



**RESOURCE
MOBILISATION PLAN
2023-2025**



AFPPD

August 2023

ACROMYNS

AFPPD	Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development
APEC	Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation
APPC	Asian and Pacific Population Conference
APRO	Asia and the Pacific Regional Office
ASEAN	Association of South East Nations
BMGF	Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation
CA	Central Asia
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DFAT	Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
DFID	Department for International Development (UK)
EECARO	Eastern Europe and Central Asia Regional Office
EPF	European Parliamentary Forum
HR	Human Rights
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organisation
IPPF	International Planned Parenthood Federation
JICA	Japanese International Cooperation Agency
JTF	Japan Trust Fund
NORAD	Norwegian Agency for Development
PDD	Platform for Disaster Displacement
RH	Reproductive Health
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SARO	South Asia Regional Office
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
SRHR	Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and Empowerment
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

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INTRODUCTION

The Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (AFPPD) is a regional non-governmental organization. AFPPD serves as a coordinating body of 29¹ National Committees of Parliamentarians on Population and Development. It was established in 1981 and its principal mandate is to promote parliamentarian’s involvement in addressing population issues in the Asia and Pacific region. AFPPD achieves this by educating, motivating, involving, and mobilizing parliamentarians on the linkages between increasing population and development issues such as reproductive health, family planning, food security, water resources, sustainable development, environment, ageing, investment in youth, urbanization, migration, HIV/AIDS, and gender equality.

AFPPD aims to realize its vision through parliamentary work by a) advocating for and formulating/amending policies and legislation that promote gender equality and women’s empowerment, investment in youth and active and healthy ageing and other population issues; b) holding the government accountable for their commitment and implementation; and c) advocating for increased financial resources in these areas.

AFPPD has gone through several transitions and a new management structure has been established (see Figure 1 below), with a new interim Executive Director beginning his tenure in April 2022. AFPPD has three Standing Committees focusing on strategic priority areas related to 1) gender equality and women’s empowerment; 2) investing in youth; and 3) Healthy and active ageing.

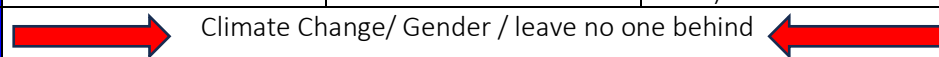
Strategic Priorities & Focus	Standing Committee on Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment	Standing Committee on Investing in Youth	Standing Committee on Active Ageing
Safety & Security	Elimination of Violence Against Women and Girls	Education to Employment	Social Protection Elderly Abuse Problems Social Welfare
Health	Family Planning/Reproductive Health	Life Skills & Comprehensive Sexuality Education	Healthy and active ageing
Participation	Political Participation	Youth Participation	Older persons’ contributions (volunteering decent work)
Cross cutting Themes	 Climate Change/ Gender / leave no one behind		

Table 1: AFPPD’s Standing Committees Strategic Priority Areas

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

Currently AFPPD is operating with three (3) seconded staff from Asian Population and Development Association (APDA), who are dedicated part time to ensuring the continuation of AFPPD. However, according to the strategic plan’s needs, the current operating structure will not facilitate the realization of the 2023-2025 strategic plan. To implement the Strategic Plan, the following functions will need to be funded at the AFPPD Secretariat.

¹ See annex I for the full list of members

- - Executive direction and administrative management/leadership
- - Program management: parliamentary advocacy and capacity development
- - Communications and knowledge management
- - Partnership management and resource mobilization
- - Operations management (finance, administration, human resources)

According to the Strategic Plan, it will be necessary to hire a minimum of three (3) individuals to fulfill the above roles, one (1) in 2024 and the two (2) remaining in 2025. As funding becomes more available, AFPPD can bring on more staff to further develop the organization’s platform and influence.

AFPPD is governed by the General Assembly and Executive Committee. The AFPPD Secretariat oversees the implementation of the strategic plan 2023-2025. The plan will be delivered through and in collaboration with the 29 National Committees and their associated Standing Committees. The table below reflects the organizational relationships between the various bodies.

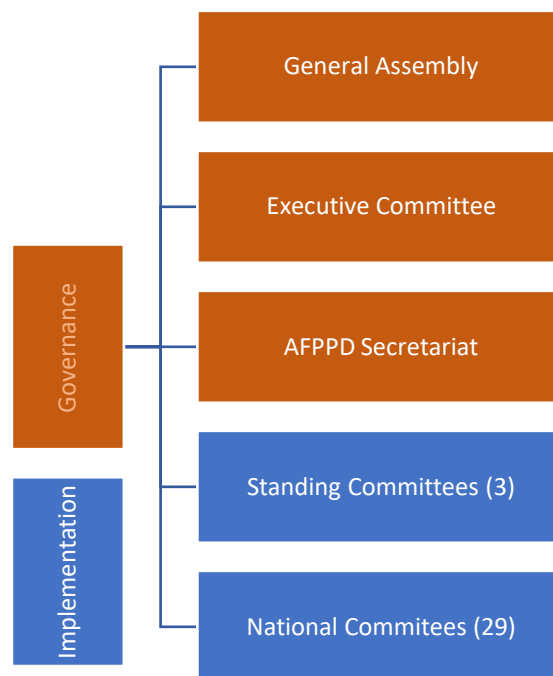


Figure 1 Organizational structure AFPPD

The last five to eight years have been difficult for AFPPD, and still encounters challenges with regards to its capacity and its ability to mobile resources. The region has also succumbed to several important changes/challenges, including a serious reduction in civic spaces, challenges to human rights as well as a reduction in resources overall. Furthermore, while politics is sometimes the dominant force on how far advanced each country is in achieving the 2030 agenda, several countries have suffered important changes to their political regimes, including in Myanmar and Afghanistan whereby the parliaments are currently suspended. The region also went through the Covid 19 pandemic, which had a serious impact on the economies of the world, including eroding women’s rights and accessibility to health as well as reproductive rights for women both in the region and worldwide. The war in Ukraine has added to the challenges, with increase in livelihood costs as well as donor attention shifting their priorities away from some of the vital issues in the region. The aftermath of the Covid Pandemic as well as the ensuing climate and refugee’s crisis in the region has further exacerbated the difficulties in the region and in many countries the SDGs are not on course to being achieved.

Current access to resources

As aforementioned, AFPPD still has an important dearth in its capacity to mobilise resources. The consultant conducted several consultations with national committees on resource mobilisation and examined AFPPD's documents and website as well as their organizational structure to ascertain AFPPD's current organisational capacities in relation to fundraising. Several other external consultations were conducted with like-minded organizations such as the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, and Global Equity and Global Action for Parliamentarians. While there is a genuine commitment to ensure diversity in the sources of funding and an interest to bolster relations with potential funders and donors, there is an acute lack of expertise on resource mobilisation within the organisation as well at present, a low technical as well as human capacity. The recently approved Strategic Plan – 2023- 2025 envisages the employment of a person specifically dedicated to resource mobilisation; however, this will not take place until 2025. To this end, it is essential, that the next three years sees a gradual but important building of capacity in resource mobilisation as well as enhancing and cementing partnerships to promote resource mobilisation for the future. The last quarter of 2025 should be dedicated to ensuring funds for a subsequent two to three years to ensure sufficient funds beyond the lifetime of the current strategy. As will be outlined below the resource mobilization strategy will not only centre on garnering sufficient funds but also strengthen organisational capacity to bolster the reputation and relevance of AFPPD especially in its three thematic areas.

The following table (Table Two) is a summary of the key capacity issues which need to be addressed to ensure a smooth resource mobilisation plan, while AFPPD does have some key aspects of the assessment covered, there are many other issues which will need to be evaluated and improved upon to ensure that AFPPD is in the position to guarantee the diversification of funders it requires and possesses the know-how and the ability to maintain these relationships.

Issue	High	Med	Low	Remarks
Legal Registration of AFPPD	X			
Clearly Defined Mission & Vision		X		The new strategic plan has only been in effect for a few months – it was recently approved in April 2023.
Clearly Defined Strategic Goals		X		
Board Involvement in Fundraising			X	At present the majority of the funds come from Government of Japan where AFPPD is currently based, nonetheless there is currently no effective plan on how to reach out to external donors.
Fundraising skills & Experience in the Organisation			X	Low capacity and resources to ensure an effective implementation of a resource mobilisation plan
Credibility with existing donors			X	The number of donors has continued to decrease in recent years due to a lack of confidence in the outcomes of AFPPD and the current climate due to several global emergencies which has reduced funding worldwide.
Diversity of Funding Sources			X	APDA are the key funders
Network's core documentation is up to date including annual reports			X	The last annual report was published in 2019 and the website and informal emails are the core tools utilised for providing information to external actors.
A database of perspective funders		X		A database does exist but it is not user friendly and cannot be periodically updated.
Tracking system to ensure sufficient funding			X	

Communication & Marketing Material			X	While there are a number of resources, and reports produced by AFPPD, there is still a number of marketing material that should be produced and disseminated as well as the reestablishment of the annual reports and newsletters.
Focal Points/volunteers in the regions			X	Two persons who are very high in the structure currently deal with fund raising

Table 2: Capacity Assessment of AFPPD in relation to resource mobilisation

SWOT ANALYSIS

AFPPD's long commitment to development issues, has allowed them to build up a network of 29 national committees as well as having good connections in almost every country in the Asia Pacific Region. Their long-standing experience has allowed NCs to establish excellent networking abilities on issues common to many of the NCs and the identification of key issues such as child marriage, reproductive health and the cross-cutting themes under the three standing committees will serve to guide AFPPD's vision even better. As was reiterated in section 1.2. AFPPD has a very clear vision, which is rooted in the current strategic plan. The potential of the organisation is still enormous. Nonetheless, it is acknowledged that AFPPD will still need to improve their structure and technical capacity in certain areas as well as to ensure follow up on activities both at a national and regional level in order to achieve the results outlined in the strategic plan 2023-2025.

In 2016, the Central Asian Resource Mobilisation Plan highlighted that AFPPD was well placed given its expertise to take advantage of the new international development framework; the 2030 Agenda with its Sustainable Development Goals. Recent years has seen many countries in the region and indeed in the world fall behind on their commitments due to the global pandemic as well as the focus on environmental issues, political challenges in many of the member countries as well as the impact of the Ukraine Crisis. Despite the pandemic AFPPD has continued to foster their networking activities and have made an important impact on many of the national committees to carry the goals of the 2030 agenda forward. Nonetheless, a lack in resources, the covid pandemic and a reduction in development aid has seriously hampered AFPPD's ability to completely engage with the 2030 agenda as much as it could have. To this end, alignment with the new strategic plan with its goal orientated results and the realisation that AFPPD needs to ensure follow up after all types of events:- AFPPD's focus will go beyond holding activity related events and therefore focus on translating the outcomes of activities/events into action for change.

The majority of Foundations and other development partners tend to shy away from promoting one off events which cannot demonstrate tangible results or a theory of change. To this end, AFPPD's emphasis on theme focussed activities around the three standing committees places them in a better position to attract funding. Nevertheless the packaging of proposals is essential, and most of the funders will require information how the particular activity will result in a particular outcome. It is not enough to hold an event, an overall mid term to long term strategy must be apparent and illustration of how a particular event is interlinked with the eventual outcome is essential.

To this end, it is essential that follow up is done with national committees and a more strategic approach is implemented to ensure support to national, regional and global events. Furthermore, it is essential that the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework already in place is vigorously implemented.

In recent years, many of the priority countries in Asia, as well as many of the United Nations Agencies have lost important funding sources due to the international climate and the need for many of the bilateral donors to funnel their money into the Refugee crisis and crises closer to home. This has left a big gap in many of the countries within Asia who are at the bottom of the Human Development Index (HDI) or even those in medium and high-income groups but lower down the gender equality index as funds have dried up, and aid has shifted to

areas outside of the three pillars of the strategic plan. Furthermore, countries such as Afghanistan and Myanmar which have suffered several political crises in recent years as well as the devastating floods in Pakistan in 2022 are suffering from a dearth in funds and indeed sometimes donor interest. New Zealand has also been victim to terrorist attacks and of course the devastating impact that the Covid 19 pandemic has had on all the countries both economically and the overall impact and reduction on women’s rights particularly have clearly shifted the region’s ability to prioritise the ICPD Agenda. In 2023, many of these post conflict and transitional countries continue to suffer from grave human rights violations, and issues such as youth, gender and ageing have either been relegated to the backburner or are simply ignored by the respective governments and therefore many bilateral donors are unable to push the development agenda in these areas.

The following table encapsulates some of these issues and highlights what are the key strengths and opportunities facing AFPPD at the moment. While there are weaknesses in the organisation, many of these can be mitigated against in the successful implementation of the strategic plan and this resource mobilisation plan.

<p>STRENGTHS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established since 1981 Geographical outreach is huge Established connections between many of the NCs is very strong NCs share a common goal and can identify best practices in other similar country contexts to forward the agenda in their own country. Enthusiasm and professionalism by all members of AFPPD executive committee as well as Secretariat 	<p>WEAKNESSES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low credibility and trust with some of the donors A restricted number of funders support the organisation Understaffed secretariat with no experience in fundraising Very little technical expertise in-house Formally focussed on activity led activities Low numbers of staff
<p>OPPORTUNITIES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New strategic plan being implemented New managerial structure in place Monitoring and evaluation framework can track progress to the goals of the strategic plan The demographic dividend in enabling young people to become an engine of growth Looking towards the future by changing the current headquarters 	<p>THREATS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> World-wide economic crisis and budget restraints both in public and private sector Ukraine crisis Climate Crisis Several countries ‘parliaments are suspended due to internal conflict Reduction of civil society spaces, freedom of speech Funding in the region is being reduced to cope with the refugee crisis A number of political crises in the region Funders have lost confidence in AFPPD’s ability to deliver due to mistrust in the previous management that was considered weak and impact of COVID to push AFPPD’s agenda forward Whether economic development will cloak the commensurate level of social development and a reduction in equality within the country Growing conservatism and in some occasions complete violation of women’s rights and access to sexual and reproductive health Threat of natural disasters

Table 3: SWOT Analysis of AFPPD

AFPPD membership and their diversity.

The Asia-Pacific region is home to over 60 countries, although only 29 of these are members of the AFPPD. The Asia-Pacific region covers a diversity of countries, cultures, religions, and languages as well as many of the countries being at the very high/high level of the human development index. Out of the 29 countries, 14 countries are considered either high or very high development, whereas only two, ie Afghanistan and Pakistan are considered at the bottom end of the scale. Notwithstanding, many of the countries do suffer high levels of poverty and many women and ethnic minorities, persons with disabilities and the LGBTBIQ+ community face discrimination in their everyday lives and are not always able to access all their human rights. Maternal mortality rates as well as violence against women are high in several of the countries and as can be seen below, only a very small proportion of parliaments have more than 30% of women as parliamentarians. Only one country, i.e., New Zealand, has more than 40% of women in the parliament. Five out of the 29 countries have more than 30% of women in their parliaments and a further 9 have between 20 and 29% of women in their parliaments. This means over half the members have less than 20% of women in their parliaments, which means that they do not necessarily have a critical mass of women to make a difference especially with regards to women’s rights and other socio-economic and health rights.. Asia is the region with the lowest number of women in the parliament. Two of the countries currently have their parliaments suspended due to internal conflict/coup d’états. As a result, violations in these two countries particularly are at their worse, and women’s rights, the rights of youth and indeed the aged are not being discussed internally while the world watches in silence the heinous violations of human rights being committed each day.

It is also worth noting that the electoral cycles differ across the region, and there are always several countries which are holding elections in any given year. An election year is of course important for the parliamentarians and will inevitably disrupt their ability and sometimes interest to participate in events. Furthermore, we regularly see high turnovers of parliamentarians, sometimes up to 60%, so while it is important to invest in individual champions, investment in the permanent national committees is essential to ensure sustainability.

Region	HDI	No of Women in Parliament	Date of last Elections
Central Asia			
Kazakhstan	0.811 (18)(52) Very High	18.4%	03/2023
Kyrgyzstan	0.692 (42) (118) Medium	20.0	11/2021
Tajikistan	0.685 (44) (122) Medium	27.0%	03/2020
East Asia			
China	0.768 (24) (79) High	26.5%	03/2023
Japan	0.925 (5) (19) Very High	10.3%	10/2021
Republic of Korea	No information	19.1%	04/2020
Mongolia	No information	17.1%	06/2020
Pacific			
Australia	0.951 (2) (5) Very High	38.4%	05/22
Cook Islands			
Fiji	0.730 (33) (99) High	10.9%	12/2022
Kiribati	0.624 (50) (136) Medium	6.7%	04/2020
New Zealand	0.937 (4) (13) Very High	50%	10/2020

Papua New Guinea	0.558 (59) (156) Medium	1.7%	07/2022
Tonga	0.745 (30) (91) High	7.1%	11/2021
Tuvalu	No information	6.3%	09/2019
South Asia			
Afghanistan	0.478 (61) (180) Low	Suspended	Suspended
Bangladesh	0.661 (46) (129) Medium	20.9%	12/2018
Bhutan	0.666 (45) (127) Medium	17.4%	10/2018
India	0.633 (47) (132) Medium	15.2%	04/2019
Iran, Islamic Republic of	0.774 (23) (76) High	5.6%	02/2020
Nepal	0.602 (54) (143) Medium	33.1	11/2022
Pakistan	0.544 (60) (161) Low	20.5%	07/2018
Republic of Maldives	0.747 (27) (90) High	4.6%	04/2019
Sri Lanka	0.782 (22) (73) High	5.3%	08/2020
Southeast Asia			
Cambodia	0.593 (55) (146) Medium	20.8%	07/2018
Indonesia	0.705 (39) (114) High	21.6%	04/2019
Lao PDR		22%	02/2021
Malaysia	0.803 (19) (62) Very High	13.5%	11/2022
Myanmar	0.585 (56) (149) Medium	Suspended	Suspended
Philippines	0.699 (41) (116) Medium	27.3%	05/2022
Thailand	0.800 (21) (66) Very High	19.2	05/2023
Timor Leste	0.607 (51) (140) Medium	33.9%	05/2023
Vietnam	0.703 (40) (115) High	30.3%	05/2021

Table 4: List of AFPPD members

At present staff levels, it is very difficult to maintain the same level of communication with each of the members states. Furthermore, some countries are more receptive than others and as stated above, some of the countries are at different developmental stages, have varying commitments and are at distinct stages of their electoral cycle. To this end, it would be important to have 5-7 priority countries each year, which are determined by a fixed criterion. The countries should be a combination of countries which are able to provide lessons learned and whereby AFPPD could use their current resources to drive the strategic plan and countries which could learn from best practices to drive the agenda. The sizes of the countries should vary but in some respects be countries which could be matched to work together. Geographic locations are important but commonalities between the countries should take precedence.

Prioritizing a smaller number of countries will reap benefits and allow AFPPD sufficient resources to build networks in those priority countries, while building their rapport and reputation with the individual countries over time.

Resource Mobilization Strategy

This resource mobilization strategy cuts across two levels, the first one is at the programmatic level which outlines the activities across AFPPDs three pillars 1) gender equality and women's empowerment, 2) youth engagement, and 3) active ageing. Climate change cuts across all three pillars. It further aligns with the strategic plan, and uses recommendations and actions already highlighted in the strategic plan to inform the resource mobilization strategy.

The following section outlines the mobilization strategy, it has a four-pronged approach. This includes i) Building organizational capacity; ii) sustain and strengthen partnerships as well as explore new partnerships, ii) to diversify funding resources; iii) focus on delivering external value and strengthening the position of AFPPD in international fora. It is important to note, that none of the four outcomes should work in silo of each other, but all four pillars should be prioritized. The resource mobilization strategy's outline below is structured in four steps. Each step should complement the other three outcomes of the strategy. Nonetheless, the first pillar:- i.e. building organizational capacity needs to take priority, without a good foundation, utilizing information available and building the database, the other three pillars will not work. The diversification of funding resources is the final goal but can only be achieved if steps one, two and three are followed.

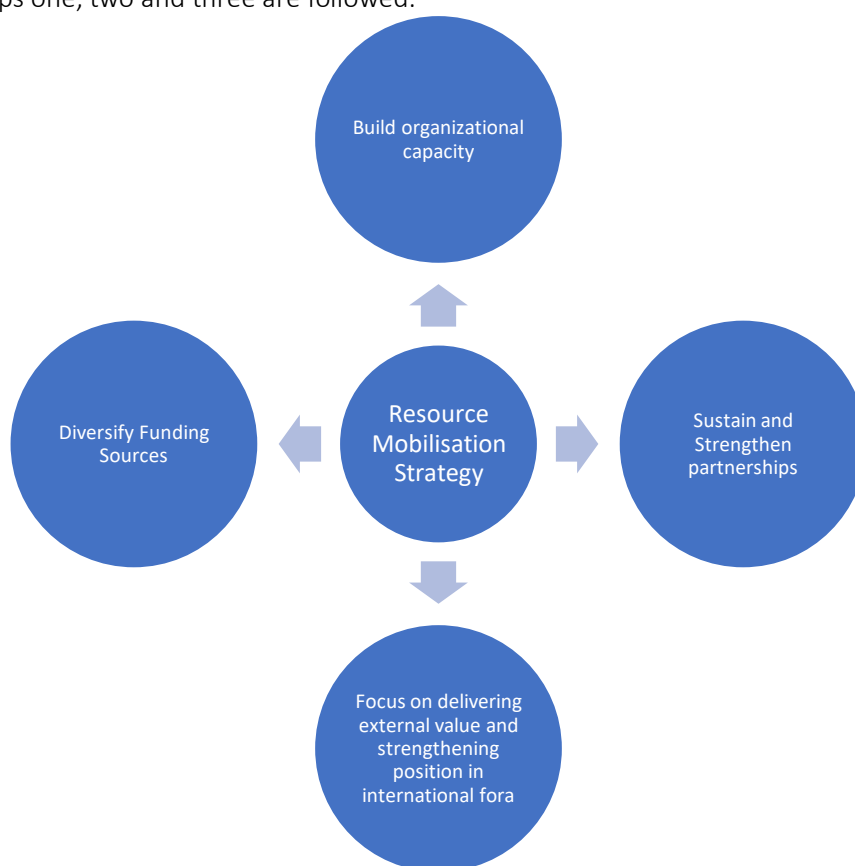


Figure 2: Resource mobilisation strategy

Step One- Building Internal Capacity

As aforementioned, the strategy focusses on four key outcomes, however it is necessary to highlight that the other three outcomes are heavily reliant on building the internal capacity. The current resource mobilization strategy is cognizant of the fact that AFPPD will not be able to replenish staff during the tenure of this strategy, staffing levels will probably remain at a bare minimum. To this end, the use of present staff and short-term consultancies will be essential. This will allow enough time for AFPPD to

build some of their internal systems and mechanisms to promote the follow through of all four pillars of the resource mobilization strategy.

At present there are only three full time staff, and three who are affiliated with APDA; this includes the chairwoman and the interim executive director, Dr Farrukh Usmonov. The latter two both retain a very formal role within AFPPD and act as the public face of AFPPD. Nonetheless, to implement the resource mobilization strategy, it is important that AFPPD builds on their internal systems and databases to promote information sharing between national committees as well as to maintain a database of key partners and potential donors and supporters of the activities of AFPPD. It is understood that by 2025, AFPPD will recruit more staff who will be key in the follow up of both the next strategic plan as well as a second stage of the resource mobilization strategy.

Under the first outcome, building organizational capacity, it will focus on four key outputs. These will be to increase and build communication flow, the AFPPDs ability to network, creation of a database and to build a repository of success stories on the key areas of concern of AFPPDs work, i.e. gender equality and empowerment, youth and ageing.

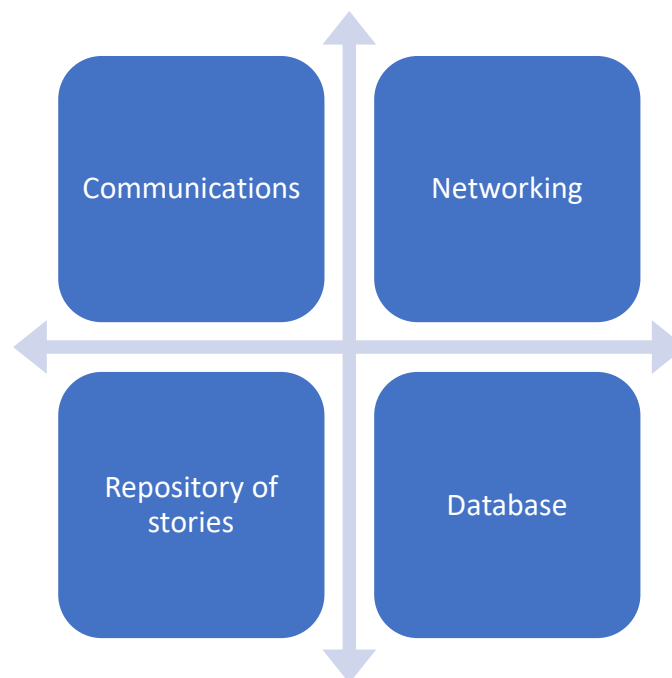


Figure 3: Overview of building internal capacity

Communications

Communication is key to any organization and how it externally projects its image. AFPPD has an already existent website, however it is not very interactive and needs to better represent AFPPD. At present the website contains five different pages, the home page, which contains a list of the members, notices about the most recent events and a short video about the 40-year anniversary of both AFPPD and APDA. The second page contains more detailed information about the names of the office bearers, the heads of the standing committees and the national committee and a page with the documents from the executive committee meetings as well as the general assembly meetings. There is no description on what each of the standing committees does and their successes to date. The third page is on events and under each event there are the very useful minutes and power point presentations used for each event. The final page is a list of different documents, including the needs assessment survey and several countries led research papers on ageing and youth from several different member countries. The contact page has a link to be filled in by individuals, whereby they can thus send a message to AFPPD.

The webpage is not intuitive at all, and most importantly of all it does not showcase the successes of AFPPD to date, but rather highlights the events which have taken place. There is no explanation on the mission and vision of AFPPD and what it aims to achieve. There is also no information on the issues AFPPD strives to advocate for nor does it have any links to any other relevant pages. Other similar organizations' websites are more interactive, have search pages, and provide more information on the different issues as well as the activities undertaken by parliamentarians.

Furthermore, the annual progress report has not been published in recent years, and the last one to be published was in 2021. For transparency purposes as well as information sharing, it would be important for AFPPD to use their annual report to showcase their success in implementing their strategic plan and to demonstrate what were the key achievements of each year. It is also an important accountability tool for donors to track and understand how their money has been spent. **This is in line with strategy 4.1 governance and accountability of the strategic plan.**

Networking

A small proportion of the budget should also be apportioned for networking, improvements in the website and production of the annual report; all of which will of course be important tools to improve networking and provide potential partners and/or donors with baseline information about AFPPD. It is important that to attract new partners and potential donors, personal relationships need to be built. Key networking opportunities are of course available in each of the key events that are organized by AFPPD. Nonetheless as outlined under pillar four, AFPPD should also be represented in different events, especially key events such as with other parliamentarian groups, or UN events both in the region and at global events. It is important that AFPPD leads the way and knowledge of the latest developments in the areas of gender, youth and active ageing, and the outcomes of such events can feed into their future events as well the dissemination of information through either the newsletter or a circular highlighting the key issues discussed. (Please see pillar four for more details) **This aligns with Strategy 3.1. Political influence of the strategic plan.**

Database

Good data is the cornerstone of any efficient operations – it uncovers valuable insights, informs decision-making and improves processes. It also records and tabulate activities and serves as a reference of record for all operations. But as companies collect more data, one of the biggest challenges they face is organizing and making sense of it all.

While a small database does exist, a tailored database to store important information on MPs, national committees, progress in the three strategic thematic areas in the region and a database of contacts does not exist.

To really track the progress of each country as well as understanding the needs and areas where work is still needed, a database is an essential tool. As well as including data on individual countries and issues, it would be equally

important to establish a database with all the relevant information of all potential partners as well as possible funders. The database would therefore equally serve as a repository of information on each member state and track their progress in the implementation of the strategic plan. A small, short-term consultancy can be done for this purpose, and an intern could feed the information into the database over time to build a solid database which provides different types and level of information on all three pillars as well as building information on the MPS, national committees, different partners, policy makers and potential donors. **This aligns with Strategy 1.1 National Committee Capacity Development and Strategy 1.2. Facilitate Learning and Outreach**

Repository of stories

Several years ago, AFPPD had a newsletter which shared best practices, activities and featured key stories from different countries on the focus areas. This no longer exists. The last one was published in 2017. The consultations with the national committees highlighted the usefulness of these newsletters and the importance of sharing success stories with other member states. The consultations highlighted the fact that national committees do not tend to follow up on the commitments made at AFPPD events and there is real no monitoring system established by AFPPD to track the progress of each member state to adhere to their commitments. A renewed newsletter could at least be used to inform others of possible success stories and indicate to other national committees who they might contact and reach out to on key areas relating to the three pillars. While the newsletter did not showcase events in each country, a select number of member states published articles on what they were doing in the relevant areas. **This aligns with Strategy 1.1 National Committee Capacity Development and Strategy 1.2. Facilitate Learning and Outreach**

Sustain and strengthen existing partnerships and build new lasting partnerships.



AFPPD has partnered with several organizations in the past, these of course include the national committees as well as UNFPA. At the height of AFPPD's activities they also worked with several other organizations. This strategy suggests having a four-pronged approach with building strong relationships, whether these are those which are already existent or new ones. The plan highlights four types of partnerships that should be nurtured.² These are detailed below:-

Identify and prioritize

AFPPD already enjoys a strong network and has access to a wide range of actors, including the national committees, individual MPs and other organizations, groups and CSOs. The following section identifies several key organizations and UN agencies with which to partner. Nonetheless given the extensive range of countries and the limited human resources, as stated below, it would be essential to map out the different partners, groups, individuals and map them according to country, thematic area, and category, i.e., national committee, MP, potential partner, potential donor etc.

Analyze

Given the fact that there are such limited human resources, rotating the countries by ensuring that each year identifies priority countries, can ease the load and allow AFPPD to analyze the potential partners needs by understanding what they do and how a future partnership can work. It is important to communicate to the potential partners about the scope of the work of AFPPD and to understand how the partnership could evolve. It is essential to understand the influence that the partner could have on AFPPD and vice versa

² The relationships to be nurtured should focus on the i) National Committees, ii) UN Agencies iii) Likeminded organizations and iv) CSOs.

Plan

Once the potential partners have been mapped and what the future partnership could look like, it would be important to ensure that a communication plan is mapped out, to focus activities and/ or meetings around these persons/groups and what type of relationship is sought.

Engage

It is important to establish a rapport and to build trust with each potential “partner”, this involves candid communication, building trust and constructing personal relationships and consistent communication. When engaging it is important to communicate in an honest way and showcasing the current successes as well as the challenges that AFPPD undergoes to achieve its goals. Transparency is key. Messages through website, reports, newsletters and direct communication should be consistent.

This aligns with Strategy 1.1 National Committee Capacity Development and Strategy 1.2. Facilitate Learning and Outreach; Strategy 2.1. Parliamentary partnerships; CSOs partnerships

The following outlines the four types of relationships /partnerships that should take priority under this Resource Mobilization Strategy, noting that this list does not include potential donors, although some of the partners below could be potential donors or potential organizations that AFPPD could join forces with to apply for funds or proposals in the future.

National Committees

As aforementioned, AFPPD enjoys good relationships with some of the more seasoned national committees. One of the principal aims of AFPPD is to strengthen the national committees to ensure overall effectiveness and sustainability. Prior to the current strategic plan, the focus on activities rather than results has meant that there has not always been sufficient follow up by the national committees when the parliamentarians return to their respective parliaments after attending AFPPD events. The national committees that were consulted would like to see more follow up and support to ensure that pledges and commitments made by parliamentarians are honored. In many cases, parliamentarians attend events, but no transferal of knowledge is made to other like-minded MPs and sometimes due to the heavy schedules of MPS, commitments fall by the wayside.

The follow up by each national committee and what action it has taken to implement change and to progress towards commitments made in each of the events is time intensive and requires a lot of work. To this end, the database can ease some of the burden whereby AFPPD Secretariat would only need to ask each national committee to fill out the online database with certain information in order to really understand what stage each national committee is at and the specific action taken to ensure commitments are being honoured. The database could include a dashboard system, whereby a color-coding system could denote what action has been undertaken by each NC under each of the three pillars. This information should of course align with the monitoring and evaluation framework and with the commitments made at key events.

While it is common knowledge, that some national committees are less responsive, there are several key national committees who have the capacity to support others, especially those countries in the higher income bracket and which have advanced laws and policies in human rights, women’s rights etc. Seasoned committees with strong institutional knowledge and expertise can support other member states in building their capacity and sharing important best practices and lessons learned. There are a number of examples of excellent resources, for example those in Australia, India, Vietnam, and Philippines, to name a few, have been very active in the past. Such committees could serve as role models for other national committees. There are of course others which have particular expertise in certain areas and these committees should be utilized to help inform other committees in specific areas

when required. By building the network and with the transferal of information via the database, AFPPD should think about supporting a specific number of national committees each year, this support could be supplemented by some of the more advanced committees who could lend a hand in guiding and developing the capacity of those committees requiring support. This will enable the AFPPD Secretariat to undertake a needs assessment of each committee over time while also liaising directly with each national committee., fomenting stronger relationships and being able to better target support where it is needed and identify national committees that can provide support/mentoring to others also in the future.

It is important to remember that each national committee has varying levels of capacity, commitment, and resources as well as each member state will be at a different stage of the electoral calendar and various degrees of implementation of the SDGs and the ICPD agenda and the effective implementation of policies, laws etc focusing on the three pillars of the strategic plan. For this reason, it is essential that support to national committees is varied and complementary. While it is important to support all national committees, providing specific support on a rotational basis is the only way to guarantee effectiveness while human resources are low and provides an opportunity for AFPPD to understand the needs, progress, and commitment of each member state. A more specific and targeted approach also means that AFPPD can familiarize themselves and avail themselves of key networking opportunities for more sustained partnerships as well as explore potential funders for individual countries, or regional projects.

Action Required: An assessment of the capacity needs of each national committee, including an understanding of their level of engagement and commitment to the strategic plan of AFPPD. To lighten the load, AFPPD could name priority countries in advance and thus assess a small number of national committees at a time, taking into consideration their past involvement and the electoral calendar. (This could take place over a five-year period).

UN Agencies

UNFPA has been a key partner in AFPPD's work in the past, and in some member states, it continues to support many of the issues at the heart of AFPPD's work as well as supporting some of the national committees. While it is unlikely that there will be a return to the levels of support seen in the past, UNFPA is still open to support AFPPD's activities when they align with their areas of support and perhaps can continue to contribute to supporting individual national committees. UNFPA has been an important resource for reproductive rights, violence against women, youth, and ageing.

Notwithstanding, there are other relevant UN agencies which engage in many of the issues under the strategic plan. The following section outlines several agencies which could align with the work of AFPPD and aspects of their strategic plan. This list is by no means exhaustive.

United Nations Development Programme

UNDP has 24 country offices working in 36 countries in Asia and the Pacific. According to their strategic plan 2022-2025- they work on the following areas: sustainable development, democratic governance and peacebuilding and climate and disaster resilience. UNDP also has a portfolio of working on parliamentarians and strengthen national parliaments both in the region and worldwide. UNDP in other regions has also supported regional projects supporting the parliament and the electoral process. Many of the parliamentary projects strengthen the capacity of both parliamentarians and national committees with a particular focus on women as well as passing and advocating for gender sensitive legislation. The following countries have UNDP offices:

Afghanistan
Bangladesh

Bhutan
Cambodia
India
Nepal
Pakistan
Timor-Leste
Viet Nam

The fact that UNDP supports a number of parliamentary projects in the region, it would be important to strengthen ties with UNDP in order to ensure that the work of AFPPD could be written into project documents as well as the future possibility whereby UNDP and AFPPD partner to provide capacity to parliaments.

UN Women

UN Women has several offices in the region, including Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Fiji (Multi country office), India (Multi country office), Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Timor-Leste and Viet Nam. UN Women dedicates its resources to gender equality and the empowerment of women. It works with governments and civil society to design laws, policies, programmes and services needed to ensure that the standards are effectively implemented and truly benefit women and girls worldwide. It also works globally to make the vision of the Sustainable Development Goals a reality for women and girls and stands behind women's equal participation in all aspects of life. UN Women often partners with UNDP or other organizations to support female parliamentary caucuses, especially with gender responsive budgeting as well as the analysis of gender sensitive laws.

UNICEF

UNICEF also have country presence in a lot of the member countries, they of course target children and adolescents and advocate for national investment in children and child centered social policies. It has an important network and engages with major intergovernmental bodies, such as UN agencies, CSOs, bilateral and multilateral institutions, including the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, (ASEAN) and the Pacific Island Forums (PIF) and donors. It works on several key issues, including health, gender equality, nutrition, water, sanitation, hygiene as well as issues such as child marriage, climate crisis and emergencies. UNICEF while youth is considered 15-24 according to the United Nations, UNICEFs remit can of course cover some of these persons, especially with regards to youth policies, youth parliaments and important issues on gender equality with regards to education and of course child marriage and maternal health for mothers under 18.

WHO

The World Health Organization has 11 member states in the South- East Asia Region including in Bangladesh, Bhutan, Democratic People's Republic of Lao, India, Indonesia, Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, Thailand, and Timor Leste. Its regional office is based in New Delhi, India. It also works in the Pacific region with offices in Australia, China, Cambodia, New Zealand, Cook Islands, Fiji, Philippines, Japan, Malaysia, and Vietnam to name a few. It works on of course health issues including vaccinations, non-communicable diseases, and reducing maternal and neonatal mortality. It also has a foundation which has supported several parliamentarian groups and could be a good ally when it comes to looking at key issues such as maternal mortality and reproductive rights.

Action: Identify the countries of interest and start a dialogue with the different UN Agencies. It would be best to contact their regional offices and start to understand their work and to look for possible synergies.

Like minded organizations

Commonwealth Parliamentary Association

While the commonwealth extends outside of Asia, there are several member countries which are also commonwealth members. The CPA was founded in 1911, and it's a membership association which brings together members, irrespective of gender, race, religion, culture, which are united by community of interest, respect for the rule of law and individual rights and freedoms. The Secretariat is based in London; however, they do work on projects in Asia and the Pacific. They work to promote parliamentary democracy and good governance, and undertake an extensive range of programmes, project and activities. They undertake online courses, workshops webinars, conference and the development of publications, toolkits, and handbooks. The CPA also provides institutional strengthen to help build better parliaments. It also has a center of excellence and how to engage with youth. Furthermore, CPA holds an annual commonwealth parliamentary conference bringing together parliamentarians from across the commonwealth to discuss global political issues. It also has a commonwealth women parliamentarians' network and another one with disabilities. **India has a particularly close relationship with CPA and could help nurture the relationship to broaden AFPPDs scope working on common commonwealth member countries.**

Global Equality Caucus

The Global Equality Caucus is an international network of parliamentarians and elected representatives dedicated to tackling discrimination against LGBT+ people. While LGBTQ+ rights do not take center stage of the issues considered under the Strategic Plan, it is most definitely a cross cutting issue in several countries where the LGBTQ+ community is struggling to gain access to their rights. The Caucus has a very good network of legislators which could prove vital to the good work of AFPPD.

ASEAN Parliamentarians for Human Rights

APHR was founded in June 2013 with the objective of promoting democracy and human rights across Southeast Asia. They are a regional network of current and former parliamentarians who use their unique positions to advance human rights and democracy in Southeast Asia. It's members are Timor-Leste, Myanmar, Cambodia, Thailand, Singapore, Indonesia, Philippines, Malaysia and Australia, Japan, New Zealand and Pakistan. At present APHR does not have members from LAO PDR and Vietnam.

Civil Society Organisations (CSOs)

Civil society of course plays a very important role in holding parliaments and governments to account. While civic spaces are increasingly closing across the region, CSOs still maintain key linkages between the population and the MPs and have varied expertise in the three thematic areas of the strategic plan. There are very few regional CSOs, but most countries do have a strong CSO presence which could contribute positively to the national committees and advocate for issues such as women's rights and empowerment, youth, and aging. CSOs normally enjoy good networks and boosting both AFPPDs relationship with national and where possible regionally located CSOs would be key in their networking strategy as well as engaging with some NGOs in the bid for proposals or small grants.

As can be seen under table 5 there are a good number of international NGOs and civil society members to which key networks could be built around as well as examining each individual countries access to local CSOs and how their work and that of AFPPD align.

Focus on delivering external value and strengthening position in international for a

To strengthen partnerships, AFPPD needs to reach out to different agencies and to network and attend different fora. A number of events are organised each year by different UN Agencies, foundations, even businesses as well as regional organisations such as Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN),

South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) and Platform for Disaster Displacement (PDD) and while member states are often invited to these events, there should be no reason why AFPPD does not attend such events under their own remit, representing their strategic plan and using such events to convey key messages back to their members states on the latest commitments to the issues at the heart of the strategy, or simply to network with other like-minded organisations. As an entity which expands across many of the countries of the Asia Pacific Region it would be important for a portion of AFPPD's budget to be dedicated to networking with these entities as well as the attendance of key regional and even global events.

Action Required: Map out key events taking place on the issues inherent to the strategic plan, to secure partnerships and establish relationships in order to attend events either online or in person. Such events will allow AFPPD to network and communicate their needs to potential partners and donors, especially with Regional organisations and Associations.

Diversify Funding Resources

As aforementioned, at present AFPPD relies heavily on the government of Japan for its key resources. The decision to leave its current headquarters and to transfer to a different hub, will of course need to be strategic. There is a necessity that AFPPD diversifies its resources. To this end, ideally its new HQs should be somewhere that has easy access to some of the principal donors, as well as choosing an international hub that is geographically accessible so that AFPPD may travel easily to a good proportion of the member states and vice versa. It is equally important that the country chosen should be as politically open as possible to advocate for issues entrenched in the mission and vision of AFPPD and its strategic plan.

The over reliance on one funder of course has its disadvantages and means that AFPPD is very limited to the number of events and activities it can undertake and relies heavily on APDA. While human resources is also a key concern, the increase and diversifying of funding sources also means more work, not only for the writing of proposals, but for follow up and reporting to donors. Given the focus on the three key thematic areas of work, i.e., gender equality and empowerment, Youth and Active Ageing, AFPPD can approach a plethora of donors depending on the type of support and/or thematic area needed. The table below maps the different organization's / foundations /CSOs which have been known to fund similar thematic areas and the tables in annex II are divided into the thematic areas, although of course more organizations tend to fund women's rights and empowerment rather than youth and ageing. The list is by no means exhaustive. Where possible the list refers to funders who would support both organizations such as AFPPD and/or the countries where it works. AFPPD will build a database with all the different funders and donors according to the member states and/or thematic area with the idea of mapping key donors over time. The 2016 resource mobilization strategy mapped an important number of donors, many of these are included in the annex III as well as an overview of several of the key donors which could be worth approaching in the future. Nonetheless it would be important to align the needs of AFPPD with the member states and at first try and obtain local funding for an issue or specific member states, rather than endeavoring to find a donor for large scale events.

Proposal writing is an acquired skill, and while the quality of the proposal is key to winning bids, the reputation and willingness of a donor to work with AFPPD will need to be based on mutual respect and the potential donor being able to recognize the work of AFPPD. To achieve this, it is important that the first three steps of the Resource Mobilization Plan is followed. AFPPD needs to have a focused approach to diversifying their resources, to this end, the building of internal capacity and communication tools is a first step in building up sufficient resources to diversify funds. Nonetheless, as suggested in the paragraphs above, it is advisable to start small with a local NGO or a UN agency in a particular country in order to cement AFPPDs reputation in performance and results-based management. Furthermore, the building of partnerships and fortifying AFPPDs reputation in the global stage will also facilitate the potential for successful bids, especially with the foundations which have been known to support other like-minded organizations such as the European Parliamentary Forum and others working on reproductive rights for example.

The databases described under the first step of this strategy should be continually built upon through liaison with national committees which can also identify the donors and supporters available in any given country and/or thematic area as well as enquiring to what extent the donors included in the tables as well as those in annexes II and III can be utilized. While the previous resource mobilization strategy advocated for a resource mobilization committee, given the reduction in staff and the transition period that AFPPD is currently undergoing, an establishment of a resource mobilization committee prior to the move to the next headquarters is considered premature.

Establishing priority countries and working with those national committees will allow AFPPD to build on their portfolio slowly and identify key donors in specific areas, countries, and regions. Furthermore, given the limited human resources, and the fact that writing a strong proposal requires technical knowhow and the hiring of a consultant; outreach to CSOs and other like-minded organizations, AFPPD can explore the possibility of writing joint proposals to save on resources and to stand a better chance at winning. It would perhaps be more strategic to try and partner with organizations with a presence in a number of countries to amplify the chances of partnering with the same organization in another member state and/or a similar issue.

As with step one and two, mapping of different organizations and donors is essential and while this mobilization plan has endeavored to map some of the available donors, only experience and networking experience will really reveal the usefulness of each organization and if and how they align with the needs of AFPPD. **This aligns with strategy 4.3 of the Strategic Plan.** The table below highlights and maps out the types of organizations that could support the three thematic areas of the strategic plan. The list is by no means exhaustive.

Commitment Making Institutions/Donors				
Civil Society	Foundations	Multilateral/ Partnerships	Private Sector	Donor Countries
1. Action Aid	1. Aman Foundation	1. Norway, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, and the United Kingdom	1. Bayer	Australia
2. Advance Family Planning	2. Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation	2. United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	2. HealthCare	Denmark
3. Care International	3. Bloomberg Philanthropies	3. World Bank	2. Female Health Company	European Commission
4. DSW – Deutsche Stiftung Welbevölkerung	4. Brush Foundation	4. World Health Organization	3. Merck for Mothers	France
5. EngenderHealth	5. Tides Foundation	5. Asian Development Bank	4. Pfizer pharmaceuticals	Germany
6. FHI360	6. Wallace Global Fund	6. United Nations Development Programme	5. Ferring	Japan
7. Guttmacher Institute	5. Children’s Investment Fund Foundation	7. UN Women	6. Organon	Netherlands
8. Interact Worldwide	6. David and Lucile Packard Foundation			Norway
9. International Center for . Research on Women (ICRW)	7. The International Contraceptive Access Foundation			South Korea
10. International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF)	8. The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation			Sweden
11. IntraHealth International				United Kingdom
12. Ipas				
13. Jhpiego				

14. Management Sciences for Health 15. Marie Stopes International (MSI) 16. PAI 17. Pathfinder International 18. Planned Parenthood Federation of America and Planned Parenthood Global 19. Population Council 20. Population Reference Bureau 21. Reproductive Health Supplies Coalition (RHSC)/Advocacy and Accountability Working Group (AAWG) 22. Rotarian Action Group for Population and Development 23. Save the Children 24. Woman Care Global and PSI 25. Population Action International Healthy Families Healthy Planet	9. United Nations Foundation 10. Open Society Foundations 11. Nike Foundation 12. Mac Arthur Foundation 13. The Summit Foundation	8. UNICEF 9. Commonwealth Parliamentary Association 10. Global Equality 11. ASEAN Parliament 12. GIZ Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Internationales Zusammenarbeit 13. International Society of the Red Cross 14. Held the Aged		
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Table 5: Breakdown of possible sources of funding.

Conclusions

In order to ensure an effective resource mobilization strategy, AFPPD has to ensure that each phase of the plan is monitored and that each phase links to the next phase in order to ensure continuity and sustainability of the plan. While ensuring that a limited number of persons implement the strategy, the tools provided in this plan, i.e., the database on tracking of resources and the database of donors need to regularly be updated and utilized, once they are created. They will serve as a principal tool to enable a consistent and reliable flow of information between the secretariat, its staff and the member states. Other systems can be put in place to ensure that AFPPD has a focal person who is able to readily access information and to share information with others, to ensure sustainability of the plan even with staff leaving and being replaced.

While careful planning is required, it is also essential to ensure that the reputation and credibility of activities under the strategic plan to be implemented can demonstrate tangible changes and results derived from the various activities which take place across the region. These should be demonstrated in an easy to access manner, via the website, annual reports, promotion material, knowledge products as well on the database. Contacts with key potential funders should be nurtured at all events. Many of the organizations highlighted under table four do have offices in Asia and those contacts should be established. Ensuring one or two focal points in the countries of focus for the national events is also important, to ensure follow up. Once established, the online database can also serve as a repository for information and a mechanism for tracking the progress of commitments of all the member states. The high-level staff of AFPPD will inevitably be involved in canvassing meetings with potential partners and donors, but the administrative part of the resource mobilization plan needs to be carried out by dedicated staff who build the information on the possible networks and carry out analysis to prioritize the time of the chairwoman and the executive director. Eventually after 2025, staff should be employed who have the capacity and knowledge in project proposal writing and the ability to present the progress of the activities in a format compliant to each donor's requirements. This needs expertise and capacity and the ability to understand the needs of each individual donor to ensure that their requirements are being complied with.

The annexes contain information on the possible donors for the three types of thematic areas as well as an overview of three possible foundations which AFPPD could approach.

Annex I: Logical Framework for the resource mobilization strategy

Problem Statement		Goal			
Population issues are at the forefront of development and policymaking in the Asia Pacific region, and while AFPPD has built a strategic plan to ensure better training, knowledge building and showcase how to build and approve relevant policies, AFPPD lacks important resources to realize these goals.		AFPPD will build their organizational capacity to better collate information, network, build partnerships and build their international reputation as a key player in international for a while diversifying their funding sources to help promote Parliamentarian involvement in addressing population issues in Asia and the Pacific through innovative approaches, with a specific focus on 1) Women's Empowerment and Gender Equality; 2) Youth Engagement; and 3) Active Ageing, as well as looking at cross-cutting issues that impact these core strategic issue areas.			
Objective 1: Organizational Capacity is strengthened					
Sub Objective 1.1 Support the building of communication tools					
Needs	Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes	Impact
AFPPD needs to showcase its work to the general public and use interactive tools which could be used to feed the quality and level of information emanating from the MS on areas of the Strategic plan	Consultancy to improve website	Hiring of a consultant to improve the overall design of the website aligning it with the database.	Website redesigned and aligned with database tools to facilitate the internal and external Flow of information	A more updated website will provide more information on AFPPDs work and create a greater understanding of their work.	Potential partners and donors Will be better informed on the work of AFPPD and understand the advantages of working with AFPPD.
It has been almost four years since the last annual report was produced. It is essential to have annual and as suggested in the strategic plan semi annual reports.	Staff contribute to the yearly and semiyearly reports	Gather information from the events to ensure a result managed reporting-oriented report	Production of regular annual reports	Annual reports will be available for member states and donors alike to read to understand where AFPPD is in implementing its strategic plan	The use of annual and semiannual reports will better inform potential partners and donors on the progress of AFPPDs work and encourages transparency and incentives for member states to implement the strategic plan.
Sub Objective 1.2. Improve the outreach of AFPPD to identify and outreach to new partners					
Needs	Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes	Impact
Networking is key to improve relationships and to attract new blood, while objective two goes into more detail about improving partnerships, under the organizational capacity a networking strategy needs to be identified	Staff map out different networking possibilities	Mapping of different potential partners and donors	Mapping exercise completed	Once a mapping exercise is completed, AFPPD can start to draw up a plan to network by identifying key priorities in line with their strategic plan as well as the priority countries for each year.	AFPPD will better be able to attract partnerships and potential donors.

Sub Objective 1.3. Establish a reliable database to improve the quality of information collected by AFPPD					
Needs	Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes	Impact
A Good database is essential to keep track of all types of information, the needs for AFPPD are vast, and having a reliable database will enable AFPPD to access information as and when they need it.	Consultancy to develop a multi functional database	Hiring of a consultant to develop a multi-functional database	Development of a database	The database should cover different aspects of the work of AFPPD, including a database on the national committees, MPs, partners, potential donors and also an interactive tool to allow MS to update their status on relevant laws, policies and commitments to the strategic plan	An existence of a well-designed database will allow AFPPD to act as a repository of laws, progress and facilitate the communication flow between MS and other interested parties.
Sub Objective 1.4. Enable the repository of information, best practices and lessons learned					
Needs	Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes	Impact
One of the key comments from NC is the lack of follow up to events and commitments made by MS and the scarce exchange of information between MS/AFPPD	Staff (recipients of information) Database	Issuance of regular newsletters Provision of information through the database or online tools	Newsletters Database regularly updated with key information	MS and AFPPD are better informed of what is going on in other MS in the thematic areas	AFPPD is better able to gauge the needs of different MS and identify best practices and lessons learned to feed into their strategic plan as well as informing other MS on how to better tackle and advocate for issues domestically
Objective 2: Partnerships are strengthened					
Sub Objective 2.1. Identify key partners					
Needs	Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes	Impact
AFPPD does have a good network, however it needs to be strengthened, and more robust	Staff	Under subobjective 1.use the mapping activity to identify and prioritize key partners	Stakeholder mapping helps to identify key partners and donors to target	Key partners and donors identified	AFPPD is better able to target and identify relevant stakeholders for different purposes which will make them more effective.
Sub Objective 2.2. Analysis					
Needs	Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes	Impact
Once AFPPD has identified and mapped the key stakeholders, given the limited human resources, it will be important to select the stakeholders in line with the needs of AFPPD, and thus it is essential to prioritize looking at a number of key stakeholders and understanding how AFPPD and the relevant stakeholder can work together	Staff Database of stakeholders	Conduct research on a limited number of stakeholders to understand how they are useful for the needs of AFPPD.	Research which showcases the profiles of key stakeholders and how the collaboration and cooperation will be between them and AFFPPD	Identification and understanding of the key stakeholders, their needs, where they work and in what areas will be essential to target stakeholders effectively	A thorough analysis of the stakeholders will allow AFPPD to better build relationships which can eventually impact on the success of their established outcomes and lead to more resources being put forward,
Sub Objective 2.3. Plan and engage					
Needs	Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes	Impact
Given the limited resources of AFPPD, it would be good to	Staff Research	Staff will draw up a plan of engagement	An established plan of engagement	AFPPD will be able to make networking plans which align	AFPPD will benefit from a established strategic networking

<p>identify an implementation plan which would align with possible events and activities to enable AFPPD to engage with stakeholders in person or to make specific visits.</p>	<p>Database</p>			<p>with the strategic plan and its events</p>	<p>plan, which will ensure follow up and consistent communication flow between potential partners and donors rather than ad hoc communication which does not always result in establishing partnerships</p>
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Objective 3. Adding external value and participation at international for a					
3.1. Strengthen links with regional and global ICPD and SDG forums					
Needs	Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes	Impact
The strategic plan rightly highlights the importance of increasing political influence of AFPPD, while the political influence will of course come with the implementation of the strategic plan and specifics of the resource mobilization plan, it is essential that AFPPD establishes contact with like minded regional organizations and improves their outreach to these organizations	Staff Stakeholder mapping and engagement plan	Attendance and submissions of papers to regional summits including that of the G7 and UN summits	Inputs into regional fora and representation of AFPPD at these events	Stronger linkages with forums and inputs to important seminars/forums/conferences. AFPPD will be present in more forums and have greater influence and the ability to build their knowledge in certain areas.	AFPPD will be better informed and better able to strategize and influence international commitments

Objective 4. Fundings Resources Diversified					
4.1 Strengthen AFPPDs ability to diversity funding					
Needs	Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes	Impact
As AFPPD transitions from Japan to a new HQS and to match the demands of the Strategic Plan, it is essential they diversify their sources of funding. At the moment they are receiving support from APDA, but more funds will be needed and to ensure effectiveness of the strategic plan, different partnerships and strategies with a more diverse sort of donors is essential	Staff Mapping of stakeholders Database	Assess the possibility of finding specific partnerships in the priority countries	Finding of partners to submit financial proposals for specific events and/or issues.	A building of a donor portfolio over time whereby small grants and financial support can be sought. (In the two year period, AFPPD should aim to target one UN agency, three CSOs and two foundations for funding)	AFPPD over time diversifies their funding sources, builds up their reputation for tackling the issues under the strategic plan and is able to build up a consistent and reliable donor portfolio.

Annex II: List of possible donors per thematic area

Name of Potential Funder for gender equality and youth	Headquarters	Website	Overview
Tides Foundation	San Francisco	https://www.tides.org/	Tides accelerates the pace of social change, working with innovative partners to solve society's toughest problems.
Wallace Global Fund	Washington	https://wgf.org/	It supports people powered movements that advance democracy, protect human rights and fight for a healthy planet.
Ferring Pharmaceuticals	Global	https://www.ferring.com/	Reproductive medicine and maternal health
UNFPA	Global	https://www.unfpa.org/	Sexual and Reproductive Health, Youth, Gender Equality and Human Rights
World Health Organization	Global	https://www.who.int/southeastasia	Natural disasters, disease outbreaks, health risks of climate change – promoting universal health coverage.
United States	Global	https://www.gatesfoundation.org/	Funds for organisations which are tax exempt - primarily invest in two ways, grants and strategic investments
Organon	US	https://www.organon.com/	Women's Health

International Planned Parenthood Federation	UK	www.ippf.org	Delivery of life saving sexual and reproductive healthcare in crisis/SGBV – works with different ngos in the East and South East Asia and Oceania region
GiZ Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer internationals Zusammenarbeit (giZ) GMBH	Germany	https://www.giz.de/en/html/index.html	SDGS, Gender
Open Society Foundatons	United States	https://www.opensocietyfoundations.org	
Nike Foundation	United States	https://about.nike.com/en/impact	Commitment to gender equality and empowerment; diversity, equity and protecting the planet
International Committee of Red Cross	Geneva	https://www.icrc.org/en	Persons with disabilities, women and gender equality, health, IDPS, refugees, addressing sexual violence, climate change
MacArthur Foundation	United States	https://www.macfound.org/	Supports creative people, effective institutions and influential networks (does not support political activities or attempts to influence actors on specific legislation).
United Nations Foundation	United States	https://unfoundation.org/	SDGs, climate and environment, girls and women, global health, emerging issues.
The Summit Foundation	United States	https://summitfoundation.org/	Making differences at community level

Table 6: potential donors for gender and youth

Region/Country	Name of Organisation	Overview	Website
China	China National Committee on Ageing (CNCA)	China National Committee on Ageing (CNCA) was established as a government body in 1982 following the First World Assembly on Ageing. With over twenty members, it produces policies for an ageing population, coordinates work on ageing by different ministries and monitors work on age-related activities.	
	Instituto de Accao Social (IAS)	Instituto de Acção Social (IAS) (also known as ‘Social Welfare Bureau’) is an NGO in Macau, China, that came into existence in 1999. IAS cooperates with various social service organisations and strives to meet the needs of society through welfare, services and policies.	www.ias.gov.mo
	Helping Hand Hong Kong	Founded in 1978, Helping Hand Hong Kong’s mission is to meet older people’s needs for housing and care in Hong Kong. They work to enable older people to live in dignity by promoting their sense of belonging, security and worth.	
	Ageing China Development	Ageing China Development Centre (ACDC) in Shaanxi Province was established in 2014, with support from HelpAge International, the China National Committee on Ageing (CNCA) and the Shaanxi Provincial Committee on Ageing (SPCA). It is a non-profit organisation working for the wellbeing and benefit of older people.	
Korea	HelpAge Korea	HelpAge Korea is a NGO that works in Korea and other Asian countries. Its mission is “to ensure that people understand how much older people contribute to society and must enjoy rights to healthcare, social services and economic and physical security”.	www.helpage.or.kr
South Asia			
Bangladesh	Bangladesh Association for the Aged and Institute of Geriatric Medicine.	(BAAIGM), popularly known as Probbin Hitoishi Sangha, is a voluntary, non-profit NGO established in 1960. It is the oldest and largest NGO working in Bangladesh to help and improve life for older people throughout the country, focusing specifically on maintaining physical and mental health.	
	Bangladesh Women’s Health Coalition	BWHC works with HelpAge International to challenge thinking and encourage action by people and institutions that can secure rights and health for older women and girls.	www.bwhc.org.bd

	Resource Integration Centre	The Resource Integration Centre (RIC) is a NGO founded in 1981 by a group of social activists with a mission to support national development. RIC operates in rural areas to support older people's rights, economic independence and access to care and services.	www.ricbd.org
	Dhaka Ahsania Mission	works to enhance people's capacities to maximally utilize their inner potentials. Their main purpose is to improve living conditions for vulnerable people in all ages.	www.ahsaniamission.org.bd
	HelpAge International, Bangladesh	strengthen older people's associations, responding to humanitarian emergencies, and helping communities to better prepare for when disasters strike	
India	Gramin Vikas Vigyan Samiti	GRAVIS works in a number of areas including health, climate change, social protection, HIV and AIDS, emergencies, disaster risk reduction, rights, policy influencing, livelihoods, social care and the environment. The organisation participates in Age Demands Action to raise awareness of older people's rights. It joined the HelpAge International global network in 2007.	www.gravis.org.in
	Help Age India	It works to improve the lives of disadvantaged older people across 33 cities in India. The organisation's aim is to give a voice to India's 90 million older people and better their lives by providing health and financial services.	www.helpageindia.org
Nepal	Ageing Nepal	is a non-profit NGO established in 2011 by a group of Nepali social workers committed to helping older people in the country. It does consultancy to develop research and workshops, and help guide policy on ageing.	www.ageingnepal.org
	National Senior Citizen Federation (NASCIF)	The National Senior Citizen Federation (NASCIF) is an NGO established in 2011 to protect the rights, welfare and best interests of older people in Nepal. It has established older people's associations for older people across all the country.	
	Nepal Participatory Action Network (NEPAN)	the Nepal Participatory Action Network (NEPAN) is an association of individuals and institutions promoting the participation and empowerment of Nepalese in development across Nepal. It supports people from marginalised	www.nepan.org.np

		groups, especially older people, women, children and disabled people.	
	Senior Citizens Chautari (SCC)	Senior Citizens Chautari (SCC) is a non-profit organisation based in Nepal. Our mission is to promote healthy aging and support older people in the village community through various resources and services. We prioritise the health, fitness, and entertainment by offering health check-ups, fitness programs, games, get-togethers, and entertainment activities.	www.seniorcitizenchautari.org
Pakistan	Help Age International, Pakistan	In Pakistan HelpAge campaigns for older people's rights to be recognised in Pakistan, and supports older men and women to develop sustainable livelihoods. HelpAge Pakistan also prepares communities for humanitarian disasters	
	Pakistan Medico International	Pakistan Medico International (SWA or PMI) was founded by Pakistani students and campaigners in Germany. In the early 1980s they recognised the need to support older people and since have run a number of community based projects for older people, including ophthalmic work.	
Sri Lanka	HelpAge Sri Lanka	Established in 1986, HelpAge Sri Lanka is a NGO that raises awareness of the contributions older people's make to society. They believe that older people must enjoy full rights to healthcare, social services and economic and physical security.	www.helpagesl.org
South East Asia			
Cambodia	HelpAge Cambodia	For over 20 years, HelpAge Cambodia has worked with older people in Cambodia through older people's associations. These associations are a proven safety net mechanism endorsed by the Royal Government of Cambodia to address social and welfare protection needs of older people.	www.helpagecambodia.org
Indonesia	Yayasan Emong Lansia	Yayasan Emong Lansia (YEL) was established in 1996 by the HelpAge network. Their vision is an Indonesia with happy, healthy, active and independent older people.	
Malaysia	The National Council of Senior Citizens Organizations Malaysia	The National Council of Senior Citizens Organisations Malaysia (NACSCOM) is a non-profit organisation founded in 1990. 48 senior citizen associations are members with a total of 18,000 members. NACSCOM advocates for policies and services to enhance older people's wellbeing in Malaysia.	www.nacskom.org.my
Myanmar	HelpAge Myanmar	HelpAge Myanmar works hard to improve older people's lives by	

		ensuring they have access to health and care services, and a regular, reliable income	
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Table 7: Potential donors for active ageing

Annex III – Example of three potential foundations and their application process

Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation

Overview

The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation was created in October 2006. It's a tax-exempt private foundation. The foundation works to reduce inequities around the world. In the developing world, it focuses on improving health and alleviating extreme poverty. The foundation is based in the United States and has regional offices in New Delhi, India, Beijing, China in Asia.

They work on issues such as adolescents and social norms, family planning, gender data and insights, gender integration, maternal, newborn and child health and women in leadership etc

The foundation's mantra tends to identify challenges that can be tackled on a global level. They work with partners that can help affect change globally and then scale solutions to a local level. This approach aligns very much with the vision of AFPPD. The amounts of grants range from USD 33,000 to USD 45 million. While the website does not reveal how many projects are given per country, under the global development, global health and policy and advocacy programme, a large number of grants have been afforded to a plethora of organizations, ranging from NGOs, UN agencies to universities. In 2022, they provided 1,960 grants to the tune of over USD 7.08B. Annex IV demonstrates the grantee, and the type of grants issued under the various programs in the areas of reproductive and maternal health.

ONE is a campaigning and advocacy organisation of more than seven million people around the world taking action to end extreme poverty and preventable disease, particularly in Africa. We believe the fight against poverty isn't about charity, but about justice and equality. Whether lobbying political leaders in world capitals or running cutting-edge grassroots campaigns, ONE pressures governments to do more to fight AIDS and other preventable, treatable diseases in the poorest places on the planet, to empower small-holder farmers, to expand access to energy, and to combat corruption so governments are accountable to their citizens. Cofounded by Bono and other activists, ONE is strictly nonpartisan.

In relation to specific programmes aimed at MPs, the Foundation does work towards the "strengthening of the skills and capacities of local advocates, that promote policies and strategies that enable countries to increase the use of lifesaving health interventions for example, or raise awareness of overlooked risk factors for newborn and maternal mortality. They also support work that aims at achieving global agreement on a set of uniform standards for health targets and measurements, which could help with planning, monitoring and more informed decision making. These could include for global commitments. The

Foundation already funds the European Parliamentary Forum along with a number of other donors. Other similar examples of work that could be compared to AFPPD could be that of the One Organisation <https://www.one.org/international/about/> which lobbies governments around the world on different issues. They fund different campaigns and travel to regions to lobby high level governments.

It should be noted however, the Foundation does not fund Political campaigns and legislative lobbying efforts.

While AFPPD has already been approached by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, the grant process has a four pronged process³. These involve:

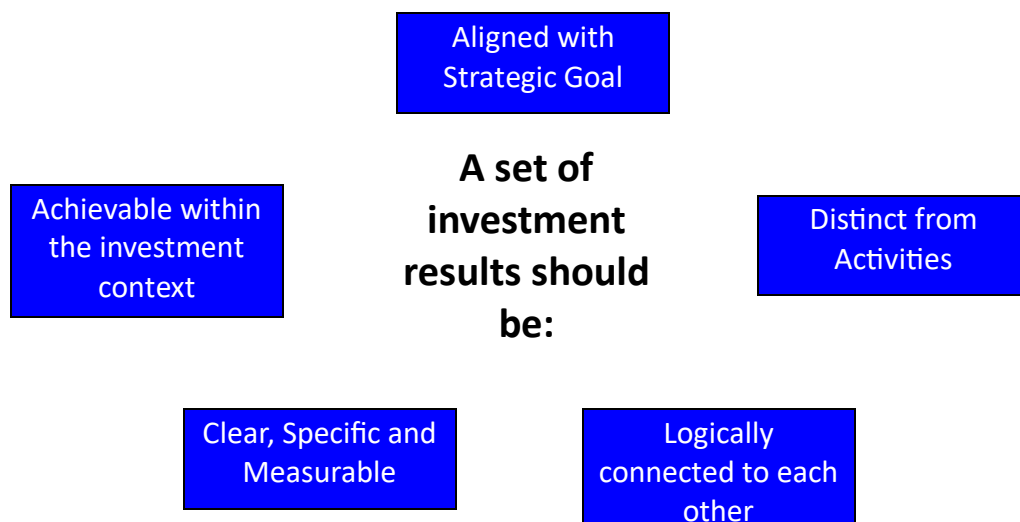
1. Concept Development

³ These four processes are described in detail in Annex Three.

- 2. Pre-Proposal
- 3. Investment Development
- 4. Management and close

AFPPD will work in close contact with key staff from the Foundation to develop the proposal and to ensure that it aligns with the strategy of the Foundation. Many times, the proposal is developed in person and thus AFPPD could approach contacts either in **in China and New Delhi**. Contacts could be pursued in order to develop the concept and align the strategy of AFPPD with that of the Foundation. It would be important to assign a focal point within AFPPD or representing AFPPD who could help develop the proposal and work in tandem with the appropriate desk officer of the Foundation.

The Foundation emphasises that a theory of change needs to be established and thus AFPPD needs to ensure that there are measurable outcomes, which is established in results framework. The characteristics of quality results should take into consideration the following:



It should be noted that the Foundation can be approached at any time, however for specific requests for proposals (RFPs), there is normally a timeframe according to an established timetable. At present there are three RFPs, however they are not necessarily in alignment with the strategic goals of the Foundation. <https://www.gatesfoundation.org/about/how-we-work/grant-opportunities>

Office in China 011-86-10-8454-7500 info@gatesfoundation.org	Office in India 011-91-1-4713-8800 info@gatesfoundation.org
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Overview:

Beijing Passing of the Love and Care Center for the Elderly

To combat the rising number of suicides among China's aging population, Johnson & Johnson supports programs by the Beijing Passing of the Love and Care Center for the Elderly (BPLCCE) aimed at helping guide elders away from suicide. Its Care for Elders in Psychological Crisis Program focuses on the most vulnerable – elders living alone, those who have lost their only child, and the disabled. BPLCCE provides 24-hour hotline consultations through its [Love Delivery Hotline](#) as well as organizes lectures and face-to-face consultations to help the elders learn simple ways of adjusting and rebuilding healthy lives. The goal of the program is to save 15,000 people in one year.

Johnson & Johnson has a number of companies which are spread across the world. They do issue grants which tend to focus on empowering women and children, and as one will note from Annex IV has supported numerous projects in the Asia and Pacific region including many projects on maternal health, and youth and are currently supporting the We Deliver Conference.

Box 1: Project on care for the Elderly in China

Johnson & Johnson has over 250 operating companies in countries around the world, including IP Take which is reported not to be very approachable. The Foundation looks for measurable outcomes, therefore this will be very important when applying for a grant. The Foundation is engaged in different facets of the health industry and is concerned with global health, but it also has broader development goals.

Although much of the donations provided by Johnson & Johnson are in the form of “in kind” donations, the foundation does make a significant number of annual cash grants. It has three primary programme areas:

Women and Children - Johnson & Johnson supports projects that promote microfinance, prenatal care, midwifery, neonatal resuscitation training, and the prevention and treatment of fistula.

Preventing Diseases - The foundation focuses particularly on HIV/AIDS, obesity and diabetes.

Strengthening the health care workforce – Johnson & Johnson is investing in medical training for people working in different health-care capacities including doctors, nurses and healthcare workers.

GBCHealth is a coalition of companies and organizations seeking to leverage the power and resources of the private sector to tackle the most pressing global health challenges where business can make a powerful positive impact. Johnson & Johnson has partnered with GBC Health since 2010 to advance corporate engagement on maternal, newborn and child health in key geographies (India, Nigeria) through its communications, advocacy and partnership platforms and to align more fully with the transition to the [Sustainable Development Goals](#).

The majority of the projects are not necessarily advocacy based but are more on research and achieving specific goals. All three themes of the standing committees are covered under the projects which have been implemented in Asia, including a project in China on the vulnerability of the elderly. (see box three). While it has not necessarily sponsored parliamentarians, it does have projects which promote advocacy and partnership platforms to align more fully with the transition to the SDGs. (See Box Four).

Box 2: Project promoting advocacy and partnership platforms to align more fully with SDGs.

The range of funds tends to oscillate between USD25,000 – 100,000. Johnson & Johnson does not accept unsolicited funding applications. The decision making process and funding priorities are decided by teams of senior executives and a Corporate Contributions Committee (CCC) which provides strategic guidance for foundation spending. In 2022, the foundation invested USD68 million across 110 partners. **To this end, it is essential to connect with company executives.**

Overview:

Rockefeller was established in 1913 and is one of the largest foundations in the United States. Its mission is to “promote the well-being of humanity throughout the world”. It has a dual vision of ensuring building greater resilience and advancing more inclusive economies. In line with the resource mobilization plan, Rockefeller is very strategic and competition to access funds is very tight and therefore ideas need to be bold and something that really demonstrates a theory of change.

It has access to a lot funds and a number of funding priorities related to global development. Those which are relevant to AFPPD could include:

Advance Health – The foundation supports innovative organizations that “incentivize individuals, communities, and governments to address the breadth of variables that contribute to health societies.

Gender Equality – projects which address global gender disparities

Inclusive Economies: It supports organizations that are tackling barriers to economic opportunity in vulnerable populations around the world – these particular genres could apply under any of three standing committees including youth and ageing.

Secure Livelihoods – The foundation strives to advance a more inclusive global economy by expanding economic opportunities in vulnerable and marginalized populations around the world.

The Rockefeller Foundation has offices in Bangkok and has taken on many initiatives for universal health coverage. The initiative “advance health” is aimed at catalyzing innovations and actions that create broader access to affordable, quality health services in developing countries and help contribute to greater resilience. They have a special emphasis on elevating UHC as a primary goal in the post 2015 development framework including empowering practitioners and policy makers at the country and regional levels to facilitate knowledge sharing and joint problem solving. The Foundation has recently supported the launch of the Joint Learning Network for Universal Health Coverage, a community of practice owned by the countries themselves. The Network includes more than 20 member countries to address multiple challenges associated with achieving UHC.

Application Process:

It would be better to foster a relationship with Rockefeller in Bangkok as they do not normally receive unsolicited funding inquiries. One can however ask for funding through the online process. The submission must of course align with the Foundations strategy and the overall result of the intervention must be meaningful and measurable. For the funding proposal to be successful it must fit one of their core issues areas and focus on initiative strategies. The application procedure does not have any particular date however it is a long process whereby the proposal must align with the areas for which the Foundation works (Transform Cities, **Advance Health**, Revalue Ecosystems and **Secure Livelihoods**)

Contact:

The Rockefeller Foundation

21st Floor UBC II Building
591 Sukhumvit 33, Wattana
Bangkok 10110- Thailand

Phone: 66-2-262-0091 to 95

Fax: 66-2-262-0098

The priorities of the three foundations match with the principal themes under the standing committees.

The three standing committees themes are priorities for some of the foundations, however ageing is more in tune with Johnson & Johnson. The other key areas under the three standing committees such as safety and security, health and participation also align with many of the priorities for all the foundations. Nonetheless, AFPPD may find it difficult to obtain funding for the subthemes of participation under ageing. It should be noted that foundations may not sponsor one off events such as conferences, but prefer to adopt a medium to long term focus of a series of activities which aims at achieving a specific outcome. The design of activities centering around the nine priorities with their sub themes will enable “buy in” from the foundations and bilateral donors. Nonetheless, for each theme or a series of themes, a new proposal will need to be written emphasizing the activities needed to achieve a specific outcome. Some bilateral donors may fund individual events, however these organizations, bilateral donors should be approached individually in the country where AFPPD wants to implement the activity. (See annex for full details of bilateral donor’s priorities and websites for the Asia and Pacific Region).

All foundations want project proposals to reflect measurable outcomes, however at least the three American established foundations take pride in tailoring proposals to align with their own strategy. To this end, an initial introduction to the organization and expression of an interest to pursue the development of a proposal with the support of the desk officers is welcomed. The foundations do not normally ask for unsolicited proposals. Therefore, collaboration and a building of a relationship with the four foundations is key.

While it can be said that all four foundations do fund the key priority areas, table ten illustrates that not all the foundations will prima facie fund one off events and travel for MPs. The likelihood of funding is more likely when AFPPD can link events to a certain subject matter and illustrate specific outcomes of the activities, which could include the travel to conferences. Nonetheless, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation as well as Rockefeller Foundation do fund such activities, especially with regards to advocacy, however the proposal for funding should envisage a results based framework.

Priority	Bill & Melinda Gates	& Johnson Johnson	Rockefeller Foundation
Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment	X	X	X
Youth	X	X	X
Ageing		X	
Safety and Security	X	X	X
Health	X	X	X
Participation	X	X	X
Climate Change	X	X	X
Migration	X	X	X

Table 8: Types of priorities funded by the Foundations

Activity	Bill & Melinda Gates	& Johnson Johnson	Rockefeller Foundation
Conferences including Travel and Accommodation – Global	X		X
Conferences including Travel and Accommodation Regional	X		X
National Conferences	X		X

Small Grant Programs to National Committees	O ⁴		X
Research Activities	X	X	X
Study Tours	X		X
Capacity Building	X	X	X

Table 9: Types of activities funded by Foundations

⁴ It is more than likely that the Foundation would not fund this sort of activity as it does not fund activities to do with legislative reform, however it may consider activities which are for particular subjects such as child marriage, reproductive health, maternal mortality