

EUROPEAN DONOR SUPPORT TO SEXUAL & REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH & FAMILY PLANNING

TRENDS ANALYSIS 2018-2019
JANUARY 2020



Countdown 2030
EUROPE

Advance human rights
Invest in family planning

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**All data is also accessible
through our online dashboard.**

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, the consortium partners track policy and financial trends in their respective countries, amongst other activities. 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 information on the methodology.

This report presents the outcomes of the policy and financial tracking for the year 2018-2019¹. 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 concludes by highlighting key issues to consider in the year ahead based on this trend analysis.

1. Financial data presented in this report corresponds to 2018, while policy updates already reflect changes from 2019. The exception are the European Institutions, for which financial data for 2018 was not available at the time of writing of this report. For more information, please see Annex 1.

2. FP2020 is an outcome of the 2012 London Summit on Family Planning where more than 60 governments made commitments to address the policy, financing, delivery and socio-cultural barriers to women accessing contraceptive information, services and supplies. Another Landmark Family Planning Summit took place in 2017 and reinforced these commitments at the global level.

3. SheDecides is a global movement that aims at supporting the right of every girl and woman to decide what to do with her body, life and future. It was created in 2017 as a response to the reinstatement of the 'Mexico City Policy' by the U.S. government.

1. OVERVIEW OF SRH/FP GLOBAL POLICY AND FINANCING ENVIRONMENT 2018-19

The period 2018-2019 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.

The majority of C2030E countries (10 out of 12) either increased or maintained funding to SRH/FP, even where in some instances cuts to Official Development Assistance (ODA) have been made. European countries have also featured SRH/FP as a key component in their humanitarian and long-term development policies. They also have renewed policy commitment and political focus.

Opposition to SRHR in Europe has significantly increased in recent years, with the expansion of right-wing populist movements in Europe including populist victories such as Brexit. We stand at a critical moment in European history with a new populist rhetoric of fear, national self-interest and conservatism. Opponents to SRHR use inflammatory language and umbrella terms such 'gender ideology' to lump women's empowerment, feminism, secularism and SRHR issues together.

The 2018 International Conference on Family Planning saw stakeholders from all over the world reaffirming their commitment to ensuring every woman and girl has access to high-quality, affordable FP information and services. 2018 also brought in the highest numbers reported by Family Planning 2020 (FP2020)² of women and girls accessing FP, with financial commitments being at the highest since the launch of the movement. Despite these gains, the extra 53 million women and girls currently accessing contraceptives is still far from FP2020's goal of reaching 120 million additional users by 2020. By 2018, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden had allocated over 84 million Euros to SheDecides³ and in that same year, France and Germany joined the movement.

2019 celebrated the 25th anniversary of the ground-breaking International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) in Cairo, the first time the global community acknowledged that women and girls need to be empowered and able to shape their own lives in order to eradicate poverty and fulfil human potential. The Nairobi Summit, co-hosted by UNFPA, Kenya and Denmark, called for accelerating efforts to fully implement the ICPD agenda and led to different commitments⁴ (see table below).

To be noted that most of the listed commitments are mainly political, including those under mobilisation of resources. While not necessarily making new commitments, 12 European Donor Governments and the EU reaffirmed strong financial support to achieving SRH/FP through development cooperation, highlighting numerous existing multi- and bilateral funding arrangements, and in particular strong references to pre-existing support to UNFPA both through non-earmarked core and supplies funding. Five entirely new and relatively significant financial pledges take place at the Summit from Denmark, Norway, Finland, Germany and the EU. A full list of commitments made by European donor countries can be found on our website.

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

Despite 2018 being a year of political change in several C2030E countries, the prominence of SRH/FP was observed both in policies and funding trends. Funding for SRH/FP between 2017 and 2018 increased in five countries, namely Ireland, Spain, Netherlands, Sweden and Germany, and sustained⁵ at similar levels in five countries: Finland, France, Norway, Switzerland and the UK. Only Belgium and Denmark decreased their funding. To be recalled that Denmark, who brought in a slight decrease, funded SRH/FP at a much higher rate than originally planned in 2017⁶.

The combined figure for all 12 European donor countries⁷ gives an estimated support of 845 million Euros for 2018, an overall increase of 4% when compared to 2017 and 42% compared to 2012. Ireland showed the most significant increase in percentage growth of funding for SRH/FP since 2017, with an increase of funding by 50%, followed by Spain (42%). The UK, Norway, the Netherlands and Sweden remain the largest donors. Among these, both Norway and the UK sustained 2017 levels and the Netherlands showed the most significant increase in absolute terms.

The combined figure for UNFPA funding from all 12 European donor countries in 2018 gives an estimated support of nearly 496 million Euros for 2018, which is an increase of 4% compared to the previous year, and of 31% compared to 2012. Funding to UNFPA increased or maintained at similar levels to 2017 in nine countries, with the exception of Denmark, France and the UK, who decreased their level of support to the agency.

In relation to policy commitments, European donors have demonstrated an increased focus on SRH/FP. Five new policy and strategy documents from Ireland, Norway, Spain and Switzerland that endorse SRH/FP in 2018 are testament to this. This includes increased policy focus on SRH/FP in conflict and humanitarian settings, as a key component to protect women and girls' rights. This focus was highlighted in new policies by Ireland and Spain in 2019, following commitments from Norway, the Netherlands and the UK made in 2018.

4. Available on <http://www.nairobisummiticpd.org/content/icpd25-commitments>, accessed on 9 December 2019.

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

6. Some elements of Denmark's funding to SRH/FP for both 2017 and 2018 were still being clarified at the time of writing. Any possible revision will be identified in an amendment to the report.

7. Financial data from 2018 from the EU Institutions was not confirmed at the time of writing, having hence been excluded from the 2018-2019 trend analyses, unless otherwise stated.

ICPD25 COMMITMENTS	C2030E COUNTRIES WITH COMMITMENTS
→ Achieve universal access to sexual and reproductive health and rights as a part of universal health coverage (UHC)	Finland, the Netherlands
→ Address sexual and gender-based violence and harmful practices, in particular child, early and forced marriages and female genital mutilation	Finland, Ireland, Norway
→ Mobilize the required financing to finish the ICPD Programme of Action and sustain the gains already made	
→ Includes 'Increasing international financing for the full, effective and accelerated implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action, to complement and catalyze domestic financing, in particular of sexual and reproductive health programmes, and other supportive measures and interventions that promote gender equality and girls' and women's empowerment'.	Belgium, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Norway, Sweden
→ Draw on demographic diversity to drive economic growth and achieve sustainable development	N/A
→ Uphold the right to sexual and reproductive health services in humanitarian and fragile contexts	Norway, Ireland, Spain and Basque country



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 data⁸.

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

C2030E COUNTRY	GENERAL ODA TRENDS ⁹	SRH/FP POLICY STANCE	SRH/FP FINANCING ¹⁰ 2018 ¹¹ (EUROS) - PROPORTIONAL CHANGE 2017-18				PAST YEAR OR UPCOMING POLITICAL IMPACTS
			OVERALL FUNDING TO UNFPA	MULTILATERAL FUNDING	ALL SRH/FP FUNDING	TRANSPARENCY OF BILATERAL FUNDING	
BELGIUM	Spent 2.1 billion Euros in ODA in 2018, representing a 9% increase compared to 2017, and 0.44% of its GNI.	In his 2014-2019 Policy Declaration, the Belgian Minister for Development Cooperation committed himself to supporting SRH/FP. SRH/FP is also a priority in operational policy documents on health and gender in development.	16,762,723 +6%	15,138,754 +8%	19,249,391 -15%	Low transparency and accessibility	Belgium has held federal elections in 2019 but no government had been appointed at the time of writing of this report.
DENMARK	Danish net ODA increased by 6% in 2018, from 2.1 billion Euros in 2017 to 2.2 billion Euros, representing 0.71% of GNI. Denmark is one of the few European countries overcoming the UN target to keep ODA at or above 0.7% of its GNI.	In 2019, the new Danish government kept gender equality and education, including, according to the government, "record high" investments in SRH/FP, in its 2020 priorities for Danish development cooperation. Denmark was one of three co-hosts, together with UNFPA and Kenya, of the ICPD+25 Summit in Nairobi in November 2019, calling for acceleration of the promises to fully implement the ICPD agenda and making new commitments.	63,492,017 -6%	52,433,267 -5%	79,886,296 -7%	Low transparency and accessibility	General elections were held in 2019. Denmark now has a one-party government, led by the Social Democrats. Parliamentary work on SRH/FP continues to stand strong.

⁸. Idem footnote 3: sustained funding is considered to cover the range -5% to +5% variance from the previous year.

⁹. 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 in current prices and originally presented in USD; for purposes of this report, figures have been converted to Euros using an exchange rate of \$1 = €0.873. The exchange rate used for 2017 has been corrected for the purpose of this exercise, so some of the relative increases might slightly change. ODA figures are here reported against the so-called 'flow basis method', a reporting method used by OECD DAC that is being replaced by the 'grant equivalent method'. These two differ in the way ODA loans are reported against but, for comparability purposes, this report refers to the flow basis method only.

¹⁰. 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 14 and 15 for more details.

¹¹. Total values in Euros for 2018 are presented for each country for each indicator alongside the percentage variance compared to reporting for 2017.

C2030E COUNTRY	GENERAL ODA TRENDS	SRH/FP POLICY STANCE	SRH/FP FINANCING 2018 (EUROS) - PROPORTIONAL CHANGE 2017-18				PAST YEAR OR UPCOMING POLITICAL IMPACTS
			OVERALL FUNDING TO UNFPA	MULTILATERAL FUNDING	ALL SRH/FP FUNDING	TRANSPARENCY OF BILATERAL FUNDING	
EUROPEAN INSTITUTIONS	European institutions remained the fourth biggest donor globally in 2018, with a total amount of 13.2 billion Euros, following only the United States, the United Kingdom and Germany. ODA from EU Institutions has hence remained stable when compared to 2017 (-0.5%).	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, a shared vision for action in development cooperation and part of the political basis for the next 7-year EU budget.	<i>EU data for 2018 has not been fully validated yet. Please see section 3b below for more information.</i>	<i>EU data for 2018 has not been fully validated yet. Please see section 3b below for more information.</i>	<i>EU data for 2018 has not been fully validated yet. Please see section 3b below for more information.</i>	Moderate transparency and accessibility	European elections took place in 2019, with the new Commission taking office in November. It remains to be seen the focus given to SRH/FP. Brexit, probably happening in 2020, is expected to impact SRH/FP dynamics, as the UK is a leading supporter of SRH/FP in the EU development budget and policies.
FINLAND	Finland's ODA decreased by 8% in 2018 when compared to the previous year, amounting to 858 million Euros or 0.36% of its GNI. Finnish ODA is projected to increase during coming years, with development cooperation expenditure expected to be 1 billion Euros in 2020.	Comparably to his predecessor, the new Minister of Development Cooperation and Foreign Trade is a vocal SRH/FP advocate at national, European and UN level. The Minister emphasizes the importance of SRH/FP in his public speeches and announcements. The country remains actively involved in the SheDecides movement.	22,689,800 -1%	16,780,277 -2%	19,763,508 -1%	Low transparency and accessibility	The general elections in 2019 changed the governmental parties and the new Government is very vocal on development cooperation and SRH/FP.
FRANCE	ODA increased by 12% to 11 billion Euros in 2018, representing 0.44% of GNI. France announced an increase of 1 billion Euros for the French development agency as from 2019, with half of it dedicated to CICID priorities.	France adopted an international strategy for gender equality in 2018 (2018-2022). The five-year Development Law should have been updated in 2019 according to the five priorities set by the "CICID" (inter-ministerial committee), among which are gender equality, health, education. This revision has been postponed and should take place in 2020. Having hosted both the G7 and the GFATM's replenishment conference in 2019, France used its diplomatic position to increase the profile of gender equality and related issues in the international agenda.	4,050,000 -20%	14,502,460 -6%	32,502,460 -3%	Moderate transparency and accessibility	The current government and president are in place since May 2017, committing to allocate 0.55% of GNI to ODA by 2022. Political environment is currently volatile, and changes may take place in the near future.
GERMANY	German ODA remained stable, having slightly increased by 5% in 2018. This amounted to 22.6 billion Euros, or 0.63% of its GNI. Germany remains the largest European donor in absolute figures.	Germany became a more vocal actor on SRHR during the negotiations of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In 2018, Germany joined the SheDecides Initiative. In 2019, the Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development announced that BMZ's Initiative on Rights-Based Family Planning and Maternal Health, currently remaining at 100 million Euros per year, will be prolonged until 2023.	23,400,000 +2%	22,839,696 +17%	40,989,696 +10%	Low transparency and accessibility	Federal elections were held in 2017 with Minister Dr. Gerd Müller (CSU) remaining in charge of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development.

C2030E COUNTRY	GENERAL ODA TRENDS	SRH/FP POLICY STANCE	SRH/FP FINANCING 2018 (EUROS) - PROPORTIONAL CHANGE 2017-18				PAST YEAR OR UPCOMING POLITICAL IMPACTS
			OVERALL FUNDING TO UNFPA	MULTILATERAL FUNDING	ALL SRH/FP FUNDING	TRANSPARENCY OF BILATERAL FUNDING	
IRELAND	Ireland's ODA has increased by 13% to 816 million Euros in 2018 or 0.31% of its GNI. Ireland has also committed 837 million Euros to ODA for 2020.	The Irish government launched a new international development policy in 2019, entitled 'A Better World'. This strongly signals that Ireland will take a proactive, rights-based approach to SRH and work towards the fulfilment of sexual and reproductive rights.	5,903,322 +22%	6,847,901 +58%	7,467,901 +50%	Low transparency and accessibility	The current Prime Minister took office in 2017 and reaffirmed the government's commitment to increasing the ODA budget in the years ahead, which has been observed since.
THE NETHERLANDS	ODA increased to 4.9 billion Euros in 2018, a rise of 15% when compared to the previous year, now representing 0.61% of GNI.	In the 2018 policy "Investing in Global Prospects", which combines development cooperation with trade and investments, SRHR continues to be a policy priority and gender (SDG5) is considered as a cross-cutting goal. In 2019 the Netherlands led a progressive joint-statement with 58 countries during the UNGA High-Level Meeting on UHC, which addressed the importance of SRHR to realize UHC and achieve the SDGs.	70,346,564 +3%	81,084,772 -1%	141,985,922 +15%	High transparency and accessibility	In March 2017 the last general elections took place and a new government was installed by the end of October 2017.
NORWAY	ODA remained stable at 3.7 billion Euros in 2018, an increase of 5% when compared to 2017. Norway is another country that fulfils the UN 0.7% target, with ODA representing 0.94% of its GNI.	Norway has stepped up support to SRHR following the reinstatement of the USA 'Mexico City Policy'. This was done partly through SheDecides and FP2020. Norway has seen a strengthening of the SRHR policy over the past three years. The GFF is presented as the major new Norwegian commitment to global health system strengthening and SRHR, with 2019 being the fourth year of Norwegian funding.	82,384,832 +36%	71,218,794 +39%¹²	145,561,298 -4%	High transparency and accessibility	The last elections took place in September 2017 with the right-wing coalition holding onto power for four more years.
SPAIN	ODA in 2018 remained stable, amounting to 2.25 billion Euros and representing 0.18% of Spanish GNI. Funding levels are still far from reaching the 0.4% GNI commitment, assumed in 2017 by the Parliament.	Spain's masterplan for development cooperation 2018-2021 stresses the importance of mainstreaming crosscutting issues such as human rights, gender equality, cultural diversity and environment, in line with the 2030 Agenda. It also establishes seven strategic goals including health and SRH/FP. SRH/FP also features in Spain's Humanitarian Action Strategy of the Spanish Cooperation 2019-2026.	3,119,479 +59%	4,350,806 +70%	4,350,806 +42%	Moderate transparency and accessibility	In 2019, Spain held two general elections. The first round led to the victory of the PSOE of PM Pedro Sánchez. As the party was unable to reach a governing agreement, new elections took place in November. The PSOE won once again but still needs to form a new government at the time of writing. Support for conservative and far-right parties has however grown exponentially.

12. To be noted that Norway's 2017 figures were adjusted, due to a different allocation of funding particularly to the GFF: Norway's multilateral funding had been originally reported at around 115 million Euros in 2017, when in fact it was 51 million Euros; contributions to international organisations and research had been identified as 34 million Euros, now updated to 100 million Euros. These changes however do not impact Norway's overall contribution to SRH/FP in 2017.

C2030E COUNTRY	GENERAL ODA TRENDS	SRH/FP POLICY STANCE	SRH/FP FINANCING 2018 (EUROS) - PROPORTIONAL CHANGE 2017-18				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 7% to 5.1 billion Euros in 2018. This represented 1,04% of Swedish GNI provided to ODA, making the country the largest donor in proportion to the size of its economy.	SRHR is one of six objectives of the Swedish feminist foreign policy. The 2019 Action plan for Feminist Foreign Policy points out that the foreign service will work for everyone's access to SRHR in all relevant forums. A Handbook on Feminist Foreign Policy was launched in 2018, including both a targeted chapter to SRHR and the integration of the topic in several other chapters.	97,027,733 +25%	88,608,164 +15%	130,874,712 +15%	High transparency and accessibility	In January 2019 a new minority government with the Social Democrats and the Green Party was voted in. In his Government declaration, Prime Minister Stefan Löfven stated that SRHR remains a top priority for the Swedish feminist foreign policy. This has been re-confirmed by the new Ministers for International Development Cooperation and for Foreign Affairs.
SWITZERLAND	ODA remained stable at 2.7 billion Euros in 2019 or 0.44% of GNI.	In 2019, Switzerland adopted its Health Foreign Policy 2019-2024, which aims at promoting maternal and child health in partner countries and SRH/FP and related rights as an integrative part of person-centred health care. SRHR are also anchored in the dispatch of the Federal Council on Switzerland's International Cooperation 2017-2020.	14,198,243 +1%	13,488,335 0%	18,723,761 0%	Moderate transparency and accessibility	Switzerland held federal elections in October 2019. These elections brought in a shift to the left with gains at the parliament level for parties such as the Greens and higher participation of women and young people, now representing 42% of seats.
THE UK	ODA increased by 9% to 17 billion Euros in 2018. The UK continues to meet the target of 0.7% GNI to ODA, after the International Development Act enshrined this ongoing commitment in law in 2015.	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.	92,162,779 -19%	127,611,559 -14%	203,866,622 +3%	High transparency and accessibility	Following UK's elections in December 2019, the Conservative party secured a majority. This is expected to accelerate Brexit and bring in major aid and policy implications at the EU level.

Most C2030E donors have either increased or maintained their net ODA, a trend similarly observed with regards to funding to SRH/FP. Only Belgium and Denmark did not increase funding to SRH/FP, despite higher ODA levels. A mixed picture is nonetheless in place when considering the different C2030E indicators and funding streams. The slight increase of 4% in overall SRH/FP funding was mainly due to core funding for multilaterals (12%) and international organisations (7%), excluding research. Overall funding to UNFPA was sustained, also bringing in a small increase of 4% when compared to 2017. These trends are discussed in more detail over the following sections.

POLICY TRENDS AND HIGHLIGHTS

2018-19 SNAPSHOT



5 NEW POLICY DOCUMENTS



7 ELECTIONS



HUMANITARIAN AID/ FRAGILE STATES

European donors have demonstrated strong progress toward fulfilling their policy commitments on SRH/FP, following pledges made under FP2020 and other initiatives such as SheDecides.

SRH/FP featured prominently in speeches and policy documents, and 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. Some of the C2030E countries have declared long term policy commitment to prioritise SRH/FP in the years to come, such as Germany, who prolonged its Initiative on Rights-Based Family Planning and Maternal Health until 2023, or the new governments of Finland and Sweden, who have confirmed SRH/FP as a priority under development cooperation.

EUROPEAN VOICES FOR SRH/FP WITHIN THE BROADER DEVELOPMENT ARENA

European countries and institutions remain vocal about prioritising SRH/FP within the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)¹³. The 2030 Agenda encourages active engagement by countries through Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs), a regular follow-up of progress. In 2019, the UK was the only C2030E country carrying out its VNR, which featured efforts to advance access to SRH/FP and a focus on FP2020¹⁴.

The 52nd annual session of the Commission on Population and Development in 2019 was also used as a critical space for C2030E countries to reinforce their commitment to SRH/FP and led to the adoption of a political declaration calling for accelerated implementation of ICPD, without which the SDGs will not be met. European countries were also active at the UN High-Level meeting on Universal Health Coverage (UHC) in 2019. C2030E countries were at the forefront of efforts to ensure that SRHR, including FP, would be recognised as an integral part of UHC and the SDGs, with a joint statement being delivered by the Netherlands and supported by Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Norway, Spain, Sweden and the UK. This followed advocacy messages developed by the Consortium throughout these last years¹⁵. During the UN High-Level Meeting, the Irish Minister for Health stated that “Reproductive healthcare is a basic human right and should never be a matter of political discretion”. The meeting led to the adoption of a political declaration which reinstates commitment to SRH/FP, as per SDGs 3 and 5.

2019 also saw Norway host the International Conference on ‘Ending Sexual and Gender-based Violence (SGBV) in Humanitarian Crises’, which informed the ICPD+25 Nairobi Summit. In collaboration with the Interagency Working Group on Reproductive Health in Crisis (IAWG), the Consortium created a space for discussion with civil servants from C2030E countries, during which donors acknowledged the importance of strengthening SRH/FP through project implementation.

13. Within the SDGs, SRH/FP is explicitly mentioned in Target 3.7 within the Health 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. Further correlations between these can be found here <https://www.countdown2030europe.org/storage/app/media/JoiningVoices/SDG-and-FP2020.pdf> and here <https://www.thelancet.com/commissions/sexual-and-reproductive-health-and-rights>.

14. <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/hlpf/2019> accessed on 9 December 2019

15. The latest framing of C2030E messages can be found here <https://www.countdown2030europe.org/storage/app/media/uploaded-files/UHC%20Sexual%20and%20Reproductive%20Health%20and%20Rights%20on%20the%20Agenda%203.pdf>.

ANOTHER YEAR OF POLITICAL CHANGE

SEVERAL C2030 COUNTRIES WERE SUBJECT TO POLITICAL CHANGE IN 2019:

→ **BELGIUM** held elections in 2019, but a government is yet to be formed at the time of writing.

→ **DENMARK** held a general election in June 2019, paving the way for Social Democrats to take power. Despite a change in government, Parliamentary work on SRH/FP continues to stand strong.

→ **EUROPEAN** elections took place, with the European People's Party winning most seats in the European Parliament and appointing a new President of the European Commission. The Greens were also considered to be frontrunners in this vote, having more than doubled their number of parliamentary seats. A majority of the elected Members of the European Parliament in the Development Committee (DEVE) Committee stand in favour of SRH/FP.

→ **FINNISH** general elections in 2019 changed the governmental parties and the new Government is vocally supportive of development cooperation and SRH/FP.

→ **SPAIN** was in stage of two general elections, with the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party (PSOE) winning both rounds but being unable to reach a governing agreement the first time. The new government came into office in January 2020, under a coalition between the socialists, the left-wing Podemos party, Basque and Catalan parties and minority regional forces. Support for conservative and far-right parties has however grown exponentially.

→ A new minority government with the Social Democrats and the Green Party got into office in **SWEDEN**, following 2018 elections. In his Government declaration, Prime Minister Stefan Löfven stated that SRHR remains a top priority for the Swedish feminist foreign policy.

→ **SWITZERLAND** held federal elections in October 2019. These elections brought in a shift to the left with gains at the parliament level for parties such as the Greens. The elections also resulted in a higher participation of women and young people, now representing 42% of parliamentary seats.

→ In December 2019, Boris Johnson's Conservative party in the **UK** seized seats from the Labour party and guaranteed a majority. What has been considered as the 'Brexit election' is now expected to end months of political deadlock over UK's attempt to leave the EU. Impacts of this process remain unclear.

EUROPEAN SRH/FP POLICIES

FIVE NEW SRH/FP RELATED POLICY DOCUMENTS WERE ENDORSED IN 2019:

A BETTER WORLD IRELAND

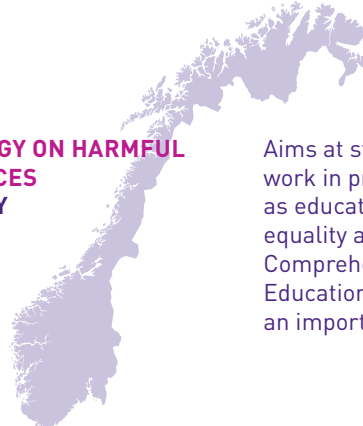


SRHR is mainstreamed throughout this new international development policy, which includes a commitment to a new initiative on SRHR, the incorporation of SRH/FP into humanitarian programming and a commitment to UHC.

THIRD ACTION PLAN ON WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY 2019 – 2024 IRELAND

Commits Ireland to intensifying and advancing work on SRHR in humanitarian settings.

STRATEGY ON HARMFUL PRACTICES NORWAY



Aims at strengthening the work in priority areas such as education, health, gender equality and human rights. Comprehensive Sexuality Education mentioned as an important strategy.

HUMANITARIAN ACTION STRATEGY 2019-2026 SPAIN



Prioritises health services and the protection of SRHR.

HEALTH FOREIGN POLICY 2019-2024 SWITZERLAND



The policy includes SRHR and aims at promoting SRH and related rights as an integrative part of person-centred health care.

OTHER OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED IN 2019 OF RELEVANCE TO SRH/FP INCLUDE:

• **DENMARK:** Government's yearly publication on Priorities for Development Cooperation for 2020, with one of five priorities set forward as 'Gender equality, women and girls rights and opportunities', which includes support to SRHR.

• **SWEDEN:** The 2019 Action plan for Feminist Foreign Policy indicates that the foreign service will work for everyone's access to SRHR in all relevant forums, including the UN, its funds and programmes, and in humanitarian crises.

AN ONGOING FOCUS ON HUMANITARIAN AID AND FRAGILE STATES

In addition to the already identified policies from Ireland, namely the 'Third Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security 2019 – 2024', and the Humanitarian Action Strategy 2019-2026 from **Spain**, there was increased European focus on SRH/FP in humanitarian settings in 2019. Some examples include:

- The **Norwegian** government committed to an increase to SRH/FP funding in humanitarian crisis to 35 million Euros (40 million USD) in 2019 at the Oslo Conference, partially co-organized by a group of organisations which included the Norwegian consortium partner.
- In **Sweden**, the Foreign ministry has underlined the importance of SRHR in emergency settings in the above-mentioned framework 'Swedish Foreign Service Action Plan for Feminist Foreign Policy 2019-2022', with direction and measures for 2019.
- In **Denmark**, a Parliamentary conference focusing on SRHR in humanitarian settings led to the confirmation of governmental support to SRHR as a core priority in Development Cooperation funding.
- In **Spain**, despite an uncertain political landscape, SRH/FP funding was channelled towards the Global Fund for Reproductive Health Supplies, with earmarked provision to SRH services in Syria.

To support these advances, the Consortium invested in further research on humanitarian aid funding to SRH/FP by European donors. The research attracted significant interest, especially among the wider IAWG community, and will inform a Consortium-led initiative at the IAWG meeting in February 2020 in Bangkok.

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

2018-19 SNAPSHOT¹⁶

FUNDING TO UNFPA

(core funding + UNFPA projects + funding to UNFPA Supplies):
495 537 492 Euros (4% increase compared to 2017¹⁷)



5 COUNTRIES
REPORTING AN
INCREASE



4 COUNTRIES
WITH FUNDING
SUSTAINED¹⁸ AT
2017 LEVELS



3 COUNTRIES
REPORTING A
DECREASE

FUNDING TO SRH/FP

(reporting through all streams excl. bilateral):
845 222 372 Euros (4% increase compared to 2017)



5 COUNTRIES
REPORTING AN
INCREASE



5 COUNTRIES
WITH FUNDING
SUSTAINED AT
2017 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 time¹⁹. 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/research²⁰). This does not include bilateral donor to recipient country funding.

16. 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.

17. To be noted that 2017 funding was corrected from last year's version, namely with regards to funding provided by Germany and Sweden. Details can be found in the section below, footnote 22.

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

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

20. 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, as per the Muskoka Methodology (this was previously 56% but has been updated to 5%). Data for 2018 has this 5% rate applied, but historic data has also been updated with this rate to allow comparability between 2012-2018. This also includes the removal of GAVI funding from trend analysis and other HIV-focused contributions. 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 2012-2018, 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.

1. FUNDING TO UNFPA

Overall, across all C2030E countries there was a 4% increase in funding to UNFPA between 2017-2018, an increase of 19 million Euros (see Figure 1 and Table 2). This represents an increase of 31% when compared to 2012 levels.



INCREASED LEVELS: Five countries: Spain (59%), Norway (36%), Sweden (25%), Ireland (22%) and Belgium (6%) reported an increase. The most notable increases in monetary terms came from Norway and Sweden.



MAINTAINED LEVELS²¹: Four countries: (Finland, Germany, Netherlands and Switzerland) maintained 2017 levels of funding. Both Germany and the Netherlands increased by around 50% their earmarked contribution to UNFPA SRH/FP projects, although this was not enough in nominal values to be reflected in the overall contribution to the agency.



DECREASED LEVELS: Three countries: France (-20%), UK (-19%) and Denmark (-6%). This represents 27 million Euros less than what was funded in 2017 by these three countries. Comparing to 2012 instead, Denmark's level of funding increased by 89%, while the UK's was kept at the same level²².

²¹. For the purposes of this analysis, sustained funding is considered to cover the range -5% to +5% variance from the previous year.

²². France only started being tracked in 2014.

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

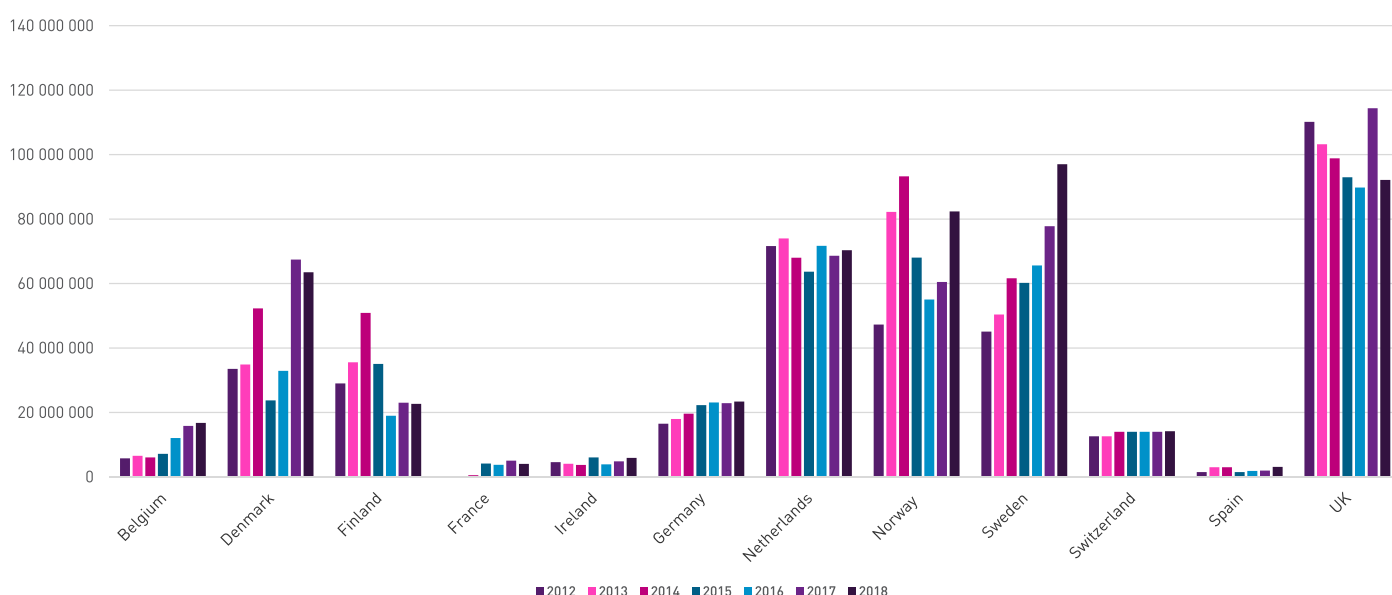


TABLE 2: FUNDING TO UNFPA BY COUNTRY AND YEAR, IN ORDER OF HIGHEST CONTRIBUTOR TO LOWEST. *Countries contributing to the UNFPA Supplies Programme in 2018.

COMPARISON OF CROSS-EUROPEAN SUPPORT TO UNFPA (CORE SUPPORT + UNFPA PROJECTS + RH COMMODITY SECURITY PROGRAMME), 2012-2018, IN EUROS									
COUNTRY	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	% CHANGE (2012-2018)	% CHANGE (2017-2018)
SWEDEN (CORE)	43,126,815	41,413,359	46,950,629	46,950,629	48,789,932	48,789,932	72,063,814	67%	48%
SWEDEN (OTHER PROJECTS)	1,957,836	8,973,811	14,695,883	13,262,343	16,814,675	16,398,838	24,963,919	1175%	-14%
SWEDEN (RHCSP)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SWEDEN	45,084,651	50,387,170	61,646,512	60,212,972	65,604,607	65,188,771	97,027,733	115%	25%
UK (CORE)	22,454,249	22,454,249	22,454,249	28,067,812	21,542,046	22,294,484	22,279,657	-1%	0%
UK (OTHER PROJECTS)	18,010,080	23,763,120	27,681,456	19,902,960	13,797,614	37,655,255	15,664,706	-13%	-58%
UK (RHCSP)	69,720,445	56,988,189	48,727,686	45,015,100	54,451,555	54,451,555	54,218,416	-22%	0%
UK*	110,184,774	103,205,558	98,863,391	92,985,872	89,791,215	114,401,295	92 162 779	-16%	-19%
NORWAY (CORE)	35,145,292	42,555,444	45,625,364	45,625,364	42,449,585	42,449,585	50,259,843	43%	18%
NORWAY (OTHER PROJECTS)	12,146,599	32,266,261	37,050,760	22,412,642	12,599,467	18,050,547	26,093,807	115%	45%
NORWAY (RHCSP)	-	7,410,152	10,585,931	-	-	-	6,031,181	-	-
NORWAY*	47,291,891	82,231,856	93,262,055	68,038,006	55,049,052	60,500,132	82,384,832	74%	36%
NETHERLANDS (CORE)	40,000,000	40,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000	33,000,000	-18%	-6%
NETHERLANDS (OTHER PROJECTS)	635,901	1,003,200	-	2,191,729	2,695,047	8,609,534	12,346,564	1842%	43%
NETHERLANDS(RHCSP)	31,000,000	33,000,000	33,000,000	26,500,000	34,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	-19%	0%
NETHERLANDS*	71,635,901	74,003,200	68,000,000	63,691,729	71,695,047	68,609,534	70,346,564	-2%	3%
DENMARK (CORE)	33,531,392	32,860,764	47,882,828	18,777,580	26,020,360	36,482,155	30,131,373	-10%	-17%
DENMARK (OTHER PROJECTS)	-	-	2,414,260	3,353,139	6,894,333	22,899,749	11 532 138	-	-50%
DENMARK (RHCSP)	-	2,011,884	2,011,884	1,609,507	-	8,047,534	21,828,506	-	171%
DENMARK*	33,531,392	34,872,648	52,308,972	23,740,226	32,914,694	67,429,437	58,923,573	89%	-6%
GERMANY (CORE)	16,000,000	18,000,000	19,000,000	19,000,000	22,000,000	22,000,000	22,000,000	38%	0%
GERMANY (OTHER PROJECTS)	500,000	-	645,000	3,265,000	1,097,992	1,525,000	1,400,000	180%	56%
GERMANY (RHCSP)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GERMANY	16,500,000	18,000,000	19,645,000	22,265,000	23,097,992	23,525,000	23,400,000	42%	2%

COUNTRY	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	% CHANGE [2012-2018]	% CHANGE [2017-2018]
FINLAND (CORE)	29,000,000	35,550,000	45,000,000	33,550,000	19,000,000	17,529,000	17,682,000	-39%	1%
FINLAND (OTHER PROJECTS)	-	-	5,900,000	1,500,000	-	5,503,000	5,007,800	-	-9%
FINLAND (RHCSP)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FINLAND	29,000,000	35,550,000	50,900,000	35,050,000	19,000,000	23,032,000	22,689,800	-22%	-1%
BELGIUM (CORE)	5,700,000	5,700,000	5,700,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	9,000,000	9,000,000	58%	0%
BELGIUM (OTHER PROJECTS)	57,085	842,785	357,225	158,949	5,060,080	4,829,656	5,762,723	9995%	19%
BELGIUM (RHCSP)	-	-	-	-	-	2,000,000	2,000,000	-	0%
BELGIUM*	5,757,085	6,542,785	6,057,225	7,158,949	12,060,080	15,829,656	16,762,723	191%	6%
SWITZERLAND (CORE)	12,616,086	12,616,086	14,017,873	14,017,873	14,017,873	14,017,873	14,198,243	13%	1%
SWITZERLAND (OTHER PROJECTS)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SWITZERLAND (RHCSP)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SWITZERLAND	12,616,086	12,616,086	14,017,873	14,017,873	14,017,873	14,017,873	14,198,243	13%	1%
IRELAND (CORE)	3,100,000	3,100,000	3,100,000	2,800,000	2,800,000	2,800,000	3,500,000	13%	25%
IRELAND (OTHER PROJECTS)	1,000,000	500,000	645,000	3,265,000	1,097,992	1,525,000	2,403,322	140%	58%
IRELAND (RHCSP)	500,000	500,000	-	-	-	500,000	-	-100%	-100%
IRELAND	4,600,000	4,100,000	3,745,000	6,065,000	3,897,992	4,825,000	5,903,322	28%	22%
FRANCE (CORE)	-	-	550,000	550,000	750,000	550,000	550,000	-	0%
FRANCE (OTHER PROJECTS)	-	-	-	3,600,000	3,000,000	3,500,000	3,500,000	-	0%
FRANCE (RHCSP)	-	-	-	-	-	1,000,000	-	-	-100%
FRANCE	-	-	550,000	4,150,000	3,750,000	5,050,000	4,050,000	-	-20%
SPAIN (CORE)	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	-	-	450,000	500,000	-67%	11%
SPAIN (OTHER PROJECTS)	-	1,000,000	1,500,000	1,150,000	1,658,000	1,418,000	2,519,479	-	78%
SPAIN (RHCSP)	-	500,000	-	350,000	200,000	100,000	100,000	-	0%
SPAIN*	1,500,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	1,500,000	1,858,000	1,968,000	3,119,479	108%	59%
SUB-TOTAL CORE	242,173,834	255,749,902	286,780,943	251,339,257	239,369,795	251,363,028	275,164,930	14%	9%
SUB-TOTAL OTHER PROJECTS	34,307,501	68,349,177	90,889,583	74,061,762	64,715,200	133,874,285	111 194 458	224%	-17%
SUB-TOTAL SUPPLIES PROGRAMME	101,220,445	100,410,224	94,325,501	73,474,607	88,651,555	91,099,089	109,178,103	8%	20%
TOTAL (EUROS)	377,701,779	424,509,303	471,996,027	398,875,627	392,736,551	476,336,402 ²³	495 537 492	31%	4%

FIGURE 1 and **TABLE 2** provide an overview of the financing trends for the C2030E indicator on funding to UNFPA. This highlights that funding levels to UNFPA have increased since 2017, though at a modest pace. It is relevant to consider the pace of funding since 2012 (which shows an increase of 30%), demonstrating that advocacy efforts towards C2030E countries have succeeded in offsetting funding cuts to UNFPA.

It is also important to disaggregate the three different flows that make up this composite indicator, in particular to highlight European donor financing flows to UNFPA Supplies Programme²⁴. Funding for FP commodities has been facing a crisis, and UNFPA Supplies, the largest provider of donated contraceptives, needs an additional 168 million Euros for 2020 to sustain its work and continue to serve growing target populations²⁵.

TABLE 2 shows that the overall increase of 4% to UNFPA is partially due to an increase of support to the Supplies programme (20%) between 2017 and 2018²⁶. The UK remains the largest contributor to the UNFPA Supplies programme, followed by the Netherlands. Norway, who hasn't contributed to this programme since 2014, restarted funding in 2018, and Denmark almost tripled its contribution to the Programme, despite lower overall funding levels to the agency in 2018. After starting its support in 2017, Belgium remained a contributor to UNFPA Supplies, along with Spain, while France and Ireland discontinued their contributions. Although 2018 data is unavailable, 2017 figures show that EU institutions contributed 58 million Euros to UNFPA projects, 17 million of which were disbursed to the Supplies Programme.

An overall rise of core funding (9%) has been also observed, mainly due to Sweden's additional 19 million Euros. This increase should nonetheless be viewed over a longer-term period to best measure impact: this was the first yearly contribution of a multiannual pledge, with following disbursed amounts expected to fluctuate. However, funding to UNFPA SRH/FP projects has decreased by 17%. The largest drop came from the UK, even though the country remains the third highest C2030E contributor to UNFPA through this flow.

2. MULTILATERAL FUNDING TO SRH/FP

Overall, in 2018 there was a 3% increase in multilateral funding to SRH/FP, compared to 2017 (Figure 2). Based on core funding to multilaterals plus all earmarked SRH/FP multilateral funding, a total of 515 million Euros was allocated to multilateral funding in 2018; this represents an increase of 16 million Euros from the previous year. 2018 funding levels also bring in a 26% increase of multilateral funding to SRH/FP compared to 2012. The overall trends are presented below.

The following C2030E donors have increased their respective contribution to multilateral funding, including both core and earmarked projects: Spain (70%), Ireland (58%), Norway (39%), Germany (17%), Sweden (15%) and Belgium (8%). Figure 2 also shows how C2030E country's multilateral support has differed over time, with some countries prioritising contributions to projects, such as the Netherlands, Norway and the UK, while others focus on core funding, like Finland, Germany and Switzerland.

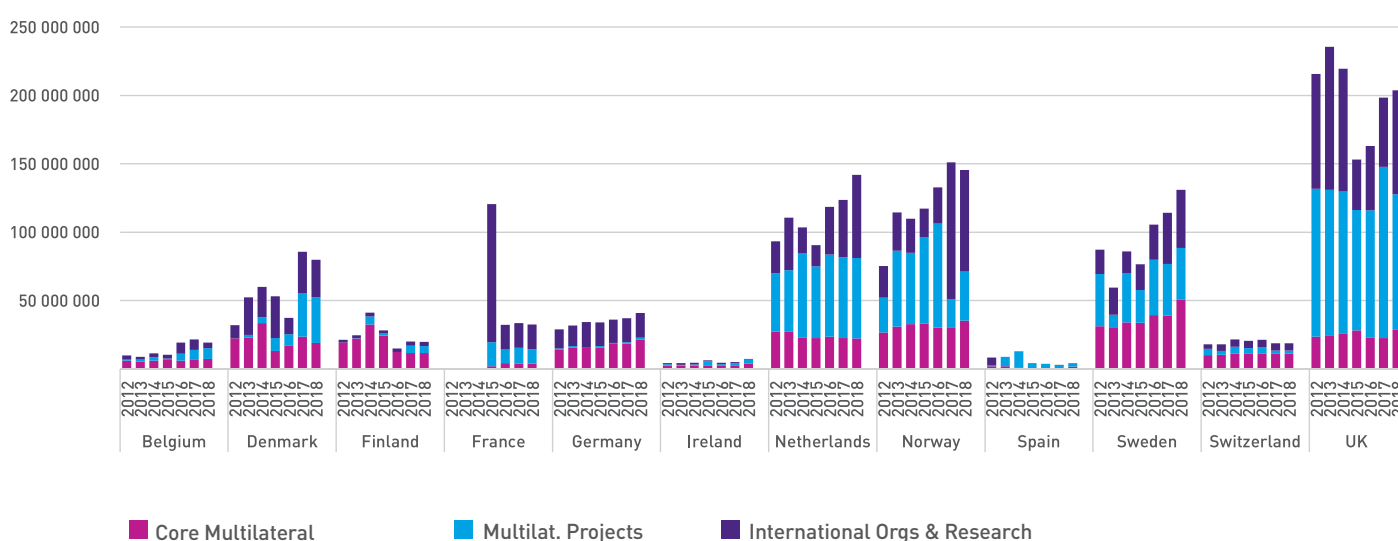
23. Two adjustments were made regarding 2017 figures: Sweden's contribution to UNFPA had been originally reported at around 66 million Euros in 2017, when in fact it was 78 million Euros, particularly due to a higher allocation to UNFPA SRH/FP projects. Moreover, Germany's funding to UNFPA SRH/FP projects slightly decreased from around 1.5 million to 900,000 Euros.

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

25. 168 million Euros is converted from USD 192 million published on this UNFPA website: <http://www.unfpa.org/unfpa-supplies> accessed on 9 December 2019

26. As above, this does not include possible contributions from the EU institutions in 2017 or 2018.

FIGURE 2: COMPARISON OF EUROPEAN SUPPORT TO SRH/FP, BY CATEGORY OF FUNDING 2012-2018 (EUROS)



3. OVERALL FUNDING TO SRH/FP THROUGH ALL FUNDING STREAMS

Between 2017-2018, funding to SRH/FP through all streams that C2030E partners report on (not including bilateral country to country funding) was sustained, with an increase of 4%. Overall, C2030E countries contributed almost 845 million Euros in funding to SRH/FP through all funding streams in 2018, an additional 32 million Euros compared to the previous year. The difference between 2012 and 2018 is even more notable: funding to SRH/FP increased by 42%, amounting to an additional 250 million Euros.

Further disaggregating SRH/FP data provides additional context to some of the notable variances:



INCREASED LEVELS: Five countries: Ireland (50%), Spain (42%), Netherlands and Sweden (both by 15%) and Germany (10%) increased their funding. The biggest nominal increase came from the Netherlands, by around 18 million Euros, provided to the Global Financing Facility (GFF), followed by Sweden, who increased core funding and, since 2015, has resumed its support to research. Ireland and Spain have mainly increased core funding, while slightly decreasing support to international organisations. Germany and Finland increased disbursements through all streams.



MAINTAINED LEVELS²⁷: Five countries, namely the UK, Norway²⁸, France, Finland and Switzerland, maintained 2017 levels of funding, with no significant changes in funding streams year-on-year. A mixed picture is in place when considering specific flows: Norway has increased its contribution to earmarked multilateral projects by 75%, while it decreased funding to international organisations and research by a quarter. The opposite trend can be observed in the UK, as the country reduced support to earmarked multilateral projects by 21%, while doubling funding to international organisations, including to the GFF, and research.



DECREASED LEVELS: Two countries: Belgium (-15%) and Denmark (-7%). To be noted that Denmark had more than doubled its level of funding in 2017 compared to the previous year, which represented a higher rate than originally planned. The biggest cut of Belgian funding is related to the support to international organisations and research. Belgium has been focusing also on bilateral funding, not reflected in this snapshot, under which five out of its 14 partner countries have identified SRH/FP as a priority for their multi-annual bilateral cooperation. The health sector has nonetheless suffered from budget cuts during the 2014-2019 legislation, so it remains to be seen how these new bilateral commitments will be followed upon.

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

28. To be noted that Norway has decreased overall support by -4% only when using Euros. The opposite is observed when calculating at local currency: Norway's contributions to SRH/FP have in fact slightly increased by 1.5% compared to 2017. The conclusion that funding was sustained is nevertheless the same, regardless the analysed currency.

TABLE 3: COMPARISON OF CROSS-EUROPEAN SUPPORT TO SRH/FP, 2012-2018, IN EUROS. RANKED BY TOTAL AMOUNT IN 2018.

COMPARISON OF CROSS-EUROPEAN SUPPORT TO SRH/FP, 2012-2018, IN EUROS RANKED BY TOTAL AMOUNT IN 2018									VARIANCE BETWEEN 2012-2018		VARIANCE BETWEEN 2016 - 2018	
Rank	Country	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018				
1	UK	215,706,087	235,418,601	219,590,332	153,244,678	163,121,189	198,512,709	203,866,622	-11,839,464	-5%	5,353,914	3%
2	Norway	75,402,147	114,541,583	109,825,668	117,337,864	132,713,649	151,069,168	145,561,298	70,159,151	93%	-5,507,871	-4%
3	Netherlands	93,432,570	110,619,359	103,450,593	90,566,841	118,466,141	123,547,530	141,985,922	48,553,352	52%	18,438,392	15%
4	Sweden	87,215,360	59,406,602	85,916,716	76,562,052	105,604,048	114,086,486	130,874,712	43,659,352	50%	16,788,226	15%
5	Denmark	32,152,671	52,323,672	60,126,615	53,194,557	37,477,463	85,820,170	79,886,296	47,733,624	148,5%	-5,933,874	-6,9%
6	Germany	29,046,859	31,867,671	34,225,719	34,007,220	36,009,940	37,182,517	40,989,696	11,942,837	41%	3,807,179	10%
7	France	0	300,000	333,300	120,581,287	32,208,401	33,569,069	32,502,460	32,502,460	-	-1,066,610	-3%
8	Finland	21,377,340	24,583,473	41,181,284	28,228,958	14,944,231	20,022,519	19,763,508	-1,613,832	-8%	-259,011	-1%
9	Belgium	9,938,610	8,883,215	11,312,072	10,478,887	19,232,915	22,603,574	19,249,391	9,310,781	94%	-3,354,183	-15%
10	Switzerland	18,027,473	18,056,724	21,487,423	20,536,450	21,244,765	18,712,692	18,723,761	696,288	4%	11,069	0%
11	Ireland	4,215,800	4,190,800	4,636,500	6,362,200	4,577,246	4,973,319	7,467,901	3,252,101	77%	2,494,582	50%
12	Spain	8,421,481	8,889,090	12,847,077	4,214,449	3,712,629	3,066,504	4,350,806	-4,070,675	-48%	1,284,302	42%
TOTAL		594,936,398	669,080,790	704,933,298	715,315,443	689,312,617	813,166,257	845,222,372	250,285,974	42%	32,056,115	4%

As mentioned above, some C2030E countries are already projecting increasing their funding contributions in upcoming years, some of which announced doing so at the Nairobi Summit. For example, in 2019 Germany announced that BMZ's Initiative on Rights-Based Family Planning and Maternal Health, currently remaining at 100 million Euros per year, will be prolonged until 2023. Core funding for UNFPA will increase from 22 million Euros in 2018, to 33 million in 2019 and 40 million Euros in 2020. The country's 2020 budget also reflects an increase of funding to IPPF, from 6 million Euros in 2018 to 12 million in 2020. Moreover, at the Nairobi Summit, Finland announced additional core funding to UNFPA in the years to come²⁹. In 2019, the Netherlands launched a civil society financing framework on SRHR amounting to 315 million Euros and which will start in 2020. Denmark has also announced increased support to SRH/FP, including through UNFPA, and Norway is expected to allocate 1.1 billion Euros to SRHR in 2020-25. This includes 76.4 million Euros to eliminate harmful practices in 2020-23, which is an increase of 7 million Euros compared to the 2018 annual level³⁰.

29. There is no indication of specific amount to be allocated from Finland at the time of writing.

30. The original commitment in local currency was of 10.4 billion NOK allocated to SRHR, out of which 760 million NOK are earmarked to eliminate harmful practices. This represents an additional 70 million NOK compared to 2018 levels. Figures converted with exchange rate 1 EUR = 9,9483 NOK.

4. TRENDS FOR THE EUROPEAN INSTITUTIONS

At the time of writing, data for 2018 on European Institutions spending on SRH/FP was not yet available, so financial data from 2017 was used.

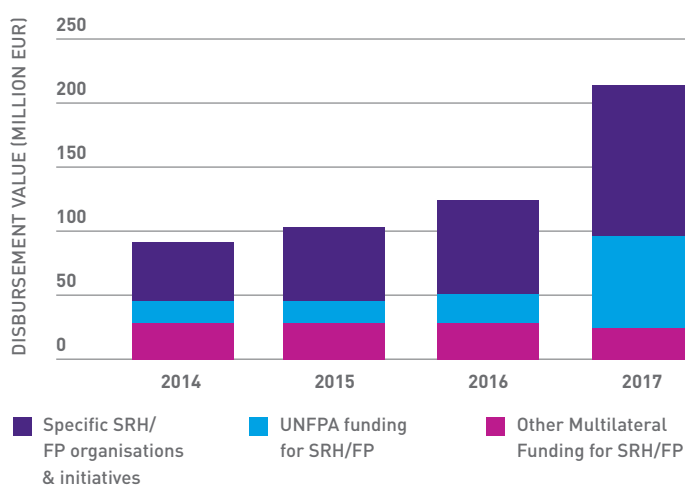
C2030E also tracks SRH/FP financing trends from the European Institutions. But because EU ODA is disbursed in multiple forms and through a vast system, it is not always feasible to access figures in line with C2030E data breakdowns by the time of writing of this report. The EU Institutions are, however, a key donor: they remain the fourth biggest donor globally, with an annual contribution of 14.6 billion Euros in 2017 and indicative 13.2 billion in 2018³¹, following the United States, Germany and the United Kingdom. In 2017, the EU and its Member States remained the world's leading provider of ODA with an overall amount of 75.7 billion EUR. To be noted, however, that a part of this amount is spent as in-donor refugee costs - although this is not applicable to the European institutions.

2017 brought in a significant increase of EU funding to SRH/FP, amounting to 216 million EUR. This was around 90 million EUR more than 2016 and more than 2.5 times the amount spent in 2014, the first year of the current EU multiannual financial framework. EU funding to UNFPA increased substantially in 2017 to 58 million EUR. This was due, in part to a 17 million EUR contribution to the UNFPA supplies programme, support for the UNFPA-UNICEF Joint Programme on the Abandonment of Female Genital Mutilation/ Cutting and support for UNFPA's humanitarian work. Other multilaterals that are also of relevance to SRH/FP include UNICEF and WHO. European institutions also continue their support to the GFATM (Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria), with a commitment of 470 million Euros for the period 2017-2019.

In 2017, European Institutions disbursed 200 million Euros to the GFATM, with 10 million Euros being counted as going towards SRH/FP³². EU funding to SRH/FP organisations and initiatives, particularly research, has also doubled. In addition, 2017 saw the launch of the EU – UN Spotlight Initiative, a 500 Million Euros commitment to eliminate violence against women and girls worldwide.

This level of financial contribution gives a clear signal that European institutions remain a strong supporter of SRH/FP, as reflected in various major policy documents. As an example, the 2017 European Consensus on Development recognises SRHR as an important area of investment, in line with ICPD and Beijing Platform for Action. This is 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.

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



31. As per DG DEVCO Annual Report On the implementation of the European Union's instruments for financing external actions in 2018: https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/annual-report-2019_en.

32. Idem, footnote 19: GFATM funding proportion specific to FP based on the proportion agreed at the 2012 London FP Summit, as per the Muskoka Methodology.

5. TRANSPARENCY IN BILATERAL FUNDING OF SRH/FP

Since 2016, C2030E partners have been scoring their country's level of transparency and accessibility of reporting on bilateral funding for SRH/FP.

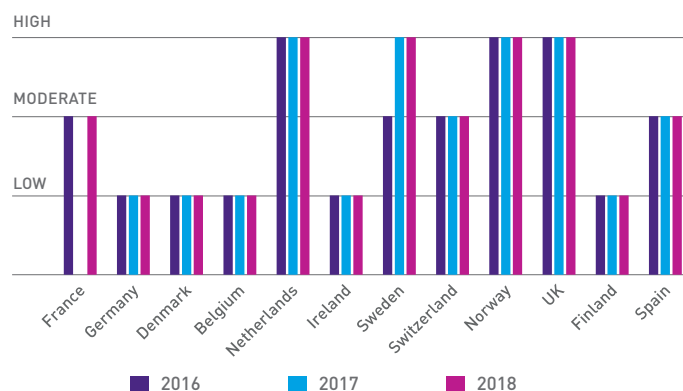
WHY BILATERAL FUNDING COUNTS

Government-to-government cooperation is a predominant funding stream. General and sector budget support, in addition to specific projects, can encourage government ownership and support the use of country systems. These are two key indicators of the development effectiveness agenda and the Addis Ababa Agenda for Action, to which all C2030E countries have adhered to. In addition to the significant amount of funding going through this channel, the importance of resource allocation at the national level for SRH/FP has also been acknowledged at global and European levels. The ICPD+25 final statement reinforced this component by stating international donors should not shy away from: "Using national budget processes, including gender budgeting and auditing, increasing domestic financing [...] to ensure full, effective and accelerated implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action". In parallel, EU guidelines for budget support (2017), which European countries are encouraged to follow, suggest a detailed assessment to be carried out on whether women's rights, "particularly SRHR", among others, are "recognized and effectively protected" by the candidate country³³.

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. The reasons for this are twofold: on the one hand, there is often little transparency by donors on their specific contributions to SRH/FP, both in terms of allocation and reporting processes. On the other hand, partner countries do not always offer solid statistical and monitoring systems to track their own detailed expenditure, namely within pooled funds. The Consortium is therefore pushing to increase transparency in the bilateral government-to-government cooperation, and to increase the support to SRH/FP there in.

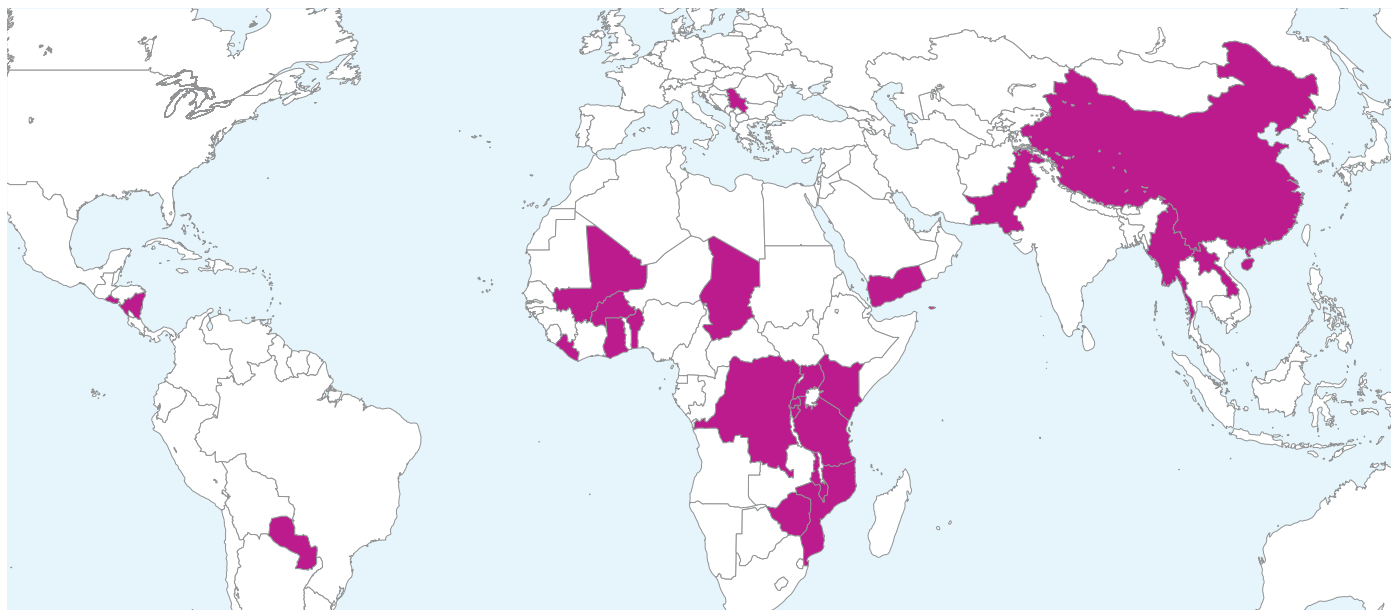
Transparency of reporting on bilateral funding has remained stable in the last three years, with only one exception (figure 4): four countries report High-Level transparency, namely the Netherlands, Norway, the UK and Sweden, the latter of which is the only country to have reported a positive change in 2017. Three countries have consistently reported moderate levels, namely Spain, France and Denmark, and five countries reported low levels of transparency, namely Belgium, Germany, Ireland, Finland and Sweden.

FIGURE 4: INDIVIDUAL BILATERAL FUNDING TRANSPARENCY PROFILE ACROSS TIME.



³³. https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/budget-support-guidelines_en, Accessed on 11 December 2019.

FIGURE 5: COUNTRIES THAT RECEIVED BILATERAL FUNDS ON SRH/FP OR HEALTH FROM C2030E DONORS



The way C2030E countries track bilateral funding varies, with many using OECD DAC as their main source of information, while others access this data via donor-specific online databases or directly from their Ministry of Foreign Affairs. All C2030E partners confirmed that their governments fund broader health initiatives/health sector-wide initiatives (such as health system strengthening projects) which directly or indirectly improve SRH/FP in many recipient countries. While, in nearly all cases, partners reported insufficient disaggregated data for bilateral SRH/FP funding under these initiatives, it is still possible to identify some specific government-to-government SRH/FP projects. From those countries identified by C2030E partners as main bilateral recipients, 62.5% were African countries.

Despite transparency levels remaining consistent over the last three years, several results have been achieved within C2030E's goal to increase support to SRH/FP in European donors' bilateral cooperation. New bilateral multi-annual country strategies from Belgium, amounting to 60 million Euros, have started to include 'SheDecides' or SRH/FP support more structurally. Specific SRH/FP expenditures under these programmes are still to be confirmed. In the Netherlands, SRH/FP is now a priority issue in nine out of 20 multi-annual plans for Dutch Embassies with bilateral development cooperation. Increased attention to SRH/FP in thematic strategies of bilateral cooperation was achieved in Sweden, where new strategies for Cambodia and Tanzania now recognize SRH/FP as a key priority, as a result of engagement with the Swedish consortium partner. In Denmark, technical inputs were provided on a new SRH/FP sponsored bilateral program in Ethiopia.

Moreover, increased coherence between policies and practice, through improving tools available, providing guidance for, and capacity building of Headquarter and country-level staff was achieved in Finland and Belgium where an online SRH/FP training package has been developed for civil servants and embassy staff. In Switzerland, knowledge of SRH/FP programs within bilateral aid agreements was also built with senior representatives from the Swiss Development Cooperation.

6. FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF C2030E DATA ALIGNED TO THE OECD

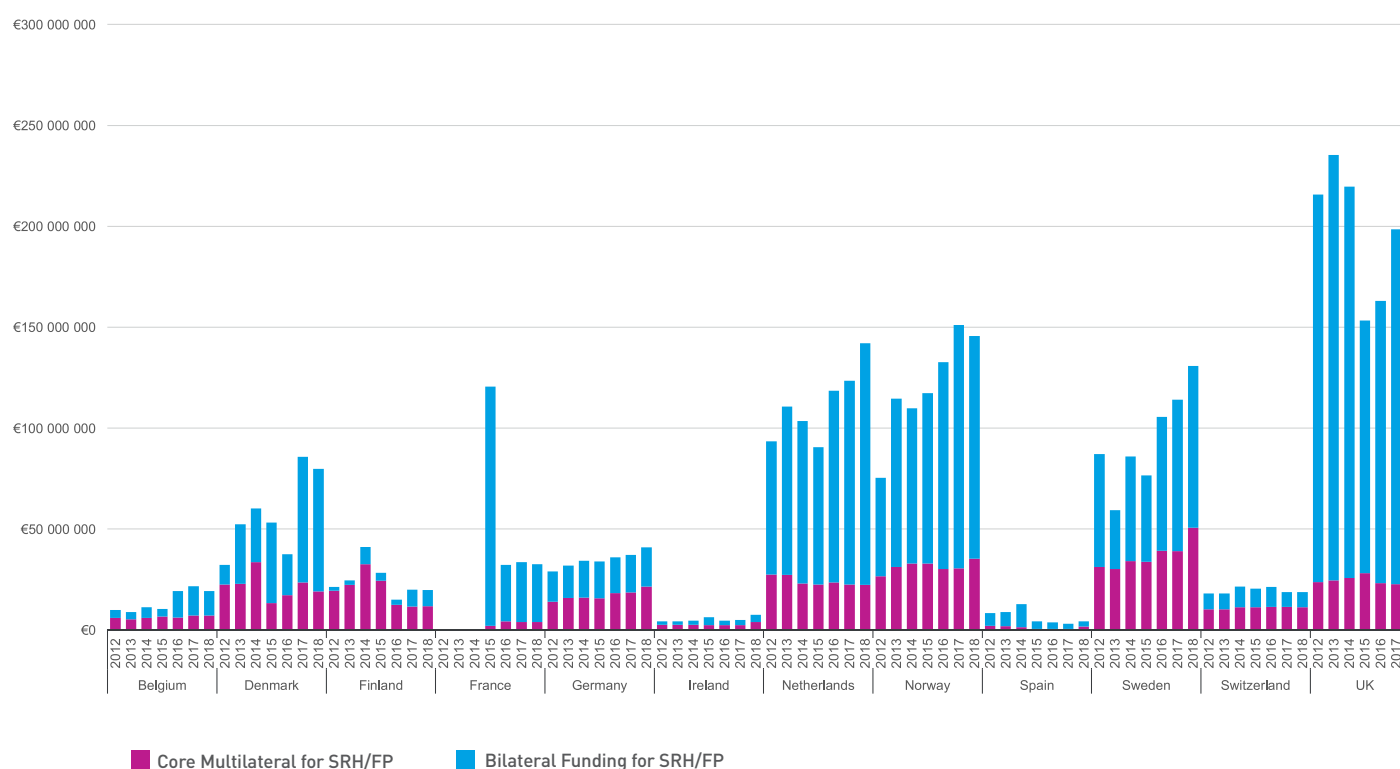
This section presents funding trends of C2030E data, aligned to the OECD DAC definitions, to allow the data to be more comparable to external tracking mechanisms. Analysis of the C2030E data is split into two categories, rather than the four under the C2030E methodology: multilateral and bilateral, the latter of which comprises different channels, as per the divisions below:

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

Bilateral aid for the OECD-DAC is reported against the CRS purpose code list. Those mostly used for SRH/FP are under the 'Population Policies/Programmes & Reproductive Health' sector code. Some donors also report SRH/FP efforts under the 'Basic Health' code.

Figure 6 below shows trends in 2018 funding for C2030E countries, as per the OECD DAC definitions. It reveals that for most countries, bilateral aid is the predominant funding stream, namely 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 countries, Germany and Ireland, have disbursed funding equally through both channels. Comparing 2018 funding trends to 2017, we see that increases have primarily been channelled through bilateral avenues.

FIGURE 6: C2030E DATA ALIGNED TO OECD DAC METHODOLOGY, 2012-2018 (EUROS)



ISSUES TO CONSIDER FOR FUTURE SRH/FP ADVOCACY

C2030E welcomes the reinforced financial and policy commitments by European donors and coordinated efforts to speak at one voice for SRH/FP in international spaces. But the global need for family planning remains largely unmet. Going forward, advocacy will be key in maintaining this momentum and ensuring a continued focus on the critical issues of SRH/FP.

First, with 2020 being a key timebound deadline for global commitments, the call to action across the global health community to increase funding for international SRH/FP programmes should be reinforced. In particular, advocacy should target countries that have never contributed to the UNFPA Supplies Programme (e.g. Finland and Switzerland) to potentially start doing so, in addition to donors that have discontinued funding in 2018, such as France and Ireland. Furthermore, countries like Norway and the Netherlands should be encouraged to return to pre-2014 and 2017 levels of funding to the Programme, respectively. It will be fundamental to ensure that new commitments to international SRH/FP initiatives, and not just the Supplies programme, are indeed additional funds rather than repeated pledges.

It remains important to ensure that the newly elected European institutions continue promoting SRH/FP, particularly considering the upcoming multiannual financial framework. Following the EU programming guidelines for 2021-27 published in early 2020, it will be key to protect enough space to advance the SRH/FP agenda, in detriment of recent EU's ODA priorities moving into issues such as migration and the private sector. This is also important as recent British elections may be indicative of an accelerated Brexit, which will probably impact EU policy and funding. Moreover, 2020 will also see the US election take place; should the current administration win another term, the Global Gag Rule will continue to impact SRH/FP funding worldwide.

2020 will bring a continued focus on implementing the 2030 Agenda, and Finland 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 "Accelerated action and transformative pathways: realizing the decade of action and delivery for sustainable development". This will be in consistency with the theme of the High-Level event on the UN's 75th anniversary, entitled 'The Future We Want, the UN We Need: Reaffirming our Collective Commitment to Multilateralism.' 2020 will also be an important year to ensure the promises made by European Donor Governments at the ICPD+25 Nairobi Summit are held, particularly as the global SRH/FP community now looks ahead this year to the 25th anniversary of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (Beijing +25). Beijing +25 has strong links to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and presents a critical opportunity to align with renewed commitment the ICPD Plan of Action. Lastly, 2020 also marks the commitment deadline for achieving FP2020, and an opportunity to ensure strong European support to the succeeding 'FP2030' strategy currently in development. These landmark moments provide new opportunity to promote further efforts for SRH/FP.

Given this scenario, in 2020 the C2030E consortium will continue its role in encouraging multi-year pledges sustaining investments, while ensuring accountability by tracking when and how respective SRH/FP expenditures are disbursed.

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, which refer to the Muskoka methodology, is excellent to depict cross-country comparisons in donor trends. But the data source was again OECD DAC, which was out of date 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 multilateral 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, using the proportions updated annually from the NIDI questionnaire to multilateral organisations. The percentages have decreased significantly as, since 2017, 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 multilateral 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.
- 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 donors do not report disaggregated data and often recipient countries do not track how much of the received bilateral funding (especially through general budget support) actually 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.
- The report 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 had not match political commitment to SRH/FP but were flagged 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.



All data is also accessible
through our online dashboard.

Design: Jean-Luc Gehres
www.welcomedesign.fr

Analysis undertaken by:
Andreia Oliveira,
International development consultant



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