



ASIAN-PACIFIC RESOURCE AND RESEARCH CENTRE FOR WOMEN

Funding for SRHR in Asia & the Pacific

An Annotated Bibliography 2011

Supplement to the *ARROWS For Change* (AFC) bulletin Vol. 17 No. 1 2011
Repoliticising Financing: Re-energising Political Support for Sexual & Reproductive Health & Rights

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All cited sources are available at ARROW's SRHR Knowledge Sharing Centre.

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INTRODUCTION

As a result of the Millennium Declaration, the past decade has witnessed a surge in development aid. Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) rose from USD 2.9 billion in 1995 to 14.1 billion in 2007. The decade has also seen a proliferation of donors including bilateral, multilateral and private foundations. This is also true for funding for health, including sexual and reproductive health. Today there are over hundred global health initiatives (GHIs), seven of which are related to sexual and reproductive health. (RHM & ARROW 2011¹). While these increases in funding for health are encouraging, they fall short by half of what is actually needed to achieve universal and equitable access to health care and services.

In 2003, donor and recipient country representatives met in Rome to discuss better harmonisation of aid and subsequently in 2005, with concerns over the effectiveness of AID delivery and management, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's Development Assistance Committee (OECD DAC) organised the *High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness* in Paris. The outcome of the forum was the Paris Declaration (PD), which was based on five principles: ownership, alignment of aid based on development priorities, harmonization of aid, managing for results, and mutual accountability. Following the Paris meeting, in 2008 a review of the progress of the PD was done in Accra. Despite these efforts, development funding has been critiqued severely on many grounds, which include lack of coordination, influencing priority setting and their own lack of accountability, and that most funding goes back to Northern donor country as administrative costs, consultancy and contractual fees, leaving little for the developing countries critically needing that aid. Then again, questions are raised as to whether there will be an increase in financial fund flowing to developing countries or if they will at least be maintained at the current levels given the food, fuel and financial crises globally.

Health financing has focused on vertical programmes and on specific diseases. A large share of the funding goes to HIV and AIDS prevention alone. For instance, financial assistance for STD/HIV/AIDS increased from 9% in 1995 to 75% of total population assistance in 2007, while on the other hand basic reproductive health services saw a drop in funding to 17% in 2007 from the 33% in 1996, and family planning reduced from 55% in 1995 to 5% in 2007. (Euromapping 2009)². The last couple of years have seen a diminishing trend in ODA as a result of the global financial crisis. In 2009, development aid dipped to USD120 billion as compared to USD122.4 billion the previous year, and despite that it picked up in 2010, the increase in aid has been slow. As estimated by UNFPA, USD68-70 billion is required per annum to fulfil the ICPD commitments of universal access to reproductive health. Despite the fact that the Asia-Pacific region is home to 60% of the world's population (3.7 billion) and there is considerable need for sustained financial support in health especially in sexual and reproductive health, the region continues to be neglected.

This compilation brings together resources related to funding for development and health in general and sexual and reproductive health and rights with a specific focus on the Asia-Pacific region. Resources on aid architecture and aid effectiveness have been included to give a background understanding on the issues. Current trends in financial assistance, funding

¹ Reproductive Health Matters (RHM) and Asian-Pacific Resource & Research Centre for Women (ARROW). 2011. Repoliticising sexual and reproductive health and rights: report of a global meeting, Langkawi, Malaysia, 3-6 August 2010. v, 68p.

² *ibid*

requirements, cost estimates and funding flows for sexual and reproductive health and rights, and related issue of gender, women's empowerment and feminist movement make up the rest of the compilation. This annotated bibliography complements the *ARROWS For Change (AFC)* bulletin Vol. 17 No. 1 2011, Repoliticising Financing; Re-energising Political Support for SRHR.

REVIEW OF FUNDING FOR SRHR IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Select Resources

AID ARCHITECTURE AND AID EFFECTIVENESS

BetterAid statement to the UN LDC IV Conference, 9-13 May 2011, Istanbul, Turkey
http://www.betteraid.org/en/member-downloads/doc_download/277-betteraid-statement-to-the-un-ldc-iv-conference.html

The conference statement was prompted to transcend 'business as usual' to yield robust and ambitious plans, such that the gap between the 'haves and have-nots' can be narrowed within the coming decade. It resulted in the Istanbul Programme of Action (IPoA).

Oxfam International. 2011. *Whose aid is it anyway? politicising aid in conflicts and crises*. UK: Oxfam International. 36p. www.oxfam.org/en/policy/whose-aid-it-anyway

Global aid spending policies are increasingly being seen as driven by the donor's national security or military interest, with a bias towards those countries perceived as posing such threats. Looking at how such skewed policies reverse years of effective humanitarian and development aid, this briefing paper makes critical recommendations on meeting community needs and makes an urgent call for putting good humanitarian and development practices at the heart of efforts to meet needs and build stability in conflict and crises settings.

McNeill, D. (Ed.). 2010-present. Special reports: stories from Aidland. *The Broker*. The Netherlands: Foundation for International Development Publications (IDP). www.thebrokeronline.eu/en/Special-Reports/Stories-from-Aidland

This collection of stories aims to communicate practical experiential knowledge, and challenges the dominance of quantitative statistical information as the sole, authoritative source of knowledge. Each story in the series examines the daily practice of development, focusing on specific policies and projects in order to identify the real hurdles to improving the effectiveness of aid, and is followed by a reviewer's commentary. Some stories included are: providing aid in countries like Afghanistan considered "fragile states"; balancing donor requirements on one hand and working towards bringing social change in Bolivia on the other; the Danish development policy and migration; experiences from participating in a OECD monitoring survey in northern Africa, among others.

The World Bank & International Monetary Fund. 2010. *Global monitoring report 2010: the MDGs after the Crisis*. Washington D.C.: World Bank. 172p. ISBN: 9780821383162. Available at: <http://issuu.com/world.bank.publications/docs/9780821383162?mode=embed&layout=http%3A%2F%2Fskin.issuu.com%2Fv%2Fflight%2Flayout.xml&showFlipBtn=true>

This report looks at the global economic crisis and assesses the negative impacts on developing countries—their growth, poverty reduction, and other MDGs, from a human development perspective. It claims that while the recovery is underway, the impact of the crisis

will continue to slowdown progress toward poverty reduction, particularly in low-income countries in Africa. As the crises is global, the solutions for better development outcomes will also hinge on a rapid global economic recovery that improves export conditions, terms of trade, and affordable capital flows—as well as meeting aid commitments to low-income countries. The report sets out priorities for policy responses, both by developing countries and by the international community.

van Lieshout, P., Went, R. & Kremer, M.. 2010. *Less pretension, more ambition: development policy in times of globalization*. Scientific Council for Government Policy (WWR) and Amsterdam University Press: The Hague/Amsterdam. 310pp. Available at: www.wrr.nl/english/content.jsp?objectid=5190 For a review of the report by this AFC guest editor Shobha Raghuram see: <http://www.thebrokeronline.eu/en/Online-discussions/From-Aid-to-Global-Justice/Less-pretension-more-ambition/Shobha-Raghuram-Development-futures-global-commitments-and-national-duties>

This book is about the future of development aid. With increased public debate in Netherlands and many donor countries on the development cooperation and declining political and social consensus, this study was undertaken to examine the issue of development aid and its future. The while thoroughly studying the issue, suggests directions for future assistance. This report has been used by the new Dutch government as the basis of a thorough modernization of the Netherlands' policy.

German Foundation for World Population (DSW) & the European Parliamentary Forum on Population and Development (EPF). 2009. *Euromapping 2009: mapping European development aid & population assistance*. Brussels, Belgium: DSW & EPF. 64p. Available at: www.euroresources.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Euromapping/Euromapping_2009/Euromapping_2009_EN_HiRes.pdf

This document provides an overview of comparative contributions as well as detailed information about an individual donor country's performance over time. It includes analysis of: Global ODA trends; health spending; population assistance spending; contributions to major SRHR-organisations; 38 donor profiles; and 6 case studies on budget support, division of labour and EU Aid in Mozambique, Kenya, Nepal and Pakistan.

Aleman, C. et al. 2008. *Implementing the Paris Declaration: implications for the promotion of women's rights and gender equality*. 32p. Available at: www.awid.org/content/download/51689/575137/.../CCIC%20English.pdf

This paper analysis the Paris Declaration and the five core principles it is based using a gender perspective. Among other issues raised including effectiveness of aid delivery the paper critiques it for being gender blind, not inclusive of women's organization, and using management techniques rather than women's rights principles to monitor effectiveness of aid. It makes several recommendations to strengthen a gender equality dimension in the aid effectiveness agenda.

AWID. 2008. *Primers on Aid Effectiveness Series*. Available at: <http://secure1.awid.org/eng/About-AWID/AWID-Initiatives/IDeA/What-s-new-from-this-initiative/Primers-on-Aid-Effectiveness>

This set of Primer brings together informed analysis of the new aid architecture that emerged from the Paris Declaration (PD). It provides an overview of the PD on aid effectiveness and the new aid modalities; key official bodies related to the implementation of the PD; civil society's engagement in the aid effectiveness agenda; monitoring and evaluation of the Implementation; proposals from women's organizations to influence the 3rd High Level Forum debates in Accra; and gender equality and aid effectiveness.

S. Subramanian. 2008. Global poverty, inequality, and aid flows: a rough guide to some simple justice, *Economic and Political Weekly*, XLIII (46) (Nov. 15-21, 2008). Available at: <http://epw.in/uploads/articles/12869.pdf>

This article raises critical questions related to aid allocation and global poverty reduction. Analyzing data for 174 donor and recipient countries from the UNDP's Human Development Report 2007-08, it shows that the quantum of aid available for poverty reduction is very small and that some donor countries bear a disproportionate burden of aid. It finds that reducing the per capita GDP of the 11 richest countries would provide enough funds to cover the poverty deficit globally.

The Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the Accra Agenda for Action. 2005/2008. 23p. Available at: <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/30/63/43911948.pdf>

This document contains the Paris Declaration, which is founded on five core principles of ownership, aid alignment, harmonization, results and mutual accountability; and the Accra Agenda for Action. Methodological notes on the indicators of progress and list of participating countries and organizations are also appended.

The Reality of Aid. 2008. *The reality of aid 2008, aid effectiveness: democratic ownership and human rights*. Quezon City, Philippines: IBON Books, IBON Center. 335p. ISBN: 9710483303. Available at: www.realityofaid.org/roa-reports/index/secid/365/Aid-Effectiveness-Democratic-Ownership-And-Human-Rights

This report presents evidence and opinions from organisations operating on the front lines of development policies around the world about the current reality of aid policies and their outcomes. Despite the appearance of progress in the form of high-profile debt cancellations, new aid pledges, and the signing of the Paris Declaration on aid effectiveness, the reality of aid in 2008 fails to promote human development for the eradication of poverty based on the core values of human rights, democracy, gender equality and environmental sustainability. The authors state what is needed for aid to make a genuine and positive contribution to promoting human development in the poorest countries of the world. In addition, they claim that aid will be effective for development only if movements and organizations representing people, particularly women and vulnerable and marginalised groups deeply affected by poverty and inequality, can organise themselves to promote and claim their rights.

Eldis. [n.d.]. *Aid architecture in health: Eldis health systems key issues guide*. www.eldis.org/go/topics/resource-guides/health-systems/key-issues/aid-architecture-in-health

This issues guide provides an overview of the aid architecture in the health sector. It provides an overview of what aid architecture means, before highlighting key issues and challenges that donors and recipient countries face towards improving the effectiveness and impact of aid, and identifying ways of tackling them at international and country levels.

Raghuram, Shobha. 1999. The politics of aid: the normatives of giving and receiving. In *Development*, 42(3), pp. 43–47; 009795.

In this article the author looks at the politics of development and argues for a rethinking of policy frameworks, the avenues of negotiation, the forms of resistance and the choices which social action groups and aid institutions take around major global and local inequalities. Central questions raised are whether the poor will benefit in the present history of adjustments and new social coalitions and how do aid institutions see their supportive roles.

RESOURCES FOR HEALTH/SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND RIGHTS

Dennis, S. 2011. *More funding needed for international reproductive health*. USA: Population Action International. 6p. Available at:
www.populationaction.org/Publications/Fact_Sheets/Financing_International_RH/Summary.shtml

This policy and issues brief by Population Action International underscores the importance of sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) for communities and especially for women. Through evidence it shows how investing in SRHR makes perfect economic sense not only in health but in other areas too. Despite global commitments towards universal access to SRHR there is a funding shortfall. It makes a case of how essential it is for governments and donors alike to keep its commitments to the ICPD POA through sustained and adequate funding and prioritisation of SRHR within overall health system.

Reproductive Health Matters (RHM) & Asian-Pacific Resource & Research Centre for Women (ARROW). 2011. *Repoliticising sexual and reproductive health and rights: report of a global meeting, Langkawi, Malaysia, 3-6 August 2010*. London: RHM. v, 68p. Available at:
www.arrow.org.my/publications/Langkawi_Report.pdf

This publication is a report of the international meeting of a group of long-time activists and researchers in the field of sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR), who met to propose a transformative agenda for moving beyond ICPD and the MDGs, and to re-politicize the analysis of and work on SRHR. It contains summaries of the papers presented, responses to them, discussion and conclusion from them, highlights from the thematic discussion, and finally actions for moving forward the agenda. Funding was one of the six themes of the meeting, others being: macroeconomic influences on sexual and reproductive health; sexual and reproductive health and rights in public health education; medicines and technologies for sexual and reproductive health: the role of the pharmaceutical industry, essential medicines and regulation; a human rights approach; and perpetuating power.

Asia Pacific Alliance for Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (APA). 2010. *10th Asia Pacific Alliance conference and meeting report: investing in sexual and reproductive health and rights for the MDGs: priorities leading up to 2015 and beyond, 4-8 October 2010, Penang, Malaysia*. Thailand: APA. 22p.
www.asiapacificalliance.org/images/stories/10th_APA_conference_2010/20110228_10th_APA_Conference_Report_FINAL.pdf

This conference held right after the MDG+10 Review Summit brought participants representing NGOs, youth organizations, governments, donor and multilateral agencies from 16 different countries to look at the outcomes of, and follow-up action to the UN MDG Summit for SRHR in the region. The report highlights the proceedings and outcomes of the conference and the members meeting, and includes links to presentation, evidence-based information and tools for continued investments for sexual and reproductive in the region aimed towards the achievement of the MDGs.

Dennis, S. & Mutunga, C. 2010. *Funding common ground: cost estimates for international reproductive health*. USA: Population Action International. 42p. Available at: http://www.populationaction.org/Publications/Reports/Funding_Common_Ground/fcq2010.pdf

The proliferation of cost estimates for international reproductive health has led to confusion regarding which numbers to use and subsequently has affected advocacy efforts in SRHR. This report attempts to come up with a more standardised estimate for health systems, by analyzing the three recent estimates from Guttmacher, UNFPA and The Taskforce on Innovative International Financing and making them more comparable, and thus usable.

Gil, Maria Bordallo. 2010. *Making sexual and reproductive health and rights count Asia and Pacific resource flows project 2010*. Bangkok: Asia Pacific Alliance for Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (APA). 62p. Available at: www.asiapacificalliance.org/images/stories/FINAL20100924_MAKING_SRHR_COUNT.pdf

This report published by the Asia Pacific Alliance (APA), presents the funding situation for sexual and reproductive health and rights, including the needs and shortfalls in the Asia-Pacific region. Reviewing data for 21 countries in the region the study highlights that while the SRHR needs of the region are substantial the financial commitments have not met the actual needs, and despite commitment from traditional bilateral funders – Australia, Japan and New Zealand and emerging funders like China, India, South Korea, and Thailand, funding is much lower than the global average. For the countries in the region to meet the Millennium Development Goals, especially goals 3 & 5, the report calls for a boost in funding for SRHR in the region.

Sridhar, D. 2010. Seven challenges in international development assistance for health and ways forward. In *Journal of Law, Medicine & Ethics*, 38(3), Fall 2010, 12p. Available at: www.globaleconomicgovernance.org/wp-content/uploads/Sridhar-Seven-Challenges-in-International-Development-Assistance-for-Health.pdf

This paper outlines seven challenges in development assistance for health, needing immediate attention given the current context of financial crisis. The seven challenges discussed are: the proliferation of initiatives, focusing on specific diseases or issues; lack of attention given to reforming the existing focal health institutions, the WHO and World Bank; lack of accountability of donors and their influence on priority-setting are part of the reason that there is “initiatives,” and resistance to creating a strong UN system; absolute quantity of aid, and the quality of aid financing especially difficulties in financing horizontal interventions; the marginal involvement of developing country governments as aid recipients; heavy reliance on Northern-based organizations as managers of funds; and the unintended consequences of the recent linking of health and foreign policy for international development assistance. It strongly recommends creating mechanisms to hold donors to account, developing national plans and strengthening national leadership in health, and South-South collaboration.

Merrick, T.W. 2009. Mobilizing resources for reproductive health, chapter 5, pp.60-71. In Reichenbach, Laura & Roseman, Mindy Jane (Eds.). 2009. *Reproductive health and rights: the way forward*. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press. viii, 292p. ISBN: 9780812241525 [print copy only]

The author of this is chapter in the book “Reproductive health and rights: the way forward”, examines why funding for reproductive health has stagnated since the landmark conference on population and development in 1994. Among the several influencing factors he identifies, a key reason is the shifting of funding modalities to broad budgetary support to poverty reduction and the MDGs. Analysing the reasons for the lack of funding support for reproductive health and rights (RHR), he looks at how budgetary decisions are made and who makes them; reflects on why the rights-based approach set forth in the ICPD POA has not been backed by funds; and highlights the need to strengthen the evidence-base on the correlation between population and reproductive health outcomes and poverty. He calls on RHR advocates to be more clued-in to the decision-making process in reproductive health financing and to be part of these processes; to monitor closely the budget allocation as well as the spending to ensure that the money is actually being spent for reproductive health; and more importantly to influence the decision-makers and processes by demonstrating that investments in reproductive health will help countries to improve the well-being of poor women and their families, goals that economists and reproductive health advocates share.

Maternal, Newborn and Child Health Network for Asia and the Pacific. 2009. *Investing in maternal, newborn and Child Health: the case for Asia and the Pacific*. Switzerland: World Health Organisation. 16p. Available at: www.who.int/pmnch/topics/investinginhealth.pdf

Developed by analysts from 12 global, multilateral and bilateral organisations and foundations working in the field, this document makes a case for investment in maternal, newborn and child health in the Asia Pacific region. It identifies six factors that will have real and lasting impact, which include: use of evidence to make a case for reproductive health; identifies financial incentives for behavior change; go beyond technocratic solutions and looks at local problems, priorities and costs; work within national health systems; and collaboration with analytical, technical, and financial resources of governments and their development partners.

Sen, G. 2009. *Turning the financial crisis into opportunity for SRHR: summary of the presentation given at EuroNGOs International Conference, 7th September 2009, Riga, Latvia*. 5p. Available at: www.eurongos.org/Files/HTML/EuroNGOs/AGM/Gita_Sen_Summary.pdf

This paper looks at the impact of the financial crisis on the global SRHR agenda and examines both the financing as well as programme aspects of health/ SRH. In doing so, it explores the current trends and needs in health financing and highlights the increasing trend in out-of-pocket expenditures of the low-income countries; changes in external funding for health and lack of donor accountability or civil society participation; and programming challenges for SRHR especially with the vertical funding for specific diseases. The author makes specific recommendations to improving linkages between SRHR, HIV and other interrelated issues such as violence and stigma; and prioritising prevention programmes in schools; amending budgetary policies for HIV and SRHR to bring more synergies among others.

McCoy, D. et al. 2009. Global health funding - how much, where it comes from and where it goes. In *Health Policy and Planning*, 24(6), 2009, pp.407-417.

This paper describes the state of global health finance, taking into account government and private sources of finance, and raises and discusses a number of policy issues related to global health governance. The findings show that the volume of official development assistance for health is frequently inflated; and that data on private sources of global health finance are inadequate but indicate a large and important role of private actors. It recommends that the fragmented, complicated, messy and inadequately tracked state of global health finance requires immediate attention. In particular, it is necessary to track and monitor global health finance that is channeled by and through private sources, and to critically examine who benefits from the rise in global health spending.

Reichenbach, L. & Roseman, M. J. (Eds.). 2009. *Reproductive health and rights: the way forward*. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press. viii, 292p. ISBN: 9780812241525 [print copy only]

This collection of critical essays by leading experts from diverse disciplines asserts that the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) agenda still has great merit. It grapples with the fundamental questions about the relationships among population, fertility decline, reproductive health, human rights, poverty alleviation, and development and assesses the various arguments – demographic, public health, human rights-based, and economic – for and against ICPD today. Even as it explores shortcomings and recommends ways to strengthen the reproductive health and rights approach.

Deolalikar, A.B., Jamison, D. T., Jlia, P. Laximinarayan, R. 2008. Financing health improvements in India. In *Health Affairs*, 27 (4), 2008, pp 978-990; 10.1377/hlthaff.27.4.978]

India faces major challenges in sustaining the health gains achieved in the better-performing states and ensuring that the lagging states catch up with the rest of the country. In this paper, the authors examine the current status of health financing in India, as well as alternatives for realising maximal health gains for the incremental spending. A principal conclusion is that public expenditures of an additional US\$6-US\$7 per person per year (about 1 percent of gross domestic product) would, if focused on about sixteen key interventions, provide universal access to those interventions and have a favorable affect on population health.

Dodd, R., Schieber, A. & Cassels. 2007. *Aid effectiveness and health: challenges to achieving and demonstrating the effectiveness of aid in the health sector*. WHO/HSS/healthsystems/2007.2. Working Paper No. 9. Geneva: WHO. 25p Available at: www.who.int/hdp/publications/aid.pdf

This paper discusses key challenges in the provision of more effective development assistance -“aid” - for health. It looks at the inherent complexities of the health sector, the associated aid effectiveness challenges, and recent efforts to address these issues. It finally assesses the relevance to health of the Paris Principles on Harmonization and Alignment and Country Ownership, and concludes that health would be a good “tracer sector” to monitor overall progress towards these principles.

Gottret, P. & Schieber, G. 2006. *Health financing revisited: a practitioner’s guide*. Washington D.C.: The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development / The World Bank. xviii, 310.

eISBN: 9780821362938. DOI: 10.1596/ 978082136, 5854 Available at:
<http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTHSD/Resources/topics/Health-Financing/HFRFull.pdf>

This report provides an overview of health financing tools, policies, and trends, with a focus on challenges facing developing countries. While all health financing systems should seek to improve health status, provide financial protection against catastrophic illness costs, and satisfy their participants, the evidence reviewed here reveals that there is no single path for achieving these goals, because of the complexities of the health sector. This report highlights some key lessons in health financing efforts and provides policy recommendations based on underlying economic principles, political environments, socioeconomic conditions, and institutional realities.

Vlassoff, M. & Bernstein, S. 2006. *Resource requirements for a basic package of sexual and reproductive health care and population data in developing countries: ICPD costing revisited*. Background paper prepared for the United Nations Millennium Project. 4p. Available at: http://www.unmillenniumproject.org/documents/Resource_requirements-for-RH-1.pdf

Prepared as a background paper for the UN Millennium Project report “*Public choices, private decisions: sexual and reproductive health and the Millennium Development Goals*”, this document presents a summary of the analysis of resource requirements sexual and reproductive health care. The results of the analyses show that the estimates made during the ICPD were below the current calculations, which is US\$14 billion more. Also appended to this summary is SRH interventions used for cost estimation in the UNFPA reproductive health costing tool and HIV/AIDS interventions used for cost estimation.

RESOURCES FOR GENDER EQUALITY, WOMEN’S RIGHTS, FEMINIST MOVEMENTS

Eyben, R., et al. 2011. What is happening to donor support for women’s rights? *Contestations: dialogues on women’s empowerment, Issue 4*. UK: Institute of Development Studies. Available at: www.contestations.net

The e-journal offers a space for dialogue and debate on various issues related to women’s empowerment. In this issue, five women’s rights activists and advocates from the US and Europe present their analyses and views on the state of donor support in OECD countries and its implications for women’s rights and empowerment, and their take on what needs to be done to create transformational change.

Alpizar, L., et al. 2010. *Trends in bilateral and multilateral funding: 2009-2010 FundHer research update brief 1*. Canada & Mexico: AWID. 41p. Available at: www.awid.org/Media/Files/context-and-trends

This brief puts forward key trends in funding for gender equality and for civil society organisations from bilateral and multilateral agencies. It also examines the impact of the financial crisis and economic recession on ODA levels and donor priorities, and the implication of this in terms of available resources for women’s organisations.

de la Cruz, C. 2010. *Financing for development and women's rights: a critical review*. Belgium: WIDE. 35p.

<http://62.149.193.10/wide/download/financingfordevelopment2009translationcarmendelacruz.pdf?id=995>

This article helps to analyse the meaning of the new proposals for development aid and its effectiveness, and examines the reforms of financing for development from a gender perspective. The question is whether these new approaches, modalities and resources are keeping the international commitments for gender equality and women's rights, and what the role of the women's networks and organisations should be within these processes. It concludes by arguing for a review of the feminist agenda and its link to development.

Desai, M. 2010. *Hope in hard times: women's empowerment and human development*. Human Development Research Paper 2010/14. United Nations Development Programme Human Development Reports. 79p. Available at:

http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports/global/hdr2010/papers/HDRP_2010_14.pdf

Exploring the trends in women's empowerment over the last 20 years in education, health, economic and political participation, and best practices of state and non-state actors in empowering women, this paper addresses the conceptual and methodological issues related to women's empowerment. Critiquing the Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM), it shows how positive trends are often accompanied by unintended negative ones, and concludes by highlighting some government best practices such as quotas, cash transfer programs, gender budgeting, and community based micro enterprises, some movement practices, i.e., local women run community based programs to combat violence and HIV/AIDS and transnational exchanges, among others.

Masters, B. & Osborn, T. 2010. Social movements and philanthropy: how foundations can support movement building. *The Foundation Review*, 2(2). USA: Dorothy A. Johnson Centre for Philanthropy and Nonprofit Leadership. 17p. Available at:

www.evaluationinnovation.org/sites/default/files/Masters%20Movement%20Building%20.pdf

In this article, the authors take a close look at social movements and the role of foundations in supporting them. Further they identify five core elements for movement building, which includes: organising an authentic base, leadership, vision and ideas, alliances, and advocacy infrastructure; and provides an evaluation framework for movement building to help foundations identify measurable outcomes and track progress throughout a movement's various stages.

Dubel, I. 2007. *Money matters: the strategic relevance of donor funding targets and conditionalities for women's empowerment and gender equality results*. Presentation at the United Nations Division for the Advancement of Women Expert Group Meeting on financing for gender equality and the empowerment of women Oslo, Norway, 4-7 September 2007. 12p. Available at:

www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/egm/financing_gender_equality/ExpertPapers/EP.9%20Dubel.pdf

Drawing on its twenty years experience with explicit policy, implementation and monitoring & evaluation in the field of gender, women & development (GW&D), the paper presents an overview of Hivos's work on funding capacity building of civil society organisations in the global South and East. It employs a two track strategy which consists of both ensuring that their Gender, Women and Development (GW&D) programme is one of the seven Hivos sector programmes, and that gender issues are mainstreamed into each one of the other sectoral

programmes. The paper concludes by presenting 10 recommendations designed to contribute to increasing and mobilising resources for women's empowerment and gender equality.
