

EUROPEAN DONOR SUPPORT TO SEXUAL & REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH & FAMILY PLANNING

TRENDS ANALYSIS
2017-2018
JANUARY
2019


Countdown 2030
EUROPE

Advance human rights
Invest in family planning

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SETTING THE SCENE

Countdown 2030 Europe (C2030E) is a consortium of European NGOs advocating to ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health (SRH) and family planning (FP) in developing countries through holding European governments to account on their international policy and financial commitments on SRH/FP. There are fifteen partners, based in twelve European countries as well as the European Institutions in Brussels, with the secretariat at the International Planned Parenthood Federation European Network (IPPF EN).

To achieve its mission, amongst other activities, the consortium partners track policy and financial trends in their respective countries. The dual feature of the C2030E methodology, which sees European donor SRH/FP policy trends presented alongside financial expenditure flows, allows for a more nuanced and contextualised view of donor trends in SRH/FP financing, thereby supporting advocacy and accountability efforts with a stronger evidence base. Please see Annex 1 for updated information on the methodology.

This report presents the outcomes of the policy and financial tracking for the year 2017-2018¹. The first section (A) presents a summary of the key data trends on both the policy and financial side, providing a view across all C2030E countries. Section B takes a more qualitative perspective on the policy trends, drawing out key events and important dynamics influencing SRH/FP resource flows from European donors. This is then complemented by Section C which looks at where the money is going. Lastly, Section D summarises by highlighting the key issues to consider in the year ahead based on this trends analysis.

1. Information presented in this report corresponds to the year from which data is currently available; for financial data this is from 2017, and for policy updates this is from 2018. Financial data from 2017 from the EU Institutions was not confirmed at the time of writing, so has largely been excluded from the 2016-2017 trend analyses, unless otherwise stated. For more information, please see Annex 1.

1. OVERVIEW OF SRH/FP GLOBAL POLICY AND FINANCING ENVIRONMENT 2017-18

The period 2017-2018 saw financial and political commitments being solidified and support for **sexual and reproductive health (SRH) and family planning (FP) being championed in many global fora, as well as galvanized long-term financial and political support**. The majority of C2030E countries (10 out of 12) either increased or maintained funding to SRH/FP, and SRH/FP featured strongly as a key component in humanitarian and long-term development policies across European countries, complemented by **renewed commitment and political focus from key European governments**. Furthermore, **SRH/FP funding largely remained protected**, even where some cuts to Official Development Assistance (ODA) were made. Some challenges to women's rights remain, such as an increasing anti-women's rights sentiment entering central European decision-making forums, with women's reproductive rights being challenged in for example Poland and Hungary.

The **International Conference on Family Planning**, held in November 2018, saw government officials, global leaders, advocates and youth reaffirming their commitment to ensuring every woman and girl has access to high-quality, affordable FP information and services. The United Kingdom was amongst the major donor countries announcing renewed funding to SRH/FP, committing an additional 222 million Euros (GBP 200 million) in SRH/FP funding through its flagship program 'Women's Integrated Sexual Health' (WISH). Despite significant commitment and progress made, the **FP2020 partnership² is unlikely to meet its goal of reaching 120 million additional women with contraceptives by 2020**. Leaders shared their vision for what comes next, emphasising the importance of situating SRH/FP within efforts to build comprehensive health systems as the community looks toward 2030. By June 2017, over 84 million Euros was committed by six C2030E governments to **SheDecides** (Belgium, Denmark, Finland, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden), all of which have been fulfilled and in 2018, France and Germany joined SheDecides.

Three C2030E countries (Ireland, Spain and Switzerland) carried out their Voluntary National Review (VNR) on the SDG implementation in 2018, where SRH with a focus on international development is featured prominently. Ireland saw a significant 2018 referendum to liberalise abortion access in the country which is expected to have positive ripple effects on its international development policy in the years to come.

2. FP2020 is an outcome of the 2012 London Summit on Family Planning where more than 20 governments made commitments to address the policy, financing, delivery and socio-cultural barriers to women accessing contraceptive information, services and supplies.

2. HIGHLIGHTS ON EUROPEAN DONORS MOST RECENT SRH/FP FUNDING AND POLICY TRENDS

The prominence of SRH/FP in policy support in several of the C2030E countries can be seen in the **funding trends for SRH/FP in 2017**. Funding for SRH/FP between 2016 and 2017 was increased by six countries (Denmark, UK, Belgium, Norway, Ireland and Sweden) and sustained³ at similar levels to 2016 by four countries (France, Germany, Finland and the Netherlands). Only Spain and Switzerland decreased their funding.

Denmark showed the most significant increase in percentage growth in funding for SRH/FP, more than doubling its overall funding to SRH/FP. The combined figure for all 12 European donor countries⁴ gives an estimated support of 808 million Euros for 2017, **an overall increase of 17%** on 2016. The UK, Norway, the Netherlands and Sweden remain the largest donors. Amongst the large donors, the Netherlands did not show an increase in funding, but maintained 2016 levels. In 2017, increases were also reported by Belgium and Ireland, while Germany, France and Finland sustained 2016 levels. The increase in funding was mainly to multilateral projects (23%) and to international organisations (22%). Core funding to multilaterals and research funding were sustained at 2016 levels. Of note are the long-term financial commitments made by Germany, which will spend 25% of its bilateral aid budget on SRH/FP, and Denmark, which is set to double its SRH/FP funding in 2019.

In 2017, **funding towards UNFPA** was increased or maintained at similar levels to 2016 by 11 countries, with the exception of Finland which decreased its funding to UNFPA. The combined figure for UNFPA funding from all 12 European donor countries (excluding European Institutions) gives an estimated support of nearly 459 million Euros for 2017, which is **an increase of 17%** compared to the previous year.

On the policy side, **European donors have strongly increased their commitment and focus on SRH/FP**. The five new policy and strategy documents that have been endorsed in 2018 are testament to this. Of particular significance is the increased policy focus on SRH/FP in conflict and humanitarian settings, integrating SRH/FP as a key component in protecting the rights of women and girls, highlighted in new policies by Norway, the UK and the Netherlands. The appointment of Norway's first female Minister of Foreign Affairs has increased political focus on gender equality which is likely to have positive impact on future SRH/FP allocations.

3. For the purposes of this analysis, sustained funding is considered to cover the range -5% to +5% variance from the previous year.

4. Financial data from 2017 from the EU Institutions was not confirmed at the time of analysis and writing, so EU Institutions data for 2017 has largely been excluded from the 2016-2017 trend analyses, unless otherwise stated.



TABLE 1 presents a snapshot view of SRH/FP policy and financial trends across C2030E partner countries and EU Institutions. The table has been formatted to facilitate a snapshot view of the trends:

- text in red indicates a negative trend;
- text in green indicates a positive trend;
- and text in black has been used to indicate levels have been maintained to the previous year or present neutral data.

TABLE 1: SNAPSHOT VIEW OF EUROPEAN TRENDS IN SRH/FP POLICIES AND FINANCING

C2030E COUNTRY	GENERAL ODA TRENDS ⁵	SRH/FP POLICY STANCE	SRH/FP FINANCING ⁶ 2017 ⁷ (EUROS) - PROPORTIONAL CHANGE 2016-17				PAST YEAR OR UPCOMING POLITICAL IMPACTS
			OVERALL FUNDING TO UNFPA	MULTILATERAL FUNDING	ALL SRH/FP FUNDING	TRANSPARENCY OF BILATERAL FUNDING	
BELGIUM	Spent 1.37 billion Euros in ODA in 2017, representing a 4% decrease compared to 2016, and 0.45% of its GNI.	In his 2014-2019 Policy Declaration, the Belgian Minister for Development Cooperation committed himself to supporting SRHR, including FP. Belgium has been a key supporter of SRH/FP, and employing strong language and making commitments around SRH/FP in UN processes, being one of the founders of She Decides.	15,829,656 +31%	14,038,342 +25%	22,603,574 +18%	Low transparency and accessibility	Next federal election to take place in 2019.
DENMARK	Danish net ODA decreased by 7% in 2017, from 1.48 billion Euros in 2016 to 1.37 Euros billion, representing 0.72% of GNI.	In March 2018, the Minister for Development Cooperation co-hosted the one-year anniversary celebration of SheDecides at a High-Level conference in South Africa. In September 2018, the Danish government released its priorities for Danish development cooperation for 2019. It highlights women/gender equality and education – which includes SRH/FP.	67,429,437 +105%	55,141,524 +118%	85,820,170 +129%	Low transparency and accessibility	General elections were last held in 2015.
EUROPEAN INSTITUTIONS	European institutions remained the fourth biggest donor globally in 2016, with a total amount of 15.6 billion Euros and following only the United States, the United Kingdom and Germany.	The EU is one of the strongest supporters of SRHR overall, and FP in particular. Most notably, SRHR is recognised as an important area of investment in the 2017 European Consensus on Development, the main policy paper defining a shared vision and framework for action in development cooperation for the EU and its Member States and part of the political basis for the next 7-year EU budget (the Multiannual Financial Framework 2021-2027).	EU data for 2017 has not been fully validated yet. Please see section 3b below for more information.	EU data for 2017 has not been fully validated yet. Please see section 3b below for more information.	EU data for 2017 has not been fully validated yet. Please see section 3b below for more information.	Moderate transparency and accessibility	The next European elections will take place in 2019. The UK's decision to leave the EU will impact on SRH/FP dynamics, as the UK is a leading contributor of EU development budget and has been supportive of SRH/FP at the political level as well.

5. Sources of ODA figures come from C2030E partner Policy Updates and/or DAC Member (<http://www.oecd.org/dac/>) and/or OECD net ODA tracking (<https://data.oecd.org/oda/net-oda.htm>). ODA figures are presented online in USD but for purposes of this report have been converted to Euros using an exchange rate of \$1 = €1.606.

6. The four indicators presented in this table are the four core indicators for C2030E from 2017 onwards, they are: 1) core funding to UNFPA + UNFPA project funding + funding to the UNFPA Supplies Programme; 2) multilateral funding for SRH/FP (core funding + earmarked funding for SRH/FP); 3) all SRH/FP funding (through all streams except country to country bilateral funding); and 4) transparency of bilateral funding, as measured using a 3-point scale (high/moderate/low) – see pages 13 and 14 for more details.

7. Total values in Euros for 2017 are presented for each country for each indicator alongside the percentage variance compared to reporting for 2016.

C2030E COUNTRY	GENERAL ODA TRENDS	SRH/FP POLICY STANCE	SRH/FP FINANCING 2017 (EUROS) - PROPORTIONAL CHANGE 2016-17				PAST YEAR OR UPCOMING POLITICAL IMPACTS
			OVERALL FUNDING TO UNFPA	MULTILATERAL FUNDING	ALL SRH/FP FUNDING	TRANSPARENCY OF BILATERAL FUNDING	
FINLAND	Finland's ODA remained stable in 2017, disbursing 656 million Euros in aid or 0.41% of its GNI.	Finland had a strong, progressive voice in the Agenda 2030 process in support of human rights and gender equality, including FP. Finland wants to profile itself as a champion in gender and SRH/FP issues. Finland's Minister for Foreign Trade and Development is a loud SRH/FP advocate in national, European and UN fora. The Minister emphasises the importance of SRH/FP in her public speeches and announcements, and is also actively involved in the SheDecides movement.	17,529,000 -8%	11,592,750 -7%	14,519,519 -3%	Low transparency and accessibility	Next parliamentary elections to take place in 2019.
FRANCE	ODA increased by 15% to 6.9 billion Euros in 2017, representing 0.43% of GNI.	France adopted an international strategy for gender equality in 2018 (2018-2022). In 2019, the five-year Development Law (2014-2019) will be updated according to the priorities set by the "CICID" (inter-ministerial committee). Elected in 2017, President Macron still has a large majority at the National Assembly, but in the public opinion, opposition is growing. As far as ODA is concerned, he has raised very high expectations, especially regarding gender equality.	5,050,000 +35%	15,499,069 +9%	33,569,069 +4%	Data unavailable	New government and president in place since May 2017, committing to allocate 5.5% of GNI to ODA by 2022. Political environment is currently volatile, and changes may take place in the near future.
GERMANY	ODA decreased from 24.74 billion USD or 0.7% of GNI in 2016, to 23.84 billion USD, or 0.66% in 2017.	Germany is one of the largest bilateral donors in SRH/FP and has a long tradition in this field. Annual commitments to the Muskoka pledge have been upheld, as well as to BMZ's Initiative on Rights-Based Family Planning and Maternal Health. Germany became a more vocal actor on SRHR during the negotiations of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In October 2018, Germany joined the SheDecides Initiative.	23,525,000 +2%	19,482,517 +2%	37,182,517 +3%	Data unavailable	Federal elections were held in 2017. Minister Dr. Gerd Müller (CSU) remains in charge of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development. The 2018 budget was only passed in June 2018, the 2019 budget was passed in November 2018 and includes significant increases for SRH/FP. IPPF funding increased by 100% from €6m to €12m; UNFPA funding by 50% from €22m to €33m in the 2019 budget.

C2030E COUNTRY	GENERAL ODA TRENDS	SRH/FP POLICY STANCE	SRH/FP FINANCING 2017 (EUROS) - PROPORTIONAL CHANGE 2016-17				PAST YEAR OR UPCOMING POLITICAL IMPACTS
			OVERALL FUNDING TO UNFPA	MULTILATERAL FUNDING	ALL SRH/FP FUNDING	TRANSPARENCY OF BILATERAL FUNDING	
IRELAND	Ireland's ODA remained stable at 503 million Euros in 2017 or 0.3% of GNI.	Addressing the High Level Political Forum in July 2018, the Minister with responsibility for SDG implementation identified SRH as a priority area for intervention under the new upcoming international development policy. The Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Overseas Development have both reaffirmed Ireland's commitment to SRH/FP and for the work of UNFPA in particular, recognising that improved maternal and reproductive health, including access to contraception, as an important focus of Ireland's aid policy.	4,825,000 +24%	4,348,200 +27%	4,973,319 +9%	Low transparency and accessibility	Ireland has committed €816.9 million to Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) for 2019.
THE NETHERLANDS	ODA remained stable at 4.4 billion Euros in 2017, representing 0.6% of GNI.	The Dutch government implements a policy which combines development cooperation with trade and investments. This policy has been renewed, adapted and was launched in 2018 by Sigrid Kaag, the new Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation. In the new policy "Investing in Global Prospects" SRHR continues to be a policy priority and gender (SDG5) is considered as a cross-cutting goal.	68,609,534 -4%	81,638,006 -3%	123,547,530 4%	High transparency and accessibility	In March 2017 general elections took place and a new government was installed by the end of October 2017. Although plans to increase the ODA budget with a total of 1.75 billion for the 2018-2021 period, this will not reverse the structural ODA budget cuts that have been applied by the previous government.
NORWAY	ODA decreased by 6% to 2.6 billion Euros in 2017, but ODA spending still represents 0.99% of GNI.	Norway's commitment to work for SRHR both normatively and through development support, are grounded within the White Paper on equal rights, the action plan on women's rights, the White Paper on development, and the new Humanitarian Strategy (2018) highlights a focus on SRH. The GFF is presented as the major new Norwegian commitment to global health system strengthening and SRHR, and it hosted the GFF replenishment conference in November 2018.	60,500,132 +10%	115,189,119 +8%	151,069,168 +14%	High transparency and accessibility	Elections took place in September 2017 with the right-wing coalition holding onto power for four more years.
SPAIN	ODA in 2017 amounts to 2,450.72 million euros in 2017, 0.21% of the Gross National Income (GNI). In absolute terms it means 54 million euros more than budgeted in 2016, an increase of 2.3%	The new development cooperation strategy 2018-2021, outlines four cross-cutting development principles (including human rights and gender equality), and seven strategic goals/orientations in line with the SDGs, including good health and well-being and gender equality. Recommendations on SRH/FP were included in the priorities chapter.	1,968,000 +6%	2,566,504 -31%	3,066,504 -17%	Moderate transparency and accessibility	In July 2018, the new socialist government set up the High Commission for the 2030 Agenda and expressed a firm commitment to the fight against gender-based violence.

C2030E COUNTRY	GENERAL ODA TRENDS	SRH/FP POLICY STANCE	SRH/FP FINANCING 2017 (EUROS) - PROPORTIONAL CHANGE 2016-17				PAST YEAR OR UPCOMING POLITICAL IMPACTS
			OVERALL FUNDING TO UNFPA	MULTILATERAL FUNDING	ALL SRH/FP FUNDING	TRANSPARENCY OF BILATERAL FUNDING	
SWEDEN	Sweden increased ODA by 13% to 3.4 billion Euros in 2017, or 1.01% of GNI.	SRHR is one of six objectives of the Swedish feminist foreign policy. Among several other SRHR related actions, the 2018 Action plan for feminist foreign policy points out that the Foreign Service "will broaden its strategic bilateral, regional and global partnerships for SRHR so as to further increase the effectiveness of this cooperation". In 2018, a Handbook on Feminist Foreign Policy was launched, including a chapter specifically dedicated to SRHR and SRHR as an integrated topic in several other chapters.	65,188,771 -1%	76,864,802 -4%	114,086,486 +8%	High transparency and accessibility	Elections took place in 2018, but a government has yet to be formed.
SWITZERLAND	ODA decreased by 14% to 1.9 billion Euros in 2017 or 0.46% of GNI.	The Swiss commitment to SRHR in the international context is prominently mentioned in Switzerland's Country Report 2018 on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Advancing policy dialogue to effectively realise women's rights is one of the areas of intervention and priority actions up to 2020. The Swiss Strategy states: "Based on the Programme of Action of the ICPD, Switzerland is firmly committed to promote SRHR in multilateral dialogue and negotiations."	14,017,873 0%	13,543,601 -16%	18,712,692 -12%	Data unavailable	Last federal elections were held in Switzerland in October 2015.
THE UK	ODA remained stable at 11.1 billion Euros (-1%) in 2017, maintaining it at 0.7% of GNI.	The UK continues to work towards the commitment of 24 million additional FP users between 2012 – 2020 (by March 2017, 8.5 million additional women had been reached). There is a strong emphasis on health, SRH/FP, and on women and girls.	114,401,295 +27%	147,656,237 +27%	198,512,709 +22%	High transparency and accessibility	The UK is set to leave the EU from March 2019, which will have major aid and policy implications.

This table provides a snapshot view of financing and policy trends in European Donor funding to SRH/FP over the past year. The majority of donors have either increased or maintained their funding to SRH/FP. The increase in funding was mainly to multilateral projects (23%) and to international organisations (22%). Core funding to multilaterals and research funding was sustained at 2016 levels. Strong increases to SRH/FP funding were even seen where cuts to ODA were made (e.g. Denmark and Norway). These trends are discussed in more detail over the following sections.

POLICY TRENDS AND HIGHLIGHTS

2017-18 SNAPSHOT



5 NEW POLICY DOCUMENTS



1 ELECTION



HUMANITARIAN AID/ FRAGILE STATES

European donors have demonstrated strong progress towards fulfilling their policy commitments on SRH/FP following pledges as part of FP2020 and other initiatives such as SheDecides.

SRH/FP featured prominently in speeches and policy documents, most notably the increased policy focus on SRH/FP in conflict and humanitarian settings by Norway, the Netherlands and the UK. C2030E countries championed SRH/FP in a number of international fora, including high-level UN events, such as the UN Commission on Population and Development and the UN Commission on the Status of Women and some countries (e.g. Germany and Denmark) declared long term policy commitment to prioritise SRH/FP in the years to come.

EUROPEAN VOICES FOR SRH/FP WITHIN THE BROADER DEVELOPMENT ARENA

European countries and institutions were important advocates for SRH/FP inclusion within the SDGs and its prominence is testament to their success⁸. The 2030 Agenda encourages active engagement by countries through regular follow-up of progress through voluntary national reviews (VNRs)⁹. Of the 46 VNRs presented at the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development in 2018, three C2030E countries featured (Ireland, Spain and Switzerland). SRH/FP was referred to as a priority in national action plans for the implementation of the SDGs and featured prominently in speeches and reports in global, regional and national accountability spaces. In an address to the UN's High-Level Political Forum in July 2018, Ireland stated that its new international development policy will prioritise the concept of 'Leave No One Behind', including a focus on SRH interventions. SRH/FP falls under one of six strategic focal areas in Switzerland Gender Equality and Women's Rights Strategy, which is guided by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

ANOTHER YEAR OF POLITICAL CHANGE

Sweden held elections in 2018, but a government is yet to be formed at the time of writing. Recent political instability in France may impact ODA expenditure and impact SRH/FP funding. The UK is set to leave the EU as of March 2019, and the impacts remain unknown. Impacts are likely to be felt by Ireland, whose political and economic situation is closely pegged to that of the UK, as well as more broadly in EU policy where Britain has a prominent and strong pro-SRH/FP voice. On the positive side, the successful referendum to remove Ireland's constitutional ban on abortion in May 2018 opened doors for increased focus on SRH/FP in Ireland's ODA policy and programming. Finally, a motion of no confidence vote in the Spanish government in 2018 led to the election of a new prime minister who has been vocal and supportive of women's rights.

⁸. Within the SDGs, SRH/FP is explicitly mentioned in Target 3.7 within the Health Goal, Target 4.7 within the Education Goal, and Target 5.6 within the Gender Equality Goal. In addition, progress in SRH/FP indirectly contributes to the achievement of many other goals.

⁹. <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/hlpf/2018> accessed on 10 December 2018

EUROPEAN SRH/FP POLICIES

SRH/FP CONTINUES TO FEATURE PROMINENTLY, AND FIVE NEW SRH/FP RELATED POLICY DOCUMENTS WERE ENDORSED IN 2018:

DFID'S STRATEGIC VISION FOR GENDER EQUALITY: HER POTENTIAL, OUR FUTURE THE UK



The policy positions SRH/FP as one of the five main pillars to achieve gender equality. The strategic vision also has an increased focus on stepping up for women and girls in crises and conflict settings.

INVESTING IN GLOBAL PROSPECTS THE NETHERLANDS



This is the Minister for International Trade and Development Cooperation's new policy document, in which SRH/FP in general as well as SRH/FP in humanitarian settings has been included.

DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION POLICY 2018-2021 (PLAN DIRECTOR DE LA COOPERACIÓN ESPAÑOLA 2018-2021) SPAIN



The policy includes a chapter prioritising SRH/FP, and includes four cross-cutting development principles, among which are gender equality.

INTERNATIONAL STRATEGY ON GENDER EQUALITY (2018-2022) FRANCE



One of the main sectoral priorities in the new strategy is increasing access to SRH/FP as a key driver of gender equality.

NORWAY'S HUMANITARIAN STRATEGY: AN EFFECTIVE AND INTEGRATED APPROACH NORWAY



The policy places high priority on measures that promote women's and girls' reproductive health in humanitarian crises.

OTHER OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED IN 2018 OF RELEVANCE TO SRH/FP INCLUDE:

• **BELGIUM:** New Consensus note on health adopted by Directorate-general Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid, stressing the importance of SRH/FP integration in general health care systems and services.

• **SWEDEN:** Sida's new Strategy for Social Development, which is also the strategy that guides its global programmes on SRH/FP, includes SRH/FP in the goals of health, well-being and education.

• **DENMARK:** Government's yearly publication on Priorities for Development Cooperation for 2019, with one of five priorities set forward as 'women/gender equality, and education, and record high contributions to SRH/FP'.

Further, at the **EUROPEAN LEVEL**, the EU adopted a new **EU Negotiating Mandate for the future relations with African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Group of States**, with a strong commitment to SRH/FP, namely through reinstating strong language from European Council Conclusions on Gender in Development from 2015. **Several European Parliament reports** are supporting SRH/FP including the report '**Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment: Transforming the Lives of Girls and Women through EU External Relations 2016-2020**' and the report '**Towards an EU external strategy against early and forced marriages - next steps**'. Both resolutions reiterate the call on the EU and its Member States to proactively support women's rights worldwide and to significantly increase both national and EU development funding for SRH, in particular for access to family planning.

A FOCUS ON HUMANITARIAN AID AND FRAGILE STATES:

There was increased focus on SRH/FP in humanitarian settings in 2018, also brought to the forefront with all C2030E countries co-sponsoring UN resolution L.13/Rev.1 on 'Preventable maternal mortality and morbidity and human rights in humanitarian settings'. Some examples from European donors include: fragile states are emphasized in Finland's development cooperation policy and funding, with SRH/FP support going to Afghanistan, Pakistan, Somalia and Myanmar; Denmark has pledged 2.7 million Euros to FP and nutrition/humanitarian assistance in Ethiopia; Sweden's 2018 budget proposal includes increased funding for humanitarian aid; the Norwegian government highlights SRHR in humanitarian settings as a priority in its new humanitarian strategy; and the Netherlands included SRHR as a policy priority in humanitarian assistance.

WHERE IS THE MONEY GOING? TRENDS IN EUROPEAN DONOR FINANCING FOR SRH/FP

2017-18 SNAPSHOT¹⁰

FUNDING TO UNFPA

(core funding + UNFPA projects + funding to UNFPA Supplies):
458,873,697 Euros (17% increase on 2016)



7 COUNTRIES REPORTING AN INCREASE



4 COUNTRIES WITH FUNDING SUSTAINED¹¹ AT 2016 LEVELS



1 COUNTRY REPORTING A DECREASE

FUNDING TO SRH/FP

(reporting through all streams excl. bilateral):
807,663,257 Euros (17% increase on 2016)



6 COUNTRIES REPORTING AN INCREASE



4 COUNTRIES WITH FUNDING SUSTAINED AT 2016 LEVELS



2 COUNTRIES REPORTING A DECREASE

The C2030E methodology employed to track European donor funding for SRH/FP is centred on the use of a core set of indicators to track trends in SRH/FP financing over time¹². The consortium analyses trends for the following indicators:

1. CORE CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNFPA: Analysis of this indicator includes core funding to UNFPA, funding to earmarked UNFPA projects on SRH/FP and funding going towards the UNFPA Supplies Programme. This measure of funding to UNFPA is seen as a robust proxy measure for tracking funding to SRH/FP.

2. MULTILATERAL FUNDING OF SRH/FP: This indicator presents core funding going towards SRH/FP (% of FP and RH funding provided by NIDI) for the multilaterals that are tracked as part of this methodology, plus all earmarked SRH/FP multilateral funding.

3. SRH/FP FUNDING THROUGH ALL STREAMS: To present a more comprehensive picture of funding being channelled through all the streams that C2030E partners report on, the analysis also calculates the total of all SRH/FP funding streams reported by partners (i.e. core funding to multilaterals + project funding to multilaterals + funding to international organisations/initiatives/research¹³). This does not include bilateral donor to recipient country funding.

10. This analysis excludes funding from EU Institutions as confirmed data was not available at the time of writing. Please see section C3(b) for further information on EU Institutions.

11. For the purposes of this analysis, sustained funding is considered to cover the range -5% to +5% variance from the previous year.

12. Please see Annex 1 for an overview of the C2030E financial tracking methodology. Please note, this methodology has been updated for use from 2017 onwards.

13. This includes a change to the funding proportion to the GFATM specific to FP based on the proportion agreed at the 2012 London FP Summit, based on the Muskoka Methodology (this was previously 56% but has been updated to 5%). Data for 2016 has this 5% rate applied, but historic data has also been updated with this rate to allow comparability between 2012-2017. This also includes the removal of GAVI funding from trend analysis. A final change relates to the number of SRH/FP research initiatives that are funded; this has now been capped at the top 3 most funded research initiatives. For comparability from 2012-2017, the top 3 research initiatives from historic years have also been selected (as opposed to more that were presented prior to 2016).

4. TRANSPARENCY IN BILATERAL FUNDING OF SRH/FP: This is a qualitative indicator rather than a numerical indicator like the others. Through tracking transparency in reporting of bilateral funding of SRH/FP, partners are generating a clearer picture of the key challenges, changes and trends in how their country reports on bilateral funding data for SRH/FP. This qualitative indicator is based on a judgement by the partner as to how transparent / accessible their country's data on bilateral funding of SRH/FP is. There is a 3-point scale by which partners can judge this:

- 1: High transparency and accessibility:** detailed disaggregated data is available through regular government reports from which it is easy to identify SRH/FP specific bilateral funding;
- 2: Moderate transparency and accessibility:** high level reporting on bilateral funding is available with some indication of the amount going towards SRH/FP although no further detail on the specifics of programmes or recipient countries is available;
- 3: Low transparency and accessibility:** Government reporting on bilateral funding is not disaggregated in sufficient detail to identify SRH/FP expenditure; only general bilateral, or perhaps health sector spend is accessible.



INCREASED LEVELS: Seven countries: Denmark (105%), France (35%), Belgium (31%), UK (27%), Ireland (24%), Norway (10%) and Spain (6%) reported an increase. The most notable increases in monetary terms came from Denmark and the UK. Denmark tripled its overall funding to UNFPA and increased its funding to the Supplies Programme five-fold compared to the last time it contributed in 2015 (see Table 2). The UK tripled its UNFPA projects funding.



MAINTAINED LEVELS¹⁴: Four countries: (Netherlands, Germany, Sweden and Switzerland) maintained 2016 levels of funding. The Netherlands decreased its contribution to the Supplies Programme by 9 million Euros, but tripled its UNFPA SRH/FP projects funding.



DECREASED LEVELS: One country: Finland (-8%). While Finland's overall SRH/FP funding remained stable between 2016 and 2017, overall core funding to multilateral institutions was decreased, with funding to international organisations being increased.

1. FUNDING TO UNFPA

Overall, across all C2030E countries there was a **17% increase in funding to UNFPA between 2016-2017**, an increase of over 66 million Euros (see Figure 1 and Table 2). In addition, two countries have restarted funding the UNFPA Supplies Programme (Denmark and Ireland) and two countries are new donors to the Supplies Programme (Belgium and France). Norway will return to funding the Supplies Programme in 2018.

¹⁴ For the purposes of this analysis, sustained funding is considered to cover the range -5% to +5% variance from the previous year.

FIGURE 1: VARIANCE OVER TIME OF EUROPEAN DONOR FUNDING TO UNFPA CORE, SRH/FP PROJECTS AND UNFPA SUPPLIES PROGRAMME COMBINED (EUROS)

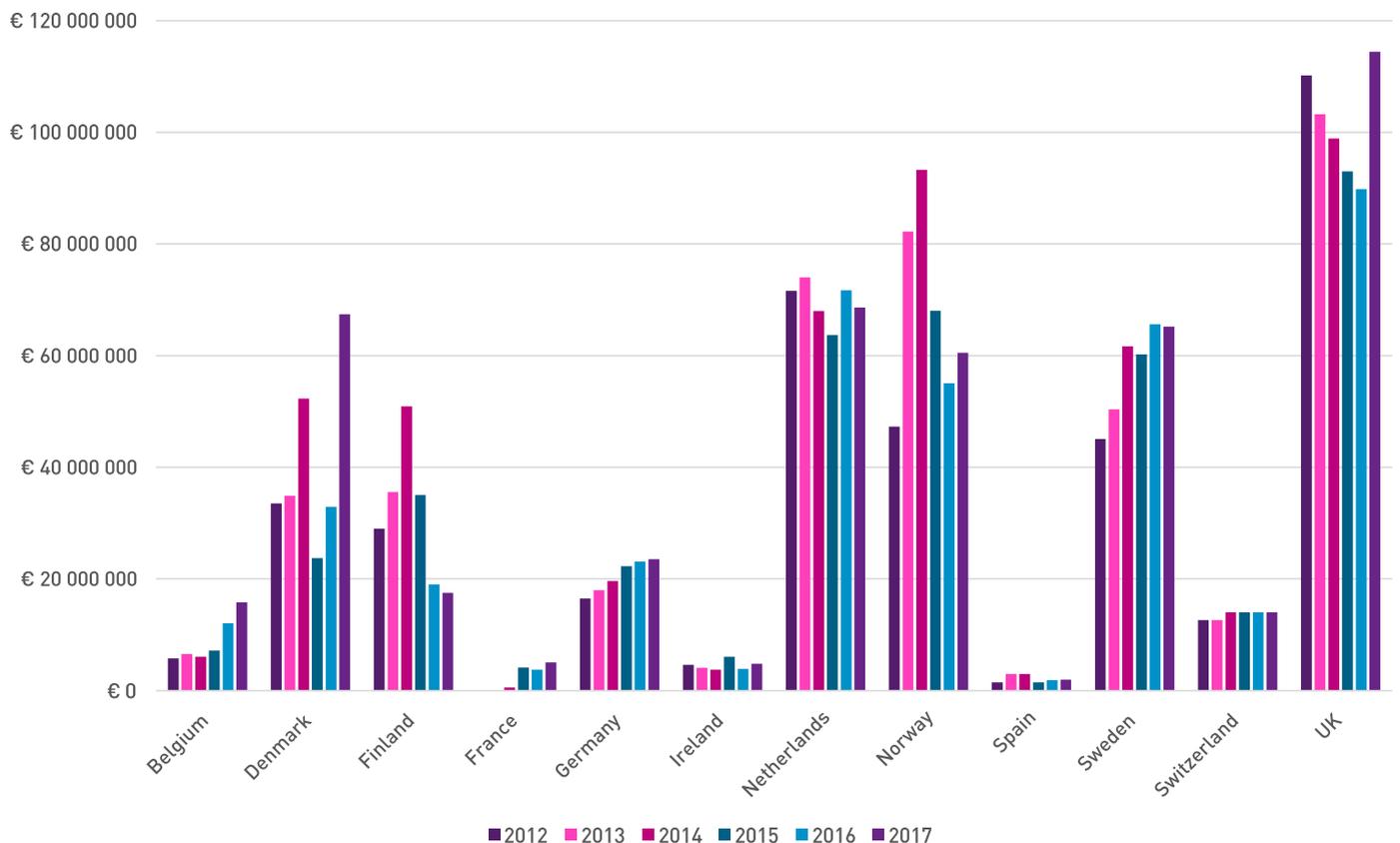


TABLE 2: FUNDING TO UNFPA BY COUNTRY AND YEAR, IN ORDER OF HIGHEST CONTRIBUTOR TO LOWEST. *Countries contributing to the UNFPA Supplies Programme in 2017

COMPARISON OF CROSS-EUROPEAN SUPPORT TO UNFPA (CORE SUPPORT + UNFPA PROJECTS + RH COMMODITY SECURITY PROGRAMME), 2012-2017, IN EUROS								
COUNTRY	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	% CHANGE (2012-2017)	% CHANGE (2016-2017)
UK (CORE)	22,454,249	22,454,249	22,454,249	28,067,812	21,542,046	22,294,484	-1%	3%
UK (OTHER PROJECTS)	18,010,080	23,763,120	27,681,456	19,902,960	13,797,614	37,655,255	109%	173%
UK (RHCSPP)	69,720,445	56,988,189	48,727,686	45,015,100	54,451,555	54,451,555	-22%	0%
UK*	110,184,774	103,205,558	98,863,391	92,985,872	89,791,215	114,401,295	4%	27%
NETHERLANDS (CORE)	40,000,000	40,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000	-13%	0%
NETHERLANDS (OTHER PROJECTS)	635,901	1,003,200	-	2,191,729	2,695,047	8,609,534	1254%	219%
NETHERLANDS(RHCSPP)	31,000,000	33,000,000	33,000,000	26,500,000	34,000,000	25,000,000	-19%	-26%
NETHERLANDS*	71,635,901	74,003,200	68,000,000	63,691,729	71,695,047	68,609,534	-4%	-4%
DENMARK (CORE)	33,531,392	32,860,764	47,882,828	18,777,580	26,020,360	36,482,155	9%	40%
DENMARK (OTHER PROJECTS)	-	-	2,414,260	3,353,139	6,894,333	22,899,749	-	232%
DENMARK (RHCSPP)	-	2,011,884	2,011,884	1,609,507	-	8,047,534	-	-
DENMARK*	33,531,392	34,872,648	52,308,972	23,740,226	32,914,694	67,429,437	101%	105%
SWEDEN (CORE)	43,126,815	41,413,359	46,950,629	46,950,629	48,789,932	48,789,932	13%	0%
SWEDEN (OTHER PROJECTS)	1,957,836	8,973,811	14,695,883	13,262,343	16,814,675	16,398,838	738%	-2%
SWEDEN (RHCSPP)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SWEDEN	45,084,651	50,387,170	61,646,512	60,212,972	65,604,607	65,188,771	45%	-1%
NORWAY (CORE)	35,145,292	42,555,444	45,625,364	45,625,364	42,449,585	42,449,585	21%	0%
NORWAY (OTHER PROJECTS)	12,146,599	32,266,261	37,050,760	22,412,642	12,599,467	18,050,547	49%	43%
NORWAY (RHCSPP)	-	7,410,152	10,585,931	-	-	-	-	-
NORWAY	47,291,891	82,231,856	93,262,055	68,038,006	55,049,052	60,500,132	28%	10%
GERMANY (CORE)	16,000,000	18,000,000	19,000,000	19,000,000	22,000,000	22,000,000	38%	0%
GERMANY (OTHER PROJECTS)	500,000	-	645,000	3,265,000	1,097,992	1,525,000	205%	39%
GERMANY (RHCSPP)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GERMANY	16,500,000	18,000,000	19,645,000	22,265,000	23,097,992	23,525,000	43%	2%

COUNTRY	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	% CHANGE [2012-2017]	% CHANGE [2016-2017]
FINLAND (CORE)	29,000,000	35,550,000	45,000,000	33,550,000	19,000,000	17,529,000	-40%	-8%
FINLAND (OTHER PROJECTS)	-	-	5,900,000	1,500,000	-	-	-	-
FINLAND (RHCSF)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FINLAND	29,000,000	35,550,000	50,900,000	35,050,000	19,000,000	17,529,000	-40%	-8%
BELGIUM (CORE)	5,700,000	5,700,000	5,700,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	9,000,000	58%	29%
BELGIUM (OTHER PROJECTS)	57,085	842,785	357,225	158,949	5,060,080	4,829,656	8360%	-5%
BELGIUM (RHCSF)	-	-	-	-	-	2,000,000	-	-
BELGIUM*	5,757,085	6,542,785	6,057,225	7,158,949	12,060,080	15,829,656	175%	31%
SWITZERLAND (CORE)	12,616,086	12,616,086	14,017,873	14,017,873	14,017,873	14,017,873	11%	0%
SWITZERLAND (OTHER PROJECTS)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SWITZERLAND (RHCSF)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SWITZERLAND	12,616,086	12,616,086	14,017,873	14,017,873	14,017,873	14,017,873	11%	0%
FRANCE (CORE)	-	-	550,000	550,000	750,000	550,000	-	-27%
FRANCE (OTHER PROJECTS)	-	-	-	3,600,000	3,000,000	3,500,000	-	17%
FRANCE (RHCSF)	-	-	-	-	-	1,000,000	-	-
FRANCE*	-	-	550,000	4,150,000	3,750,000	5,050,000	-	35%
IRELAND (CORE)	3,100,000	3,100,000	3,100,000	2,800,000	2,800,000	2,800,000	-10%	0%
IRELAND (OTHER PROJECTS)	1,000,000	500,000	645,000	3,265,000	1,097,992	1,525,000	53%	39%
IRELAND (RHCSF)	500,000	500,000	-	-	-	500,000	0%	-
IRELAND*	4,600,000	4,100,000	3,745,000	6,065,000	3,897,992	4,825,000	5%	24%
SPAIN (CORE)	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	-	-	450,000	-70%	-
SPAIN (OTHER PROJECTS)	-	1,000,000	1,500,000	1,150,000	1,658,000	1,418,000	-	-14%
SPAIN (RHCSF)	-	500,000	-	350,000	200,000	100,000	-	-50%
SPAIN*	1,500,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	1,500,000	1,858,000	1,968,000	31%	6%
SUB-TOTAL CORE	242,173,834	255,749,902	286,780,943	251,339,257	239,369,795	251,363,028	4%	5%
SUB-TOTAL OTHER PROJECTS	34,307,501	68,349,177	90,889,583	74,061,762	64,715,200	116,411,580	239%	80%
SUB-TOTAL SUPPLIES PROGRAMME	101,220,445	100,410,224	94,325,501	73,474,607	88,651,555	91,099,089	-10%	3%
TOTAL (EUROS)	377,701,779	424,509,303	471,996,027	398,875,627	392,736,551	458,873,697	21%	17%

FIGURE 1 and **TABLE 2** provide an overview of the financing trends for the C2030E indicator on funding to UNFPA and highlight that funding levels to UNFPA are increasing. This, combined with additional commitments made in 2018 shows that advocacy efforts towards C2030E countries have succeeded in offsetting funding cuts to UNFPA. It is also important to disaggregate to look at the three different flows that make up this composite indicator, in particular to highlight European donor financing flows to the UNFPA Supplies Programme¹⁵. **Funding for FP commodities is currently facing a crisis, and UNFPA Supplies, the largest provider of donated contraceptives, needs an additional 615 million Euros for 2017-2020** to sustain its work and continue to serve growing target populations¹⁶.

Despite an overall increase of 17% to **UNFPA, Table 2 illustrates that only UNFPA SRH/FP projects funding has increased between 2016 and 2017**, nearly doubling. However, core funding and funding to the Supplies Programme have been sustained at the same levels as 2016. There is currently a call to action across the global health community to raise awareness, and thereby increase funding for international FP programmes, and specifically for UNFPA Supplies. Therefore, the analysis presented here is pertinent to the work of the consortium as well as to the rest of the global health community. In particular, advocacy is needed towards Norway and the Netherlands to encourage them to return to previous levels of funding to the UNFPA Supplies Programme, and for countries that have never contributed to the Supplies Programme (e.g. Germany, Finland and Switzerland) to potentially start doing so. The UK remains the largest contributor to the UNFPA Supplies programme, followed by the Netherlands. Annual funding amounts do often fluctuate due to programmed schedules of disbursement, and frontloading in some cases; this is the case for the Netherlands

who has committed 100 million Euros for the 2014-2019 period, with disbursements not equal each year which explains why the amount was lower in 2017. While there are two additional countries funding the UNFPA Supplies Programme in 2017 (Belgium and France), the overall **contributions to the UNFPA Supplies Programme from the selected European donor countries were sustained (3% increase) between 2016-2017**. Although the final figures are unavailable, 2016 figures show that EU institutions are currently contributing 21.5 million Euros to UNFPA projects and the Supplies Programme, with the majority of funding (86%) being directed at UNFPA SRH/FP projects.

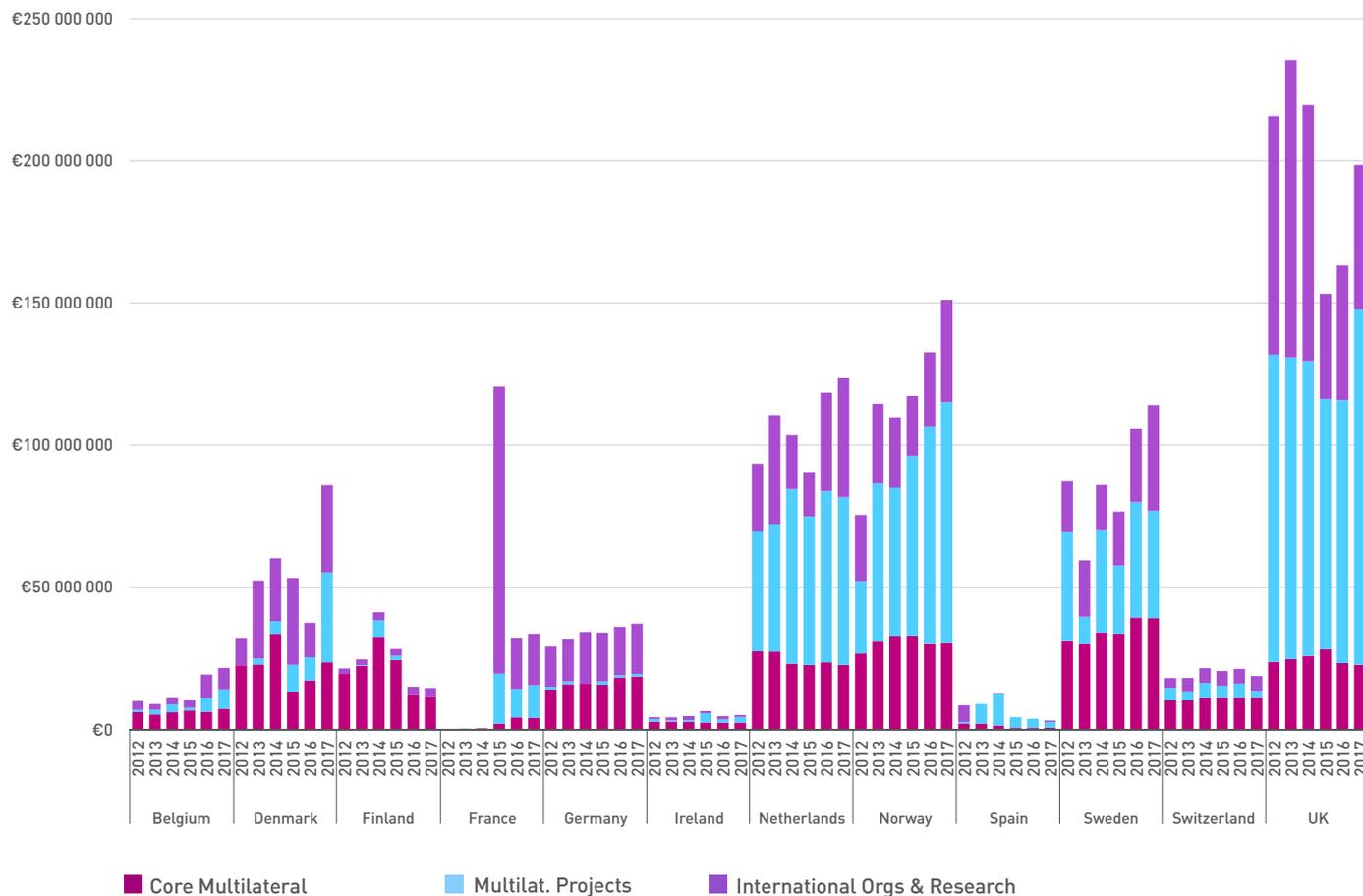
2. MULTILATERAL FUNDING TO SRH/FP

Overall, **in 2017 there was a 13% increase in multilateral funding to SRH/FP, compared to 2016 (Figure 2)**. Based on core funding to multilaterals plus all earmarked SRH/FP multilateral funding, a total of 557,560,670 Euros was allocated to multilateral funding in 2017; this represents an increase of 66,284,168 Euros from the previous year. The overall trends are presented below.

¹⁵. This programme was recently renamed. It was previously called the UNFPA Global Programme on Reproductive Health Commodity Supplies (GPRHCS).

¹⁶. 615 million Euros is converted from USD 700 million published on this UNFPA website: <http://www.unfpa.org/unfpa-supplies> accessed on 11 December 2018.

FIGURE 2: COMPARISON OF EUROPEAN SUPPORT TO SRH/FP, BY CATEGORY OF FUNDING 2012-2017 (EUROS)



3. FUNDING TO SRH/FP THROUGH ALL FUNDING STREAMS AND TRENDS FOR THE EUROPEAN INSTITUTIONS

A. FUNDING TO SRH/FP THROUGH ALL FUNDING STREAMS

Between **2016-2017 funding to SRH/FP** through all streams that the C2030E partners report on (not including bilateral country to country funding) **increased by 17%**, representing an increase of 118,350,641 Euros in funding compared to the previous year. Overall, C2030E countries **contributed 807,663,257 Euros in funding to SRH/FP through all funding streams in 2017**. There has also been an overall 14% increase in funding since 2012.

Disaggregating the SRH/FP data further (see Figure 2) provides additional context to some of the notable variances:



INCREASED LEVELS: Six countries: Denmark (129%), UK (22%), Belgium (18%), Norway (14%), Ireland (9%) and Sweden (8%) increased their funding. **Denmark**, which more than doubled its overall funding to SRH/FP, disbursed the most funds to multilateral projects, quadrupling this amount in comparison with 2016, most of which was allocated to UNFPA. Denmark also more than doubled its funding to international



MAINTAINED LEVELS¹⁷: Four countries: (the Netherlands, Germany, France and Finland) maintained 2016 levels of funding, without any significant changes in funding streams year-on-year.



DECREASED LEVELS: Two countries: Spain (-17%) and Switzerland (-12%). **Spain** reduced its SRH/FP multilateral projects funding by half but increased core multilateral funding by 20%. **Switzerland** halved its multilateral projects funding, but sustained all other funding streams, leading to an overall funding decrease. Switzerland's overall ODA budget decreased by 14% in 2017, which may also account for the decrease in SRH/FP funding.

¹⁷ For the purposes of this analysis, sustained funding is considered to cover the range -5% to 0% variance from the previous year.

TABLE 3: COMPARISON OF CROSS-EUROPEAN SUPPORT TO SRH/FP, 2012-2017, IN EUROS. RANKED BY TOTAL AMOUNT IN 2017.

COMPARISON OF CROSS-EUROPEAN SUPPORT TO SRH/FP, 2012-2017, IN EUROS RANKED BY TOTAL AMOUNT IN 2017								VARIANCE BETWEEN 2012-2017		VARIANCE BETWEEN 2016 - 2017	
RANK	COUNTRY	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017				
1	UK	215,706,087	235,418,601	219,590,332	153,244,678	163,121,189	198,512,709	-17,193,378	-8%	35,391,520	22%
2	Norway	75,402,147	114,541,583	109,825,668	117,337,864	132,713,649	151,069,168	75,667,022	100%	18,355,519	14%
3	Netherlands	93,432,570	110,619,359	103,450,593	90,566,841	118,466,141	123,547,530	30,114,960	32%	5,081,389	4%
4	Sweden	87,215,360	59,406,602	85,916,716	76,562,052	105,604,048	114,086,486	26,871,126	31%	8,482,438	8%
5	Denmark	32,152,671	52,323,672	60,126,615	53,194,557	37,477,463	85,820,170	53,667,499	167%	48,342,707	129%
6	Germany	29,046,859	31,867,671	34,225,719	34,007,220	36,009,940	37,182,517	8,135,658	28%	1,172,577	3%
7	France	0	300,000	333,300	120,581,287	32,208,401	33,569,069	33,569,069	-	1,360,668	4%
8	Belgium	9,938,610	8,883,215	11,312,072	10,478,887	19,232,915	22,603,574	12,664,964	127%	3,370,659	18%
9	Switzerland	18,027,473	18,056,724	21,487,423	20,536,450	21,244,765	18,712,692	685,219	4%	-2,532,072	-12%
10	Finland	21,377,340	24,583,473	41,181,284	28,228,958	14,944,231	14,519,519	-6,857,821	-32%	-424,712	-3%
11	Ireland	4,215,800	4,190,800	4,636,500	6,362,200	4,577,246	4,973,319	757,519	18%	396,073	9%
12	Spain	8,421,481	8,889,090	12,847,077	4,214,449	3,712,629	3,066,504	-5,354,977	-64%	-646,125	-17%
TOTAL		594,936,398	669,080,790	704,933,298	715,315,443	689,312,617	807,663,257	1,554,319	14%	118,350,641	17%

B. TRENDS FOR THE EUROPEAN INSTITUTIONS

At the time of writing, data for 2017 on European Institutions spending on SRH/FP was not yet available, so financial data from 2016 was used.

C2030E also tracks donor financing trends for SRH/FP for the European Institutions, however due to the way that financial reporting is disaggregated, it is difficult to fit the figures to the C2030E data breakdowns. The EU Institutions are however a key donor and they remain the fourth biggest donor globally, with an indicative annual contribution of 15.6 billion Euros, following the United States, the United Kingdom and Germany. In 2016, the EU and its Member States reached the highest level of ODA recorded to date, amounting to 75.5 billion Euros, an 11% increase on 2015. As is the case with other EU donors, it is important to note that this trend of increased general ODA can be linked to a significant expansion of in-donor refugee costs in 2016. European institutions provide a significant amount of their funding for health to multilateral institutions through specific earmarked projects. UNFPA is a recurrent recipient of EU funding, having received approximately 21.5 million Euros in 2016, of which nearly 3 million Euros was allocated to UNFPA Supplies Programme.

FIGURE 3: SRH/FP FUNDING DISBURSED BY EU INSTITUTIONS IN EUROS.



Other multilaterals that are also of relevance to SRH/FP include UNICEF and WHO (under which EU voluntary contributions are targeted to reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health, among others). European institutions continued their strong support to the GFATM (Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria), having renewed their commitment up to 470 million Euros for the period 2017-2019. In 2016, European Institutions disbursed 242.1 million Euros to the GFATM, with 12.1 million Euros being counted as going towards SRH/FP¹⁸.

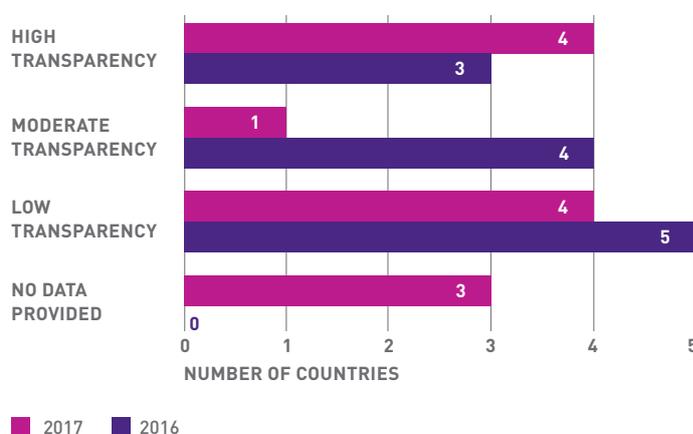
The EU has been, and still is, one of the strongest supporters of SRHR overall, and FP in particular. The EU institutions are committed to promoting SRHR in EU's international cooperation and development policy, as reflected in various major policy documents. Most notably, SRHR is recognised as an important area of investment in the 2017 European Consensus on Development, the main policy paper defining a shared vision and framework for action in development cooperation for the EU and its Member States and part of the political basis for the next 7-year EU budget (the Multiannual Financial Framework 2021-2027). In the Consensus, the EU reaffirms its commitment to the "promotion, protection and fulfilment of all human rights and to the full and effective implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action and the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Popula-

tion and Development (ICPD) and the outcomes of their review conferences and remains committed to SRHR". As mentioned previously, in 2018 the EU also adopted its negotiating mandate for the future negotiations with the ACP countries following the upcoming expiration of the Cotonou Agreement, which includes SRH/FP under the strategic priority of human development. Moreover, the EU has promised to play a leading role in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development which also includes commitment to Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 3 and 5. Adding these commitments to the fact that the EU institutions are one of the biggest donors worldwide and the enormous needs on SRH/FP, it is crucial that the EU commitments are reflected in budget allocations and expenditure.

4. TRANSPARENCY IN BILATERAL FUNDING OF SRH/FP

C2030E partners¹⁹ were asked to score their country on how transparent and accessible the reporting on bilateral funding is (Figure 3); four (one more than 2016) reported high levels of transparency (the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and the UK). One (two less than 2016) reported moderate levels (Spain). Spain has reported moderate transparency again in 2017. France and Switzerland -who reported moderate levels in 2016-did not provide information at the time of writing. Four reported low levels (Belgium, Denmark, Finland, and Ireland). Transparency in Germany remains low. How bilateral funding to SRH/FP is reported in each country varied, with many reporting that annual reporting to OECD DAC was their main source of information, whilst others reported access to this data via online databases or accessing figures directly from their Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In nearly all cases, partners reported a lack of detailed analysis of the bilateral funding figures, limiting their accessibility to disaggregated data for SRH/FP more specifically. All C2030E partners confirmed that their governments fund broader health initiatives/health sector-wide initiatives (such as health system strengthening projects) which indirectly improve SRH/FP in many recipient countries.

FIGURE 4: BILATERAL FUNDING TRANSPARENCY PROFILE ACROSS 12 PARTNERS.



¹⁸. Calculating 5% of the full amount, based on the Muskoka FP methodology as adopted at the FP Summit in 2012.

¹⁹. Two partners did not provide this information at the time of writing.

5. FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF C2030E DATA ALIGNED TO THE OECD

The Consortium’s long-term experience in tracking funding by European donors had already shown that bilateral funding is the most challenging financial data to collect. Some of the reasons for this include that there is little transparency by the governments on allocation processes, different mechanisms exist in different countries, and many countries do not categorize how much of their bilateral funding goes to the detailed budget line of SRH/FP. The Consortium is therefore pushing to increase transparency in the bilateral government-to-government cooperation, and to increase the support to SRH/FP therein. In 2017, an internal research report has been developed to collect evidence on country-specific bilateral cooperation processes, instruments and institutions to identify the moments and entry points for SRH/FP advocacy and a more enabling environment to do so. The research shows a general need to advocate for greater coherence between what are often strong, national-level commitments towards SRH/FP and the low prioritization of these issues when it comes to bilateral funding strategies and envelopes developed with European donors at recipient country level.

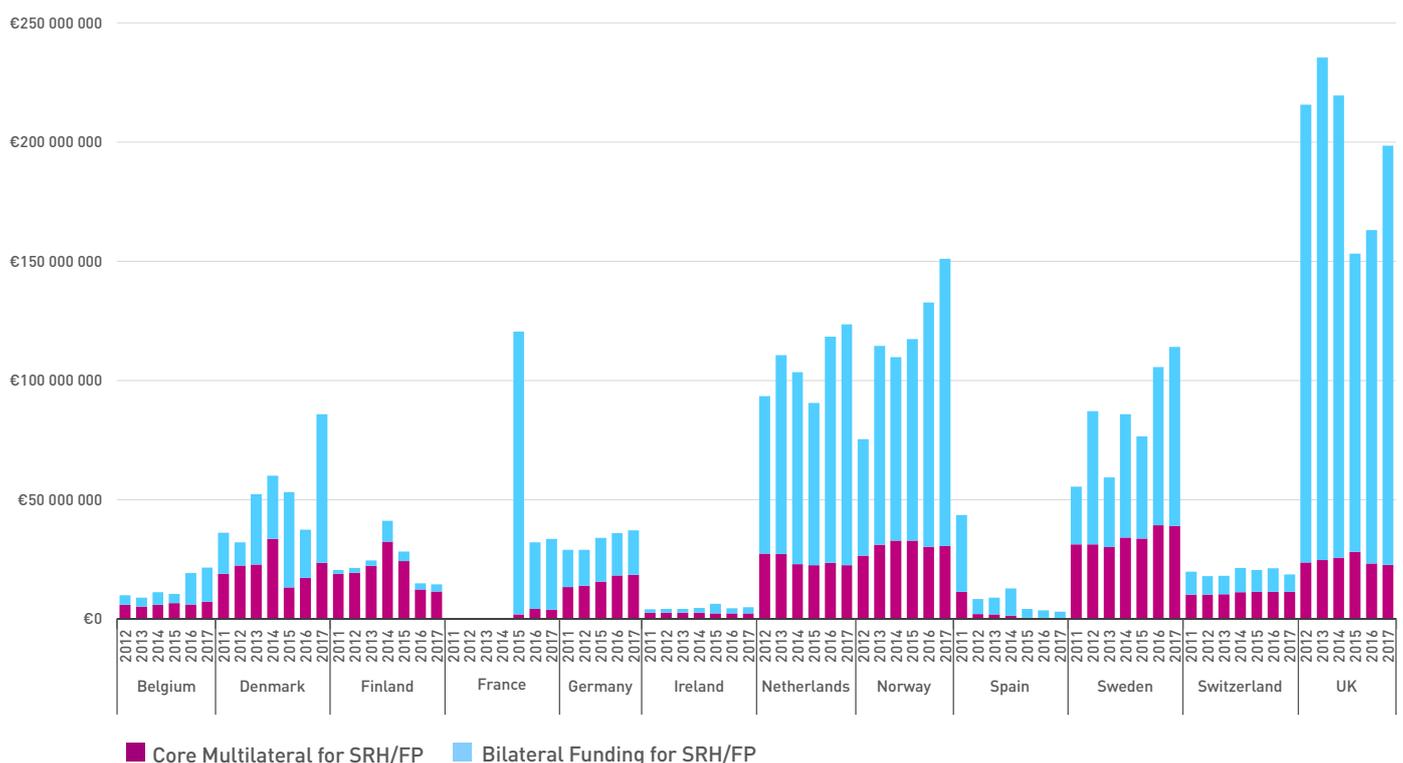
The research findings have been used to set country-tailored targets per C2030E country, ultimately aiming at more transparency and a stronger SRH/FP focus within the countries’ specific bilateral cooperation agreements. A ‘toolkit’ of good practices was developed, and a study on good practices from EU coordination. The first results in this area have been booked, with for example Belgium, Sweden and the UK increasing attention to SRH/FP in a number of bilateral multi-annual country or thematic strategies and programmes. In Norway and Finland, the Consortium focused on increasing the coherence between policies and practice by improving tools available, guidance for, and capacity building of headquarter and country-level staff on SRHR.

This section presents funding trends of C2030E data, aligned to the OECD DAC definitions, to allow the data to be more comparable to external tracking mechanisms. Analysis of the C2030E data is split into two categories (and not four categories as per the C2030E methodology): multilateral and bilateral, as per the divisions in the table below:

C2030E CATEGORY	OECD-DAC CATEGORY
Multilateral core	Multilateral Aid
Multilateral project	Bilateral
INGOs/campaigns/initiatives/research	Bilateral
Bilateral	Bilateral

Figure 4 below shows the trends in 2017 funding from C2030E countries, as per the OECD DAC definitions, and reveals that for most countries, bilateral aid is the predominant funding stream (Belgium, Denmark, France, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden and the UK), whilst for a few, funding for SRH/FP is given more often through multilateral core channels (Finland and Switzerland). Some have disbursed funding equally through both channels (Germany and Ireland). Comparing 2017 funding trends to 2016, we see that increases have primarily been channelled through bilateral avenues.

FIGURE 5: C2030E DATA ALIGNED TO OECD-DAC METHODOLOGY, 2012-2017 (EUROS)



ISSUES TO CONSIDER FOR FUTURE SRH/FP ADVOCACY

The strong policy commitment of European governments for SRH/FP continued through 2017-18 despite growing pressure on resources. Going forward, advocacy will be key in maintaining this momentum and ensuring a continued focus on the critical issues of SRH/FP.

There will be some significant changes at the political level across Europe in 2019. First, European Parliament Elections will be held in May 2019, which will be of major significance for several reasons, among which is the departure of the UK from the EU in March 2019. This will impact the UK's aid budget as well as the EU's. In addition, with the UK's absence from the EU, new advocacy strategies will have to be designed to maintain the positive strides gained. Other political uncertainties in Europe include Sweden's pending new government formation and political instability in France. The Global Gag Rule will continue to impact SRH/FP funding worldwide, and strong advocacy is needed to keep SRH/FP high on the political and aid agenda of C2030E countries, especially in the event that the current administration wins another term in 2020. The commitments from governments, including as part of FP2020 and the SheDecides initiative, have been encouraging in 2018, however, funding for crucial **budgets such as the UNFPA Supplies Programme still need to be increased** and the need for coherent, defined advocacy is vital. C2030E welcomes the new financial commitments by European donors, and their strong voice on SRH/FP in regional and international spaces, but there are some unclarities as to whether some of the pledges are 'new money' or some governments are pledging longer term budget commitments in different fora that are then misunderstood as new money. Continued **accountability will be needed to fully track and monitor these pledged funds**, and develop systems to track when and how they are disbursed. The C2030E consortium's role in tracking existing expenditures and advocacy for multi-year pledges sustaining investments will be crucial over the coming years.

This year (2019) will bring a continued focus on implementing the 2030 Agenda, and two C2030E countries (France and the UK) will be going through the process of Voluntary National Review of progress related to the SDGs. The theme of this year's High Level Political Forum will be 'Empowering people and ensuring inclusiveness and equality'. An in-depth review of SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities) and SDG 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions) presents important dialogue and advocacy opportunities around SRH/FP. Further, 2019 will mark the 25th anniversary of the ground-breaking International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) and its Programme of Action, with strong linkages to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

ANNEX 1: METHODOLOGY AND ADDED VALUE OF COUNTDOWN 2030 EUROPE TRACKING

WHY WAS THE COUNTDOWN 2030 EUROPE METHODOLOGY CREATED?

→ C2030E is a group of European NGO partners working in 12 European countries and with the EU institutions to advocate with their governments for support to SRH/FP. The consortium is led by IPPF European Network.

→ C2030E needed a consistent way to collect national data for local advocates – the C2030E Partners – to track what their national governments were committing and expending to SRH/FP, using national expenditure reports, easily to refer to in national advocacy activities

→ C2030E Partners looked at the SRH/FP financial data available, but none were ideal for the local advocacy partners, namely:

- Funding data categorised under OECD/DAC population assistance: Although systematised, official and in the public domain, the data was questioned by many national government counterparts. This is mostly because the data come from official statistical units rather than SRH/FP-specific units within the government, and because there is huge scope for different interpretation and classification of the codes (either due to difficulty in assigning a specific CRS code onto a multi-faceted project, to lack of political motivation, or to lack of sufficient project information), thus affecting the quality of data. There is also difficulty in categorising general budget support that goes to SRH/FP. The data was also not published quickly enough to be useful for national advocates to use for monitoring purposes.
- NIDI UNFPA Resource Flows data: This relies partly on the OECD/DAC data, and therefore faces the same challenges as above. In addition, data on population assistance are collected through questionnaires, directly sent to donors. The initial challenge of the data giving too little detail on SRH and FP breakdowns was overcome on the initiative of C2030E, suggesting modifying the questionnaire and ask for specific % on SRH/FP, but the often-low response rate on these details keep the use of these data for monitoring purposes challenging. Nevertheless, the % of a multilateral organisation's budget that goes to SRH/FP as reported by the multilateral agencies themselves is very useful for C2030E partners and part of its methodology. NIDI % rates were updated in December 2018.

- Euromapping reports: Many national advocates found that the presentation of these reports is excellent to depict cross-country comparisons in donor trends. But the data was again based on OECD/DAC categories and NIDI data, and was out of date by the time of presentation for the purposes of national advocacy and timely monitoring of European donor funding.

→ There was no systemised forum for presenting policy trends in SRH/FP across European donors, for example legislature, common development strategy approaches, or election effects. C2030E partners had this first-hand knowledge of their local scenes, and wanted to place financial trends within this wider context, but they lacked a forum to articulate the context; this made it difficult for them to 'match' policy commitments from their governments with funding allocations, a key component of advocacy and accountability.

HOW DOES THE COUNTDOWN 2030 EUROPE METHODOLOGY TRACKING WORK?

→ C2030E represent summary data on a dedicated web-based platform: <http://www.countdown2030europe.org/>. All data can be changed 'real-time' – i.e. as it happens. So, when elections happen in country X that affect SRH/FP, or when financial commitments are made in country Y, the C2030E partner can alter their national profile. C2030E tracks the past year's financial expenditure, and also provides reflections on future budgets based on commitments in the policy section.

→ Policy data is public; financial data is password-protected, accessible to C2030E partners. This is because some government counterparts do not always feel comfortable with sharing financial data that is not always an official record yet.

→ C2030E partners collect data on their country's financial data to:

- Core support to multi-lateral organisations providing funding to FP and RH specifically (UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, World Bank). This is automatically categorised as being spent on the ICPD category of SRH/FP Population Assistance, using the proportions updated annually from the NIDI questionnaire to multi-lateral organisations. The percentages have decreased significantly as this year, the FP and RH percentages were combined (UNFPA: 60,6%, UNICEF: 8,7%; WHO: 2,4%; World Bank: 0,5% of total disbursement) instead of using the much broader 'population assistance' percentages, to ensure a clear focus on SRH/FP funding.
- Project support to the same multi-lateral organisations that are relevant to SRH/FP. Earmarked funding for UNFPA projects on SRH/FP are now included in the 'overall funding allocated to UNFPA' indicator. This was done retrospectively for previous years as well.
- Core funding to international organisations/campaigns/specific initiatives/research on SRH/FP with proportions and amount for SRH and FP.
- Narrative trends analysis with snapshots on bilateral country to country funding trends.
- Sources of data: C2030E partners obtain their data from national annual reports and from online national databases, followed by personal follow up with SRH/FP government counterparts and/or parliamentary questions. A handful of countries use the official statistics of OECD/DAC as the starting source of data.
- The most challenging financial data to collect is bilateral funding. This is because many countries themselves do not categorise how much of their bilateral funding (especially through general budget support) goes to SRH/FP. In several countries, this has led to increased demands from civil society for accountability on how general budget support or support through sector-wide approaches (SwAPs) is going to SRH/FP.
- We applied the 2017 exchange rates for historical figures back to 2012 to make the data comparable.

WHAT ADDED VALUE DOES THE COUNTDOWN 2030 EUROPE TRACKING OFFER NOW?

→ Obtaining data primarily from national annual reports allows for **reporting to be aligned to national reporting and coding systems**, rather than often less-detailed coding into OECD/DAC categories. This is nationally-owned and up-to-date data.

→ The **process** of collecting data helps **build the relationship of trust and communication** between advocacy partner and government SRH/FP point person and broadens networks for advocacy with government departments beyond the traditional SRH/FP ones.

→ Gathering the same data, in the same formats, within a network allows advocacy partners to compare their data availability and trends over time; this gives them the information to approach their national counterparts with requests for **more transparency**.

→ Tracking both policy and financial data together allows for **analysis of trends within wider realistic contexts** (i.e. numbers, and increases/decreases in values over time, are not presented in isolation but instead understood within a wider context of what is going on in the country). This has led to significant advocacy gains in a few countries (case-studies available upon request), when budget allocations in recent years may not have matched with political commitment to SRH/FP but was caught out by advocacy partners including C2030E partners.

→ Data collected by C2030E partners is the most **recent financial data available** in the country and **policy data is real-time**. For example, as elections happen, national advocacy partners are able to update the tracking with results and analysis about how results affect the SRH/FP scenario.

→ Financial data is mostly obtained in direct communication with the SRH/FP-relevant point person in the relevant Ministries. This is possible because the **C2030E partners are local advocates** who have pre-existing relationships with the SRH/FP focal points in government, and **who know their national context intimately**. This allows for interpretation and discussion around how data is categorised, unlike OECD/DAC data reported on the CRS system which is often completed by Statistics department who are not involved in the context of SRH/FP support.

→ C2030E is unique in actively and routinely using the data it collects for increasing donors' accountability and transparency. C2030E thus **bridges research and advocacy**. Several case studies have highlighted how this has **improved donor accountability and data transparency** over time.



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