

Tracking What Counts

A Trends Analysis of European Donor Support to Sexual & Reproductive Health and Rights & Family Planning

2024 / 2025

January 2026

Countdown 2030 Europe is the ‘go-to’ cross-country sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) expert Consortium in Europe seeking to increase European SRHR funding in international cooperation and strengthen political support for sexual and reproductive freedom worldwide. The Consortium is made up of 15 leading European non-governmental organisations and is coordinated by IPPF European Network.

To support these advocacy and accountability efforts, partners track since 2009 yearly policy and financial trends specifically for sexual and reproductive health and family planning (SRH/FP) in their respective countries, namely: Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the UK, in addition to the EU institutions.

This report presents the outcomes of the policy and financial tracking for the last year (financial data for 2024, policy updates for 2025).

C2030E would like to acknowledge the colonial past of many European countries we work in and considers it vital to address the present global legacy of such history. In this framework, the Consortium views European donor governments’ Official Development Assistance (ODA) as a critical contribution to foster and strengthen collaborative partnerships towards mutually beneficial goals such as global stability, prosperity, equity and the full realisation of human rights. By supporting equitable international cooperation in partner countries, European governments can take responsibility, honour our shared history and build relationships rooted in solidarity, while helping to create a better future for everyone.

Policy trends and highlights

European donors continue to be vocal about the importance of SRHR in international cooperation. **18 new SRHR-related policies, and political or programmatic statements** were endorsed by European countries, with different focuses: from SRHR being prioritised in foreign, international cooperation, global health and gender equality strategies, to policies focused on specific regions, with a renewed focus on Africa.

Added value of Tracking What Counts

For more details please refer to the methodology section in Annex 1 of the full report



An accurate analysis of real country expenditures towards SRH/FP and SRHR



Matching policy prioritisation with funding landscape



An important breakdown per funding channels



A qualitative lens on European funding for SRHR/FP



A long-term trends analysis through an online interactive data tool



A success story of trusted relationships and close advocacy with governments

Where is the money going?

European donors' contributions to SRH/FP in 2024 supported reproductive freedom and helped averting over 6 million unsafe abortions and save almost 11.000 women's and girls' lives¹.

In 2024, for the first time since the Tracking What Counts (TWC) report analyses data, European donors **decreased support to both SRH/FP and SRHR**². Total funding to SRH/FP amounted to **1.479 billion Euros**, which is 8% less (or 130 million Euros less) compared to the previous year. Contributions to SRHR were also reduced but by 17% (or 517 million Euros), reaching a total of **2.623 billion Euros**.

A clear pattern emerges: increasingly more European donors are cutting funding for SRH/FP and SRHR. This is the first time in nine years that the C2030E tracking shows that **the number of countries decreasing SRH/FP funds is higher than those increasing it.** The analysis also confirms the trend observed last year with **as many European donors cutting SRHR funding as those increasing it.**

METHODOLOGICAL CAVEATS

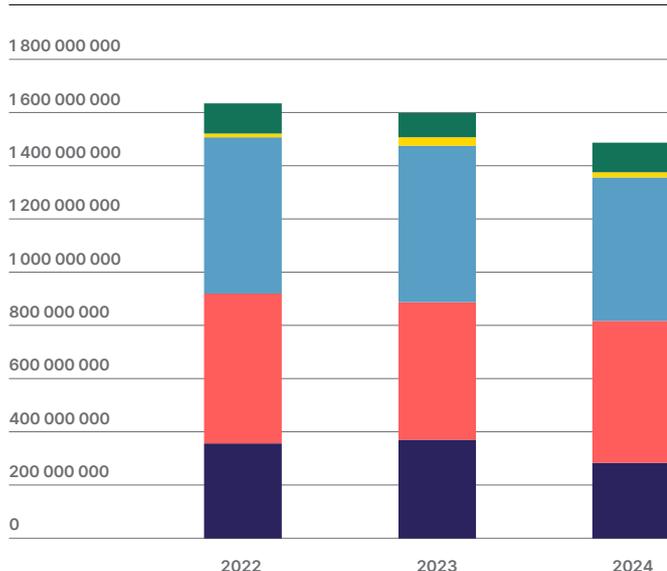
It must be noted that these 2024 declines are largely explained by two main methodological elements:

1. **Payments timing and the challenges to account for multi-year disbursements when focusing on annual expenditures** [in fact, if these were excluded from the analysis, in 2024 European donors would have in fact sustained funding to both SRH/FP and SRHR (-5% and -1% respectively)];
2. **Reduced multilateral core spending for SRH/FP and SRHR reported by the multilateral agencies themselves for 2024.**



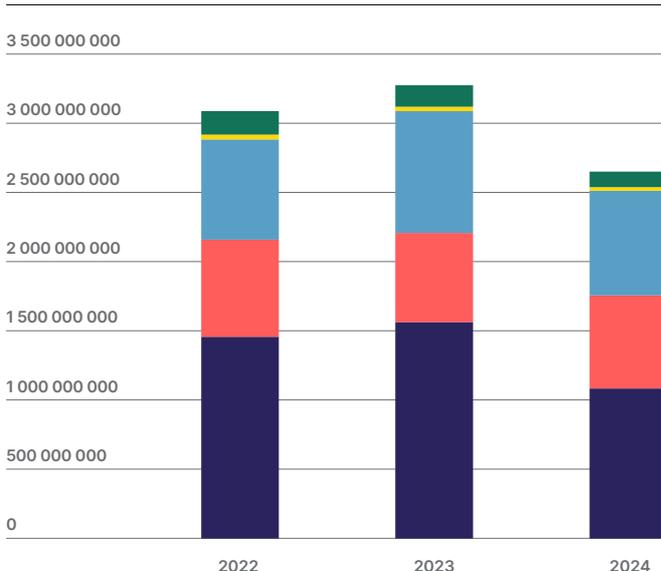
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European donors' support to SRH/FP (Euros)



■ Core Multilateral ■ Earmarked Multilat. Projects ■ Int Orgs

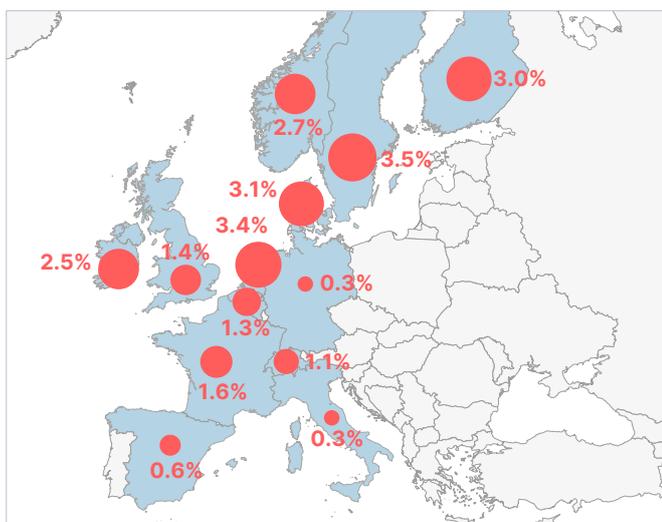
European donors' support to SRHR (Euros)



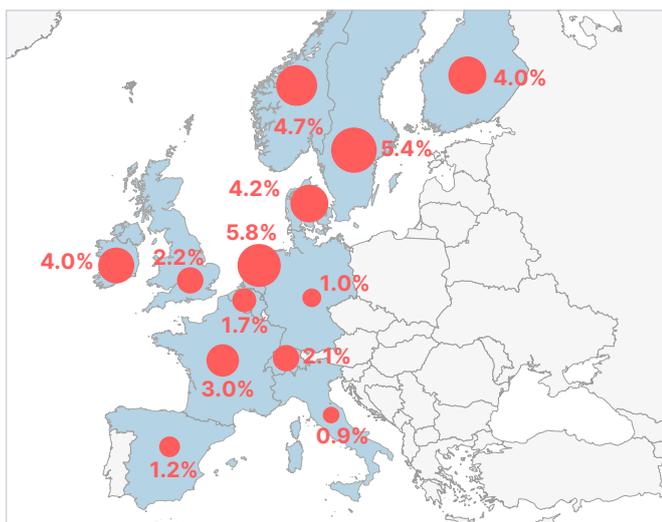
■ Research ■ Govt-to-Govt

Investments in SRHR, and SRH/FP therein, continue to be just a fragment of what European donors fund as their Official Development Assistance (ODA). In 2024, **individual European donors allocated between 0.3 – 3.4% of their ODA to SRH/FP** (against 0.2 – 5.1% in 2023 and 0.3 – 4.8% in 2022) and **between 0.6 – 5.8% to SRHR** (against 0.4 – 6.9% and 0.9 – 5.9% in the previous years, respectively). This consistent marginal support for SRHR is of even more concern given the projection of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) of ODA declining even further to -18% in 2025.

SRH/FP as % of ODA



SRHR as % of ODA



FEATURED FOCUS:



Innovative Financing Mechanisms (IFMs) for SRHR

International financial commitments for SRHR are falling short in the face of escalating global challenges. The need to find creative ways to expand the fiscal space to fund life-saving and transformative interventions is not new and is becoming ever more unescapable. **Innovative financing mechanisms (IFMs)**³ are thus becoming increasingly prominent in international cooperation, given their potential to mobilize additional funding or use it more efficiently. This relevance is also proven by the new commitments made in 2025 at the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development (FfD4)⁴.

New research from [Countdown 2030 Europe](#) shows that **European donors have already been using IFMs for some years to complement traditional grants to advance universal access to SRHR**. Mechanisms with high potential for this objective and that have been used by European donors include: **Debt-2-Health swaps; Blended finance and Guarantees; Development impact bonds (DIB); and Crowdfunding**⁵.

It is however important to highlight that IFMs are not a means to replace donors' international cooperation funding. Rather they are a toolbox with different elements and approaches able to complement and enhance the potential reach of ODA, which remains a crucial means of support for building a fairer, healthier and more equal world. In general, there has been only limited government interest in exploring IFMs for SRHR, with the primary focus usually directed towards investments in energy or climate change⁶. Despite this, promoting SRHR via IFMs is no low hanging-fruit, but is proving to be a necessary outlet.

A snapshot of the detailed trends analysis

This report shows that, unfortunately, **in 2024 European ODA funding for both SRH/FP and SRHR started to decrease**, with many countries backtracking on their promises and larger cuts expected in the future, despite growing needs.

As in previous years, the **multilateral system** remains the most used stream for European donors' support to both SRH/FP and SRHR, followed by international organisations & initiatives and government-to-government cooperation. Even though European donors continue to privilege the multilateral system, investments through this funding stream in 2024 decreased by 9% and 20%, respectively, compared to the previous year⁷.

Countdown 2030 Europe nonetheless welcomes the fact that **funding to UNFPA was sustained** in support of both SRH/FP and SRHR, amounting to a total of 671 and 710 million Euros, respectively. Moreover, **funding to the flagship Supplies Partnership has, in fact, increased by 13%**, compared to 2023, with 2024 being the third highest year in terms of European donors contributions to it. This shows European donors' prioritisation of the Agency as a global leader for SRHR, as a countermovement to significant disinvestments, namely from the US.

Looking ahead

The significant number of European donors reducing their level of support to both SRH/FP and SRHR in 2024 exposes a **dramatically clear pattern**. At the current rate of European funding for SRHR⁸, donors analysed by this report would take centuries to be able to provide what UNFPA calculated to be needed to reach the three **transformative results** by 2030.

But the case for access to sexual and reproductive care remains undisputable, and the necessary resources to respond to the global needs exist. In the midst of this scenario, **European donors must do more**. Universal access to SRHR can no longer be treated as a political lightning rod, but must be respected and promoted as the fundamental human right and pre-condition to equality, justice and sustainable development that it is.

The C2030E Consortium is, as always, committed to continue its role in calling for increased, better and more sustainable investments in this field, whilst ensuring accountability by tracking financial expenditures and the implementation of policy commitments towards advancing the SRHR agenda. **Empathy, understood not as compassion but as interconnection, is needed more than ever, and C2030E is committed to keep it as a cornerstone of its work.**

1. Based on the Guttmacher's Family Planning Investment Impact Calculator. This includes only some projects support by European donors and reported as FP, so the numbers would significantly increase if the broader SRHR agenda was also included.
2. In line with the ICPD categories, SRH/FP includes essential interventions as part of comprehensive reproductive health care, namely voluntary family planning, safe pregnancy and childbirth services; SRHR includes SRH/FP and other elements such as HIV and other STIs, SGBV, CSE, safe abortion, and health and rights of LGBTIQ+ people, among others. More information about what is considered to be SRH/FP and SRHR can be found in the methodology annex.
3. Within innovative financing mechanisms it is "generally accepted to include financing mechanisms and solutions that mobilise, govern, or distribute funds beyond ODA" (UN nd).
4. For further information about the Initiatives put forward by European governments in the context of the FFD4's Sevilla Platform for Action, and which could potentially be used for SRHR, please consult Annex 2 of the TWC report.
5. For more in-depth information and examples of the different IFMs used by European donors, see the Focus Section in the full report.
6. However, these can, in fact, include SRHR as a co-intervention. Please consult C2030E report on the topic [here](#).
7. Please refer to the methodological caveat at page 2 for further information about this decrease.
8. Taking into account the past 6 years of TWC reports.



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