



European Donor Support to Sexual & Reproductive Health & Family Planning

Trends Analysis 2015-16

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Section A: 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. The consortium, with the secretariat at the International Planned Parenthood Federation European Network (IPPF EN), has been an influential and key player driving Europe's global leadership on SRH/FP.

To achieve this mission, amongst other activities, the consortium partners track policy and financial trends in their respective countries. There are fifteen partners, thirteen of whom undertake the annual tracking. The partners are based in twelve European countries as well as the European Institutions in Brussels. The resulting data is used by the partners and the consortium secretariat in their advocacy activities through a variety of national, European and international fora. 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.

This report presents the outcomes of the policy and financial tracking for the year 2015-2016. This section (A) presents a summary of the key data trends on both the policy and financial side, providing a view across all C2030E countries in tabular format. 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. This financial trends analysis is centred around the two core C2030E indicators. Lastly, Section D summarises by highlighting the key issues to consider in the year ahead based on this trends analysis.

1. Overview of SRH/FP global policy and financing environment 2015-16

The past year has seen **sexual and reproductive health and family planning feature prominently in a range of global fora**, bringing with it a sense of momentum for change. This is evidenced by the 2016 Women Deliver conference in Denmark which was the largest gathering on girls' and women's health, rights, and wellbeing in more than a decade, with over 6,000 participants from 169 countries¹. The start of 2016 also marked the point at which the 2030 Agenda officially came into force and several C2030E countries have now undertaken national voluntary reviews of progress which have engaged stakeholders in valuable discussions around key SRH/FP issues. And finally, as reported by FP2020 in their mid-point report², this year is also the first time in history, the number of women and girls using a modern method of contraception topped 300 million; a fantastic milestone for the SRH/FP community.

¹ <http://womendeliver.org/conference/past-conferences/2016-2/> accessed on 3rd December 2016

² FP2020 (2016) Momentum at the Midpoint 2015-16

This past year has equally been marked by **political change throughout many European countries, as well as globally**. An increasingly vocal conservative voice in several European countries and during the recent US elections continues to challenge the SRH/FP achievements of recent years. At the same time, the **effects of the economic crisis are evident and have resulted in further cuts to Official Development Assistance (ODA)**, and numerous countries are further depleting available funds through diverting ODA to cover domestic costs of the **refugee crisis**. How this affects the SRH/FP European donor funding support will be set out in further detail in section C.

However, despite these significant challenges, European donors remain committed to improving sexual and reproductive health and family planning, a testament to the strong foundations that have been established by the SRH/FP community over the years. Numerous new policies and strategic plans from C2030E countries have been published this year, confirming this commitment through progressive programming strategies and funding streams Section B provides more detail on policy highlights.

2. Highlights on European donors most recent SRH/FP funding trends

Funding for population assistance between 2014 and 2015, including FP, was increased or maintained at similar levels to 2014 in 4 countries (i.e. Sweden, Switzerland, Belgium & Ireland). The combined figure for all 11 European donor countries (excl. France and EU Institutions) gives an estimated support of 1,41 billion Euros for 2015, although overall across all countries this is 13% less than 2014 estimates, representing a fall of 203.8 million Euros in funding compared to 2014. Nevertheless, between 2012 and 2015, nine countries reported increases in funding to population assistance, and across all countries the overall figure for population assistance from European countries increased by 12%.

In 2015, funding for FP within the SRH envelope, namely, core plus RH Commodity Support project funding towards UNFPA, was increased or maintained at similar levels to 2014 in 6 countries (i.e. UK, Switzerland, Belgium, Sweden, France and Germany). The combined figure for UNFPA funding for all 12 European donor countries (excl. European Institutions) gives an estimated support of 376 million Euros for 2015, which is a decrease of 9% compared to the previous year. This represents 36.5 million Euros less in available funding for UNFPA, including an 11% decrease in the amount of funds being channelled by C2030E countries to the UNFPA Supplies Programme. This highlights the funding crisis evident at the global level for international family planning programmes, UNFPA Supplies in particular – please see Section C for further analysis of funding to this programme. Between 2012 and 2015 however funding to UNFPA remained relatively constant, with a small drop (2%) of only 9,271,400 Euros. Over this period seven countries reported an increase or sustained funding (i.e. Sweden, Finland, Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, Norway, and the UK).

Encouragingly, between 2013 and 2016, on the policy side European donors have retained their commitment and focus on SRH/FP. The numerous new policy and strategy documents that have been endorsed over this period are testament to this. The FP2020 commitment was fulfilled in 4 of the 7 countries who made an FP2020 pledge (i.e. Denmark, European Institutions, Netherlands and Sweden); and is on track to be fulfilled in 3 more countries (i.e. Germany, Norway and the UK).

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 | SRH/FP Policy Stance | SRH/FP Financing ³ 2015* (Euros) Proportional change 2014-15 | | Past year or upcoming political impacts |
|------------------------------|---|---|---|--|--|
| | | | Funding to UNFPA | Population Assistance | |
| Belgium | 2015: Belgium spent USD 1.9 billion in net ODA, representing 0.42% of its GNI, a fall of 7.8% in real terms from 2014. | Belgium's federal law on development cooperation (2013) stresses the importance of SRHR, including FP, for sustainable development and prioritizes SRH and HIV in bilateral cooperation. | 7,000,000 +23% | 31,533,416 -5% | None of note, next federal election to take place in 2019. |
| Denmark | Danish ODA went from 0.82 % of GNI in 2015 to 0.7 % of BNI in 2016. | Ensuring the rights of women and girls, including SRH/FP, is a key priority. The Danish All Party Parliamentary Group on SRHR has more than 50 members, representing all political parties. | 22,648,000 -55% | 92,819,946 -14% | General elections were held in 2015. |
| European Institutions | European institutions remained the fourth biggest donor globally in 2015, with a total amount of 13.8 billion Euros and following only the United States, the United Kingdom and Germany. | European institutions remain committed to SRH/FP, as can be seen by the Council conclusions on Gender in Development (May 2015) and the renewed Gender Action Plan in Development (2016-2020). | Preliminary data indicates 4.5% increase (non-core contributions) | N/A only preliminary data available at time of writing | The next federal election in 2019. The UK's decision to leave the EU will impact on SRH/FP dynamics. |
| Finland | Finland's 2016 ODA budget is 818 million Euros, which is 346 million Euros less compared to 2015. 130 million Euros has been converted into loans and capital investments. | The new 2016 policy document sets the rights of girls and women as the first key priority of Finnish development policy with strong emphasis on SRHR, including FP, particularly in fragile states. | 35,060,000 -31% | 57,817,840 -26% | None of note, next parliamentary elections to take place in 2019. |
| France | ODA decreased for the 4 th year in a row before remaining stable last year, at barely 0.4% of GNI. | The first Development law, adopted in June 2014 specifically mentions sexual and reproductive health and contraception. | 550,000 0% | 286,819,511 N/A ⁵ | Upcoming presidential elections in April/May 2017 |
| Germany | In 2015, German ODA increased from 0.41% of GDP to 0.52%. In 2017, the budget of the development | Germany is one of the largest bilateral donors in SRH/FP and has a long tradition in this field. | 19,000,000 | 156,180,274 | Upcoming federal elections in September 2017 |

³ The two indicators presented in this table are the two core indicators for C2030E, they are: 1) core funding to UNFPA + funding to the RHCSF; 2) funding to population assistance (through all streams except country to country bilateral funding)

⁴ Total values in Euros for 2015 are presented for each country for each indicator alongside the percentage variance compared to reporting for 2014.

⁵ Reporting for France has improved a great deal this year, however due to low data confidence in 2014, the percentage change over the past year has not been calculated.

| C2030E Country | General ODA Trends | SRH/FP Policy Stance | SRH/FP Financing ³ 2015 ⁴ (Euros) Proportional change 2014-15 | | Past year or upcoming political impacts |
|-------------------|---|---|---|--------------------------|---|
| | | | Funding to UNFPA | Population Assistance | |
| | ministry is likely to increase by approx. €600 million to roughly €8 billion. | BMZ's Initiative on Rights-Based Family Planning and Maternal Health will continue with €100 million per year until 2019. | 0% | -11% | |
| Ireland | Ireland has committed €651 million to ODA for 2017, an increase of €10 million on the 2016 allocation. This is the 2 nd consecutive year that ODA has increased. | Irish Aid policies on gender equality and gender based violence consistently and increasingly include SRH/FP. Irish Aid's 2013 overseas development policy statement includes, for the first time, a strong commitment to International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) principles. | 2,800,000 -51% | 20,726,500 -2% | General elections were held in 2016. Minority government, unlikely to last the full term. |
| Norway | Net ODA increased from 1% of GNI in 2014 to 1.05% of GNI in 2015. | SRHR, including FP, is one of 5 priority areas within the new foreign relations action plan on women's rights and gender equality (presented Sep 2016). | 53,444,000 -19% | 234,607,239 -6% | Upcoming parliamentary elections in September 2017 |
| Spain | In 2016, Spanish ODA represented 0.21% of GNI. Although this was a 32% increase on 2015, not an increase that has so far fed through to SRH/FP funding. | The two-year Strategic Partnership agreement signed in 2015 aims to strengthen and deepen the existing relationship between the Spanish Cooperation and UNFPA. | 350,000 -77% | 5,322,142 -63% | General election held in June 2016, this was a repeat election after 2015's deadlock. |
| Sweden | ODA for 2017 is set to increase by 2.8 billion Swedish Krona compared to 2016 due to the increased BNI. | The political directives and text in relation to the budget lines for 2017 clearly underline the importance of strong support for gender equality, improved health and SRHR, including FP. | 57,230,000 +7% | 210,400,431 +9% | None of note, next general election to take place in 2018. |
| Switzerland | Slight decrease in ODA from 0.5% to 0.48% due to mandatory debt limits. | SRHR, including FP, forms one of three policy priorities for better health. Investment in SRHR is mentioned in the dispatch of the Federal Council on Switzerland's International Cooperation 2017-2020. | 16,656,000 +26% | 60,430,211 +25% | Federal elections were held in Switzerland in October 2015 |
| The Netherlands | ODA in 2015 was 0.69% of GNP and for 2016 is 0.56%. Between 2013-16 decrease by Euro 750 million per year. | SRHR, including FP, is one of four policy priorities. SRH/FP budget cuts have so far been safeguarded. Likely this stance will be maintained after elections. | 61,500,000 -10% | 170,718,752 -11% | Upcoming general elections in March 2017 |
| The UK | The DFID budget remains ring-fenced. In 2013 the UK met the target of 0.7% GNI to ODA, and in 2015 this commitment was enshrined in law. | The UK continues to work towards the commitment of 24 million additional FP users between 2012 - 2020. There is a strong emphasis on health, SRH/FP, and on women and girls. | 99,508,046 +27% | 363,873,180 -26% | In the EU Referendum in June 2016, Britain voted to leave the EU. |

This table provides a snapshot view of financing and policy trends in European Donor funding to SRH/FP over the past year. As is evident, a complex picture of both positive and more worrying trends emerges. These trends are discussed in more detail over the following sections.

Section B: Policy Trends and Highlights

2015-16 SNAPSHOT



7 new policy documents



4 new funding modalities



4 elections



A focus on youth / adolescence



The refugee crisis

Across Europe SRH/FP continues to feature prominently within ODA policies. Numerous new policy documents, strategic papers and action plans were endorsed by European governments. These were supported by vocal government representatives placing SRH/FP at the centre of their strategies for development overseas. This positive picture is all the more striking within the context of the challenges that the SRH/FP world is facing at this moment in time. Shrinking ODA budgets coupled with the huge political change that has been seen in 2016, both within Europe as well as in other parts of the world. The dynamics of these shifts, that increasingly take a more conservative and budget-restrictive approach, could challenge the support for SRH/FP. Going forwards careful attention will need to be paid to ensure advocacy efforts maintain the strong stance on SRH/FP that is currently evident across Europe.

EUROPEAN VOICES FOR SRH/FP WITHIN THE BROADER GLOBAL HEALTH ARENA: 2016 is the first year since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). European countries and institutions were important advocates for SRH/FP inclusion within the SDGs and its prominence is testament to their success⁶. The 2030 Agenda encourages active engagement by countries through regular follow-up of progress through national voluntary reviews (NVRs)⁷. Of the 22 NVRs presented at the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development in 2016, five C2030E countries featured (Finland, France, Germany, Norway, Switzerland). Partners reported an active engagement in SRH/FP issues at this forum.

A YEAR OF POLITICAL CHANGE: Four C2030E countries held elections in 2016: Ireland, Spain and Switzerland held national elections and the UK held a referendum on remaining part of the EU. Impacts of what is now termed 'Brexit' are as yet unknown but 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. The recent outcome of the American elections as well as major European elections coming up in 2017 are likely to strengthen a more conservative voice towards SRH/FP globally as well as in Europe. Increased advocacy efforts will be needed to sustain a strong European voice in support of SRH/FP in the coming years.

⁶ Within the SDGs, of relevance to SRH/FP is Target 3.7 within the Health Goal, Target 4.7 within the Education Goal, and Target 5.6 within the Gender Equality Goal.

⁷ <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/hlpf/2016> accessed on 28th November 2016

EUROPEAN SRH/FP POLICIES: Despite widespread cuts in ODA across many of the C2030E countries, SRH/FP continues to feature prominently. Importantly, 2016 has seen the endorsement of seven new SRH/FP related policy documents:

- **Belgium:** Strategic note on gender and consequent action plan towards the integration of the gender dimension (2016), SRHR is 1 of 4 priorities
- **EU Institutions:** Two sets of Council Conclusions on EU priorities that recommit to SRHR in the context of ICPD and Beijing programmes of action
- **Finland:** In 2016 Finland launched the Government Report on Development Policy: One World, One Future – Towards Sustainable Development
- **France:** The Ministry of Foreign Affairs published a Population/SRHR Strategic Paper (2016-2020); the first ever reference document on the issue
- **Norway:** Action-plan on women's rights and gender equality launched on the 2nd of September. SRHR, including FP, is one of the five pillars
- **Sweden:** Swedish Foreign Service action plan sets the operational plan and agenda of foreign policy and the SDC until 2018
- **Switzerland:** the dispatch of the Federal Council on Switzerland's International Cooperation 2017-2020.

THE EMERGENCE OF NEW FUNDING MODALITIES: Over the past year, several important new funding modalities have emerged which impact on the way SRH/FP financing flows operate.

- **Netherlands:** strategic partnerships with civil society groups coordinated by 7 alliances of NGOs/INGOs⁸. These SRHR alliances focus on youth and rights.
- **Norway:** 2016 is the first year of Norwegian funding to the Global Financing Facility (GFF) in support of the UN strategy on Women, Children and Adolescent Health. The GFF is the major new Norwegian commitment to SRH/FP, with an annual commitment of NOK 600 million until 2020.
- **Finland:** The increase in the allocation of ODA funding to loans and capital investment systems indicates that the Government wants to strengthen the role of the private sector in development cooperation. This is a new trend in Finland.
- **EU Institutions:** Trust Funds are a new funding mechanism to pool resources from EU Members States and European countries.

THE IMPACT OF THE REFUGEE CRISIS: the rising domestic costs of the refugee crisis are increasingly being taken from ODA budgets, meaning that although overall budgets may not appear to be reducing, the share for health (and within that, for SRH/FP) are reduced. For example, in Sweden the proportion of ODA going towards the refugee crisis is due to increase from 20% ODA (in 2016) to 24% in 2017⁹. The impact of the refugee crisis has meant that in many countries and within EU institutions, development policy is increasingly influenced by migration and security issues.

A FOCUS ON YOUTH AND ADOLESCENCE: globally there has been a push to focus attention on young people, specifically the adolescent period which runs from 10-19 years of age. In terms of SRH/FP this is a hugely significant phase which can be pivotal to SRH for the rest of that person's life. Several C2030E countries have introduced this as a priority area, including: the Netherlands, through the Strategic Partnerships architecture; Switzerland with a focus on creating an enabling policy environment; Sweden by devoting special attention to the SRH/FP of girls and young people; and in Denmark where the government has introduced a special focus on youth.

⁸ 2016-20, EUR 215 million

⁹ NB: in 2015/2016 domestic costs were lower than expected, and therefore some of the previous cuts of, for instance, the Global Fund, were reinstated in 2016.

Section C: Where is the money going? Trends in European donor financing for SRH/FP

2015-16 SNAPSHOT¹⁰

Funding to UNFPA

(core funding + funding to UNFPA Supplies):
375,746,046 Euros (9% decrease on 2014)



4 countries reporting
an increase



2 countries with
funding sustained¹² at
2014 levels



6 countries reporting a
decrease

Funding to population assistance¹¹

(reporting through all streams excl. bilateral):
1,406,327,421 Euros (13% decrease on 2014)



2 countries reporting an
increase



2 countries with
funding sustained at
2014 levels



7 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 time¹³. Since 2012 there have been two core indicators that the consortium has measured¹⁴:

- Contributions to UNFPA: this analysis tracks core funding for UNFPA as well as 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.
- Funding to population assistance 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 + funding to research). This measure does not include bilateral donor to recipient country funding.

¹⁰ This analysis excludes funding from EU Institutions due to difficulties in obtaining data disaggregated to the required level. Please see section C3 for further EU information.

¹¹ Due to difficulty in obtaining robust disaggregated figures for France in preceding years for all funding categories, we have not calculated the proportional change for France so the total figure presented here does not include France. The Grand total for Population Assistance including France's reporting for 2015 comes to 1,458,649,518 Euros.

¹² For the purposes of this analysis, sustained funding is considered to cover the range -5% to 0% variance from the previous year.

¹³ 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.

¹⁴ The consortium used to analyse a third indicator just covering 'RH/FP' expenditure however data limitations made it difficult for partners to report with full accuracy this year. Please note that the C2030E methodology has recently undergone a participatory review and redesign process, led by MannionDaniels. Therefore, from 2017 onwards, the new C2030E methodology will be implemented by the consortium.

1. Funding to UNFPA

Overall across all C2030E countries there was a **9% decrease in funding to UNFPA between 2014-2015**, a decrease of 36.5 million Euros. Despite this downward trend however, the grand total that C2030E countries contributed to UNFPA (core + UNFPA Supplies) equated to more than **375.7 million Euros in 2015**. Since 2009 when the consortium started this tracking there has been a 13% increase, representing more than 43.8 million Euros additional funding for UNFPA. Between 2012 and 2015, the three year period during which C2030E worked on the Joining Voices project supported by the BMGF, funding to UNFPA remained relatively constant, with a small 2% drop of under 10 million Euros. At a more detailed country level for 2015 this means:




-  **Increased levels:** The UK (27%), Switzerland (26%), Belgium (23%) and Sweden (7%) reported an increase, representing an additional 29,557,876 Euros in funding to UNFPA than was provided by the same countries in 2014. Of note, the increase reported by the UK amounted to 20,889,876 Euros.
-  **Maintained levels:** Two countries (France and Germany) maintained 2014 levels of funding
-  **Decreased levels:** Six countries reported a decrease in levels of funding to UNFPA: Spain (-77%), Denmark (-55%), Ireland (-51%), Finland (-31%), Norway (-19%) and the Netherlands (-7%). This represents 66,060,000 Euros less than was funded in 2014 by the same countries. Of particular note, is the drop in funding from Denmark (-27,200,000 Euros). This was due to a last-minute change that the Danish government made in its disbursements at the very end of 2015 where the state budget for UNFPA of 252 million Danish kroner was cut and instead 140 million Danish kroner was given in core and 12 million in earmarked funding to UNFPA. Norway and Finland also reported substantial drops, of -12,400,000 Euros and -15,910,000 Euros respectively. For Norway, this was due to an end in funding the UNFPA Supplies Programme in 2015 (see further details below).

Figure 1: Variance over time of European donor funding to UNFPA (Euros)

Core support + funding to UNFPA Supplies Programme

** Countries making contributions to the UNFPA Supplies Programme in 2015 are marked with an asterix*

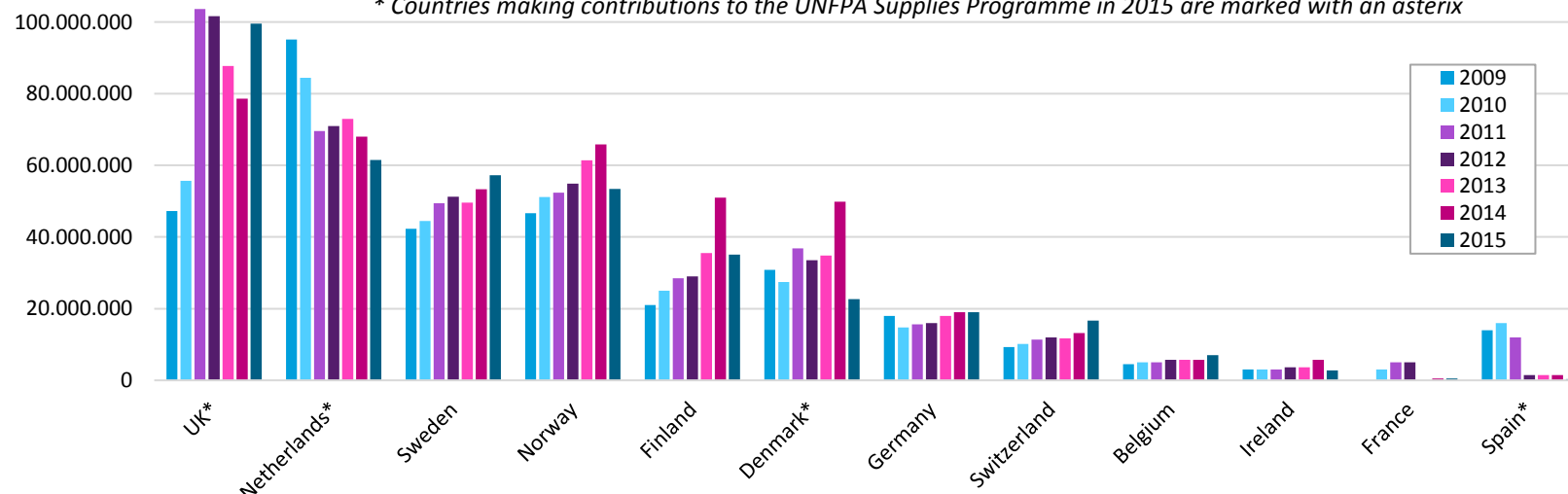


Table 2: Core Funding to UNFPA by country and year¹⁵ (UNFPA core support + UNFPA Supplies)

| Table 2: Comparison of cross-European support to UNFPA 2009-2015, in Euros (UNFPA core support + UNFPA Supplies Programme) <i>Ranked by total amount of funding in 2015</i> | | | | | | | | | Variance 2009 - 2015 | Variance 2012 - 2015 | Variance 2014 - 2015 |
|---|--------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Rank | Country | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | % change' | % change | % change |
| 1 | UK* | 47,240,000 | 55,641,020 | 103,620,000 | 101,664,000 | 87,741,631 | 78,618,170 | 99,508,046 | 111% | -2% | 27% |
| 2 | Netherlands* | 95,089,474 | 84,450,563 | 69,565,026 | 71,000,000 | 73,000,000 | 68,000,000 | 61,500,000 | -35% | -13% | -10% |
| 3 | Sweden | 42,300,000 | 44,467,500 | 49,450,500 | 51,232,500 | 49,624,800 | 53,350,000 | 57,230,000 | 35% | 12% | 7% |
| 4 | Norway | 46,679,552 | 51,183,719 | 52,412,128 | 54,868,947 | 61,372,128 | 65,844,000 | 53,444,000 | 14% | -3% | -19% |
| 5 | Finland | 21,000,000 | 25,000,000 | 28,500,000 | 29,000,000 | 35,550,000 | 50,970,000 | 35,060,000 | 67% | 21% | -31% |
| 6 | Denmark* | 30,820,000 | 27,470,000 | 36,850,000 | 33,500,000 | 34,840,000 | 49,848,000 | 22,648,000 | -27% | -32% | -55% |
| 7 | Germany | 18,000,000 | 14,800,000 | 15,600,000 | 16,000,000 | 18,000,000 | 19,000,000 | 19,000,000 | 6% | 19% | 0% |
| 8 | Switzerland | 9,268,000 | 10,136,000 | 11,368,000 | 11,952,000 | 11,707,200 | 13,168,000 | 16,656,000 | 80% | 39% | 26% |
| 9 | Belgium | 4,500,000 | 5,000,000 | 5,000,000 | 5,700,000 | 5,700,000 | 5,700,000 | 7,000,000 | 56% | 23% | 23% |
| 10 | Ireland | 3,000,000 | 3,050,000 | 3,050,000 | 3,600,000 | 3,600,000 | 5,700,000 | 2,800,000 | -7% | -22% | -51% |
| 11 | France | 0 | 3,000,000 | 5,000,000 | 5,000,000 | 0 | 550,000 | 550,000 | - | -89% | 0% |
| 12 | Spain* | 14,000,000 | 16,000,000 | 12,000,000 | 1,500,000 | 1,500,500 | 1,500,000 | 350,000 | -98% | -77% | -77% |
| Total | | 331,897,026 | 340,198,802 | 392,415,654 | 385,017,447 | 382,636,259 | 412,248,170 | 375,746,046 | 13% | -2% | -9% |

**NB: countries with an asterix reported funding to the RHCSP in 2015*

Table 2 and Figure 1 provide an overview of the financing trends for the C2030E indicator on funding to UNFPA. As the final three columns highlight, **over the course of the C2030E Joining Voices project, funding levels for this indicator have been maintained**, however longer-term trends since 2009, as well as more recent short-term trends between 2014-15 indicate a more downward trend¹⁶.

¹⁵ The C2030E Consortium started collecting data in 2009. Over the past three years (2013-2016), the Consortium collaborated under the Joining Voices project, collecting and analyzing funding data trends for 2012-2015.

¹⁶ Please note that fluctuations in exchange rates can contribute to some of these downward trends. For instance in the case of Norway, since late 2014 the Norwegian Kroner has fallen, linked to the fall in oil prices in 2014.

It is also important to disaggregate to look at the two different flows that make up this composite indicator, in particular to highlight European donor financing flows to the UNFPA Supplies Programme¹⁷. **Funding for FP commodities is currently facing a crisis**, and **UNFPA Supplies**, the largest provider of donated contraceptives, is currently **facing a global funding shortfall of 850 million USD**¹⁸. 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.

As table 3 illustrates, of the seven C2030E countries/entities that have funded UNFPA Supplies since the tracking started in 2009, only one (the UK), increased funding to the programme in 2015. Overall, **contributions from the selected European donor countries fell by 11% (11,298,624 Euros) between 2014-2015**. Of note, the decision by Norway to cease funding the programme resulted in a drop of 12,400,000 Euros compared to last year. Annual amounts do often fluctuate due to programmed schedules of disbursement, and frontloading in some cases, however the picture presented here illustrates well the need to focus attention on the funding gap, and use this data as evidence to support advocacy efforts to address it.

Table 3: Detailed breakdowns Core vs. UNFPA Supplies support to UNFPA, 2009-2015, in Euros (showing only countries contributing to UNFPA Supplies)

| Support to UNFPA: Core Funding vs. UNFPA Supplies Overall ranking shown (by total amount of funding in 2015) | | | | | | | | | Variance 2009- 2016 | Variance 2012- 2015 | Variance 2014- 2015 |
|---|----------------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Rank | Country | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | % change' | % change | % change |
| 1 | UK (total)* | 47,240,000 | 55,641,020 | 103,620,000 | 101,664,000 | 87,741,631 | 78,618,170 | 99,508,046 | 111% | -2% | 27% |
| | Core | 22,440,000 | 24,641,020 | 23,020,000 | 24,660,000 | 24,800,000 | 24,800,000 | 38,216,500 | 70% | 55% | 54% |
| | UNFPA Supplies | 24,800,000 | 31,000,000 | 80,600,000 | 77,004,000 | 62,941,631 | 53,818,170 | 61,291,546 | 147% | -20% | 14% |
| 2 | Netherlands (total)* | 95,089,474 | 84,450,563 | 69,565,026 | 71,000,000 | 73,000,000 | 68,000,000 | 61,500,000 | -35% | -13% | -10% |
| | Core | 58,500,000 | 55,987,929 | 42,538,000 | 40,000,000 | 40,000,000 | 35,000,000 | 35,000,000 | -40% | -13% | 0% |
| | UNFPA Supplies | 36,589,474 | 28,462,634 | 27,027,026 | 31,000,000 | 33,000,000 | 33,000,000 | 26,500,000 | -28% | -15% | -20% |
| 4 | Norway (total) | 46,679,552 | 51,183,719 | 52,412,128 | 54,868,947 | 61,372,128 | 65,844,000 | 53,444,000 | 14% | -3% | -19% |
| | Core | 37,848,000 | 41,500,000 | 42,496,000 | 44,488,000 | 51,456,000 | 53,444,000 | 53,444,000 | 41% | 20% | 0% |
| | UNFPA Supplies | 8,831,552 | 9,683,719 | 9,916,128 | 10,380,947 | 9,916,128 | 12,400,000 | 0 | -100% | -100% | -100% |
| 6 | Denmark (total)* | 30,820,000 | 27,470,000 | 36,850,000 | 33,500,000 | 34,840,000 | 49,848,000 | 22,648,000 | -27% | -32% | -55% |

¹⁷ This programme was recently renamed. It was previously called the UNFPA Global Programme on Reproductive Health Commodity Supplies (GPRHCS)

¹⁸ <http://www.unfpa.org/unfpa-supplies> accessed on 30th November 2016

| Support to UNFPA: Core Funding vs. UNFPA Supplies <i>Overall ranking shown (by total amount of funding in 2015)</i> | | | | | | | | | Variance 2009- 2016 | Variance 2012- 2015 | Variance 2014- 2015 |
|--|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Rank | Country | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | % change' | % change | % change |
| | Core | 30,820,000 | 27,470,000 | 34,170,000 | 33,500,000 | 32,830,000 | 47,838,000 | 20,860,000 | -32% | -38% | -56% |
| | UNFPA Supplies | 0 | 0 | 2,680,000 | 0 | 2,010,000 | 2,010,000 | 1,788,000 | - | - | -11% |
| 10 | Ireland (total) | 3,000,000 | 3,050,000 | 3,050,000 | 3,600,000 | 3,600,000 | 5,700,000 | 2,800,000 | -7% | -22% | -51% |
| | Core | 3,000,000 | 3,050,000 | 3,050,000 | 3,100,000 | 3,100,000 | 5,700,000 | 2,800,000 | -7% | -10% | -51% |
| | UNFPA Supplies | 0 | 0 | 0 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 0 | 0 | - | -100% | - |
| 12 | Spain (total)* | 14,000,000 | 16,000,000 | 12,000,000 | 1,500,000 | 1,500,500 | 1,500,000 | 350,000 | -98% | -77% | -77% |
| | Core | 14,000,000 | 16,000,000 | 12,000,000 | 1,500,000 | 1,500,000 | 1,500,000 | 0 | -100% | -100% | -100% |
| | UNFPA Supplies | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 500 | 0 | 350,000 | - | - | - |
| - | EU (total) | 0 | 0 | 18,853,310 | 24,400,000 | 8,300,000 | 0 | 0 | - | | |
| | Core | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | UNFPA Supplies | 0 | 0 | 18,853,310 | 24,400,000 | 8,300,000 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Total contributions to UNFPA | | 236,829,026 | 237,795,302 | 296,350,464 | 290,532,947 | 270,354,259 | 269,510,170 | 240,250,046 | 1% | -17% | -11% |
| Total core contributions | | 166,608,000 | 168,648,949 | 157,274,000 | 147,248,000 | 153,686,000 | 168,282,000 | 150,320,500 | -10% | 2% | -11% |
| Total conts. to UNFPA Supplies | | 70,221,026 | 69,146,353 | 139,076,464 | 143,284,947 | 116,668,259 | 101,228,170 | 89,929,546 | 28% | -37% | -11% |

2. Funding to Population Assistance through all funding streams

Between **2014-2015 funding to population assistance** through all streams that the C2030E partners report on (except bilateral country to country funding) **decreased by 13%**, representing a fall of 203,825,121 Euros in funding compared to the previous year. This variance does not include French figures due to data quality issues last year (see footnote), however looking at the grand total (including French reporting), C2030E countries **contributed more than 1.4 billion Euros** (1,458,649,518 to be exact) **in funding to population assistance in 2015**. Although the past years' downward trend presents a worrying picture, it is worth noting that **funding to population assistance has increased by 18% (210 million Euros) since 2009** and by 12% since 2012.

Table 4: Funding to Population Assistance

| Comparison of cross-European support to Population Assistance, 2009-2015, in Euros <i>Ranked by total amount in 2015¹⁹</i> | | | | | | | | | Variance 2009- 2015 | Variance 2012 - 2015 | Variance 2014 - 2015 |
|--|-------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Rank | Country | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | | | |
| 1 | UK | 164,262,953 | 276,217,728 | 532,772,371 | 315,106,710 | 669,503,507 | 493,171,596 | 363,873,180 | 122% | 15% | -26% |
| 3 | Norway | 167,775,944 | 187,036,513 | 162,498,235 | 180,337,069 | 225,092,914 | 250,248,483 | 234,004,729 | 39% | 30% | -6% |
| 4 | Sweden | 146,867,258 | 141,584,861 | 227,855,324 | 233,390,303 | 186,728,706 | 193,671,613 | 210,400,431 | 43% | -10% | 9% |
| 5 | Netherlands | 183,046,388 | 163,936,312 | 193,747,311 | 166,076,173 | 187,229,752 | 191,808,172 | 170,718,752 | -7% | 3% | -11% |
| 6 | Germany | 160,844,587 | 143,818,492 | 144,830,026 | 148,986,276 | 152,565,945 | 177,817,131 | 158,680,274 | -1% | 7% | -11% |
| 7 | Denmark | 90,699,709 | 74,106,462 | 69,612,263 | 65,957,356 | 79,370,746 | 108,179,951 | 92,819,946 | 2% | 41% | -14% |
| 8 | Switzerland | 30,183,331 | 29,673,837 | 31,946,665 | 33,152,354 | 40,474,691 | 48,389,483 | 60,430,211 | 100% | 82% | 25% |
| 9 | Finland | 38,443,135 | 41,522,900 | 46,478,738 | 48,573,369 | 53,868,992 | 78,062,517 | 57,817,840 | 50% | 19% | -26% |
| 10 | Belgium | 40,758,466 | 35,519,191 | 32,492,403 | 28,735,410 | 27,821,955 | 33,248,705 | 31,533,416 | -23% | 10% | -5% |
| 11 | Ireland | 14,628,300 | 14,575,900 | 15,740,300 | 17,254,300 | 19,573,600 | 21,216,100 | 20,726,500 | 42% | 20% | -2% |
| 12 | Spain | 158,779,580 | 95,250,372 | 61,973,764 | 19,199,043 | 10,244,768 | 14,338,790 | 5,322,142 | -97% | -72% | -63% |
| Sub-total excl. France | | 1,196,289,650 | 1,203,242,567 | 1,519,947,400 | 1,256,768,362 | 1,652,475,576 | 1,610,152,542 | 1,406,327,421 | 18% | 12% | -13% |
| 2 | France | 461,000,000 | 526,830,000 | 433,100,000 | 434,700,000 | 493,648,600 | 1,738,841 | 286,819,511 | | | |
| Grant Total | | 1,233,334,356 | 1,239,766,184 | 1,582,059,824 | 1,299,223,064 | 1,697,346,776 | 1,671,569,542 | 1,458,649,518 | | | |

¹⁹ Due to data quality issues in previous years, variances for France have not been calculated. The data available for 2015 is more robust and as such they have been ranked and the French figures have been counted in the grand total, however their figures do not feature in the overall variances across all countries.

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



Increased levels: Two countries (**Sweden and Switzerland**) reported an increase. In the case of Sweden this is largely due to increased funding towards IPPF and the Global Fund (GFATM, proportion RMNCH), and in the case of Switzerland the increases are predominantly seen in core multilateral funding for population assistance and in funding towards international initiatives.



Maintained levels²⁰: Two countries (**Belgium and Ireland**) maintained 2014 levels of funding.



Decreased levels: Seven countries reported a decrease in levels of funding: The UK, Norway, the Netherlands, Germany, Denmark, Finland and Spain. A mixed picture of overall decreases alongside some increases, as follows:

- **The UK**, which remains the largest C2030E donor, reported a 26% decrease, representing drop in funding of 129 million Euros. This overall decrease masks the positive trend in core multilateral funding (also mentioned above in relation to UNFPA), however the substantial decrease in funding to the Global Fund (GFATM, proportion RMNCH) due to frontloading of project payments at start of project in previous years, has brought the overall total down.
- **Denmark** reported a 14% decrease on funding to population assistance compared to 2014 however this masks increases across three of the four categories C2030E tracks. The 45% decrease in core funding to UNFPA (already discussed above) is contrasted with an increase of 10.2 million Euros (29%) towards international organisations and initiatives; a 3.3 million Euro increase (+46%) in multilateral project funding to SRH/FP; and an additional 128,560 Euros in funding to research on population assistance.
- **Finland** reported a 26% decrease, representing a drop by 20 million Euros compared to 2014. This was almost entirely due to cuts in core funding to multilaterals for population assistance. The government implemented strong austerity measures to ODA across the board, however UNFPA has remained as one of the priority UN organisations which is positive.
- **The Netherlands** reported an 11% decrease, representing a drop of 21million Euros compared to 2014. This downward trend was evident across all categories however most notable in funding to international organisations and initiatives which received 9 million Euros less than 2014. Most likely this is a consequence of the rise in domestic costs for the refugee crisis which is paid for by the ODA budget.
- **Germany** reported an 11% decrease however this represented a substantial fall, of 19.1 million Euros, compared to 2014; almost entirely due to a fall in funding to the Global Fund (GFATM).
- **Spain** reported the highest proportional decrease of all the C2030E countries at -63%, however in monetary terms this only constituted a drop of 9 million Euros, largely down to the decrease in funding to multilateral projects.

²⁰ For the purposes of this analysis, sustained funding is considered to cover the range -5% to 0% variance from the previous year

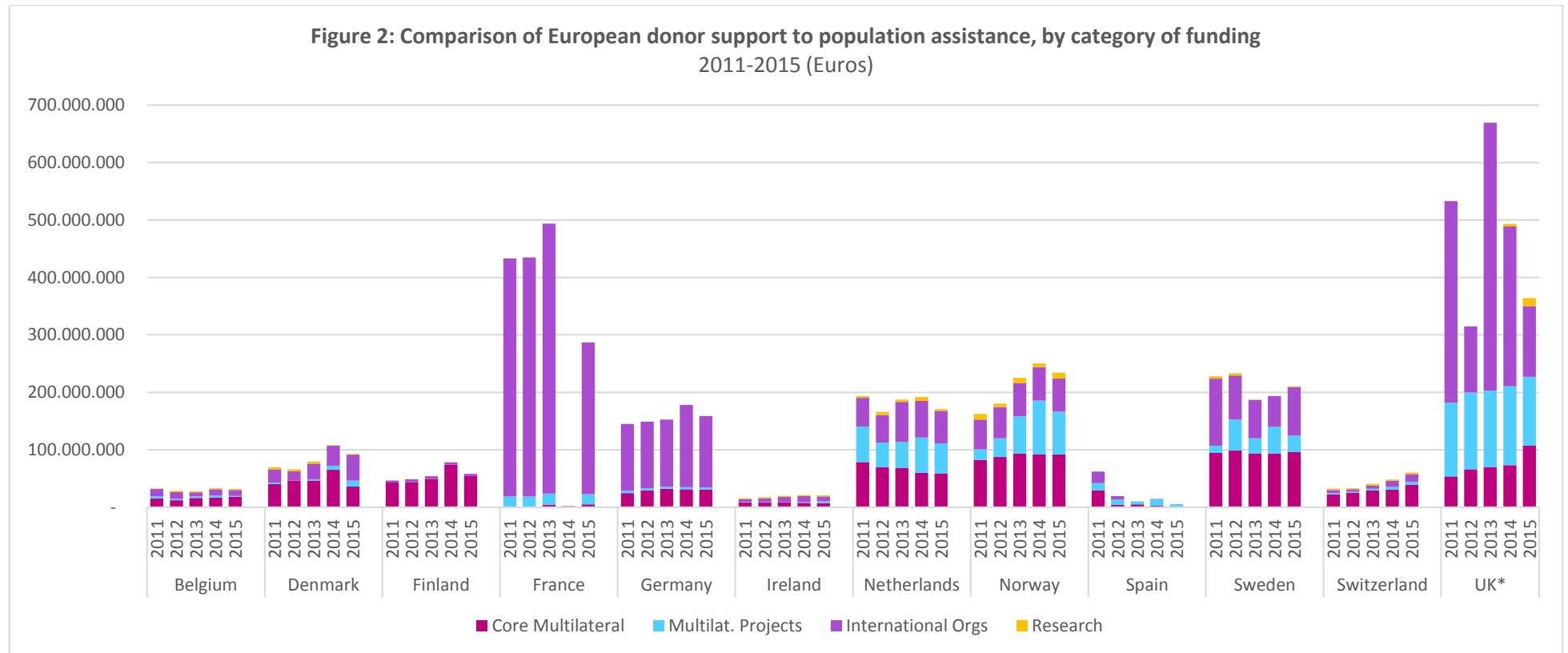


Figure 2 illustrates the variances in funding to population assistance by the C2030E countries that are presented in table 4 above, with the added disaggregation by the four funding streams under which the consortium collects tracking data. This highlights the differences in which the various countries structure their funding flows to SRH/FP. For instance, it is interesting to see the relatively high proportions of funding from the UK through multilateral projects or the focus that Norway places on core multilateral funding.

3. Trends for the European Institutions

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,

following the United States, the United Kingdom and Germany²¹. In 2015 the EU and its Member States reached the highest level of ODA recorded to date, amounting to 68 billion Euros. 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 2015. 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 16.3 million Euros in 2015. There is no available information as to how much of this was allocated to UNFPA Supplies.

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), with a pledge of 370 million Euros for the period 2014-2016. From these, 185.5 million Euros were disbursed in 2015. The EC also announced new commitments in 2015 that are relevant to SRH/FP, namely 6 million Euros for the UNICEF-UNFPA Global Programme to Accelerate Action to End Child Marriage; 11 million Euros for the UNFPA-UNICEF Joint Programme on "Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting [FGM/C]" and 2 million Euros to UNFPA's programme to "Prevent son preference and gender-biased sex selection".

Section D: Issues to consider for future SRH/FP advocacy

The strong policy commitment of European governments for SRH/FP continued through 2015-16 despite considerable challenges posed by falling levels of ODA and a growing pressure on resources due to the refugee crisis. Going forwards, advocacy will be key in maintaining this momentum and ensuring a continued focus on the critical issues of SRH/FP.

The past year has seen a great deal of change at the political level across Europe and there will likely be more to come in 2017. The full effect of decisions made in 2016, such as 'Brexit', are yet to be known and a great deal of uncertainty remains for 2017. This uncertainty extends beyond Europe, and the impact of the recent US election on SRH/FP globally will only become clear over the coming months and years. Again, the need for coherent, defined advocacy is vital.

2017 will bring a continued focus on implementing the 2030 Agenda and four C2030E countries (Sweden, Netherlands, Denmark and Belgium) will be going through the process of national voluntary reviews of progress related to the SDGs, presenting important dialogue and advocacy opportunities around SRH/FP. Work will also continue to consolidate implementation around the new funding modalities discussed in this report (the Global Financing Facility, strategic partnerships with civil society groups in the Netherlands, an increasing focus on the private sector in Finland and Trust Funds under the EU Institutions). Perhaps the most pressing issue for immediate advocacy will be addressing the funding crisis facing global family planning programmes, ensuring increased funding levels for RH commodities.

²¹ Asper OECD preliminary data (idem)

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 C2105E 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 to modify the questionnaire and ask for specific % on RH and 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 RH or FP as reported by the multilateral agencies themselves is very useful for C2030E partners and part of its methodology.
 - 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: (www.countdown2015europe.org). This website has recently been upgraded for the new project phase of Countdown – the new website can be viewed at <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 (UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIFEM/UN Women, WHO, World Bank, UNAIDs, UNDP). This is automatically categorised as being spent on the ICPD categories of: Population Assistance, RH, FP using the proportions updated annually from the NIDI questionnaire to multi-lateral organisations.
 - Project support to the same multi-lateral organisations that are relevant to Population Assistance, RH, FP.
 - Core funding to international organisations/campaigns/specific initiatives on SRH/FP with proportions and amount for population assistance, SRH, FP
 - Funding to research organisations with relevance to population assistance, SRH, 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.

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. C2105E thus **bridges research and advocacy**. Several case studies have highlighted how this has **improved donor accountability and data transparency** over time.