Mapping Multilateral Development Banks' (MDBs') Reproductive Health and HIV/AIDS Spending

GenderAction Elaine Zuckerman & Suzanna Dennis Presented at The Moriah Fund October 18, 2007

Project Scope

- Very modest resources \rightarrow
- A first step report on:
- I. How much MDBs spend on RH and H/A
- 2. Quality of MDBs spending on RH and H/A
- 3. How MDB policies reduce poor countries' ability to address these issues

Pressing Issues

- MDBs spend \$100 billion per year on "aid"
- Largest MDB World Bank's -- new GAP claims Bank satisfactorily incorporates gender issues into health projects so GAP does not focus on RH & H/A (mentioning them only once)
- Gender Action research and Bank evaluations challenge these GAP conclusions (Suzanna data)
- The Bank's 2007 Health, Nutrition and Population Strategy states HNP portfolio was "the worst-performing portfolio among all 19 sectors for the last five years in a row."
- HNP states full time Bank health staff since 2000 has dropped by 40%
- U.S. administration moralistic ideology of 'abstinence only', ending family planning, and safe abortion affecting MDBs

Pressing Issues: MDGs

- **Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger**
- **Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education**
- Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women
- Goal 4: Reduce child mortality
- Goal 5: Improve maternal health
- Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
- Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability
- **Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development**

Overview: IFIs, Reproductive Health (RH) & HIV/AIDS

Loans & Grants:

- Asian Development Bank
- African Development Bank
- Inter-American Development Bank
- World Bank

Vague Commitments:

- European Bank for Reconstruction & Development
- European Investment Bank
- International Finance Corporation
- International Monetary Fund

Source: Dennis & Zuckerman. 2007. <u>Mapping Multilateral Development Banks'</u> <u>Reproductive Health and HIV/AIDS Spending</u>, pages 6; 29-41

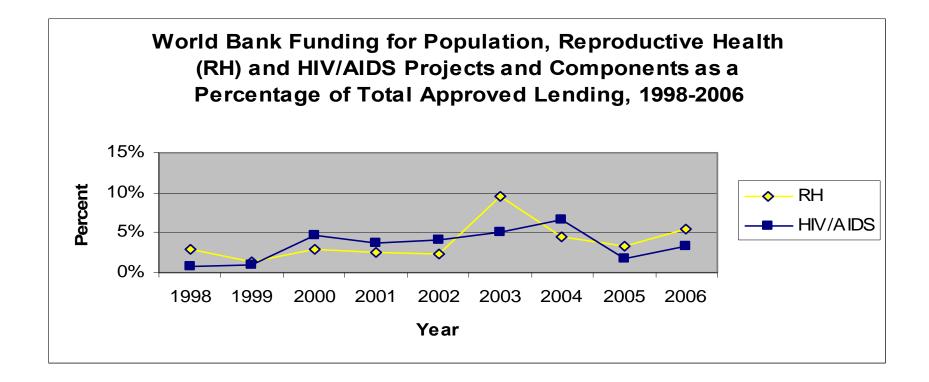
RH and HIV/AIDS is a Low Funding Priority at the MDBs

Average MDB Spending on RH and HIV/AIDS as a	
Percentage of Total Spending, 2003-2006	

MDB	Population & RH	HIV/AIDS
ADB	0.004%	0.1%
AfDB	0.8%	0.3%
IDB	0.3%	0.008%
World Bank	6%	4%

Source: Calculations based on <u>Mapping</u> pages 8-16; 64

World Bank Funding is Decreasing



Quality of MDB Investments

- A Few Gender Sensitive Projects:
 - AfDB
 - ADB
- No 'Satisfactorily' Gender Sensitive Projects:
 IDB
 - World Bank

Questions/Issues

Why is World Bank funding decreasing?

- Are other funding sources making up for shortfall?
- What is the appropriate role for MDBs in the health and social sectors?

Recommendations

- Increase IFI Funding for RH and HIV/AIDS
- Improve the Quality of IFI RH and HIV/AIDS Projects
- End IFI Policy Conditionalities such as:
 - Privatization of health services
 - "User Fees" for Essential Services: New WB HNP Strategy restores user fees and loans eg Ghana anti-retroviral drugs

Next Steps

- In-Depth Report: based on:
 - Interviewing MDB staff & other experts
 - Analyzing a larger sample of MDB projects
 - Evaluating effectiveness of MDB RH & H/A project implementation through fieldwork with local partners to objectively assess project outcomes and impacts
- Toolkit for Activists to guide & inform advocacy presenting data & findings & identifying leverage points
- Partnerships and coalitions within the SRRH & IFIwatcher communities to increase pressure on MDBs
- Massive Advocacy to hold IFIs & governments accountable:
 - IFIs should increase & improve spending on RH & H/A & remove impediments such as user fees
 - <u>Governments</u> should pressure IFIs, eg the U.S. as largest shareholder & poor country governments most impacted by IFIs

Project Outcomes

- Increased MDB investments in RH & H/A (Short Term)
- Improved quality of MDB RH & H/A investments (Short Term)
- Mobilized campaign involvement by SRRH & IFlwatch communities (Short Term)
- An end to IFI conditions impeding addressing RH & H/A such as privatization & "user fees" (Short-Med Term)
- Increased women's and men's access to high-quality RH services, HIV prevention & AIDS treatment (Med-Long Term)
- Achievement of MDGs Five and Six which promise improved maternal health and reduced incidence of H/A (Long Term)

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