-18 for presentation to the Board at its next face-to-face meeting in 2015.

4.3 At the same time, the Secretariat notes the significant challenge ahead in order to realize the goal of raising at least USD 200 million by 2024 (see the figure below), and additionally considers that this goal may be too modest in order fully to achieve the potential of GCERF as a funding mechanism.

